

The background features a dark blue gradient with a subtle pattern of white stars. Overlaid on this are several technical diagrams in a lighter blue color. These include circular gauges with numerical scales (e.g., 150, 160, 170, 180, 190, 200, 210, 220, 230, 240, 250, 260), dashed lines, and curved arrows indicating motion or flow. The overall aesthetic is that of a futuristic or scientific interface.

ORIGIN AND CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

“The First World War was a tragic and unnecessary conflict. Unnecessary because the train of events that led to its outbreak might have broken at any point during five weeks of crisis that preceded the first clash of arms, had prudence or common goodwill found a voice; tragic because the consequences of the first clash end the lives of ten million human beings, tortured the emotional lives of millions more, destroyed the benevolent and optimistic culture of the European continent, and left, when the guns at last fell silent four years later, a legacy of political rancor and racial hatred so intense that no explanation of the causes of the Second World War can stand without reference to those roots. The Second World War, five times more destructive of human life and incalculably more costly in material terms, was the direct outcome of the First...”

– John Keegan, *The First World War*

The Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71



- France defeated
- Founding of German Empire at Versailles, 18 Jan 1871
- Treaty of Frankfurt, May 1871
 - Annexation of French provinces Alsace + (East-) Lorraine by Germany
 - Heavy French war indemnity
- Long-lasting French revenge feeling towards Germany

ALLIANCE SYSTEM IN EUROPE

What is an Alliance?

- An alliance is an agreement between one or more states to work together. Alliances usually involve making promises to protect the other country against nations who are not in the alliance. These promises are usually made by the signing of treaties.

League of Three Emperors 1872

- Germany + Austria + Russia

Dual Alliance 1879

- Germany + Austria

Triple Alliance 1882

- Germany + Austria + Italy

ALLIANCE SYSTEM IN EUROPE

- **Formation of Triple Entente**
- **Entente Cordiale 1904**
Britain + France
- **Triple Entente 1907** Britain +
France + Russia



- TRIPLE ALLIANCE
- TRIPLE ENTENTE
- NEUTRAL COUNTRIES



ANGLO-GERMAN ECONOMIC AND NAVAL COMPETITIONS

- German trade increased more than 3 times from 1871-1910
- German population increased
 - 1871- 41 millions
 - 1910- 65 millions
- Expansionist Foreign policy of Germany
- Naval development of Germany
 - Dreadnoughts



NEW AND AGGRESSIVE TRENDS IN GERMAN FOREIGN POLICY



Weltpolitik – (World Policy)



Dang nach Osten- (Urge
towards the East)



Berlin-Bagdad Railway

THE FIRST MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905

BACKGROUND:

Background of tension & rivalry (esp. Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm wanted 'a place in the sun')

Morocco was weak; France hoped to conquer it

In 1903, the French based an army on the Moroccan border

In Feb. 1905, France demanded control over the Moroccan army and police.

The Sultan refused.

THE FIRST MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905

MAIN STORY:

In March 1905, Kaiser Wilhelm visited Tangiers in Morocco.

He told the French agent (Count Cherisay) that he wanted free trade for Germany in Morocco - then dismissed him before he could reply.

He then gave a speech in which he promised to defend Morocco as 'free and independent' and 'subject to no foreign control'.

THE FIRST MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905

END:

There was an international crisis - both France and Germany threatened war

The French (scared of another war with Germany) were going to back down, but the British encouraged them to take a firm line

A Conference was held at Algeciras (1906)

Britain and Russia supported France (Britain stationed a navy patrol outside Algeciras harbour)

Germany had to promise to stay out of Morocco.

THE FIRST MOROCCAN CRISIS OF 1905

RESULTS:

France were ANGRY with Germany

Britain was frightened of Germany's Empire

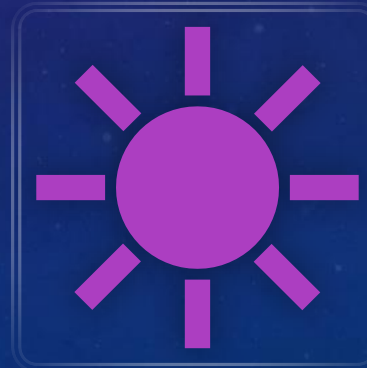
At the Algeciras Conference (1906), France, Britain, and Russia forced Germany to promise to stay out of Morocco. Germany felt humiliated

In 1907, Britain and Russia, alarmed by German ambitions, made an Entente - adds to alliances

Algeciras convinced Germany that the other countries were 'ganging up' on Germany - from this moment, Germany began preparing for war.

THE SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS, 1911

- **BACKGROUND:**
- Background of tension & rivalry (Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm wanted 'a place in the sun')
- At Algeciras (1906), Germany promised to keep out of Morocco - the French Foreign Legion went into Morocco
- In 1910, France made a huge loan to Morocco, and took control of customs and taxes
- In 1910 France sent a gunboat to Agadir in southern Morocco (German newspapers were angry)



THE SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS, 1911

- **MAIN STORY:**
- In March 1911 there was a rebellion in northern Morocco. The French sent an army to defend (= angers the Germans).
- In June 1911, the Germans announced that they needed to protect German citizens in southern Morocco (even though there were no German citizens in southern Morocco).
- In July 1911, Kaiser Wilhelm sent the gunship Panther to Agadir. It 'rescued' ONE German.



THE SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS, 1911

END:

There was an international crisis - war-fever in Germany and Britain.

Lloyd George attacked Germany and promised support for France ('Mansion House speech').

Nov 1911: Treaty of Berlin - Germany was forced to remove the gunship and accept instead a small piece of land in the Congo.

Morocco became a French colony.

THE SECOND MOROCCAN CRISIS, 1911

RESULTS:

War-fever in Germany and Britain.

Nov 1911: Treaty of Berlin - Germany was forced to remove the gunship and accept instead a small piece of land in the Congo. Morocco became a French colony.

German resentment: Wilhelm said: 'these events have shown the German people where its enemy is'.

One historian has written: 'the Kaiser was determined not to be the loser in the next crisis'.

THE AUSTRO-SERBIAN QUARREL IN EASTERN EUROPE

The Bosnian Crisis, 1908

BACKGROUND:

Background of tension & rivalry – especially 'Pan Slavism' (the nationalism which wanted the little nations of the Balkans to be able to rule themselves) and Alliances (esp Russia's alliance with Serbia).

By the Treaty of Berlin (1878), Austria-Hungary had the right to occupy and administer Bosnia

Turkey was weak and corrupt - 'the sick man of Europe'. In 1908 there was a revolution in Europe'.

THE BOSNIAN CRISIS, 1908

- **MAIN STORY:**
- In 1908, Austria fully annexed Bosnia (i.e. it became part of the Austrian Empire).
- Serbia - which had been hoping to get part of Bosnia (so it could have a port on the Adriatic Sea) - protested. Serbia called up its army demanded a strip of land across Bosnia to the Adriatic Sea.
- Serbia was supported by Russia, which proposed a conference
- Austria Hungary, Turkey and Germany said that a Conference wasn't necessary. There was an international crisis

THE BOSNIAN CRISIS, 1908

- END:
- There was an international crisis - Germany threatened war.
- Russia and Serbia were forced to back down and humiliated. Serbia was forced to agree publicly to Austria's annexation.
- The Kaiser boasted that he had stood by Austria 'in shining armour'.



THE BOSNIAN CRISIS, 1908

RESULTS:

There was more trouble in the Balkans (Balkans War) in 1912-13.

Serbia was furious (Bosnia included many Serbs). This led to the assassination at Sarajevo, 1914

Russia vowed not to back down again – which led to Nicholas's decision to mobilise in 1914

Kaiser Wilhelm was proud he had helped Austria - so after Sarajevo he gave Austria a 'blank cheque' ... which helped cause the slide to war in 1914.

THE IMMEDIATE CAUSE OF THE WAR

- **The Sarajevo Crisis, 1914**
- BACKGROUND:
- 'Panslavism' - 28 June was Serbia's National Day and the visit was an insult to Serbia.
- Austria-Hungary (the 'polyglot empire') feared panslavism - the Austrian Army had asked for a panslavism - the Austrian Army had asked for a war with Serbia 25 times
- Sarajevo was in Bosnia (the province annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908)
- In the 1912-13 Balkans Wars, Serbia had grown. Its Prime Minister Pasic said: 'The first round is won. Now for the second round - against Austria'

THE SARAJEVO CRISIS, 1914

- MAIN STORY
- Franz Ferdinand was heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
- 28 June: Six young Bosnian Serbs - linked to the Black Hand - lined up to assassinate him as he drove along the Appel Quay in Sarajevo.
- Nedeljko Cabrinovic threw a bomb. He missed and was arrested. The Archduke decided to return home immediately via a different route.
- No one told the driver, so he turned into Franz Josef Street, then stopped the car ... in front of Gavrilo Princip, who shot Franz Ferdinand and Sophie

THE SARAJEVO CRISIS, 1914

END:

The assassination caused horror, but not at first an international crisis (the Kaiser went on holiday)

Austria provoked the international crisis by sending Serbia an ultimatum on 23 July 1914

RESULTS:

The Crisis caused a sequence of events which resulted in the First World War.

THE WAR BECOMES A WORLD WAR

The chain reaction that would lead to World War I:

- Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for assassination of the Archduke and made harsh demands on Serbia.
- Serbia refused to comply with any of the demands.
- Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on July 28, 1914.
- Russia, a Slavic nation and friend of Serbia, mobilizes and prepares to defend Serbia against Austria-Hungary.
- Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declared war on Russia.
- Germany declared war on France.
- Germany invaded Belgium on August 3, 1914, so that German forces could enter France more easily.
- Britain declared war on Germany.