**THE VISION OF THE OTHER**

**(THE ENEMY, THE ALLY)**

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| http://img.rtvslo.si/_up/upload/2015/04/23/65206591_vojna-napoved_show.jpg | http://www.cordola.it/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/stampa-dichiar-guerra-15-18-24-5-1915.jpg |
| **Italy declared war to our monarchy.**  First page of Slovenski narod, 24. 5. 1915. | **Italy declares war to Austria.**  First page of La stampa, 24. 5. 1915. |

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| The aim of this activity is the research of the perspective of "alienating" the enemy. The First World War was the first media war: students research the newspaper articles of the era (Austro-Hungarian/Slovene and Italian ones), posters, prints, photographs and on the base of critical analysis of the sources deduce, how media influenced the vison of people’s own soldiers, allies and enemies. | **COMPETENCES:**   * recover, find * read and infer * observe and describe * distinguish and differentiate * deduct, decode * analyze and interpret * synthesize |

Introduction:

An important part of the WW1 was also propaganda. States tried to picture their armies as the best ones, the most corageous, allies as brave friends, enemies were presented with contempt, biasedly, reducing their success and magnify their own. With the war going on for so long the reports were becoming more objective.

**The vision of the other (the enemy, the ally)**

In 1915 the Isonzo front on the border between the Austro-Hungarian empire and Italy was opened. The former allies became enemies. The main population on the teritory was Slovene. The battles escalated until 1917, when the Austrian army, with the help of Germans, was able to break into the Italian lines in the battle of Kobarid (Caporetto).

**Slovene sources**

Source nr. 1

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| --- | --- |
|  | 1. How the success of the Italian army is presented?  2. How the Austrian army is called?  3. How the casualties, defeats of the Italian army are described? |

Slovenski narod (27.06.1916), letnik 49, številka 145. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-ZX7R39PA from http://www.dlib.si

Source nr.2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. How the succesfull attack of the Austrian troups at Kobarid is described?  2. To what this succcess is attributed? |

Slovenec: političen list za slovenski narod (25.10.1917), letnik 45, številka 245. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-P0XO ZHLI from <http://www.dlib.si>

**Italian sources on the battle of Kobarid**

The Italian public took the first big defeat on the Isonzo front badly.

Source nr. 1

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | 1. Explain, how this source explaines the retreat of the Italian army.  2. How does it diminuish the weight of the success of the Austrian army? |

La Stampa 6.11.1917, <http://www.archiviolastampa.it/component/>

Source nr. 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (16)_snip.png | 1. to whom the blame fort the defeat of the Italian army is attributed and why? |

La stampa, 15. 2. 1918, <http://www.educational.rai.it/materiali/file_moduli/50959_635544976829389129.pdf>

Source nr. 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (23)_snip.png | 1. How the Austrian soldiers, who penetrated on the Italian territory are named in this war newspaper?  2. Why is it so? |

Guerra alla guerra n.1, 1917, <http://www.14-18.it/periodici/CFI0355774/1917/n.1>

**Austrian/Slovene sources at the end of 1917 and in 1918**

Already before the battle of Kobarid Slovene newspapers were advocating fort he war to end. Ther death of the emperpr Franz Josef changed the Austrian politics towards the war, because it became clear, people can take it no more. Despite the 12th battle on the Isonzo front being a victory fort he empire, their army was on the verge of collapsing. The newspaper articles changed grately, the war reports were becoming rarer. War themes were replaced with reports about peace negotiations and political changes in the country.

Source nr. 1

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| --- | --- |
| **C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (29)_snip.png** | 1. How the attitude of the Slovenes from the Veneto territory towards the Austrian army during WW1 is described?  2. Why do you think the newspapers adopted this kind of attitude towards them? |

Slovenec: političen list za slovenski narod (27.12.1917), letnik 45, številka 295. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-C31EJZCT from <http://www.dlib.si>

Source nr. 2

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (30)_snip.png | 1. Explain, why the government was prepared to negotiations with the workers?  2. Why that was not necessary at the beginning of the war? |

Slovenec: političen list za slovenski narod (21.01.1918), letnik 46, številka 17. URN:NBN:SI:doc-MSZCA63J from <http://www.dlib.si>

Source nr. 3

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (32)_snip.png | 1. Is this report detailed?  2. List some reasons, why the report about the situation on the fronts is so scant. |

Slovenski narod (06.04.1917), letnik 50, številka 80. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-UF5BTYY0 from <http://www.dlib.si>

Source nr. 4

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (34)_snip.png  C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (37)_snip.png | 1. Why the Austro-Hungarian empire and Germany were willing to negotiate peace?  2. What were their conditions?  3. Is the article an objective narration of events? Justify your answer. |

Slovenski narod (06.04.1917), letnik 50, številka 80. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-UF5BTYY0 from <http://www.dlib.si>

Source nr. 5

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| C:\Users\Lenovo\Pictures\Screenshots\Posnetek zaslona (35)_snip.png | 1. The author is stating his view about who in Austria is willing to continue the war and why. Summarize and comment his arguments. |

Slovenski narod (08.10.1917), letnik 50, številka 230. URN:NBN:SI:DOC-1COJ8AU3 from <http://www.dlib.si>

**Ours and the others (syinthesis)**

In an essay of about 500 words describe, how Slovene and Italian newspapers pictured their armies, the allies, the enemies, the victories and defeats. How the propaganda tried to influence people's minds? Take in account also the stage of the war (beginning, end) and other political changes on the Slovene territory at that time. Use the general knowledge you have about the WW1 and cite the sources.

ANSWERS

SLOVENE SOURCES

Source nr. 1

1. The articleis ment for young people.
2. Oblasst je hotela v vojno vključiti vse starostne skupine. S tem bi onemogočila nasprotovanje vojni, ker bi jo osmislili vsem.

VIR 2

1. Avstrijska vojska je nepremagljiva, ker je vedno zmagovala, je pogumna in se bori za cesarja.
2. Uniforma je višek lepote, sreče in moči.
3. Besedilo je namenjeno družinam in ženskam, da bi vzpodbudile svoje fante, naj gredo v vojno.

VIR 3

1. Vojna je nekaj zabavnega in veselega. Moški se masovno vključujejo.

VIR 4

1. Vojna je sveta, ker so jo sprožili Srbi in oni niso nič krivi. Domovino pa je potrebno branit, tako kot tudi vero.
2. Vojna je sveta, ker se borijo proti drugačni – pravoslavni kulturi.
3. (pričakovan odgovor) Cerkev je verska organizacija in bi si morala prizadevati za mir.

VIR 5

Nemški in avstrijski vojak sta zajela ruskega, francoskega in belgijskega vojaka. Kot mala nepomembna sta zraven še srbski in črnogorski otrok

ODNOS DO SOVRAŽNIK

VIR 1

1. Vojska je odvzela ogromno orožja, povzročili so veliko škode, skoraj onemogočili sovražnikovo delovanje.

2. Imenujejo jo »naša vojska«, zaradi zmage se poistivetijo z njo.

3. Italijanska vojska uspe izpeljati zelo majhne premike, ne uspejo z napadi narediti nič škode.

VIR 2

1. Avstrijski vojski je uspelo zajeti ogromno sovražnikov, popolnoma so uničili italijanske frontne linije, ti so morali v boj pritegniti tudi rezervne enote.
2. Uspehe pripisujejo trdovratni obrambi v 11 predhodnih ofenzivah, italijanska nesposobnost prodora na širši frontni liniji.

POGLEDI ITALIJANSKIH ČASOPISOV NA AVSTRIJSKI PRODOR PRI KOBARIDU

VIR 1

1. Vojska naj bi se umaknila na črto, kjer se bo lažje in smiselno braniti.
2. Avstrijci naj ne bi zmogli več prodora in že organizirajo obrambo na osvojenih ozemljih. Italijani so ob umiku uničevali mostove, torej so upočasnili njihov prodor.

VIR 2

1. Vojaškemu vodstvu, ker skušajo usmerit krivdo na posameznika, ne pa celo vojsko in politiko.

VIR 3

1. Avstrijski vojaki so zanje grobi barbari, ki posiljujejo in ubijajo civilno prebivalstvo.
2. Italijane skušajo s tem motivirati v ponoven boj proti Avstriji in obrambi italijanskega naroda.

SLOVENSKO ČASOPISJE KONEC LETA 1917 IN LETA 1918

VIR 1

1. Slovenci v Benečiji niso sodelovali z Italijani, tudi niso bežali, če so, so zaradi italijanske propagande.
2. Približuje se konec vojne. V tem vidijo ponovno možnost združitve vseh Slovencev.

VIR 2

1. Vlada je hotela miriti protivojno razpoloženje, boji se delavskih nemirov in propada države.
2. Zaradi propagande so bili vsi navdušeni nad vojno, ni še bilo lakote in pomankanja v zaledju.

VIR 3

1. Vojna se končuje. Sedaj so v interesu mirovna pogajanja in preprečiti propad države.

VIR 4

1. Kljub zmagi na vzhodu jim je jasno, da bodo težko vzdržali nadaljevanje vojne, zato hočejo sedaj skleniti mir, dokler še lahko vplivajo na mirovne pogoje.
2. Želijo enakopraven mir brez reparacij in z upoštevanjem različnih interesov.

VIR 5

1. Na nadaljevanje vojne so pripravljeni nemški nacionalisti, ker pričakujejo, da bodo lahko postavljali mirovne pogoje in pridobili odškodnino ter ozemlje.