1.	Record Nr.	UNINA9910651206503321
	Autore	Hart Peter <1955->
	Titolo	Gallipoli [[electronic resource] /] / Peter Hart
	Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford University Press, 2011
	ISBN	0-19-936127-4
		1-84668-161-8
		1-84765-285-9
		1-283-26972-4
		9786613269720
		0-19-983687-6
	Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (561 p.)
	Classificazione	8
	Disciplina	940.426
	Soggetti	World War, 1914-1918 - Campaigns - Turkey - Gallipoli Peninsula
		World War, 1914-1918 - Participation, Australian
		World War, 1914-1918 - Participation, New Zealand
		World War, 1914-1918 - Participation, British
	Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
	Formato	Materiale a stampa
	Livello bibliografico	Monografia
	Note generali	"First published in Great Britain in 2011 by Profile Books"--T.p. verso.
	Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
	Nota di contenuto	Dodging the issue -- Navy in action -- Gathering of the forces -- Plans : countdown to disaster -- 25 April : landings at Anzac -- 25 April : landings at Helles -- 25 April : drama at V Beach -- 25 April : Kum Kale and diversions -- Anzac : the holding pen -- Helles : the real fight for Gallipoli -- Helles : writing on the wall -- New beginnings : Hamilton's plans -- August : Helles sacrifice -- August : Anzac, diversions, and breakout -- August : Suvla Bay landings -- 21 August 1915 : a useless gesture -- Should they stay or should they go? -- The beginning of the end -- Last rites at Helles -- Myths and legends -- Appendix A: A Gallipoli tour -- Appendix B: Glossary of military terms.
	Sommario/riassunto	One of the most famous battles in history, the WWI Gallipoli campaign began as a bold move by the British to capture Constantinople, but this definitive new history explains that from the initial landings--which ended with so much blood in the sea it could be seen from airplanes overhead--to the desperate attacks of early summer and the battle of

attrition that followed, it was a tragic folly destined to fail from the start. Gallipoli forced the young Winston Churchill from office, established Turkey's iconic founder Mustafa Kemal (better known as ""Ataturk""), and marked Australia's emergence