



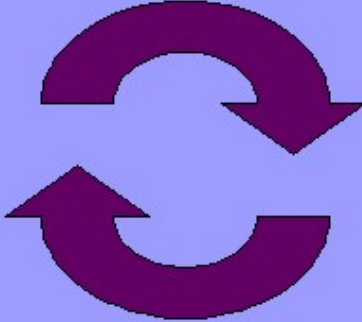






Causes of World War One

Although it was the assassination of the Austrian archduke, Franz Ferdinand that led to the outbreak of world war one in August 1914, the actual causes of the war were more complicated.

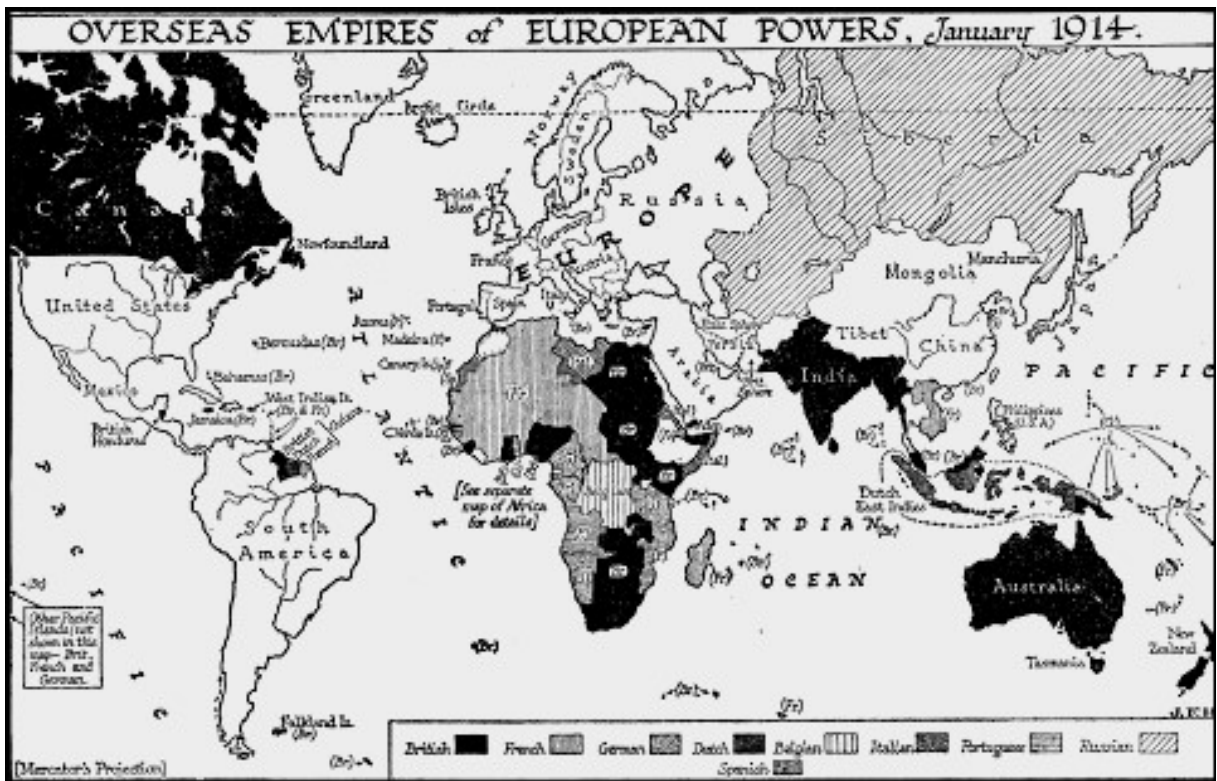
Alliances

An alliance is an agreement made between two or more countries to give each other help if it is needed. When an alliance is signed, those countries become known as Allies. A number of alliances had been signed by countries between the years 1879 and 1914. These were important because they meant that some countries had no option but to declare war if one of their allies declared war first.

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| <p>1879 The Dual Alliance</p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance to protect themselves from Russia</p> | <p>1881 Austro-Serbian Alliance</p>  <p>Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Serbia to stop Russia gaining control of Serbia</p> | <p>1882 The Triple Alliance</p>  <p>Germany and Austria-Hungary made an alliance with Italy to stop Italy from taking sides with Russia</p> |
| <p>1914 Triple Entente (no separate peace)</p>  <p>Britain, Russia and France agreed not to sign for peace separately.</p> |  | <p>1894 Franco-Russian Alliance</p>  <p>Russia formed an alliance with France to protect herself against Germany and Austria-Hungary</p> |
| <p>1907 Triple Entente</p>  <p>This was made between Russia, France and Britain to counter the increasing threat from Germany.</p> | <p>1907 Anglo-Russian Entente</p>  <p>This was an agreement between Britain and Russia</p> | <p>1904 Entente Cordiale</p>  <p>This was an agreement, but not a formal alliance, between France and Britain.</p> |

Imperialism

Imperialism is when a country takes over new lands or countries and makes them subject to their rule. By 1900 the British Empire extended over five continents and France had control of large areas of Africa.



The amount of lands 'owned' by Britain and France increased the rivalry with Germany who had entered the scramble to acquire colonies late and only had small areas of Africa.

France had recently been given Morocco by the British. Morocco's bid for independence was supported by Germany

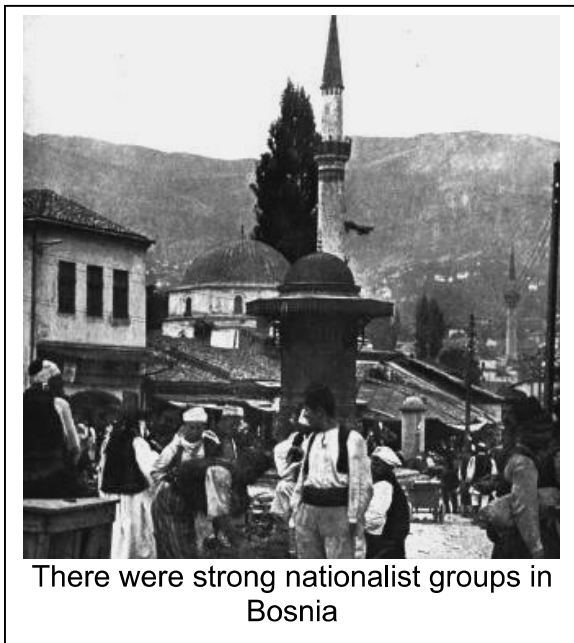
Militarism

Militarism means that the army and military forces are given a high profile by the government.



The growing European divide had led to an arms race between the main countries. The armies of both France and Germany had more than doubled between 1870 and 1914 and there was fierce competition between Britain and Germany for mastery of the seas. The British had introduced the 'Dreadnought', an effective battleship, in 1906. The Germans soon followed suit introducing their own battleships. The German, Von Schlieffen also drew up a plan of action that involved attacking France through Belgium if Russia made an attack on Germany.

Nationalism



Nationalism means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country. The Congress of Vienna, held after the Napoleonic wars left both Germany and Italy as divided states. It was nationalism the re-unification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871. France was angry because the settlement at the end of the Franco-Prussian war had given Alsace-Lorraine to Germany. Large areas of both Austria-Hungary and Serbia were home to differing nationalist groups, all of whom wanted freedom from the states in which they lived.

Crises

The Moroccan Crisis

In 1904 Morocco had been given to France by Britain, but the Moroccans wanted independence and were supported by Germany. War was avoided, but in 1911, the Germans were again protesting against French possession of Morocco. Britain supported France and Germany was persuaded to back down for part of French Congo.

The Bosnian Crisis

In 1908, Austria-Hungary took over Bosnia. This angered Serbians who felt the province should be theirs. Serbia threatened Austria-Hungary with war, Russia, allied to Serbia, mobilised its forces. Germany, allied to Austria-Hungary mobilised its forces and prepared to threaten Russia. War was avoided when Russia backed down. In 1911 and 1912 there was war in the Balkans when the Balkan states drove Turkey out of the area. The states then fought each other over which area should belong to which state. Austria-Hungary intervened and forced Serbia to give up land. Tension between Serbia and Austria-Hungary was high.

Activities – Causes of WW1

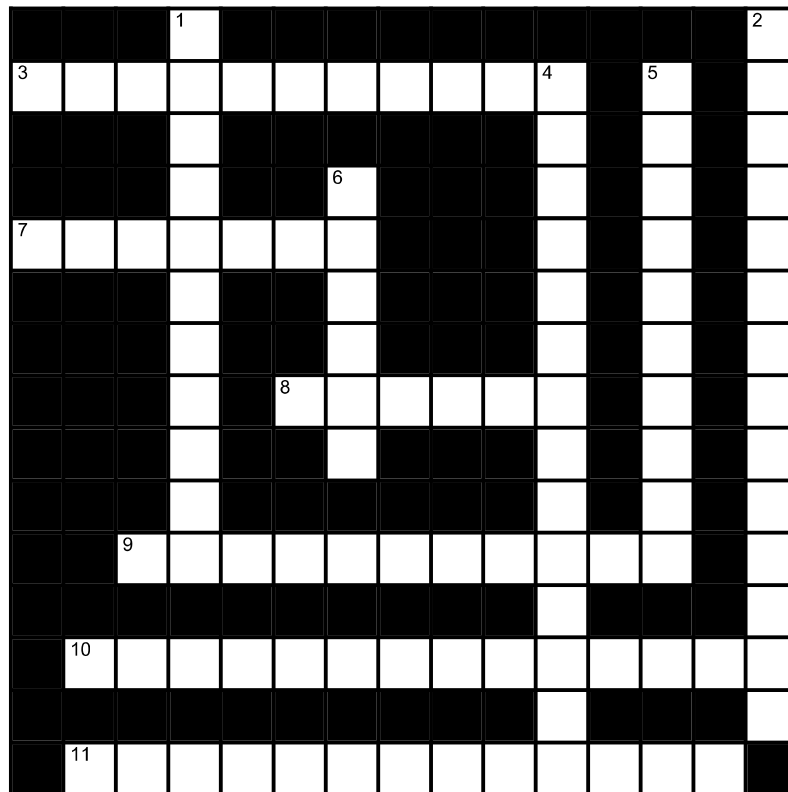
Curriculum Level 4

1. What is meant by the term alliance?
2. Which countries were allied by the Triple Alliance?
3. Which countries were allied by the Triple Entente?
4. Why was Germany annoyed by Imperialism?
5. Which armies had increased in size between 1870 and 1914?
6. Describe the Schlieffen Plan.
7. Why were the two crises important factors?

Curriculum Levels 5 and 6

1. Which countries were bound to each other by which alliance?
2. How did imperialism contribute towards Germany's increasing anger with Britain and France?
3. Why was nationalism an important factor?
4. Describe the part played by Germany in increasing European militarism.
5. What links were there between the two crises and:
 - a. Alliances
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Militarism
 - d. Nationalism

Causes of World War One Crossword



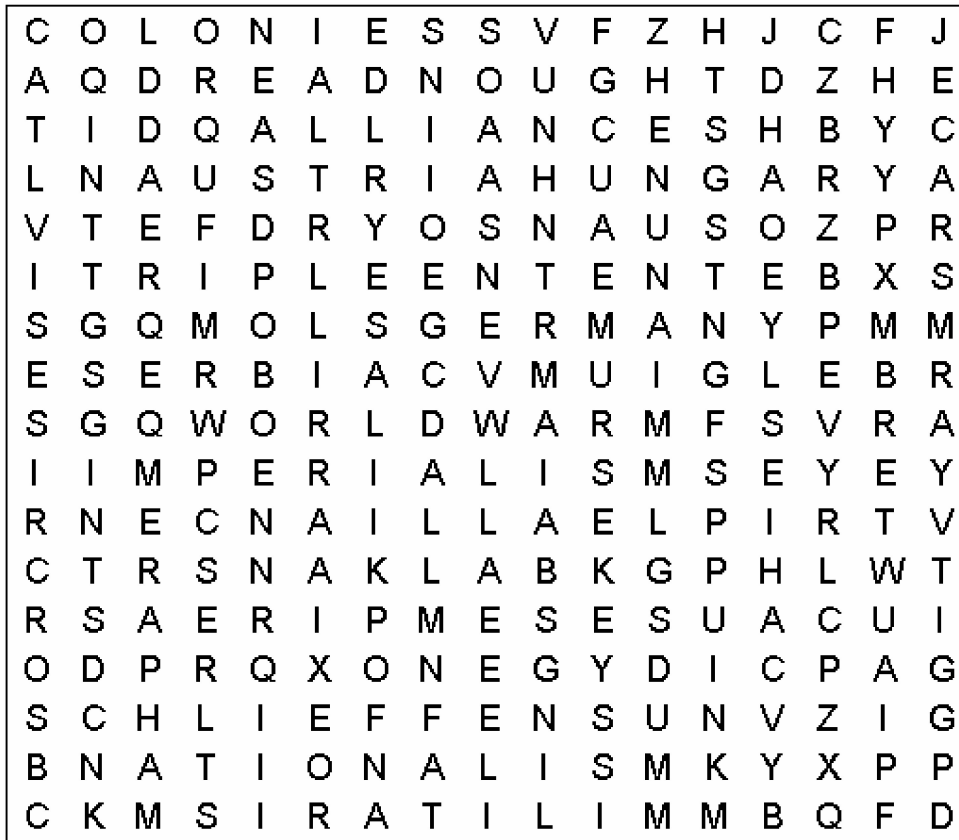
Across

- 3** British battleship introduced in 1906 (11)
- 7** A crisis in this country in 1904 nearly led to war (7)
- 8** This congress had led to Germany and Italy being divided (6)
- 9** When a country takes over new lands or countries (11)
- 10** German plan to invade France through Belgium (10,4)
- 11** Agreement between Britain, Russia and France (6,7)

Down

- 1** Being a strong supporter of the rights of one's country (11)
- 2** His assassination triggered World War One (5,9)
- 4** Agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (6,8)
- 5** When the army are given a high profile by a government (10)
- 6** Austria-Hungary took over this Balkan state in 1908 (6)

Causes World War One Wordsearch



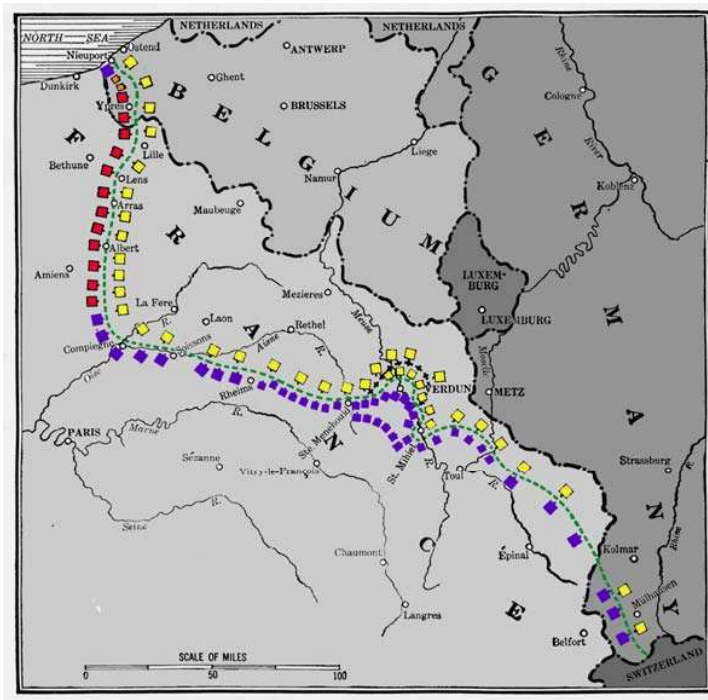
- | | | |
|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| AUSTRIAHUNGARY | TRIPLEALLIANCE | TRIPLEENTENTE |
| IMPERIALISM | NATIONALISM | DREADNOUGHT |
| MILITARISM | SCHLIEFFEN | ALLIANCES |
| WORLDWAR | COLONIES | ARMSRACE |
| GERMANY | BALKANS | BELGIUM |
| CAUSES | CRISES | EMPIRE |
| SERBIA | | |

Theatres of War

Although World War One was a world war, most of the fighting was confined to a few key areas. These areas are usually referred to as the theatres of war.

The Western Front

The German army crossed the Belgian border on August 3rd 1914. Britain and France declared war on Germany on August 4th. The Germans pushed through Belgium and entered France. The British and French armies marched to stop the German advance. The Battle of Marne 4th - 10th September stopped the Germans from marching on Paris.



To avoid losing the territory already gained in France, the Germans began digging trenches. The British and French, unable to break through the line of trenches, began to dig their own trenches. Throughout the entire war, neither side gained more than a few miles of ground along what became known as the western Front.

The squares on the map represent the British, French and German armies.

Gallipoli

The Gallipoli peninsula is located in the south of Turkey. In 1915, the allied commanders decided to try to attack Germany by attacking her ally, Turkey. Allied soldiers, mainly from Australia and New Zealand, were sent to the Peninsula while British ships tried to force a way through the Dardanelles. The entire mission was a failure. The allies lost more than 50,000 men but gained hardly any land.

