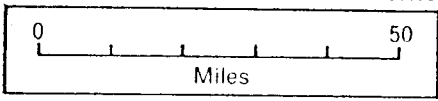


#### ④ Operations in Palestine

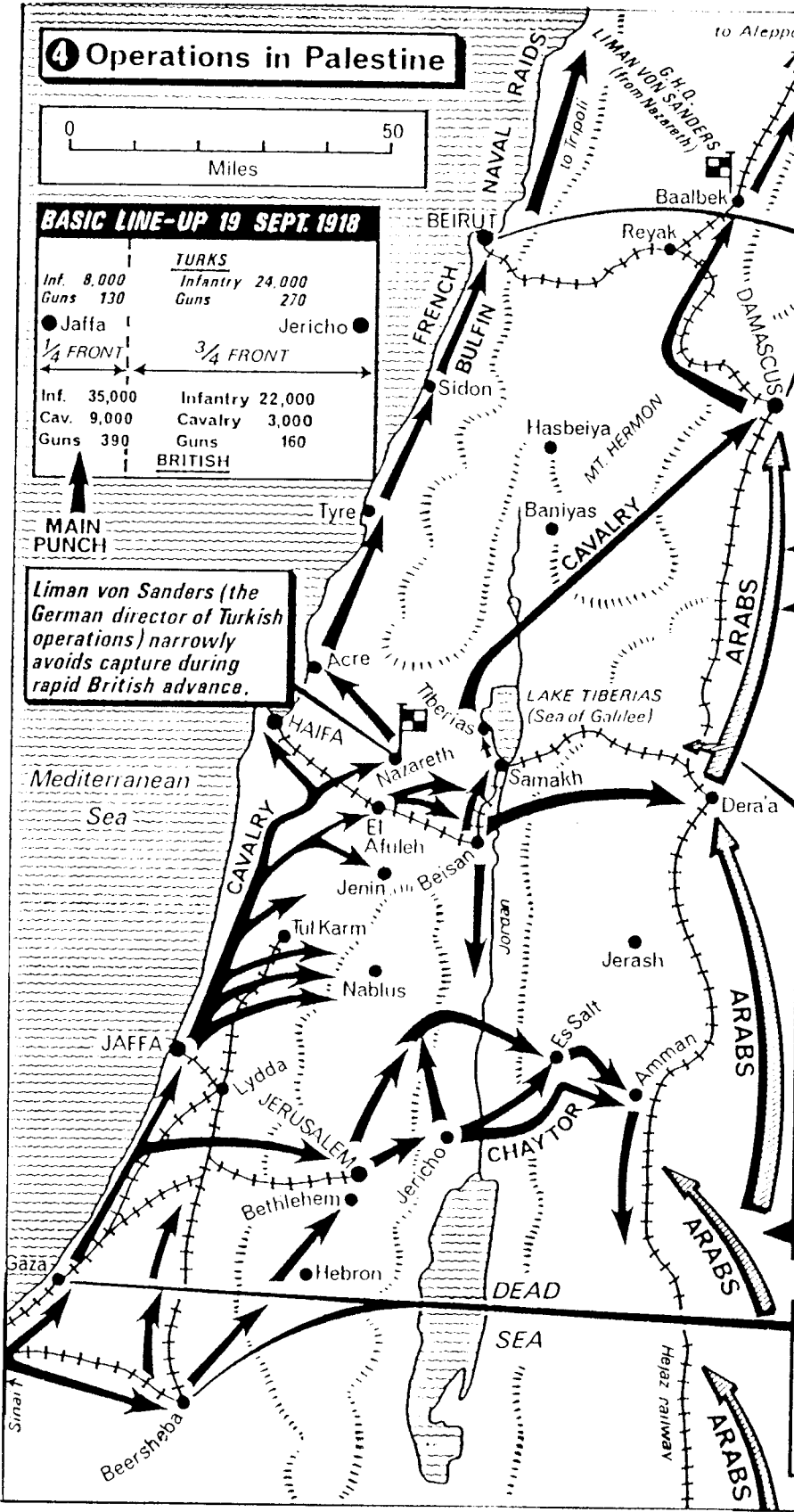


#### BASIC LINE-UP 19 SEPT. 1918

Inf. 8,000	<b>TURKS</b>	Infantry 24,000	
Guns 130		Guns 270	
● Jaffa		● Jericho	
1/4 FRONT		3/4 FRONT	
Inf. 35,000	Infantry 22,000		
Cav. 9,000	Cavalry 3,000		
Guns 390	Guns 160		
<b>BRITISH</b>			

MAIN PUNCH

Liman von Sanders (the German director of Turkish operations) narrowly avoids capture during rapid British advance.



25 October 1918, British 5 Cavalry Division reaches Aleppo. Mudros Armistice (30 October) concludes hostilities.

2 October 1918, taken by 7 Indian Division.

1 October 1918, taken by Australian and Arab forces.

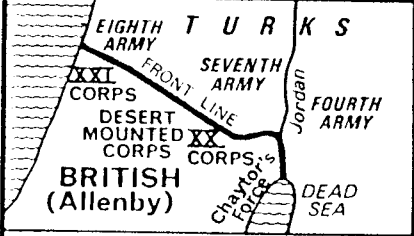
#### LAWRENCE OF ARABIA

##### HIS AIMS

- 1 To disrupt Turkish railway communications.
- 2 To entice Turkish troops away from main battle fronts.
- 3 To pin down Turks using Arabs as mobile guerillas.
- 4 To avoid definite battles (as opposed to skirmishes).

17 September 1918, Arabs sever Turkish link with north.

#### OPPOSING FORCES 19 SEPT. 1918



Following an elaborate deception plan, Allenby attacked with his left: his cavalry poured through the gap and, swinging east, enveloped the Turks.

#### THE THREE GAZA BATTLES 1917

- 1 26 March. British success but troops withdrawn in error.
- 2 17-19 April. Turkish success.
- 3 27 Oct.-7 Nov. British success.