The 1915 Gallipoli campaign was the first major amphibious operation of modern war. Initially conceived by Great Britain as a naval only campaign, its strategic objectives were to defeat the Ottoman Empire and open a logistic route through the Black Sea to Russia. With the failure of the combined British and French fleet to achieve their objectives in February and March, the campaign turned into a combined joint operation. The British admiral, John de Robeck, requested the army’s assistance, and command shifted to the experienced British general, Sir Ian Hamilton. The initial landings on the Gallipoli coast on 25 April, and the subsequent fighting until allied forces withdrew in January 1916, are early examples of large-scale multinational, inter-service warfare. Against the Ottoman Army was an allied force from the United Kingdom, France, Australia, New Zealand, India, and Newfoundland. The Gallipoli campaign offers many insights into the challenges of combined and joint operations. The most significant, though, are to be found in the lessons of command at the strategic and operational levels of war.