

Key Events	
1882	The Triple Alliance formed – Germany (G), Austria-Hungary (A-H) and Italy
1893-1907	Triple Entente formed. Alliance made up of the Franco-Russian Alliance and the friendship agreement between Britain and Russia.
1905 & 1911	Germany v France and Britain. They clash over Morocco.
1906	Britain launches the HMS Dreadnought to start a naval race.
1908	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia. Germany launches their version of the Dreadnought – upsets Britain and heightens naval race.
28 Jun '14	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Jun '14	28 th A-H sends ultimatum to Serbia.
Jul '14	30 th Russia mobilises troops. Triggers G's Schlieffen plan.
Aug '14	1 st Germany declares war on Russia. 3 rd German troops enter Belgium breaking the Treaty of London. 4 th Britain declares war on Germany. 6 th A-H declares war on Russia.

Key people	
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Leader of Germany
Gavrilo Princip	Bosnian Serb. Member of the Black Hand Gang who shot Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Heir to Austro-Hungarian throne

Section B: Part 1 The Causes of World War I 1882-1914	
Militarism – The Arms Race	All the Great Powers built up their armies and developed war plans e.g Germany developed the Schlieffen plan. Russia and France's big armies led to Germany fearing encirclement. When Germany launched its version of the Dreadnought in 1908 Britain feared Germany could challenge Britain's naval supremacy as dreadnought made older style ships obsolete (Britain's naval supremacy was based on having the largest number of older style ships). Led to Britain competing with Germany over colonies (countries that made up Empires).
Alliance System	Triple Alliance and Triple Entente set up for defence and improve relationships but the Triple Entente made the Kaiser fear encirclement. Also after every crisis or argument both sides made their alliances stronger. Once the alliance system was triggered in 1914 by the assassination it turned what should have been a fight between Austria-Hungary and Serbia into a wider war as the other Great Powers mobilised to help their allies. It also meant that the Great powers would fight a war on two fronts. The Triple Entente made the Kaiser fear encirclement.. However, both made Germany fear encirclement and made stronger as crises occurred.
Imperialism (conflict over Empires)	Another area in which the Great Powers competed was over who had the most colonies so the most powerful Empires. The Kaiser of Germany wanted an Empire to rival Britain's and France's in Africa. As a result they competed over control of Morocco in 1905 and 1911. After both crises the Kaiser was humiliated and forced to back down. This led to the Kaiser making his friendship with Austria-Hungary stronger (Imperialism linked to the alliance system) and improving his army to make Germany stronger (imperialism linked to militarism)
Kaiser's Weltpolitik – this was an example of nationalism	1888 Kaiser outlined his foreign policy. He wanted respect, a "Place in the Sun" and to make Germany a wealthy trading nation. He did this by behaving aggressively, building up Germany's navy, trying to acquire an influence and empire in Africa. Came into conflict with Britain and France over growing navy and involvement in Morocco 1905 and 1911.
Nationalism	Extreme Bosnian-Serb nationalists, the Black Hand Gang wanted to de-stabilise the Austro-Hungarian Empire and gain independence for Bosnia. In order to do this the gang assassinated Austria's Archduke Franz Ferdinand. This triggered the alliance system when A-H declared war on Serbia.
Assassination 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand assassinated by Gavrilo Princip of the Black Hand Gang whilst visiting Sarajevo in Bosnia. This triggered the alliance system and became an international crisis when A-H declared war on Serbia because Russia mobilised its troops. The crisis worsened when in response to Russia's actions, Germany activated the Schlieffen plan.
Schlieffen Plan	This was Germany's Plan to avoid a war on two fronts – once activated it would be difficult to stop the crisis escalating into a world war. G marched into neutral Belgium – aim was to surprise attack France within 6 weeks and then fight against Russia. But the crisis became critical because the Treaty of London was broken. As a result, Britain declared war to honour Belgium's neutrality but also to protect own security by protecting the northern ports of France. The war now moved from the east of Europe to the west of Europe involving all of the empires of the Great Powers – hence - a Great War – later known as World War I.