

## Info on: Serbia



They have just become independent from Turkey and they want to maintain their independence.

**CLASSIFIED**

**TOP SECRET**

They are worried that Austria-Hungary want to make them part of their Empire.

They believe their Slav brothers the Russians will support them if they get into a war.

## Info on: Britain



They are the most powerful nation on earth, they want it to stay that way.

They need to maintain their mighty Empire.

**CLASSIFIED**

**TOP SECRET**

They are a little worried about Germany. They have got richer and are threatening their position as the strongest country in the world.

They may support France or Russia if they are invaded.

They think Germany is only expanding its navy to scare them.

## Info on: Germany



They believe war with Russia is inevitable.

They could beat Russia in a war now, but they are getting stronger all the time. In two years Russia will be stronger.

**TOP SECRET**

They have found out that Russia and France will protect each other if they are attacked.

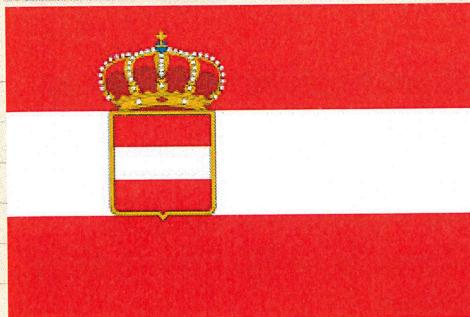
Although both France and Russia have an agreement with Britain, Germany aren't sure if they will get involved in a war.

They want an empire like Britain and France.

They will help Austria-Hungary if they declare war.

**CLASSIFIED**

## Info on: Austria-Hungary



The Turkish Empire has left the Balkan states, such as Bosnia and Serbia. Austria-Hungary have already taken over Bosnia, and they want to do the same to Serbia.

**TOP SECRET**

Germany will support them if they get into a war.

They used to be strong, but now, they are weak.

They are worried that if a war starts between them and Serbia that Russia will also become involved.

**CLASSIFIED**

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

# SPY INFORMATION FILE

My Country:

Our Main aim in war:

Our Allies (people on our side):

Our Enemies:

Country:

Their main aim in war:

Their Allies (people on their side):

Their Enemies:

Country:

Their main aim in war:

Their Allies (people on their side):

Their Enemies:

Country:

Their main aim in war:

Their Allies (people on their side):

Their Enemies:

Country:

Their main aim in war:

Their Allies (people on their side):

Their Enemies:

Country:

Their main aim in war:

Their Allies (people on their side):

Their Enemies:

What do you think this represents?

What can you see in the picture?

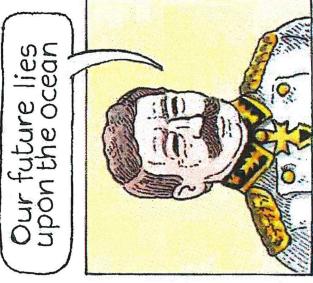


# The stage is set for war



In 1900 nearly everyone would have agreed with this statement made by a French politician. A large empire was important not only for trade but also for prestige.

In 1800 France and Britain both had large empires, and during the nineteenth century these continued to grow. In the 1870s Italy and Germany became united countries for the first time. They too wanted overseas empires. The result was that in the years up to 1900

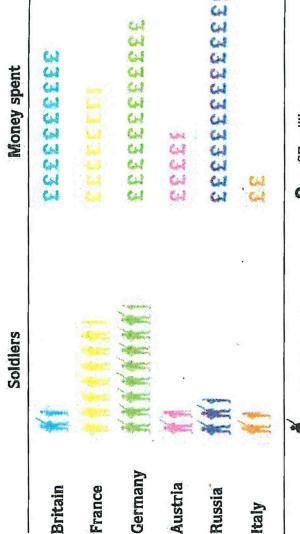
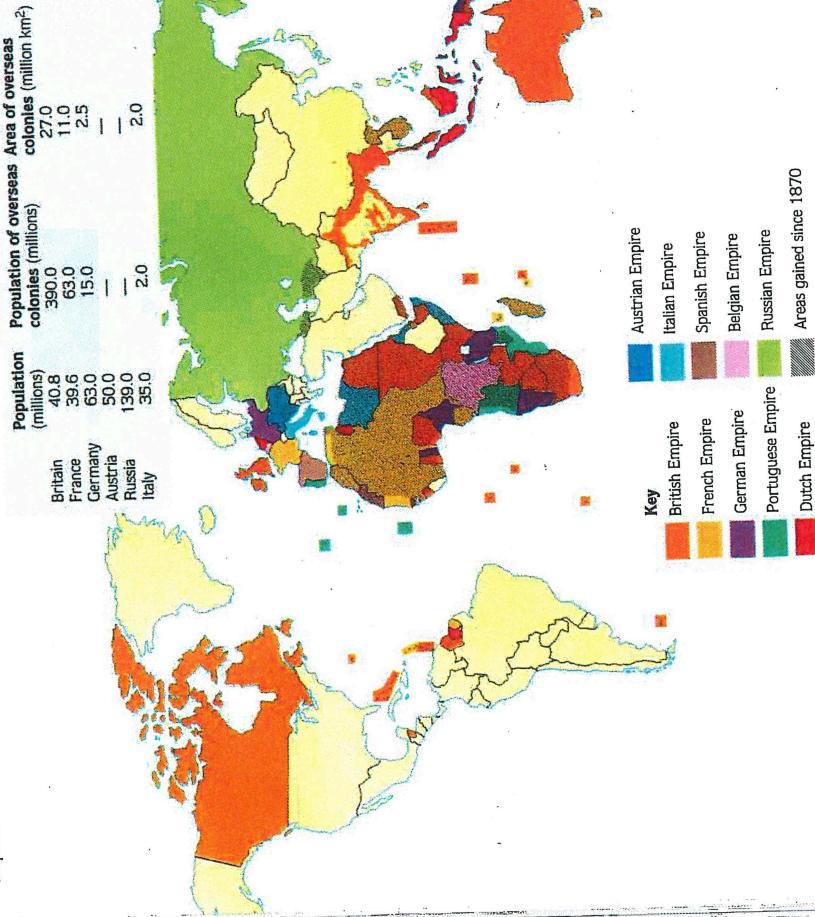


competition between the European powers grew more intense. There was a scramble for territory, especially in Africa. By 1914 large parts of the world were controlled by the various European powers (see Source 1).

This competition for colonies caused several disputes. For example, in 1906 and 1911 Germany and France quarrelled about Morocco. But none of these disputes led to a war.

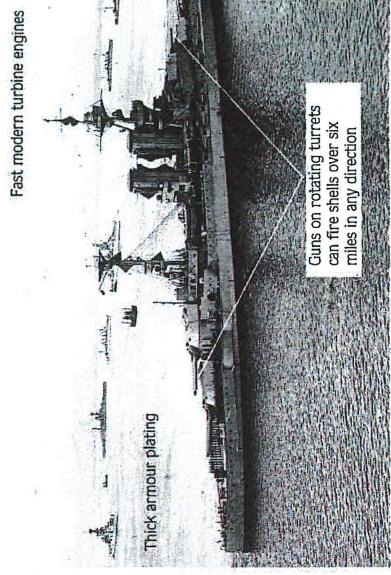
**1.** Study Source 1. Which two countries expanded their empires most between 1870 and 1914?

**SOURCE 1** European countries' empires in 1914



**SOURCE 3** European military spending and size of armies, 1913-14

This is what Wilhelm II, Emperor of Germany, said in 1898. Germany was very keen to become an imperial power (a country whose power was based upon its empire). In order to do this, it was building up its navy very rapidly. In 1900 Britain's navy was still by far the largest in the world. It had to be, to protect the British Empire. But Britain was beginning to realise that it did not have enough resources to protect its vast Empire. In particular, Britain was very worried about the growing size of the German navy. The British were determined that their navy should remain the largest. Soon a race to build new battleships developed between Germany and Britain. In 1906, Britain launched HMS Dreadnought, a new type of battleship which was stronger and faster than any ship built before. Soon Germany began to build 'Dreadnoughts' as well.



**SOURCE 4** Numbers of Dreadnoughts built each year by Britain and Germany, 1906-14

	Britain	Total built by 1914	Germany	Total built by 1914
1906	1	1	0	0
1907	2	3	0	0
1908	3	6	0	0
1909	4	10	0	0
1910	5	15	0	0
1911	6	21	0	0
1912	7	28	0	0
1913	8	36	0	0
1914	9	45	0	0

**SOURCE 2** A photograph of a British Dreadnought, the warship HMS Barham

## Triple Entente & Triple Alliance Pre-War (1914)

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance



## Triple Entente & Triple Alliance Pre-War (1914)

Triple Entente

Triple Alliance





**Source A:**  
"To remain a great nation or to become one, you must colonise." – Leon Gambetta, A French Politician

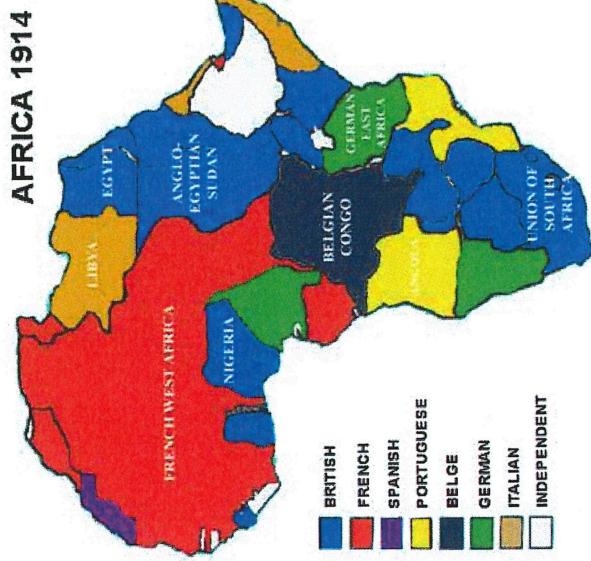
**Source B:**  
A quote from Leon Gambetta in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. This view was held by the leaders of most European countries at the time.

**Source A:**  
A French postcard showing Kaiser Wilhelm II (the Emperor of Germany) trying to eat the World.



**Source C:**  
In spite of the fact that we have no such fleet as we should have, we have conquered for ourselves a place in the sun. It will now be my task to see to it that this place in the sun shall remain our undisputed possession, in order that the sun's rays may fall fruitfully upon our activity and trade in foreign parts, that our industry and agriculture may develop within the state and our sailing sports upon the water, for our future lies upon the water.

A speech by Kaiser Wilhelm II (the Emperor of Germany) in Hamburg (18 June 1901)



**Source D:**  
Africa was a previously unconquered territory so many European powers established empires there by taking control of land in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

## Imperialism in the build up World War I:

Sources	Does it suggest that Imperialism led to war or tension? Yes or No?	Explain your answer, using details in the source.
Source A:		
Source B:		
Source C:		
Source D		
	<p><b>A speech by Kaiser Wilhelm II (the Emperor of Germany) in Hamburg (18 June 1901)</b></p>	

**What was the main cause of World War I?**

**Militarism**

**World War I**

**Imperialism**

**Alliances**



Source A: "Rule Britannia" - a popular song in Britain

Rule Britannia: (Original Lyrics)  
While thou shall bournish great  
and free,  
The dread and envy of them all.

**Rule Britannia:**

Britain will be great and free  
Everyone will be afraid and  
jealous of Britain

"Rule, Britannia rule the  
waves."  
"Britons never will be slaves."

**"Rule, Britannia rule the  
waves."**

"Britons never will be slaves."



**Rule Britannia:**

Everyone will be afraid and  
jealous of Britain

**"Rule, Britannia rule the  
waves."**

"Britons never will be slaves."

1. What can you infer about the way Britain saw itself from this source?

- This source suggests that Britain saw itself as.....
- My quote to back this up is....

2. What can you infer about the way Britain saw other countries from this source?

- This source suggests that Britain saw other countries as....

My quote to back this up is....



Source B: "Heil dir im Siegerkranz" - The German National Anthem

1. Dauendernd stets zu blüh'n  
Wer' unsre Flagge kühn  
Auf hoher See!  
[Ha, wie so stoltz und hoch  
Wirt über Land und Meer  
Weihin der deutsche Aar  
Flammenden Blick.]

Forever continuing to bloom  
Our flag may wave boldly  
On the high seas!  
[Ha, how proud and majestic  
Casts over land and sea  
Wieldy the German eagle  
Its flaming gaze.]



- What can you infer about the way Germany saw itself from this source?
- This source suggests that Germany saw itself as.....
  - My quote to back this up is.....

- What can you infer about the way Germany saw other countries from this source?
- This source suggests that Germany saw other countries as.....
  - My quote to back this up is.....

# Nationalism as a cause of World War I

**Authors:** Jennifer Llewellyn, Steve Thompson (2017)

"Nationalism was an intense form of patriotism. Those with nationalist beliefs celebrated the culture and achievements of their own country and placed its interests above those of other nations. Pre-WWI nationalism was fuelled by wars, imperial rivalry between empires, and constant propaganda from politicians to popular culture. By the late 1800s, some Europeans were almost drunk with patriotism and nationalism.

British nationalism was fuelled by a century of relative peace and prosperity. The **British Empire** had flourished and expanded, its naval strength had grown and Britons had known only colonial wars (wars with colonies).

German nationalism was a new phenomenon, emerging from the unification (joining together) of Germany in 1871. It became fascinated with **German imperial expansion** (securing Germany's 'place in the sun') and resentful of the British and their empire."

Read the extract

1. Identify the MAIN causes that are explicitly mentioned. (highlight/underlining evidence/phrases to support your ideas.)
2. Underline any connectives you can find.

3. What does this interpretation suggest was the **Root/Underlying cause of World War I?**  
How do you know?

*This interpretation suggests that \_\_\_\_\_ was the root cause of World War I because...  
The extract implies that if \_\_\_\_\_ had not taken place, then...*

**Part 1 of investigation: Why was he murdered?**

Sources to Use: **Source A** (video clip) and **Source B** (history text book)

Information I can find in source A:

Information I can find in source B:

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

**Part 2 of investigation: How did the murder happen?**

Sources to Use: **Source C** (eyewitness account) and **Source D** (eyewitness account) and **Source E** (drawing of the assassination)

Information I get find in source C:

Information I can find in source D

Information I get in source E

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

**Extension:** Which of these sources do you think are the **most useful** for your investigation today?

**Part 1 of investigation:** Why was he murdered?

Sources to Use: **Source A** (video clip) and **Source B** (history text book)

Information I can find in source A:

Information I can find in source B:

How useful was Source A? 1 2 3 4 5  
(1 = not very much info; 5 = lots of info). Because...

Usefulness? 1 2 3 4 5 Because...

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

**Part 2 of investigation:** How did the murder happen?

Sources to Use: **Source C** (eyewitness account) and **Source D** (eyewitness account) and **Source E** (drawing of the assassination)

Information I get find in source C:

Information I can find in source D

Information I get in source E

Usefulness? 1 2 3 4 5 Because...

Usefulness? 1 2 3 4 5 Because...

Usefulness? 1 2 3 4 5 Because

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

**Extension:** Do you trust all of these sources equally? Which do you trust the most and why? – Explain in your book

**Part 1 of investigation:** Why was he murdered?

Sources to Use: **Source A** (video clip) and **Source B** (history text book)

**Challenge**

Information I can find in source A:

Information I can find in source B:

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

Which source do you think is the most reliable? Refer to the Nature, origin and purpose of the source:

**Part 2 of investigation:** How did the murder happen?

Sources to Use: **Source C** (eyewitness account) and **Source D** (eyewitness account) and **Source E** (drawing of the assassination)

Information I find in source C:

Information I can find in source D

Information I get in source E

Is there anything that the sources tell differently, that you cannot be sure of?

Which source do you think is the most reliable? Refer to the Nature, origin and purpose of the source:

**Extension:** How could you improve your investigation? Where could you look for additional information?

## Militarism before World War I:

Hypothesis 1:

Hypothesis 2:

Hypothesis 3:

Description	Support/Challenge of hypotheses	It suggests militarism led to tension between countries because...
<b>Source 4</b> shows...	This...	
<b>Source 3</b> states that...	This...	
<b>Source 2</b> shows...		

## 4 MAIN causes of WWI:

M

Militarism

An emphasis on military strength - building up a strong army and navy in order to deter other countries from attacking as well as to potentially attack other countries

A

Alliances

A group of countries who agreed to support each other if they went to war. There were rival alliances in Europe, the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente

I

Imperialism

The desire to have an empire and conquer territory. It was seen as a sign of power and means to get valuable resources, including people.

N

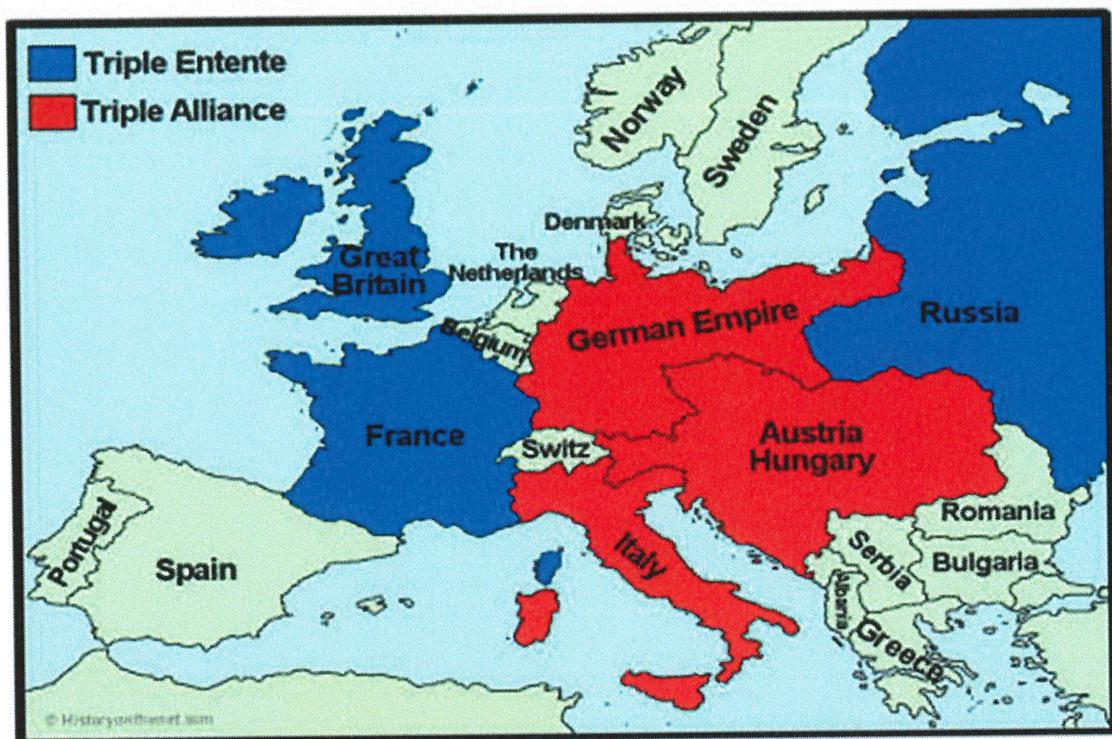
Nationalism

The belief that your country is better than other countries/the desire to be independent and be free from the control of other countries.

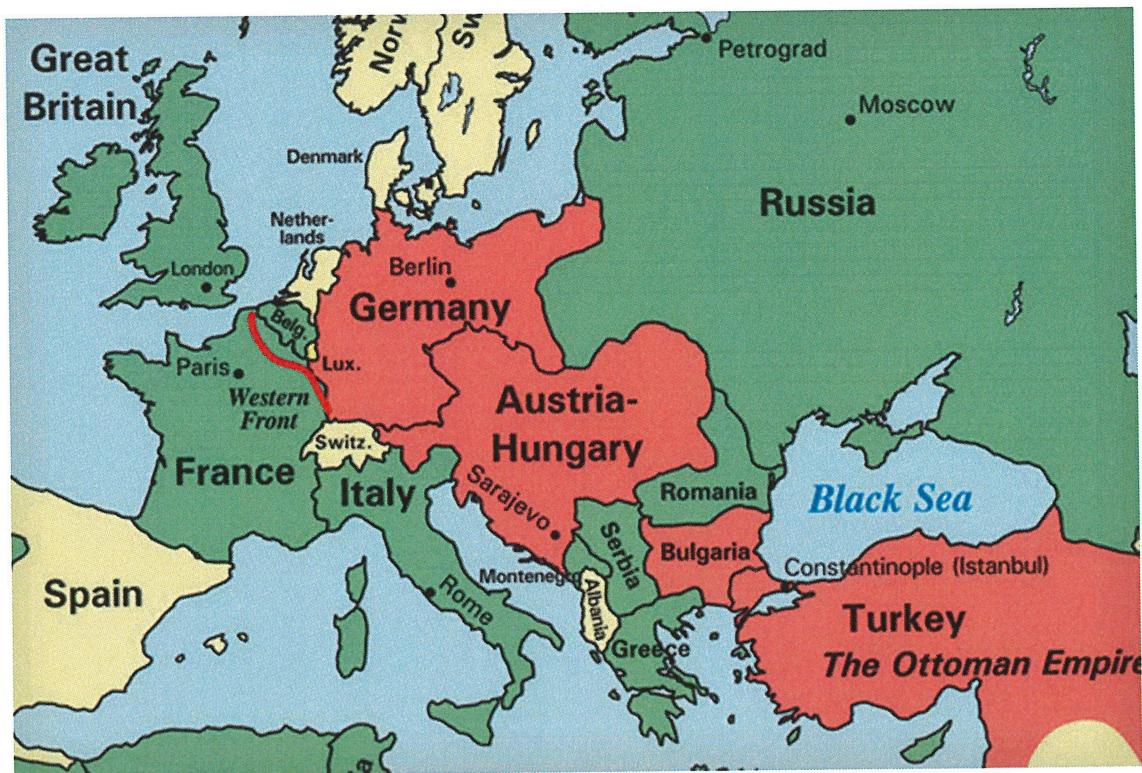
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Trigger

## World War One Alliances 1914



### During WWI



**28 JULY:** Austria Hungary blames Serbia for killing their Archduke and declared war on Serbia.

**29 JULY:** Russia, which had promised to protect Serbia against attack, got ready to attack Austria-Hungary.

**12 August:** Britain and France declared war on Austria-Hungary

**3 August:** Germany, which was more worried about the French army than about the Russians, decided to attack France. They planned to beat the French quickly and then attack Russia

**4 August:** Germany asked Belgium to allow German soldiers to march through Belgium to attack France. Belgium said no, but Germany marched through anyway.

**6 August:** Austria-Hungary declared war on Russia

**2 August:** Britain, seeing other countries getting ready for war, prepared its own battleships.

**1 August:** Germany, which supported Austria-Hungary, heard about Russian preparations for war. Germany declared war on Russia

**4 August:** Britain declared war on Germany because Britain had promised to protect Belgium and France from attack.

How did the Alliance system lead to a World War?

Date	Event	How did the event connect to the next event?
28 July:		
29 July		
1 August		
2 August		
3 August		
4 August		
4 August		
6 August		
12 August		

## Why did the British build an Empire?

During the reign of Elizabeth I, merchants had begun to travel across the world to find resources to collect and sell for profit back in Britain. They were able to set up trading posts and businesses in these countries. The trading relationships were formalised when Britain started to rule these countries directly as colonies. Below are 12 reasons why Britain built their Empire.

### Standard level tasks:

1. Sort the reasons why the British wanted an Empire into different categories: economic, power, social and military.
2. Prioritise the reasons into a ‘diamond nine’. There are 12 reasons so three must be filtered out. Justify your top choice!

<p><b>To beat other European countries.</b> To gain more land than the other European powers (e.g. France and Belgium). This would prevent them from becoming more powerful than Britain. It resulted in a ‘Scramble for Africa’.</p>	<p><b>To spread the Christian faith.</b> Some felt that by taking the Christian religion to other countries that this would make them into better human beings and help them to become gentlemen/women. They wanted to spread the word of the gospel.</p>	<p><b>To protect trade.</b> Companies such as the East India Company took control of land in India and became rulers. They did this to protect their businesses and their resources. This sometimes involved using weapons to gain control.</p>	<p><b>To provide a market for finished goods.</b> Raw materials from colonies were used to make goods back in British factories (e.g. raw cotton). They would then sell these finished goods (e.g. textiles) for profit back to the colonial countries.</p>	<p><b>To improve education.</b> Some argued that having an Empire would help to develop colonial societies by building schools, libraries and universities. They said this would create educated people who could improve their own communities and set up businesses.</p>	<p><b>To ‘civilise’ natives.</b> Some British people were fundamentally racist and thought that other countries were inferior and that therefore as a ‘superior’ nation Britain should rule them. Some argued that the Empire was necessary to stop them from being ‘savages’.</p>	<p><b>To stop wars.</b> British rule was introduced to ensure peace and order. For example, in India colonisation was said to prevent the Rajahs (princes) from fighting each other. War could be bad for trade!</p>	<p><b>To develop their economies.</b> Many argued that being part of the Empire helped countries to sell and trade more, improved their industry and farming; and brought them British inventions to improve their economies further.</p>	<p><b>To control more people.</b> Each country that formed the Empire had population that you could then rule over. This population could then either be used as workers or even form part of your armed forces.</p>
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## Why did the British build an Empire?

During the reign of Elizabeth I, merchants had begun to travel across the world to find resources to collect and sell for profit back in Britain. They were able to set up trading posts and businesses in these countries. The trading relationships were formalised when Britain started to rule these countries directly as colonies. Below are 12 reasons why Britain built their Empire.

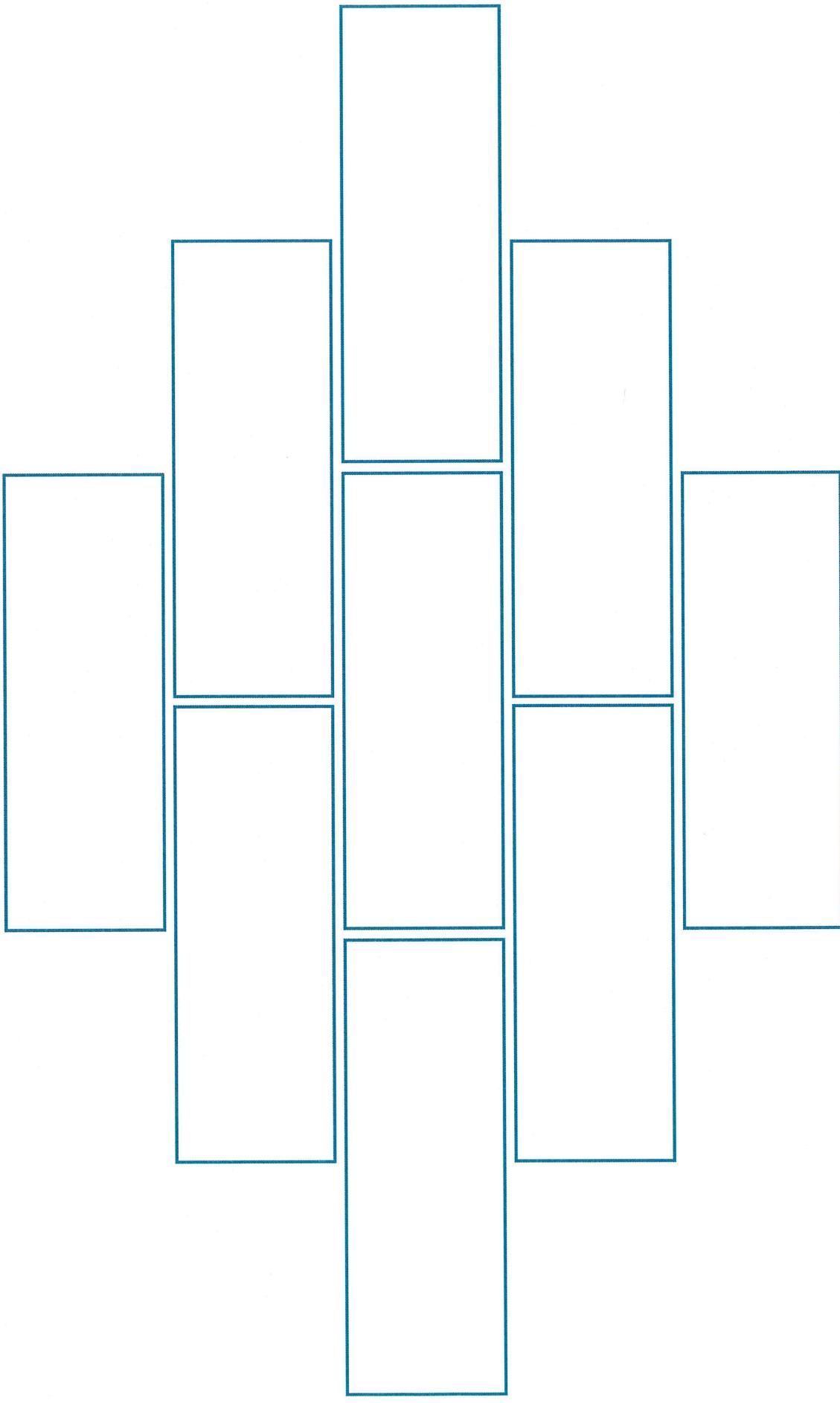
### Higher challenge tasks:

1. Summarise the key point of each card by writing a heading at the top
2. Sort the reasons why the British wanted an Empire into different groupings.
3. Prioritise the reasons into a ‘diamond nine’. There are 12 reasons so three must be filtered out. Justify your top choice! Draw lines to show how different reasons are linked.

To gain more land than the other European powers (e.g. France and Belgium). This would prevent them from becoming more powerful than Britain. It resulted in a ‘Scramble for Africa’	Some felt that by taking the Christian religion to other countries that this would make them into better human beings and help them to become gentlemen/women. They wanted to spread the word of the gospel.	Companies such as the East India Company took control of land in India and became rulers. They did this to protect their businesses and their resources. This sometimes involved using weapons to gain control.	Raw materials from colonies were used to make goods back in British factories (e.g. raw cotton). They would then sell these finished goods (e.g. textiles) for profit back to the colonial countries.	Raw materials from the Empire could support the Industrial Revolution at home. For example, Africa had many resources such as gold, diamonds and cotton; India had tea, spices and coffee; Canada had gold, wood and fish.	British rule was introduced to ensure peace and order. For example, in India colonisation was said to prevent the Rajahs (princes) from fighting each other. War could be bad for trade!
Some argued countries should become part of the British Empire so that they could have British ways of life. For example: language, education, building design, law and order and medicine.	To become the most important power in the world: a ‘Great Power’.	Many argued that being part of the Empire helped countries to sell and trade more, improved their industry and farming; and brought them British inventions to improve their economies further.	Each country that formed the Empire had population that you could then rule over. This population could then either be used as workers or even form part of your armed forces.		

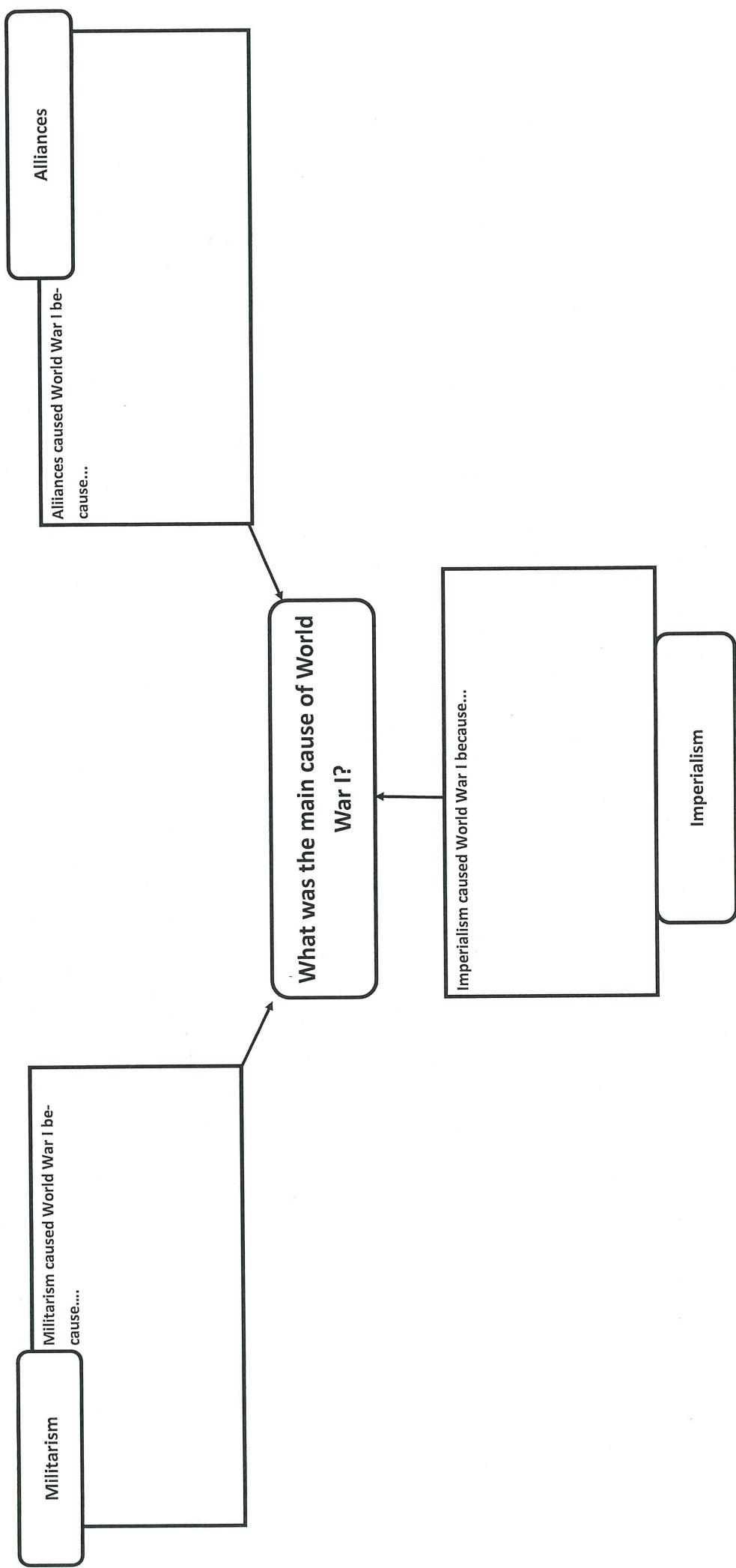
## Why did the British build an Empire?

Diamond nine template

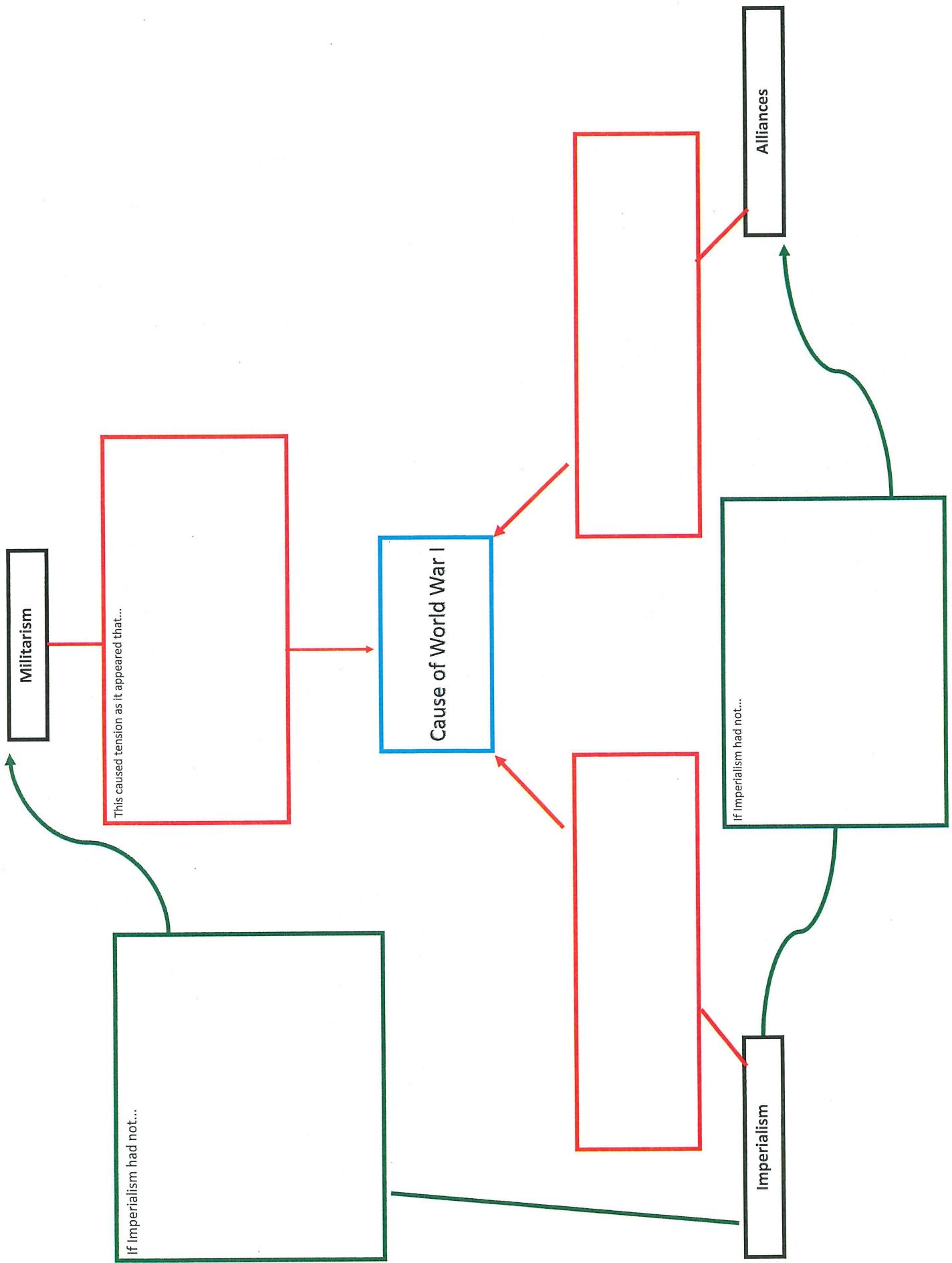


Causes of World War I	What type of cause?	How did this cause lead to World War I?
Britain and Germany had an arms race from 1906 to 1914, with each trying to build more Dreadnought battleships than the other. Britain wanted to prove it was more powerful than Germany.		
The Triple Alliance (1882) and the Triple Entente (1908) were formed to protect each other from attacks. If one country got invaded, their allies had promised to support them.		
Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia after the murder of Franz Ferdinand. Russia then declared war on Austria-Hungary as they were Serbia's ally. This led to Germany declaring war on Russia and France as Germany were Austria-Hungary's ally.		
The size of the French and German armies more than doubled between 1870 and 1914.		
Britain had promised to protect Belgium from attack since the Treaty of London in 1839. Germany in 1914 invaded France by invading through Belgium, so Britain declared war on Germany.		
Germany resented that they had by the end of the 19th century very few colonies in Africa compared to Britain and France. Germany felt they deserved more territory and prestige.		
The Austro-Hungarian Empire was made up of many different groups of people, such as the Bosnians. Bosnia were conquered in 1908 by Austria-Hungary and many Bosnians hated this and wanted freedom from its control.		
In June 1914, a Serbian nationalist terrorist group called the Black Hand assassinated Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austria-Hungarian Empire. They wanted to take Bosnia away from Austria-Hungary and return it back to Serbia.		
France lost a war with Germany in 1871, with Germany taking Alsace-Lorraine away from France as part of its prize.. The French were angry that they lost land to Germany and wanted revenge for this act.		

<p>The size of the French and German armies more than doubled between 1870 and 1914.</p>	<p>Britain and Germany had an arms race from 1906 to 1914, with each trying to build more Dreadnought battleships than the other. Britain wanted to prove it was more powerful than Germany.</p>	<p>The Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente were formed to protect each other from attacks. If one country got invaded, their allies had promised to support them.</p>
<p>Britain had promised to protect Belgium since the Treaty of London in 1839. Germany in 1914 invaded France by invading through Belgium, so Britain declared war on Germany.</p>	<p>Germany resented that by the end of the 19th century they had very few African colonies in compared to Britain &amp; France. Germany wanted more territory and prestige.</p>	<p>The Austro-Hungarian Empire was made up of many different groups of people, such as the Bosniaks. Bosnia were conquered in 1908 by Austria-Hungary and many Bosniaks hated this and wanted freedom from its control.</p>
<p>Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia after the murder of Franz Ferdinand. Russia then declared war on Austria-Hungary as they were Serbia's ally. Germany then declared war on Russia as they were Austria Hungary's ally.</p>	<p>France lost a war with Germany in 1871, with Germany taking Alsace-Lorraine away from France as part of its prize.. The French were angry that they lost land to Germany and wanted revenge for this Austria-Hungary and return it back to Serbia.</p>	



In conclusion, the main cause of World War I was \_\_\_\_\_ because...



Date:

PP:

- I gave examples to demonstrate each cause (e.g. militarism – arms race)
- I gave 2 detailed examples to demonstrate each cause
- I explained how causes created or led to tension between countries
- I consistently explained how causes created or led to tension between countries
- I linked causes in each paragraph, explaining the causal connection between them
- I used my conclusion to make the causal connections between causes clear, substantiating my argument.

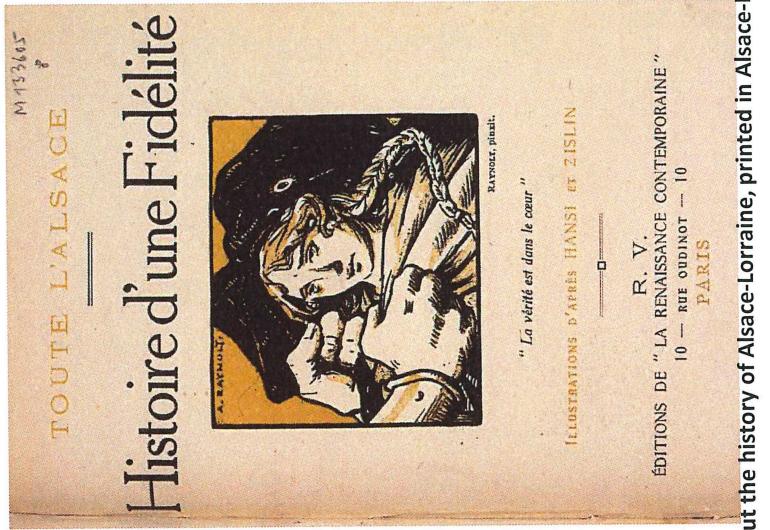
AS:

- I need to give examples to demonstrate each cause (e.g. militarism – arms race)
- I need to give 2 detailed examples to demonstrate each cause
- I need to explain how causes created or led to tension between countries
- I need to give consistently explain how causes created or led to tension between countries
- I need link causes in each paragraph, explaining the causal connection between them
- I need to use my conclusion to make the causal connections between causes clear, substantiating my argument.

## 2. Study Sources B and C

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914?

Explain your answer using C and B. (8 marks)



**Source C: A Pamphlet about the history of Alsace-Lorraine, printed in Alsace-Lorraine in 1914.**

This pamphlet contains a summary of Alsace-Lorraine history since the 1870 war, from a Francophile (someone who is very fond of France) point of view. It defends the idea that Alsace-Lorraine is a part of France brutalised by the Germans since 1871. It was illustrated by Hansi and Henri Zislin, both French and both imprisoned by Germany for their patriotic cartoons. By 1914, Alsace-Lorraine had been part of the German Empire for 50 years.



**Source B - European Revue, Kill that Eagle, Published by Geographia in 1914 and drawn by J. Amschewitz. C1 (407)**

This cartoon map was published in a periodical (old style of magazine) called the European Revue, which informed people about what was happening in Europe. It was created in Britain in 1914.

### **Content:**

The sources suggests the situation in Europe in 1914 was...

I know this because I can see...

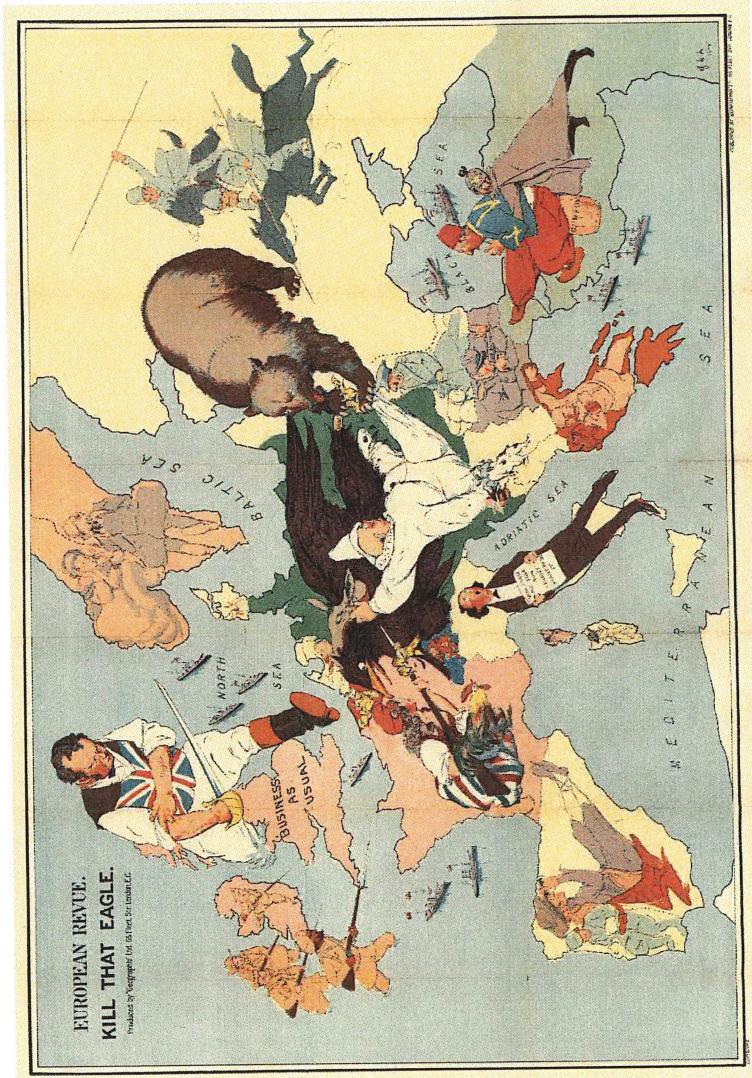
This does not surprise me because I know that...

**Source B - European Revue, Kill that Eagle, Published by Geographia in 1914 and drawn by J. Amschewitz. C1 (407)**

This cartoon map was published in a periodical (old style of magazine) called the European Revue, which informed people about what was happening in Europe. It was created in Britain in 1914.

made in...

This is useful for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914 because it reveals that...



### **Provenance:**

The source is a....

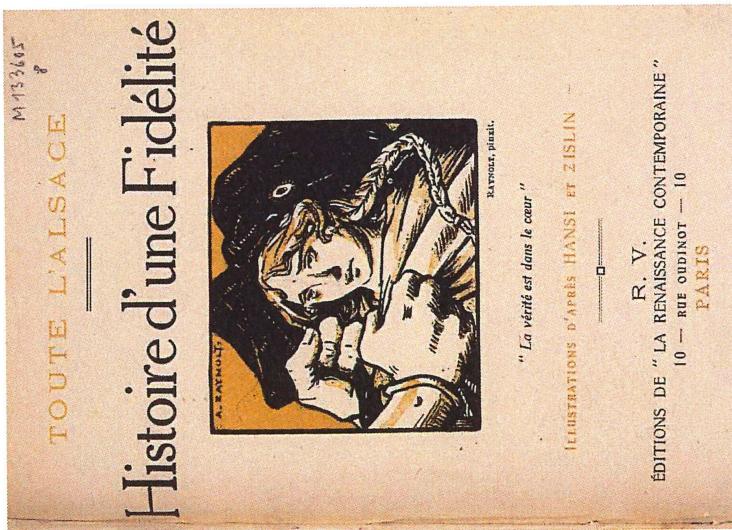
made in...

**Challenge:** Overall, Source B is \_\_\_\_\_ useful for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914 because...

**Content:**  
The sources suggests the situation in Europe in 1914 was...

### Source C: A Pamphlet about the history of Alsace-Lorraine, printed in Alsace-Lorraine in 1914.

This pamphlet contains a summary of Alsace-Lorraine history since the 1870 war, from a Francophile (someone who is very fond of France) point of view. It defends the idea that Alsace-Lorraine is a part of France brutalised by the Germans since 1871. It was illustrated by Hansi and Henri Zislin, both French and both imprisoned by Germany for their patriotic cartoons. By 1914, Alsace-Lorraine had been part of the German Empire for 50 years.



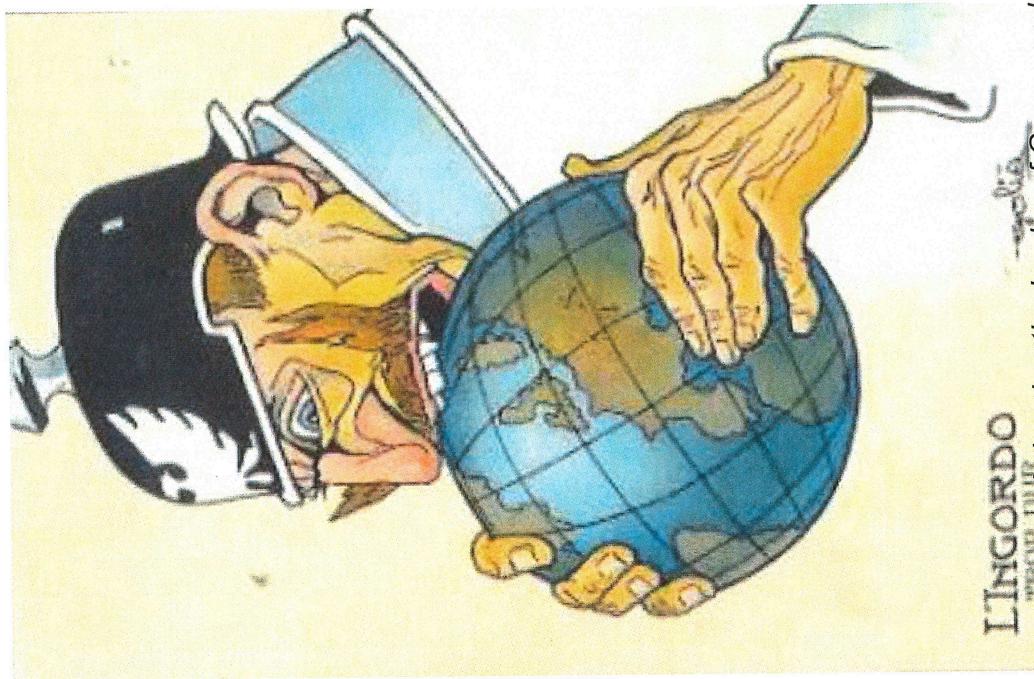
I know this because I can see...

This does not surprise me because I know that...

**Provenance:**  
The source is a....  
made in...

This is useful for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914 because it reveals that...

**Challenge:** Overall, Source C is \_\_\_\_\_ useful for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914 because...



L'INGORDO

**Source C – A French Postcard showing the leader of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm, trying to eat the world. However, the world is shown as being too hard for the Kaiser's teeth**



**Source B – A Cartoon Map produced in Germany in 1914.**

Write an improved answer using the new sources.

How useful are sources B and C for an enquiry into the situation in Europe in 1914?

Explain your answer using C and B. (8 marks)

#### Success Criteria:

- State how useful the source is for the specific enquiry.
- Give an inference you can make from the source about the specific enquiry
- Give a detail that supports your inference
- Give a piece of your own knowledge that supports the inference
- State the provenance (author/date/type of source) of the source
- Explain what this reveals about the period when the source was made