

CAUSES OF THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Cause 1- 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.

1882 The Triple Alliance

Germany and Austria- Hungary made an alliance with Italy to stop Italy from taking sides with Russia.

1907 Triple Entente

This was made between Russia, France and Britain to counter the increasing threat from Germany.

Europe in 1914



Fill in the boundaries of the European Countries

- Add in the names of the major countries
- Colour in the countries
 - one colour for the Triple Alliance
 - one colour for the Triple Entente

1. What does alliance mean?
2. Why were alliances important?
3. What alliance was signed in 1882?
4. What alliance was signed in 1907?

Cause 2- 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.



The British Empire, 1900

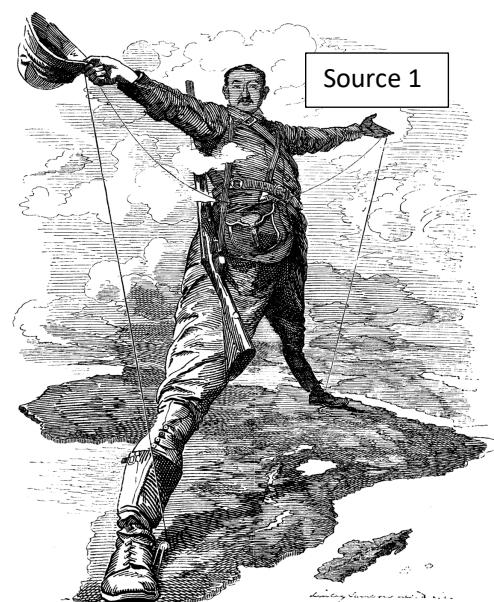


1. What is imperialism?
2. Which areas did the British Empire have control over?
3. Why was Germany annoyed by imperialism?
4. What did Germany begin to do?

Source Work

Source 1. 'From Cape to Cairo'

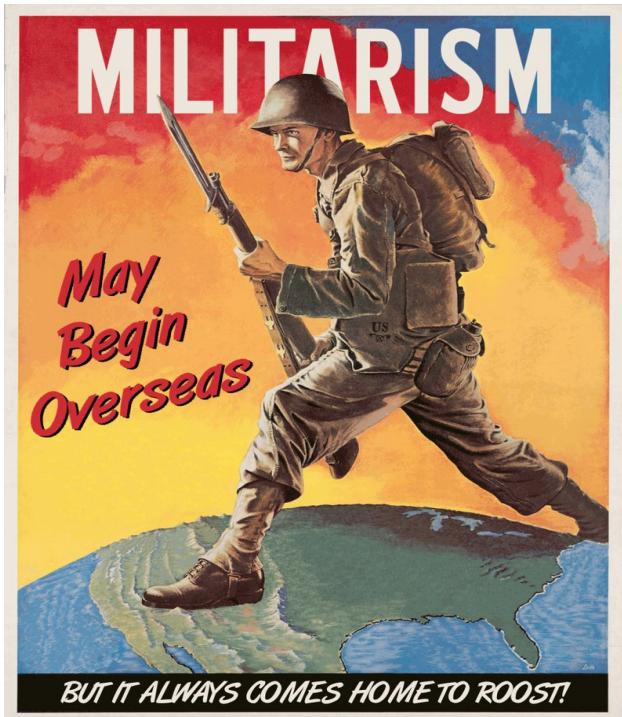
1. What do you think is the message of the source?



Cause 3- 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.

1. What is militarism?
2. What ship did Britain introduce in 1906?
3. Which armies increased in sizes between 1870 and 1914?
4. What part did Germany play in increasing European militarism?
5. Describe the Schlieffen plan.



1. Do you think the Schlieffen Plan was successful?

Cause 4- 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.

Crisis

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.

1. What is nationalism?
2. What links were there between the two crises and:
 - a. Alliances
 - b. Imperialism
 - c. Militarism
 - d. Nationalism
3. What do you think is the message of the source 2?



Main causes of the First World War

M- Militarism
A- Alliance
I- Imperialism
N- Nationalism

Create your own Mnemonic to help you remember the causes of the First World War. E.g.
Milly Never Ignores Alan

WORLD WAR ONE

C	Y	M	L	W	S	N	P	O	M	B	E	B	E	D
C	L	T	S	E	A	F	O	F	F	W	C	Q	F	Y
U	U	G	S	I	Q	R	S	J	Q	I	N	F	F	D
W	S	U	R	C	R	I	T	T	T	I	A	X	K	P
A	A	C	G	E	F	A	V	F	M	K	I	D	V	Q
C	O	C	Z	M	J	R	T	P	I	F	L	B	H	Q
G	O	F	T	J	X	N	E	I	L	C	L	T	A	V
K	N	U	R	T	G	R	O	L	L	C	A	G	S	A
P	M	F	M	S	I	L	A	N	O	I	T	A	N	G
B	R	Y	E	A	W	O	R	L	D	D	M	J	L	C
H	I	P	L	G	M	B	R	M	S	X	U	H	Z	C
K	D	I	P	B	E	W	O	G	A	N	E	T	L	K
F	S	U	E	G	Z	T	V	W	S	C	F	S	M	D
M	L	D	X	D	U	K	O	V	C	N	H	Y	I	Q
Y	C	M	I	L	B	M	U	U	A	W	I	R	G	U

ALLIANCE
MILITARISM

CAUSES
NATIONALISM

IMPERIALISM
WAR