8. Many British and allied troops became unwell due to diseases such as dysentery.

14. The British troops lacked essential supplies, especially water.

15. The British generals often failed to press home their attacks allowing the Turks to bring up reinforcements.

9. It was impossible to capture the Dardanelles using the Navy alone as Churchill believed.

13.The Turkish (Ottoman) army was overall better led than that of Britain and her allies

11. The British and their allies lacked enough artillery to seriously weaken the Turkish defences.

5. The geography of the peninsula was very difficult to attack over – there were many steep cliffs and gullies.

2. The navy could not support the landings as their guns could only fire on a flat trajectory and could not drop shells in to deep fortifications and trenches.

12. The British and Allied troops were badly prepared. They had trained in the deserts of Egypt – but this was very different from the peninsula.

10. The Turkish troops were fighting for their own country and so fought in a determined manner.

6. The Turks held the key ground and were able to pin down the British and their allies

4. Sir Ian Hamilton remained at sea for long periods and his officers often failed to receive up to date orders.

7. Not enough troops were given to Hamilton – Lord Kitchener didn’t want to weaken the Western Front and the struggle against the Germans.

1. The delay between the naval attacks in March and the landings in April gave the Turks more time to prepare their defences.

3. The British lacked accurate maps of the peninsula. This made it hard to work out the positions to be attacked.

**Why did the Gallipoli campaign fail?**

**13**. William had built many ships to carry his forces across the sea.