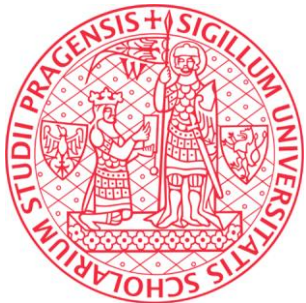


# MOOC

## Italian front 1915 – 1917 along the Isonzo river

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UNIVERZITA KARLOVA  
Ústřední knihovna

# Italian front 1915-1917 along the Isonzo river



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## Introduction

In this course, I would like to focus on the soldiers who fought and sacrificed on the Isonzo river front in Italy. Surely they deserve to be remembered. The fact that it was one of the largest Czech war sacrifices in history remains mostly unknown. For a number of social and political reasons, we were not able to learn a great deal about the experiences of our forefathers during this time. It is a paradox of Czech historical consciousness that the victims of this war remain forgotten, their significance and fate distorted. On the battlefields of the Italian front (what is today Slovenia, Italy and Austria), in mountain battles, in avalanches, in battles of bayonets, in bombing shells and shrapnel, thousands of men from Czech lands lost their lives.

The outbreak of fighting brought a number of soldiers from different nationalities to the Italian front. They were suddenly forced to fight for survival and live in a hitherto unknown environment, which was complicated by greatly unfavorable weather conditions. We will learn about their daily military life, the hardship and renunciation, by closely examining historical documents, diaries, testimonies, and articles that have been preserved in museums and private collections.



Introduction



Your point of view



List of suggested publications



Main Glossary



Úvod
Introduction
Unit 1: Political Situation before the War
Unit 2: Reasons why Italy Entered the War
Unit 3: Austro-hungarian Army
Unit 4: Italian Army
Unit 5: Isonzo Front General Background
Unit 6: Isonzo Front in Year 1915
Unit 7: Isonzo Front in Year 1916
Unit 8: Isonzo Front in Year 1917 and Caporetto
Unit 9: The Story of a (Czech) Soldier
Unit 10: Conclusion

## Unit 1: Political Situation before the War


**Nedostupné** Dostupné od **17. listopad 2019**

 [Causes of the war](#)

 The Outbreak of the World War I.

Sarajevo assassination


 Your point of view


 Your view on this unit

## Unit 2: Reasons why Italy Entered the War

**Nedostupné** Dostupné od **17. listopad 2019**


 Reasons why Italy entered the war


 Italy joins the Great War

 Great War

Svetozar Boroevič von Bojna

 Discussion


 Quiz - Unit 2

 Your view on this unit

## Unit 9: The Story of a (Czech) Soldier

Nedostupné Dostupné od **15. prosinec 2019**

 František Skála

 Interpretation of diary of František Skála

A comparative look at the Czech soldiers

 La Gande Guerra 1915-1918 Video

 Peter Jackson - They Shall Not Grow Old (2018)

 Your view on this unit

Czechoslovaks fighting for the Emperor Franz Joseph I.



Source:

<https://ct24.ceskatelevize.cz/domaci/1263210-cesi-za-valky-oddane-bojovali-za-cisare-pana>

## František Skála



František Skála came from Kunčice, where he was born on April 25, 1882. Originally a textile clerk, later a businessman, he served as mayor of Kyšperk in the years 1931-1938. He was also involved in the public activities of the city and in the 1930's he was in the leadership of Sokol Kyšperk, (later he became its chairman). During the thirties he worked in the Kolar theater. Until 1939 he led the chronicle of Kyšperk, wrote several brochures devoted to the history of this region and a publication on the development of Kyšperk. Skála is the author of the change of the name of Kyšperk to Letohrad in 1950. He died on 8 January 1957.

Skála took part in the Tyrolean offensive as a telephone operator for the 98th Infantry Regiment (Vysoké Mýto) whose task was to secure telephone connections between subordinate units. The 98th Infantry Regiment was incorporated into the 20th Infantry Brigade, which fell under the 10th Infantry Division of the First Corps (General of Cavalry Karl Frederick von Kirchbach) under the 3rd Army of Kiese. The third and eleventh Dankle Army led the front-end attack to break the front in a fairly narrow band between Roveret and Sugan Valley. The 10th Infantry Division was included in the reserve, but that did not mean any rest. Every day, they had to undergo mountain-field exercises focused on long and strenuous marches, drills intended to build camaraderie between units, and for signaling exercises using flags. In November 1916 Skála participated in the 9th Isonzo battle on Karst (near Selo), where he suffered serious injuries and consequently was later demobilized.

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Děkuji za pozornost