

World War 1 Interactive Display Package

Palestine



- ✓ **Easy to Modify In-House**
- ✓ **Vast Capacity to Expand**
- ✓ **Just £30**

The Consequences of the First World War in Palestine are still being felt 100 years later. This package provides an essential understanding of the events that shaped today's Middle East and explains why the region was so important to Britain's interests.

This package consists of over 30 screens of expertly researched text, maps and images. It is designed for museums to segment and edit to build a display that meets the needs of their audience. It contains a lot of information, so could be used 'as-is' to satisfy more serious historians or broken down into 'bite size pieces' for the more casual visitor.

The Benefits of Using InfoAktiv.

Because it runs on an InfoAktiv system, the package is amazingly easy to tailor, expand, adapt and update. It can be modified by anybody who can use a PC. This removes any reliance or expense associated with using outside contractors and makes it a perfect and very gratifying project for volunteers to work on.

InfoAktiv systems are a superb asset and a long-term investment because they can be used and re-used for any subject. Displays never need to become stagnant or out-of-date.

What's in the Package?

A chronological overview of the most important stages of the Palestinian Campaign as well as the political and military background to it.

Concise information

This package distils, as far as is practical, the major strategic influences and events of the First World War in Palestine. However, there is nothing to stop a museum adding any amount of more detailed information.

SETTING THE SCENE

When Turkey entered the war on the side of the Central Powers on 11 November 1914 their troops were spread thinly over the Ottoman Empire. Their war aims were varied, but they wished to regain lost territory to the Russians in the Caucasus region and in North Africa.

The Turkish strategy was based on political considerations rather than military objectives. They were a land based power and committed themselves to fighting three campaigns simultaneously without much help from their allies. They fought on three fronts, the Russians in the Caucasus, the Italians in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica and the British in Egypt (and later in Mesopotamia).

Egypt was still nominally within the Ottoman's dominions (for over 400 years), but had been administered by the British, 'advising' the Khedive, since British troops had suppressed a nationalist uprising in 1882. In 1914 the Khedive proclaimed loyalty to the Ottoman Sultan. For the Germans the capture of the Suez Canal was a strategic objective which made Egypt Turkey's second major offensive for 1915.

Previous Next

Home Back



Easy to Change

If you, as the system's owner, want to change the layout, structure or content it is as easy as rearranging folders and files with Windows Explorer.

Graphics, text and categories can be customized and expanded to add your own information or branding. Anybody with basic PC skills can do this.

The existing description pages are easy to modify using PowerPoint, and an infinite number of folders containing further information can be created using everyday software packages and formats such as PowerPoint, video, PDF and audio files.

THE BRITISH PERSPECTIVE

The Suez Canal was the vital link and shortest route to Europe from India, Australia and New Zealand. To Germany and the Turks the Canal was the closest and weakest link in Britain's line of communications with its Eastern Empire.

The defence of the canal posed the British numerous problems; there was no road from Cairo, only one railway track over desert to Ismailia (30 miles/ 48km) before branching north to Port Said or south to Suez. The three towns relied on fresh water from the Nile via the Sweet Water Canal. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1914 the British had a force of 30,000 which was evacuated from Sinai and placed on the west bank of the canal.

The British forces in Egypt in 1914 consisted of 10th & 11th Indian Divisions, the Imperial Service Cavalry Brigade, the Bikaner Camel Corps, three batteries of Indian mountain artillery, one Egyptian artillery battery. There was also naval gunfire support of allied ships on the canal.

Previous Next

Home Back

EGYPT'S CONTRIBUTION

Egypt was neither an independent ally or a part of the British Empire. It was agreed that Egypt would only assist the war effort with use of the national railway and local manpower.

Martial law allowed the British Administration to control foreign European residents, monitor foreign agents, and intern dangerous persons who were the citizens of enemy nations.

In Autumn 1917 General Headquarters moved from Cairo to the Front leaving garrison battalions. This move took the Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Expeditionary Force (EEF), who was responsible for martial law, out of touch of the civilian authorities, leading to severe civil unrest in autumn 1917/18.

In 1917, 15,000 Egyptian volunteers were serving in the Egyptian Army, mainly in Sudan, but with three battalions serving with the EEF and 98,000 labourers.

Previous Next

Home Back

Contact InfoAktiv to find out more or try the Palestine package.

Detailed Information

Title	The Palestinian Campaign
Publisher	Major Gerald Davies
Reference	S0015
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Price	£30
Concessions Available	N/A
Current Version	November 2013
Update Ts & Cs	Free updates if new items and information are added to the package.
Contents	<p>Short presentations (1-2 screens) covering the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Setting the scene • The British Perspective • Egypt's Contribution • The Turkish Perspective • The Arab Revolt • The Arab Aims • The Battle for Gaza • British Reorganisation • The British Push • Gaza and Beersheba • Advance on Jerusalem • Sykes-Picot • Administration of Captured territory • Operations in Palestine and Syria • The Ottoman Army • New Offence • Battle of Megiddo • The Collapse of Turkey
Ordering Information	<p>Contact InfoAktiv if you would like to know more, see a demonstration, contribute content to this package or place an order. Telephone: 01730-320322 Email: AppStore@infoaktiv.com</p>