

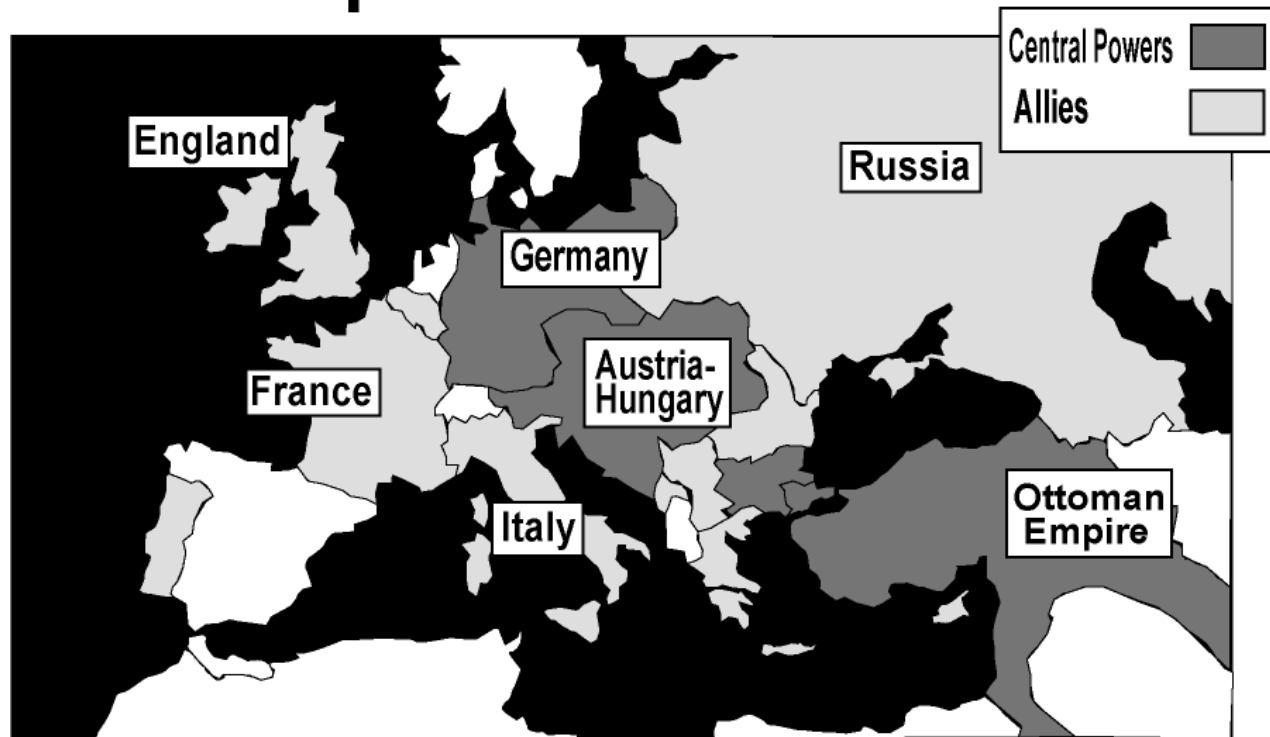
Document #1 - Alliances

A complicated system of secret treaties had developed among the nations of Europe. Designed to reinforce each nation's security, the treaties bound the great powers to come to each other's aid in the event of an attack.

Alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany October 7, 1879

"Should one of the two empires be attacked by Russia, the contracting parties are bound (obligated) to come to the assistance of the one attacked with the whole war strength of their Empires, and to make peace together upon mutual (shared) agreement"

European Alliances in 1914



Document #2 - Militarism

A) Militarism means that the army and military forces are given a high profile by the government. 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. The map to the right shows how the plan was to work.



**Per Capita Expenditures on the Great Powers on Armaments
(Spending Per Person on Military Good)**

	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910	1914
Great Britain	\$3.54	\$3.46	\$3.84	\$12.60	\$7.29	\$8.23
France	2.92	4.02	4.66	5.21	6.47	7.07
Russian	1.28	1.50	1.26	1.44	2.32	3.44
Germany	1.28	2.16	2.80	4.06	4.06	8.19
Austria-Hungary	1.08	1.70	1.50	1.46	1.68	3.10
Italy	1.38	1.74	2.52	2.34	3.36	3.16

B) The above chart reflects the expenditures (spending) on armaments (weapons) between 1870-1914

Document #3 - Nationalism

Nationalism means being a strong supporter of the rights and interests of one's country. The Congress of Vienna, held after Napoleon's defeat, aimed to sort out problems in Europe. Delegates from Britain, Austria, Prussia and Russia (the winning allies) decided upon a new Europe that left both Germany and Italy as divided states. Strong nationalist feelings led to the re-unification of Italy in 1861 and Germany in 1871.

A. *"Have but one thought: To reestablish France's forces, gather her energy, and nourish her anger...Then one day she will take back Alsace-Lorraine (from Germany)."*

-Hugo

B. *"This organization prefers terrorist action to intellectual propaganda...with the object of realizing the national ideal...the union of all Serbs"*

-Serbian Black Hand Society

C. *"The Sun Never Sets on the British Empire"*

-British Official

D. *"We will get our place in the sun"*

-German official

E. *"We must be the protectors of our Slavic Brothers"*

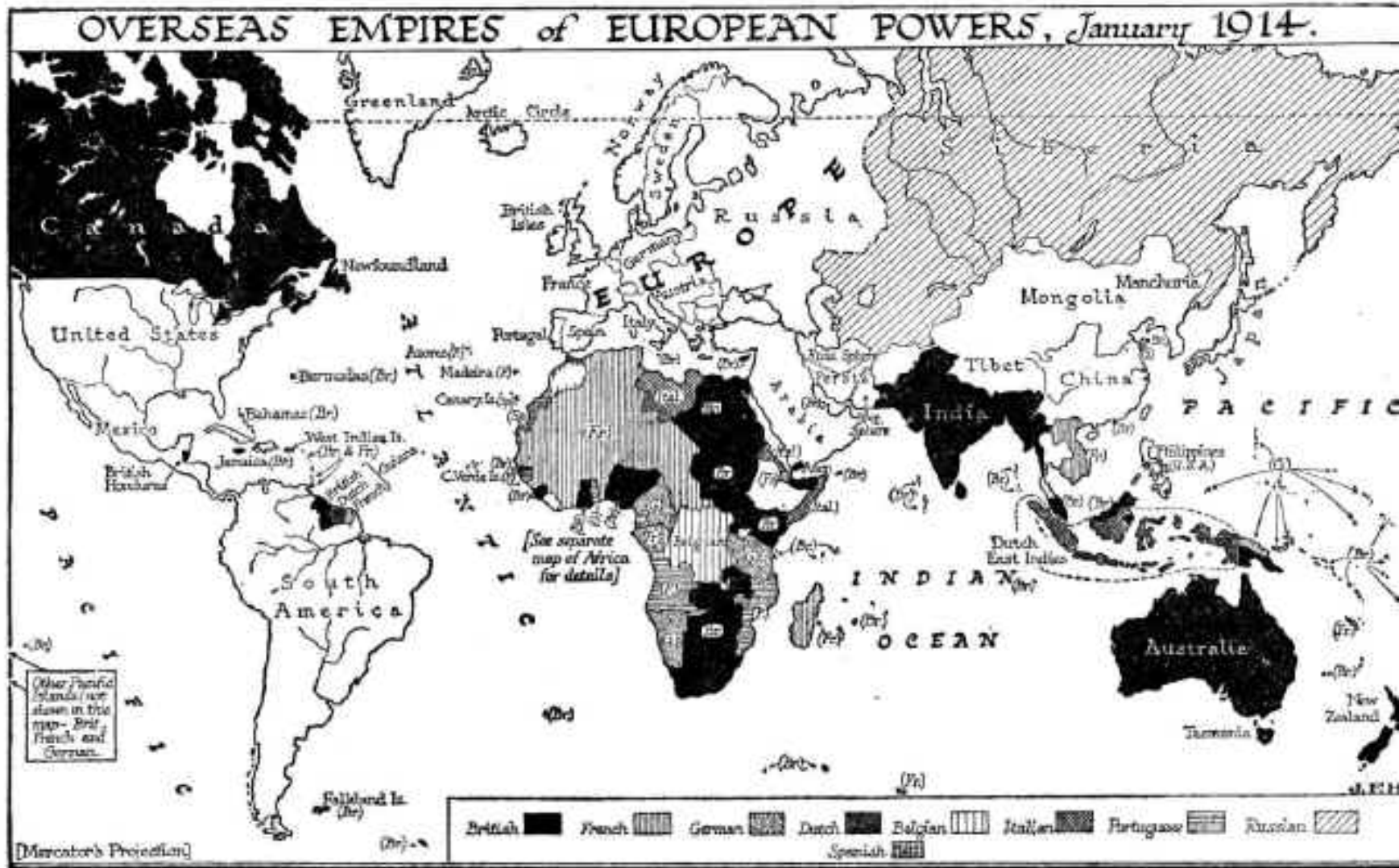
-Czar Nicholas II



Document #4 - Imperialism

“In the last fifty years, the imperialism of all European states has poisoned international relations. Policies of revenge, expansion, greed, disregard for the right peoples to determine their own destiny, have contributed to the growing problems of Europe.”

-Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, leader of the German delegation to Versailles



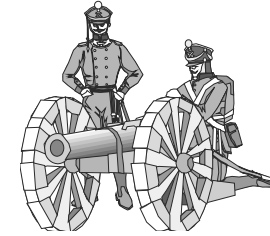
Document # 5 – Assassination and Chaos

1. Archduke Franz Ferdinand – heir to the Austrian empire is assassinated by Gavrilo Princip, a Serbian nationalist and member of the Black Hand organization. - June 28, 1914
2. Austria-Hungary blames Serbia for the assassination and demands that Serbia end all anti-Austrian activity. Germany supports Austria's actions.
3. Serbia refuses to comply (agree) to any Austrian demand.
4. Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia - July 28, 1914.
5. Russia, a Slavic nation and friend of Serbia, mobilized (prepared) its military for war, and moves soldiers to the borders of Germany and Austria.
6. Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia.
7. Germany declares war on France, an ally of Russia.
8. In order to invade France easily, Germany invades Belgium on August 3, 1914.
9. Britain, in order to defend Belgium, declares war on Germany.



Franz & Sophie Ferdinand
and their 3 children,
orphaned by assassination.

CAUSES OF WWI



1. Analyze each document AS A GROUP
2. Work together to form your answers
3. You will only have 3 minutes for each document.

Causes of World War I	How did this cause contribute to the start of World War I?
Militarism	
Alliances	
Nationalism	
Imperialism	
Assassination and Chaos	

TASK: You and your group are *peace advocates* in 1914 and are very concerned that the world is about to go to all out war. You must come up with a proposal that will rectify (fix) each category which may lead to war. Each group must be ready to present their proposal to the class.

Causes of World War I	How could you rectify (fix) the situation?
Militarism	
Alliances	
Nationalism	
Imperialism	
Assassination and Chaos	

