

KW

歷史 \* HISTORY

HO



1914 7-28 \*

World War I

\* 11-11 1918

# 最強

K. W. Ho 在難度最高的高考歷史科中以 88% 之求敗分數奪 A  
歡迎其他大型補習社之 A 級導師挑戰，  
本人先讓 20% 分數（約 4-5 個等級）  
即使放眼 5\*\* cut off 高達近 80% 分數的 DSE 亦無可超越！

# 最多

2015-2021 年間教出超過 120 位 DSE 歷史科 5\*\* 門生  
其中 2017 年 DSE 歷史科中每 2.7 位 5\*\* 學生  
就有一位是 K. W. Ho 門生  
戰績無可匹敵，大幅拋離所有歷史科補習導師！

# 最神

連續 9 年教出新修生（由零開始以不足十個月時間  
應戰 DSE）至少獲取 5\* 成績  
2016 年更有新修學生奪得 5\*\* 成績，創造新修傳奇  
2017 年有重考學生由 Level 2 重考躍升至 5\*\*，  
創造重考傳奇  
（上述學生全部報讀 K. W. Ho 起碼 8 期課程）

# 最平

每堂低至 \$75  
孖住報每期平一半學費（每堂平 \$37.5）  
5\*\* 獎學金回饋課程原價之一半學費（每堂回饋 \$37.5）  
最盡可以達致 \$0 補習

# 最方便

以 Online Lesson 形式隨時、隨地上課，  
節省交通時間  
更有電子版筆記，溫書最方便！

# 最彈性

課堂進度任由你安排  
鐘意上邊個課題就上邊個課題  
鐘意幾時上就幾時上  
\* 大滿貫優惠更可在考 2022 年 DSE 前無限  
任 Loop 報讀之所有課堂

# 最全面

筆記總頁數超過 8000 頁  
涵蓋課文、史實、概念、技巧、海量練習  
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# 最合適

如果你本來已經使用 K. W. Ho 免費版 Unbeatable Notes  
K. W. Ho 將會是你唯一的歷史科補習選擇  
聚焦教授課題重點、必學技巧，避過筆記伏位  
最短時間助你最有效使用數千頁 Unbeatable Notes 筆記  
慳時間，就是補習的最主要原因！

## K.W.HO 的話 — 革命 · 顛覆所有

從小開始，我就不喜歡讀書，會考時開始認真讀書只是為了追女仔，希望能令女神刮目相看。高考後開始做補習導師也只是因為山窮水盡，連袋有當時全副身家的銀包也遺失，迫於無奈只好「賣身」開始補習生涯。一切都是緣份，又或者是宿命。

由執教第一年就已經計劃如何結束補習生涯，但又不甘心自己的付出會隨著自己的退潮而埋藏於世。正如我高考後開設歷史科博客，就是希望能夠將我在高考期間歸納的應試心得及答題技巧、撰寫的數百篇範文公諸於世，流傳開去，令我曾經的努力變成無可估量的價值，改變其他人的思維，甚至乎是命運。

由一開始執教 DSE 課程，我已經訂立了明確的目標——我希望用我的思維、技巧去掀起一場學術革命，破除舊有背誦式的讀法及雜亂無章的答法，確立思考及邏輯性主導的讀法和系統性的答法。學術革命要達致成功，首先必須要提高接觸率及廣泛性。為此，我於 2015 年加盟大型補習社[英皇教育]，並於隨後幾年稱霸歷史科市場，每年門生數以千計，5\*\*學生人數亦冠絕全港，遠超同行。

今年，我終於下定決心實踐革命夢的最後一步，也是最重要的一步，就是利用我多年來嘔心瀝血製作而成的數千頁筆記去推動學術革命。讓學生免費使用我的 Unbeatable Notes 以取代傳統非考試主導、低效用的教科書，藉此達致全面滲透入學生層的效用。除此之外，我也要改變歷史科的市場模式，由過往的「付費學習」變成「免費學習」，同學可以在無須付費的情況底下獲得數千頁的補習教材，即使是窮學生也能憑藉強大的筆記提高自己的能力，改變自己的命運。

為實現學術革命的目的，我歡迎任何學生或老師免費使用此 Unbeatable Notes 作教學，亦希望各使用者能夠將此筆記推廣出去，令學術革命能夠開花結果。

## 每堂只需\$75!

K. W. Ho 專業指導，教授課題之重點及答題技巧，

助你極速掌握熟每個課題！事半功倍！

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課程資訊請向 K. W. Ho/英皇教育查詢(可加購改文服務)

### 神

以 1-3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，同時學習其他歷史科導師之內容及技巧，集百家於大成且能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「神」。神，十萬中無一，空前絕後。分數屬前無古人，後無來者之最強成績。

### 天

以 1-2 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「天才」。天才者，萬中無一，歷年屈指可數。

### 人

以 3 年時間自習 K. W. Ho 數千頁的 Unbeatable Notes，能領悟及熟讀者，是謂「人才」。人才者，千中無一，每年鳳毛麟角。

### 地

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 1-2 年時間領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「地才」。地才者，百中有十，具備獲 5\*\*之條件。只要腳踏實地、刻苦耐勞，人人皆可成為地才。

### 庸

在 K. W. HO 課堂教導下，以 3 年時間基本能夠領悟及熟讀 Unbeatable Notes，是謂「庸才」。庸才者，比比皆是，資質平庸，但已經足夠穩奪 5-5\*之成績。

### 蠢

不學無術，自以為是，自以為是天才，自以為能無師之通、領悟一切，是謂「蠢才」。蠢才者，多如牛毛。對牛彈琴，朽木不可雕。



## 傳奇 · 誕生

2016 年，首年應考 DSE 只有 16 分的麗雯於重考時才新修歷史科(首年應考未曾讀過歷史科)，最終用了 10 個時間由零開始讀，成功取得了 5\*\*的成績，開創新修傳奇!

2017 年，首年應考 DSE 歷史科只取得 Level 2 的 Felix 上演奇蹟大逆轉，於 2017 年 DSE 歷史科取得 5\*\*的成績，開創重考傳奇!

2016-2020 年間合共打造超過 110 名 5\*\*學生，大幅拋離坊間其他導師! 其中 2017 年每 2.7 位 DSE 歷史科 5\*\*學生當中就有 1 位是 K.W.HO 門生!

就算底子再差，能力再弱，你願意努力、願意學習、願意跟隨，我就會拼盡全力教你。我用心，只希望你能夠創造屬於自己的傳奇。

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## Past Paper Suggested Answer:

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## Study Outline

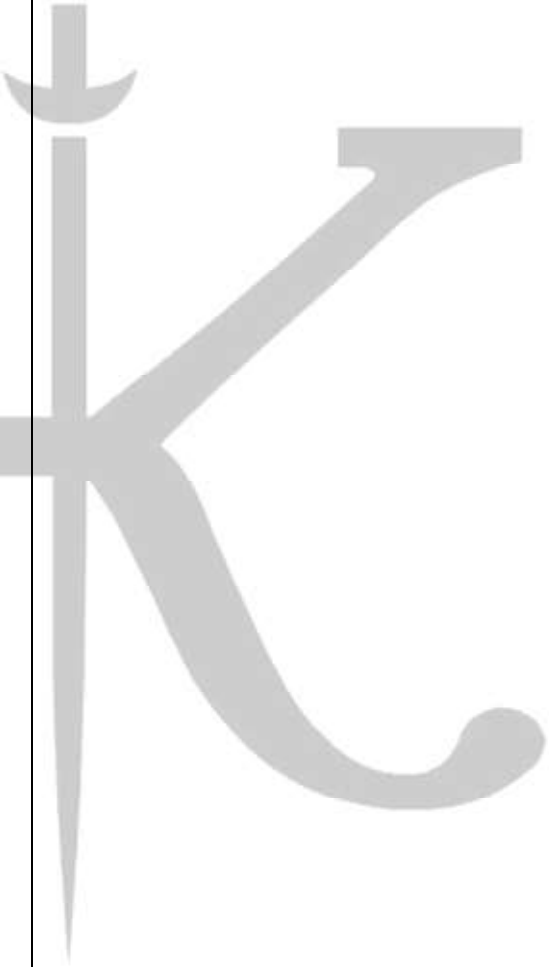
<b>Curriculum Framework</b>	
Source from: Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority, Senior Secondary Curriculum and Assessment Guide (Final Version) (March 2007)	
Key Points	Explanatory Notes
International relations from 1900 to 1914 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Europe at the beginning of the 20th century – sources of rivalries and conflicts; attempts at making peace</li> </ul>	Students will acquire a general understanding of the relationships among the major European powers at the beginning of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. They will analyse the sources of international rivalries and conflicts, and describe the early attempts at avoiding war. Students will also describe briefly how World War I broke out in 1914.
<b>Focuses of Learning</b>	
<b>I. Relations between European powers in the 20th century:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Germany</li> <li>➤ Austria-Hungary</li> <li>➤ France</li> <li>➤ Russia</li> <li>➤ Britain</li> <li>➤ Italy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Their foreign policies</li> <li>◇ Relations between them</li> </ul>
<b>II. Source of Rivalries and Conflicts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nationalism</li> <li>➤ Alliance System</li> <li>➤ Armaments Race</li> <li>➤ Colonial Rivalries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Definitions of different factors</li> <li>➤ Types/Varieties/Categories</li> <li>➤ Importance and limitations for the outbreak of WW1</li> <li>➤ Relative importance versus other factors</li> </ul>
<b>III. Various attempts at making peace before the outbreak of WW1:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alliance System</li> <li>➤ Colonial Ententes</li> <li>➤ Conferences</li> <li>➤ Disarmament Conferences</li> <li>➤ Military Confrontation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◇ Details of such attempts</li> <li>◇ Effectiveness of such attempts</li> </ul>

Situation-based Learning Design

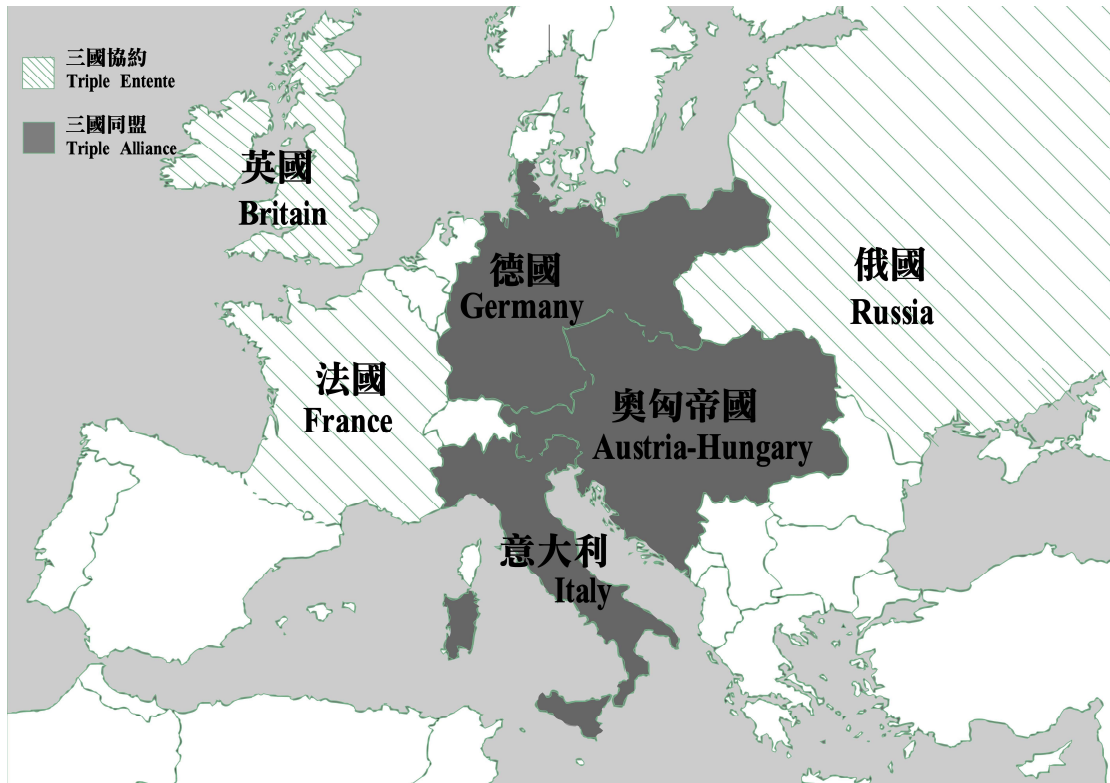
Factor-based Learning Design

Significance-based Learning Design



<p><b>IV. Significance of WW1:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Political Aspect</li> <li>➤ Economic Aspect</li> <li>➤ Social Aspect</li> <li>➤ Military Aspect</li> <li>➤ Cultural Aspect</li> </ul>	
<p><b>V. Historical Background and Development – Typical Examples:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Franco-Italian Entente (1900)</li> <li>2. Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902)</li> <li>3. Entente Cordiale (1904)</li> <li>4. Russo-Japanese War (1904-05)</li> <li>5. First Moroccan Crisis (1905)</li> <li>6. Second Hague Conference (1907)</li> <li>7. Anglo-Russian Entente (1907)</li> <li>8. Triple Entente (1907)</li> <li>9. Bosnian Crisis (1908)</li> <li>10. Second Moroccan Crisis (1911)</li> <li>11. Italo-Turkish War (1911-12)</li> <li>12. Anglo-French Naval Agreement (1912)</li> <li>13. First Balkan War (1912-13)</li> <li>14. Second Balkan War (1913)</li> <li>15. Sarajevo Incident (1914)</li> <li>16. Italian defection to the Triple Entente (1915)</li> <li>17. American Entry into WW1 (1917)</li> <li>18. Russian Withdrawal from WW1 (1917-18)</li> <li>19. End of the First World War (1918)</li> </ol>	

## Relations between the European powers in the 20<sup>th</sup> century



two-point form

	Germany	Austria-Hungary	France	Russia	Britain	Italy
Germany		Close allies	Hostile	Hostile	Hostile	Gradually distant allies
Austria-Hungary	Close allies		Hostile	Hostile	Hostile	Gradually distant allies
France	Hostile	Hostile		Allies	Potential allies	Average
Russia	Hostile	Hostile	Allies		Potential allies	Average
Britain	Hostile	Hostile	Potential allies	Potential allies		Average
Italy	Increasingly distant allies	Increasingly distant allies	Average	Average	Average	

## 1. Germany

### A. German foreign policy

Since Kaiser *William II* 威廉二世 succeeded to the throne in 1890, Germany had worked hard at its naval strength and colonial expansion. It also extended the influence of the *Germanic people* 日耳曼民族 in the *Balkans* 巴爾幹 with a view to spreading its influence from Europe to the whole world.

### B. Relations between Germany and Austria-Hungary: Close allies

Germany and Austria-Hungary had long maintained their alliance. Germany biased in favour of Austria at the *Congress of Berlin* 柏林會議 of 1878 and this provoked Russia. As a result, Germany's relations with Russia soured but its ties with Austria-Hungary grew stronger, and the *Dual Alliance* 德奧同盟 established in 1879 became the heart of German policy of alliance, which can be exemplified by the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 that was also formed by the two countries together with Italy in 1882. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, German-Italian relations grew distant and Austria-Hungary became the only close ally of Germany that sided with it in several crises (such as the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911). Similarly, Germany supported Austro-Hungarian expansion in the Balkans, which was best exemplified by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 (1908) and the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 (1914).

### C. Relations between Germany and France: Hostile

Since the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭 (1870-71), German-Franco relations had been strained. France always tried to seek revenge against Germany for its defeat, while Germany tried hard to contain France's development and attempted to isolate it through the alliance system. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, France broke the isolation, formed alliances with Russia (1894) and Britain (1904) respectively, and eventually established the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 (1907). Europe was thus divided into two opposing camps, namely the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia). In addition, colonial rivalries between Germany and France led to the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機, and France declared war on Germany in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914 in support of Russia.

## **D. Relations between Germany and Britain: Hostile**

Former German Prime Minister *Bismarck* 俾斯麥 knew that allying with Britain was of great significance in order to isolate France, and he thus tried hard to build relations with Britain. However, after Kaiser *William II* 威廉二世 accession to the throne (1890), his arrogant and radical attitude, together with his expansionist naval and colonial policies, upset Britain and damaged the relations between the two countries. In 1904, Britain even signed the *Entente Cordiale* 摯誠協定 with France, which was an enemy of Germany, This marked the further deterioration of Anglo-German relations. Besides, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Britain and Germany had a fierce race for naval power (*dreadnoughts* 無畏艦), and the press of the two countries became their means of criticizing each other. Moreover, Britain supported France in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 against Germany and this showed their unfriendly relations.

## **E. Relations between Germany and Russia: Hostile**

Germany and Russia used to be close partners but their relationship went wrong after Germany sided with Austria-Hungary at the *Congress of Berlin* 柏林會議 in 1878 and jeopardized Russian interests in the Balkans. In 1894, Russia even formed the *Franco-Russian Alliance* 法俄同盟 with France, the greatest enemy of Germany, and this officially marked the split between the two countries. Afterwards, under French coordination, Russia improved its relationship with Britain and formed the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907 to counterbalance the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟. In addition, *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 of Russia and *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義 of Germany clashed over the Balkans as exemplified by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 and *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914.

## **F. Relations between Germany and Italy: Increasingly distant allies**

Germany and Italy had been allies (*Triple Alliance* 三國同盟) since 1882. However, Kaiser *William II* 威廉二世 did not attach much importance to the relations with Italy, and Austria-Hungary had territorial disputes with it. In addition to enticements from the Entente Powers, Italy's relations with Germany and Austria-Hungary became increasingly difficult. Italy did not support its ally Germany in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 and *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, and defected to the Triple Entente in 1915 against the Central Powers.

## 2. Austria-Hungary

### A. Austro-Hungarian foreign policy

The Austro-Hungarian Empire had been on the wane since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Problems brought by its multi-racial nature created an urgent need for foreign expansion to direct public attention away from domestic issues. However, due to the lack of a strong navy, Austria-Hungary sought to expand into the Balkans that was contiguous with it.

### B. Relations between Austria-Hungary and Germany: Close allies

Germany and Austria-Hungary had long maintained their alliance. Germany biased in favour of Austria at the *Congress of Berlin* 柏林會議 of 1878 and this provoked Russia. As a result, Germany's relations with Russia soured but its ties with Austria-Hungary grew stronger, and the *Dual Alliance* 德奧同盟 established in 1879 became the heart of German policy of alliance, which can be exemplified by the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 that was also formed by the two countries together with Italy in 1882. In the early 20th century, German-Italian relations grew distant and Austria-Hungary became the only close ally of Germany that sided with it in several crises (such as the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911). Similarly, Germany supported Austro-Hungarian expansion in the Balkans, which was best exemplified by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 (1908) and the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 (1914).

### C. Relations between Austria-Hungary and France: Hostile

Despite no significant conflict over interests, Austria-Hungary remained hostile neutrality towards France since Germany and France were enemies and it followed German foreign policy. For example, during the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905 & 1911), Austria-Hungary supported Germany against France, and during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, France also sided with Russia against the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

### D. Relations between Austria-Hungary and Britain: Hostile

Similarly, despite no significant conflict over interests, Austria-Hungary from the Triple Alliance was hostile towards Britain from the Triple Entente due to hostility between the two alliances. For instance, Austria-Hungary and Britain backed Germany and France respectively in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911, and this showed that they fought on opposite sides for their own allies.

## **E. Relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia: Hostile**

There was significant conflict over interests between Austria-Hungary and Russia over the Balkans. Austria-Hungary was eager to expand in the Balkans, while Russia wanted to extend the influence of *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 in the Balkans. Such conflict made disputes between them inevitable, as illustrated by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 and *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914.

## **F. Relations between Austria-Hungary and Italy: Increasingly distant allies**

Austria-Hungary had been unfriendly with Italy – the former used to impede Italy's unification movement while the latter held an irredentist belief that Austria-Hungary was retaining parts of its 'unredeemed lands' such as *Tyrol* 提洛爾 and *Istria* 伊斯特里亞. With the unpleasant experiences of territorial disputes, Austria-Hungary and Italy did not become close partners even though they were allies under the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 (1882). After the outbreak of the First World War, Italy defected to the Triple Entente because it was determined to get back the 'unredeemed Italy' 「尚未收復的意大利」. This made Austria-Hungary a major opponent of Italy during the First World War.

## **3. France**

### **A. French foreign policy**

French foreign policy was mainly to expand its overseas colonies and take revenge on Germany for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War.

### **B. Relations between France and Germany: Hostile**

Since the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭 (1870-71), German-Franco relations had been strained. France always tried to seek revenge against Germany for its defeat, while Germany tried hard to contain France's development and attempted to isolate it through the alliance system. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, however, France broke the isolation, formed alliances with Russia (1894) and Britain (1904) respectively, and eventually established the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 (1907). Europe was thus divided into two opposing camps, namely the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the Triple Entente (Britain, France and Russia). In addition, colonial rivalries between Germany and France led to the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機, and France declared war on Germany in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914 in support of Russia.

## C. Relations between France and Austria-Hungary: Hostile

Despite no significant conflict over interests, Austria-Hungary remained hostile neutrality towards France since Germany and France were enemies and it followed German foreign policy. For example, during the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905 & 1911), Austria-Hungary supported Germany against France, and during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, France also sided with Russia against the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary.

## D. Relations between France and Britain: Allies

France used to have colonial disputes with Britain (*Fashoda Crisis* 法紹達危機 of 1898), but its concessions made during the crisis left Britain a good impression. In addition to German ongoing expansion that threatened their safety, Britain and France reached an entente concerning colonies in 1904 (*Entente Cordiale* 摯誠協定) and even establish the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907, confirming their relationship as allies. After the outbreak of the First World War, they also fought in the war as allies against the *Central Powers* 同盟國.

## E. Relations between France and Russia: Allies

France had already been an ally of Russia since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Franco-Russian Alliance* 法俄同盟 of 1894) and they had fairly close ties. However, France was still wary of Russian expansion in the Balkans and thus did not provide substantial assistance for it in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 (1908). To keep German aggression in check, France and Russia had frequent military collaborations, including *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃 jointly developed by both countries. After the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, France worried about the spread of German influence and thus strongly backed Russia to go to war against Germany.

## F. Relations between France and Italy: Average

Franco-Italian relations were gradually improving. Although Italy was from the Triple Alliance, the two countries came increasingly close due to Germany's inattention to Italy and France's friendly attitude. They signed the *Franco-Italian Entente* 法意諒解 in 1900, and after the outbreak of the First World War, France successfully enticed Italy to defect to the Triple Entente with promised territorial gains.

## 4. **Britain**

### A. British foreign diplomacy

Before the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Britain adopted the policy of '*Splendid Isolation*' 「光榮孤立」 and highly valued its naval superiority and colonial interests. However, with German naval and colonial expansion, Britain abandoned the policy for fear of losing its supremacy.

## **B. Relations between Britain and Germany: Hostile**

Former German Prime Minister *Bismarck* 俾斯麥 knew that allying with Britain was of great significance in order to isolate France, and he thus tried hard to build relations with Britain. However, after Kaiser *William II* 威廉二世 accession to the throne (1890), his arrogant and radical attitude, together with his expansionist naval and colonial policies, upset Britain and damaged the relations between the two countries. In 1904, Britain even signed the *Entente Cordiale* 摯誠協定 with France, which was an enemy of Germany, This marked the further deterioration of Anglo-German relations. Besides, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century Britain and Germany had a fierce race for naval power (*dreadnoughts* 無畏艦), and the press of the two countries became their means of criticizing each other. Moreover, Britain supported France in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 against Germany and this showed their unfriendly relations.

## **C. Relations between Britain and Austria-Hungary: Hostile**

Despite no significant conflict over interests, Austria-Hungary from the Triple Alliance was hostile towards Britain from the Triple Entente due to hostility between the two alliances. For instance, Austria-Hungary and Britain backed Germany and France respectively in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911, and this showed that they fought on opposite sides for their own allies.

## **D. Relations between Britain and France: Allies**

France used to have colonial disputes with Britain (*Fashoda Crisis* 法紹達危機 of 1898), but its concessions made during the crisis left Britain a good impression. In addition to German ongoing expansion that threatened their safety, Britain and France reached an entente concerning colonies in 1904 (*Entente Cordiale* 摯誠協定) and even establish the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907, confirming their relationship as allies. After the outbreak of the First World War, they also fought in the war as allies against the *Central Powers* 同盟國.

## **E. Relations between Britain and Russia: Allies**

Britain and Russia used to have poor relations, but Britain became less cautious of Russia after its defeat in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 (1904-05) that weakened its influence in the *Far East* 遠東. In addition to the German threat and coordination made by France, Britain and Russia signed the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄諒解 joined the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907 and. Since then, they became allies and fought together against the Central Powers in the First World War.



## F. Relations between Britain and Italy: Average

Britain and Italy had normal relations with no significant conflict over interests. They had limited interactions since Italy believed that some of its lands were retained by Britain (e.g. *Malta* 馬爾他) and it was an ally of Germany. However, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Italy became increasingly distant from the Triple Alliance, and after the First World War broke out, Britain and France enticed Italy to join the Allies by using promised territorial gains as bait.

## 5. **Russia**

### A. Russian foreign policy

Russia was eager to extend its influence in the *Near East* 近東 and the *Far East* 遠東. However, Russia lost most of its influence in the Far East after its defeat in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 in 1905, and it thus sought to spread *Pan-Slavic* 泛斯拉夫 influence in the Near East. Meanwhile, Russia supported *Serbia* 塞爾維亞 of the same race and hoped that it would dominate the *Balkans* 巴爾幹, which would be favourable to the spread of Russian influence there.

### B. Relations between Russia and Germany: Hostile

Germany and Russia used to be close partners but their relationship went wrong after Germany sided with Austria-Hungary at the *Congress of Berlin* 柏林會議 in 1878 and jeopardized Russian interests in the Balkans. In 1894, Russia even formed the *Franco-Russian Alliance* 法俄同盟 with France, the greatest enemy of Germany, and this officially marked the split between the two countries. Afterwards, under French coordination, Russia improved its relationship with Britain and formed the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907 to counterbalance the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟. In addition, *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 of Russia and *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義 of Germany clashed over the Balkans as exemplified by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 and *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914.

### C. Relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary: Hostile

There was significant conflict over interests between Austria-Hungary and Russia over the Balkans. Austria-Hungary was eager to expand in the Balkans, while Russia wanted to extend the influence of *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 in the Balkans. Such conflict made disputes between them inevitable, as illustrated by the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 and *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914.

## D. Relations between Russia and France: Allies

France had already been an ally of Russia since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century (*Franco-Russian Alliance* 法俄同盟 of 1894) and they had fairly close ties. However, France was still wary of Russian expansion in the Balkans and thus did not provide substantial assistance for it in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908). To keep German aggression in check, France and Russia had frequent military collaborations, including *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃 jointly developed by both countries. After the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, France worried about the spread of German influence and thus strongly backed Russia to go to war against Germany.

## E. Relations between Russia and Britain: Allies

Britain and Russia used to have poor relations, but Britain became less cautious of Russia after its defeat in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭(1904-05) that weakened its influence in the *Far East* 遠東. In addition to the German threat and coordination made by France, Britain and Russia signed the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄諒解 joined the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 in 1907 and. Since then, they became allies and fought together against the Central Powers in the First World War.

## F. Relations between Russia and Italy: Average

Russia and Italy had normal relations, without great conflicts over interests. Russia remained hostile neutrality towards Italy when Italy and Germany were still allies at the early stage. However, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, their relations were gradually improving and became normal. In order to check Austro-Hungarian influence after the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 (1908), Italy and Russia signed the *Racconigi Agreement* 《拉匡尼基協定》 (1909) that recognised their respective interests.

## 6. Italy

### A. Italian foreign policy

Italian unification was completed in 1871. As a newly established country, Italy was eager to strengthen itself and thus attempted to expand its overseas colonies. In the meantime, Italy believed that parts of its lost territories were yet to regain, including *Tyrol* 提洛爾 and *Istria* 伊斯特里亞 occupied by Austria-Hungary, and *Nice* 尼斯 and *Savoy* 薩伏衣 occupied by France. Therefore, it longed to recapture its territories, and such *Irredentism* 民族統一主義 became more explicit after the *Paris Peace Conference* 巴黎和會.

## Source of Rivalries and Conflicts – Nationalism

### 1. Definition of Nationalism and Extreme Nationalism:

#### A. Nationalism 民族主義

Nationalism is that a group of people who shares the same colour, language, culture, religion and customs and lives in the same region, hopes to establish their own country, realize ethnic autonomy and avoid foreign rule or control.

#### B. Extreme Nationalism 極端民族主義

Nationalism is not aggressive in nature. But when nationalism turns radical and extreme, extreme nationalism is evolved, which regards their race as supreme, discriminates against other races, uses violent means to slaughter other races or exploits the resources of other races, to strengthen their own national power and influence.

### 2. Types of Nationalism:

<b>German-led Pan-Germanism</b> 泛日耳曼主義	While Germany continued expanding the influence of German people in Europe, it actively supported Austria-Hungary, in which 1 population was Germanic, expanding in the Balkans.
<b>Russian-led Pan-Slavism</b> 泛斯拉夫主義	As the “ <i>Big Brother of the Slavs</i> 斯拉夫的兄長”, Russia supported the Slavic subgroup Serbia expanding in the Balkans. Meanwhile, it also hoped to enlarge influence of the Slavs in the Balkan States.
<b>French Revanchism 復仇主義 against Germany</b>	Since the defeat in the Franco-Prussian War (1870-71), France had been hostile towards Germany, which shaped the French Revanchism against Germany.
<b>British Hegemony</b> 霸權主義	The national glory of Britain was about the formidable navy and huge number of colonies, thus creating a sense of national superiority.
<b>Greater Serbia Movement</b> 大塞爾維亞主義	Serbia wished to build a much larger Serbian country in the Balkans, therefore tried actively to annex more territories so as to enhance its influence in the Balkans.
<b>Balkan independentism and nationalism</b>	Most Balkan states, for example, Bulgaria and Montenegro had been under the rule of the Ottoman Empire. These states longed for independence, after that they desired for more territories to strengthen their own country.

### 3. Importance of Nationalism to the Outbreak of WW1:

#### A. Confrontation between Pan-Germanism 泛日耳曼主義 of Germany and Pan-Slavism 泛斯拉夫主義 of Russia

The German-led Pan-Germanist camp and Russian-led Pan-Slavic camp went for expansion in the Balkans for greater strength of their races. This resulted in endless conflicts and even became a major cause of the world war. For instance, in 1908, Germany supported Austria-Hungary, which was also a Germanic nation, to annex *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 波·黑. This upset Pan-Slavic Russia and Serbia and caused the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機, exacerbating the situation in Europe. Afterwards, the strife between the two races made the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 escalate into a war that could not be prevented. During this incident, Germany offered the 'blank cheque' 「空白支票」 to Austria-Hungary with strong ethnic ties, while Russia was the first to declare *general mobilization* 總動員 to back Serbia with an ethnically similar population, and both sides refused to budge an inch for fear of bringing humiliation to their races. The First World War finally broke out due to the confrontation between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism.

#### B. French Revanchism 復仇主義 against Germany acted as a catalyst for WW1

Defeated in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭(1870-71), France was forced to accept the humiliating *Treaty of Frankfurt* 《法蘭克福條約》, under which *Alsace-Lorraine* 阿爾薩斯及洛林 was ceded to Germany. Also, the German Emperor was even proclaimed in the *Versailles Palace* 凡爾賽宮. These bred strong *revanchism* 復仇主義 against Germany in France. Although their conflicts in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century did not cause a war, revengeful sentiment among the French was not reduced. After the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, the French fiercely demanded a war on Germany out of a desire for revenge. The *President* 總統 and *Chancellor* 總理 of France even visited Russia to show support for its fight with Germany. This not only gave Russia great confidence of starting a war but also got France involved in it, enlarging the scale of the war.

#### C. Ethnic conflicts between Britain and Germany

Britain always took pride in its superior naval strength, but it was irritated by Germany's *World Policy* 世界政策 since the 1890s and its rapid naval expansion, which led to keen naval arms race between Britain and Germany in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century that put Europe under the shadows war. In the meantime, the UK and German media criticised each other and incited patriotism, further intensifying the tension between them. Moreover, after the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, to strip Germany of its power, strive for national glory and regain its naval superiority, Britain used German violation of *Belgian* 比利時 neutrality as a pretext to declare war on Germany, and the war broke out for national reasons.

## **D. Balkan nationalism and Greater Serbia movement 大塞爾維亞主義 created tension in the Balkans**

In order to get rid of *Turkish* 土耳其的 control and capture more territory for greater national strength, Balkan states such as *Bulgaria* 保加利亞 and *Serbia* 塞爾維亞 formed the *Balkan League* 巴爾幹聯盟 in 1912 and declared war on Turkey, leading to the *First Balkan War* 第一次巴爾幹戰爭. After that, Bulgaria and Serbia fought over interests in *Macedonia* 馬其頓 and the *Second Balkan War* 第二次巴爾幹戰爭 broke out under competition between these two races. Moreover, Serbia actively promoted its *Greater Serbia ideology* 大塞爾維亞主義 in the hope of unifying all Serbians in the Balkans and driving away foreign rule. This encouraged extreme nationalist *Gavrilo Princip* 普林西普 to assassinate Archduke *Franz Ferdinand* 斐迪南 of Austria-Hungary, leading to the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機. Later, Serbia refused to fully comply with the harsh ultimatum from Austria-Hungary for the sake of national dignity and it was inevitable for them to have a war, which eventually triggered the outbreak of the First World War.

## **4. Limitations of Nationalism for the Outbreak of WW1:**

### **A. Nature: Nationalism excludes Extreme nationalistic thoughts in nature**

The nature of nationalism is that a group of people who lives in the same region with similar background hopes to establish its own country and realize ethnic autonomy, thus not aggressive. But influenced by other factors including armaments race and the desire for colonies, nationalism evolved into extreme nationalism with aggressiveness.

### **B. Impact: The ethnic factor was not the first priority to offer assistance**

The ethnic factor was not the first priority when powers considered giving assistance to other countries. Austria-Hungary was a multi-ethnic country with similar proportion of *Germanic* 日耳曼人, *Magyar* 馬紮爾人 and *Slav* 斯拉夫人 people, each took up 1/3 of the population. Germany assisted Austria-Hungary mainly because Austria-Hungary was the only loyal ally but not due to ethnic consideration. Also, France and Britain had no ethnic relation with Russia, thus the two helped Russia due to other factors but not ethnic one.

## 5. Greater significance of Nationalism for the Outbreak of WWI:

### A. Nationalism > Alliance system 同盟制度

- In terms of causality, nationalism led to the advent of the alliance system. Alarmed at French Revanchism, Germany formed the Triple Alliance with Austria-Hungary and Italy to protect itself against possible revenges by the French, and this brought the alliance system into existence and caused the world war.
- In terms of considerations for assistance, Russia was not an ally of Serbia but it still offered help just because both of them had a Slavic-majority population. Nationalism was thus more important than the alliance system.
- Nationalism even turned alliance system from being defensive to aggressive, like Germany offering the “blank cheque” 「空白支票」 to Austria-Hungary in the Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機. Nationalism changed alliances to more military and led to the outbreak of war.

### B. Nationalism > Armaments race 軍備競賽

- In terms of causality, nationalism contributed to the arms race because countries hoped to overpower others with military strength in order to win national glory. For example, Britain responded to the German naval expansion with the 2:1 dreadnought policy with a view to maintaining its naval hegemony and sense of superiority. This paved the way for the arms race and wars between them.
- In terms of historical trend, arms race tended to slow down, as countries tried to disarm and held two Hague Disarmament Conferences 兩次海牙裁軍會議 (1899; 1907). Despite intense navy competition, the Britain fleet visited the port of Kiel 基爾港 in Germany in 1912, which reflected the slowdown of arms race. On the contrary, nationalism inclined to become intense. The 1908 Bosnian Crisis 波斯尼亞危機 pushed Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Russia and Serbia on the brink of war; the two Balkan Wars 兩次巴爾幹戰爭 intensified the situation; finally in the Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機, national clashes made war inevitable.

## C. Nationalism > Colonial rivalries 殖民地爭奪

- Colonial conflicts originated from nationalism. The number of colonies was seen as an indicator of national glory, thus European powers actively carried out foreign expansion, such as the German *World Policy* 世界政策 started after 1890 for the sake of national glory, which aroused conflicts between nations.
- In terms of historical trend, colonial rivalries showed signs of alleviation as exemplified by the signing of *colonial entente* 殖民地諒解 between Britain and France in 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907. A solution was also reached for the *Moroccan Crisis* 摩洛哥危機 between Germany and France (1911). Before the Sarajevo Incident, colonial rivalries were mostly settled. On the contrary, conflicts driven by nationalism became increasingly intense. The *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 pushed Germany and Austria-Hungary to the brink of war against Russia and Serbia, the *two Balkan Wars* 兩次巴爾幹戰爭 generated much tension, and the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 made the world war unavoidable amid racial conflicts.

## Source of Rivalries and Conflicts – Alliance System

### 1. Definition of Alliance System:

An alliance system denotes the alliances formed between different nations for defending or safeguarding their own interests. Alliance agreements in general contain military obligations, that is, when one of them is under attack, its allies are bound to provide military assistance to it.

### 2. Alliances in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century:

<p><b>Triple Alliance</b> 三國同盟 (1882)</p>	<p>The Triple Alliance was formed by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy with Germany and Austria-Hungary as core members. Its aim was to prevent military threats from France and Russia. Yet, Italy increasingly disconnected from the other two in the early 20th century and did not support its allies in several crises.</p>
<p><b>Triple Entente</b> 三國協約 (1907)</p>	<p>The Triple Entente was comprised of France, Britain and Russia. Acting as a coordinator, France convinced Britain and Russia, which were in bad relations, to form an alliance together in the early 20th century. The purpose of the Triple Entente was to counterbalance the Triple Alliance and maintain the balance of power.</p>
<p><b>Anglo-Japanese Alliance</b> 英日同盟 (1902)</p>	<p>The Anglo-Japanese Alliance was the first covenant signed between European and Asian countries on an equal basis in modern times. It was also a milestone for British abandonment of its '<i>splendid isolation</i> 光榮孤立' policy. Its aim was to restrain Russia from expanding its influence in the Far East.</p>

### 3. Nature of Alliance System:

<p><b>Military nature</b></p>	<p>The agreements between allies guaranteed their military obligations in case of war, including benevolent neutrality and military assistance for their allies when necessary.</p>
<p><b>Defensive nature</b></p>	<p>These agreements would come into effect only when any of the member states were attacked by one or more specified countries. They would not be effective if the members initiated attacks.</p>
<p><b>Secret nature</b></p>	<p>The agreements usually included terms of confidentiality that barred the signatories from leaking any information about them.</p>



#### 4. Importance of Alliance system to the Outbreak of WWI:

##### A. The Dual Alliance 德奧同盟 caused chain reaction in the Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機 and broadened the war scale

Germany and Austria-Hungary had a very close relationship. They formed the *Dual Alliance 德奧同盟* as early as 1879 and established the Triple Alliance together with Italy in 1882. Also, only Austria-Hungary supported Germany in the *two Moroccan Crises 兩次摩洛哥危機* between Germany and France (1905; 1911). As Italy gradually lost the sense of belonging to the Triple Alliance at that time, Germany and Austria-Hungary became very interdependent. This explains why Germany supported Austria-Hungary steadily as an ally when the *Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機* occurred in 1914. It even offered the “*blank cheque*” 「空白支票」 to Austria-Hungary, which strengthened Austria-Hungary’s determination to start a war by issuing a harsh *ultimatum 最後通牒* to Serbia. Meanwhile, Germany was antagonistic to Russia and Serbia because of its support for Austria-Hungary and joined the Austria-Serbian war due to the alliance system. Therefore, the Dual Alliance helped elevate the Sarajevo Incident into the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and even made Germany get involved.

##### B. The Triple Entente 三國協約 further enlarged the scale of war caused by the Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機

The Triple Entente was formed by France, Russia and Britain. France formed Franco-Russian Alliance (1893) with Russia while Britain signed the *Entente Cordiale 《英法協約》*(1904) and *Anglo-Russian Entente 《英俄協約》* (1907) with France and Russia respectively in order to form alliance with each other. Despite the fact that the *Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機* was a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, Russia backed Serbia owing to their close relationship and its support for Serbia involved the whole Triple Entente in the war. At that time, the *President 總統* and *Chancellor 總理* of France visited Russia to show support for its fight with Germany. This gave Russia a lot of confidence to start a war and got France involved. Meanwhile, France drew into war because of the alliance system. Later, Britain was afraid that if the Central Powers got the victory, the Allies would be collapsed. Thus, when Germany was imposing the *Schlieffen Plan 施里芬計劃* pass through Belgium, Britain declared ultimatum to Germany. Britain therefore drew into the war too. Furthermore, on account of the *Anglo-Japanese Alliance 英日同盟*(1902), Japan inevitably declared war on German army in China, thus broadening the war scale.

## 5. Limitations of Alliance system for the Outbreak of WWI:

### A. Purpose: Aimed at preventing war

Alliance system was initiated by German Prime Minister *Bismarck* 俾斯麥 to prevent the revenge of France, with the aim to prevent war. Also, the Triple Entente founded in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century aimed to counteract the *Triple Alliance* 三國協約 and protect Britain, France and Russia from the attack of the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟.

### B. Nature: Defensive nature of alliance

As it was stated as defensive military alliances in agreements, signatories had to help their allies or adopt benevolent neutrality only when war broke out. There were no articles about invasion or assisting invasion in covenants of alliances, such as the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 and the *Anglo-Japanese Alliance* 英日同盟. Therefore, without war as the trigger, alliance system could not come into effect.

### C. Effect: Deterrent effect of alliances

The support from allies made the opposing countries dare not to start a war arbitrarily; for example, with the support of Britain, Germany made concessions to France in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 to prevent war. Besides, countries were daunted by the secrecy of alliance and feared that the opposing camp would overpower and defeat them in case of war. In the 1908 *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機, Austria-Hungary used Germany to threaten Russia and Serbia, thus Russia and Serbia gave way to them to avoid war.

### D. Effect: Alliance system could hold allies back

In order to protect self-interests, powers would hold their allies back. In the 1908 *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 Britain and France did not support Russia lest they might get involved in the conflict. Finally, Russia was less ambitious and willing to make a concession to avoid exacerbating the conflict.

## **E. Positive Impact: Alliance system helped solve conflicts**

Alliance system was the best way to resolve colonial disputes, such as the 1904 *Anglo-French Entente* 英法協約 on the issue of *Egypt* 埃及 and *Morocco* 摩洛哥. Also, the 1907 *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄協約 solved the colonial conflicts in the *Middle East* 中東 and *Far East* 遠東. Thus, alliance system could help solve colonial disputes and make peace.

## **F. Positive Impact: Alliance system contributed to *balance of power* 勢力均衡**

The appearance of alliance system divided Europe into two opposing camp with balanced power. The *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy) and the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 (Britain, France and Russia) formed a new balance of power that both sides dared not to start a war but counterbalance each other. For instance, in 1911 *Moroccan Crisis* 摩洛哥危機, Germany was worried about the strength of the opposing side, France, Russia and Britain, thus hesitated to start a war.

## **G. Effectiveness: Alliance system was not binding**

Despite signing agreements of alliance, powers may not abide by the covenant; for example, Italy did not provide military assistance to its allies when the First World War broke out, and even turned to the Allies and declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. Therefore, alliances were not fully binding and countries would rather prioritise their own interests.

## **6. Greater significance of Alliance system for the Outbreak of WWI:**

### **A. Alliance system > Nationalism**

➤ In terms of causal relationship, Alliance system extended national disputes worldwide. In the 1914 *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, originally between Germany and Austria-Hungary, and Russia and Serbia, alliance system got Britain and France embroiled, spreading the regional conflict to the world.

### **B. Alliance system > Armaments race**

➤ Alliance system laid the foundation for military communication, such as the war plans, *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃 jointly plotted by France and Russia of the Triple Entente to launch a pincer attack on Germany.

### **C. Alliance system > Colonial rivalries**

➤ Alliance system intensified colonial rivalries, such as the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905; 1911), in which Britain and Russia supported France thus France gave a more tough posture.

## Source of Rivalries and Conflicts – Armaments Race

### 1. Definition of Armaments Race:

Armaments Race is that countries regard others as enemies and compete for the quantity and quality of their armies and armaments in the hope of overpowering others in terms of military strength.

### 2. Types of Armaments Race:

<b>Army</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Major rivals were Germany, France, Russia and Austria-Hungary. The followings were the number of soldiers of respective countries in 1914: Germany (4,500,000); France (3,780,000); Russia (5,970,000) and Austria-Hungary (3,350,000).</li> </ul>
<b>Navy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Germany and Britain were the main rivals, and competition was especially intense in <i>dreadnoughts</i> 無畏艦 building. Britain responded Germany with a naval policy of 2:1 ratio, to build two dreadnoughts when Germany built one. In 1910, Germany and Britain had 5 and 10 dreadnoughts, and increased to 22 and 34 respectively in 1914.</li> </ul>
<b>War Plan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The <i>Schlieffen Plan</i> 施里芬計劃 by Germany regarded France and Russia as enemies. When war broke out, it would first pass through Belgium and take France right away, then turn to attack Russia on the eastern front.</li> <li>➤ Both of the French <i>Plan 17</i> 第十七號計劃 and Russian <i>Plan 19</i> 第十九號計劃 considered Germany as their enemy, thus the two war plans were well coordinated, hoping to launch a pincer attack on Germany when war broke out and made Germany face a two-front war.</li> </ul>

### 3. Importance of Armaments race to the Outbreak of WWI:

#### A. The race for the best army worsened the relationship among powers

To maintain the dominant position in wars, the European powers improved the strength of their ground forces, extended the military service time and adopted *conscription* 「徵兵制」, thus expanding the army size of countries. Until 1914, the number of soldiers of Russia was 5.97 million, while Germany and France were possessed of 4.5 million and 3.78 million soldiers respectively. The enhanced military strength improved countries' confidence in declaring war, and became more aggressive and unyielding during conflicts. For example, during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, Russia was the first to announce *general mobilization* 總動員 in support of the same race Serbia, worsening the relationship between Russia, Serbia and Germany, Austria-Hungary. Besides, the powers had developed different war plans, namely the *German Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, the *French Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and the *Russian Plan 19* 第十九號計劃, which brought them into consideration of resolving conflicts by war. For example, after the Sarajevo Incident, Germany executed the Schlieffen Plan immediately to attack France by passing through Belgium. This led to an irretrievable situation.

#### B. The naval arms race worsened relationship among powers

The naval race between Britain and Germany was the most striking. Since Britain had successfully invented *dreadnought* 無畏艦 in 1907, Germany followed which led to competition in dreadnoughts construction. Britain responded Germany with a *naval policy of 2:1 ratio* 二比一海軍政策, to build two dreadnoughts when Germany built one, greatly worsening their relationship. Germany adopted fiercer action in conflicts because of the naval race. For example, Germany sent the *gunboat Panther* 黑豹號 to the *port of Agadir* 阿加迪爾港 in the *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機(1911), causing the situation more hostile. Meanwhile, in a bid to restrict German naval influence, Britain and France signed the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 《英法海軍協定》(1912), which stated Britain would defend the *English Channel* 英倫海峽 while France would defend the *Mediterranean Sea* 地中海. Eventually, when Germany passed through Belgium to implement the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, Britain thought that the action of Germany destroyed the peace of the English Channel and threatened its national safety, thus declaring war on Germany. Therefore, the naval race between Britain and Germany drew them into the world war.

#### 4. **Limitations of Armaments race for the Outbreak of WWI:**

##### A. **Positive Impact: Armaments race helped shape the balance of power**

The situation of arms race could be seen as “armed peace” 「武裝起來的和平」, because it brought about the balance of power, such as the naval power Britain being restricted by the newly-arising German navy. As for the army, the predominant German army was also confronting the French and Russian army on two sides, thus Germany hesitated much about starting war. Therefore, arms race shaped a balanced of power and countries would not start a war arbitrarily.

##### B. **Development Trend: Armaments race showed a tendency to slowdown**

Arms race tended to slow down, as countries tried to disarm and held *two Hague Disarmament Conferences* 兩次海牙裁軍會議 (1899; 1907). Despite intense navy competition, the Britain fleet visited the *port of Kiel* 基爾港 in Germany in 1912, which reflected the slowdown of arms race.

##### C. **Nature: The neutral nature of armaments race**

Arms race was simply countries expanding armaments on their own, excluding militarism. Without the influence of other factors, arms race could not lead to war, like the navy competition of Britain and Germany did not led to war between the two. Thus, a mere arms race could not cause the outbreak of war.

##### D. **Impact: Armaments race would not lead to large-scale war**

Arms race would not lead to large-scale war. During conflicts, each country was unwilling to get involved in war to preserve its own military strength and reap as a third party. In effect, the arms race in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century sparked off no crises, let alone the outbreak of war.

## 5. Greater significance of Armaments race for the Outbreak of WWI:

### A. Armaments race > Nationalism

- Arms race turned *nationalism* 民族主義 into *extreme nationalism* 極端民族主義. As each race supported the military development of its own country but criticised that of others; for example, the peoples of Britain and Germany criticised others due to arms race, worsening their relationship while nationalism changed its nature and became extreme and radical.
- The strengthening of military power made national conflicts fiercer. For instance, during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, since Germany and Russia enhanced their military strength, they issued “*blank cheque*” 「空白支票」 and announced *general mobilization* 總動員 in support of their allies respectively, worsening the international situation.

### B. Armaments race > Alliance system

- Armaments race contributed to the formation of alliances; for example, because Germany actively expanded its navy in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which challenged the naval supremacy of Britain, Britain formed alliances with Japan and France so as to confront Germany.

### C. Armaments race > Colonial rivalries

- With regard to trends, colonial conflicts were almost settled before 1914. For example, the signing of entente between France and Italy in 1902 and that of Britain and France in 1904; the colonial conflicts between France and Germany became stable after the *second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機. Powers adopted milder colonial expansion policy after 1911 to avoid leading to war. On the contrary, armaments race did not. They could not reach any consensus in the *two Hague Disarmament Conferences* 兩次海牙裁軍會議 in 1899 and 1907, while the later competition between Britain and Germany in *dreadnoughts* 無畏艦 worsened their relationship. The war finally broke out in accordance with the war plans long plotted by the powers.

## Source of Rivalries and Conflicts – Colonial Rivalries

### 1. Definition of Colonial Rivalries:

Colonial rivalry is a series of conflicts and crises caused when powers compete in colonial expansion. As invasion in Europe was to include the captured land as a province of the country, such as the annexation of *Bosnia-Herzegovina* 波斯尼亞及黑塞哥維那 by Austria-Hungary in 1908, invasion of the *Balkans* 巴爾幹 was not considered as colonial in general. Only areas out of Europe, like Africa, Asia, Southeast Asia and Austria were seen as colonies.

### 2. Colonies of each countries:

<b>Britain</b>	Britain was described as “ <i>the empire on which the sun never sets</i> 日不落帝國” as there was always at least one part of its territory in daylight. Its colonies were all over the world including Austria, Canada, Afghanistan in the Middle East, Boer in South Africa and Fashoda in North America. Also, the Changjiang basin was in the sphere of influence of Britain.
<b>Germany</b>	Germany had just started extensive colonial expansion in the 1890s. Being a late-comer, Germany had fewer and scattered colonies, like Cameroun and Togolaise in the West Africa, and Rwanda in the Middle Africa. In the early 20th century, Germany struggled with France for Morocco in the North Africa and led to <i>two Moroccan Crises</i> 兩次摩洛哥危機(1905; 1911), in which France succeeded in taking the interests in Morocco. Besides, Shandong was also in its sphere of influence.
<b>France</b>	The French colonies lied in Southeast Asia, Western Asia and Africa, such as Vietnam and Cambodia, Syria and Lebanon, <i>Morocco</i> 摩洛哥, Tunisia and Congo. Also, Yunnan and Guangxi were in its sphere of influence.
<b>Russia</b>	Russia had few colonies. The colonies it had or intended to get were close to its territory; for example, Russia tried to invade Afghanistan in the 1880s but lost to Britain; the North Persia in the Middle Asia, Caucasus and Chechnya were once its colonies. In the Far East, Port Arthur and Dalian were under its sphere of influence before the <i>Russo-Japanese War</i> 日俄戰爭(1904-05).
<b>Austria-Hungary</b>	Being on the wane, Austria-Hungary mainly expanded in the <i>Balkans</i> 巴爾幹 but not overseas colonies.
<b>Italy</b>	With limited national strength, Italy had much fewer colonies such as Tripoli in North Africa.



### 3. Importance of Colonial Rivalries to the Outbreak of WWI:

#### A. Colonial rivalries caused conflicts

Colonies were highly valuable to the powers in terms of interests because they provided cheap raw materials and labor as well as large overseas markets, having a great significance in stimulating industrial production and foreign trade. Therefore, none of the powers would give way in colonial rivalries and this aggravated the world situation. For example, Germany pursued the 'world policy' 「世界政策」 in the 1890s and performed colonial expansion aggressively. This induced British discontent and damaged Anglo-German relations. Furthermore, colonial rivalries directly led to conflicts like the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911 caused by the competition for Morocco between Germany and France. In the Second Moroccan Crisis, Germany even sent the *gunboat Panther* 黑豹號 to intimidate the French, bringing them to the verge of war. Though the colonial issue did not bring about the war between the European powers directly, continual competitions and conflicts worsened their relationships and increased tension in Europe, paving the way for the world war.

#### B. Failure in colonial rivalries caused national humiliation (note: related to nationalism)

As the number of colonies was seen as an indicator of national glory, the European powers went for aggressive colonial expansion. Failure in colonial rivalries, nevertheless, would bring humiliation to the defeated races. For example, Germany was overwhelmed by the combined power of France, Britain and Russia in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911. It had no choice but to compromise, thus experiencing great humiliation. Also, the defeat of Russia by Japan, an Asian country, in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 of 1904-05 brought it embarrassment and shame. In order to regain national glory, countries that were at a disadvantage in colonial rivalries tended to get tough in the conflicts afterwards. For instance, during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, Germany offered Austria-Hungary the *blank cheque* 「空白支票」 and Russia supported Serbia by being first to announce *general mobilization* 總動員. As a result, all of them took an uncompromising stand and the world war became inevitable.

## 4. Limitations of Colonial Rivalries for the Outbreak of WWI:

### A. Development Trend: Colonial rivalries showed a tendency to slowdown

Since the 20<sup>th</sup> century, colonial rivalries had been slowing down. For example, the signing of *entente* 殖民地諒解 between France and Italy in 1900 and that of Britain and France in 1904; the colonial conflicts between France and Germany became stable after the *second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機(1911). Colonial conflicts were mostly settled before the Sarajevo Incident.

### B. Development Trend: Powers actively attempted to solve colonial rivalries

European powers attempted to reach colonial agreements and conciliate in the conflicts over interest; for instance, Britain and France recognised their respective interests in *Egypt* 埃及 and *Morocco* 摩洛哥 thus reconciled; Britain and Russia also recognised their interests in *Afghanistan* 阿富汗 and *Persia* 波斯 and settled the dispute. Besides, European powers tried to solve colonial conflicts by peaceful means such as the *Algeiras Conference* 阿爾及西勒會議(1906) for the *first Moroccan Crisis* 第一次摩洛哥危機(1905).

### C. Impact: Unworthy to start a war for colonial interests

As war expenditure and risks were much higher than colonial interests, after weighing the pros and cons, European powers would not start a war merely for colonial gain. In fact, no war broke out due to colonial rivalries in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. While the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭(1904-05) seemed about colonial issues, it was actually because of the Japanese raid on a Russian base in the *Port of Arthur* 旅順. Therefore, powers were unwilling to see any war broke out due to colonial disputes.

## 5. Greater significance of Colonial Rivalries for the Outbreak of WWI:

### A. Colonial rivalries > Nationalism

- Colonial rivalries turned *nationalism* 民族主義 into *extreme nationalism* 極端民族主義. As each race supported colonial expansion of their own country but criticized that of others; for example, Germany and France scrambled for *Morocco* 摩洛哥 and worsened the relationship between the two races, and soon turned nationalism radical and extreme.

### B. Colonial rivalries > Alliance system

- Colonial rivalries caused the formation of alliance system as European powers usually formed alliance due to colonial problems. For instance, the expansion of Russia in the Far East stopped Britain from adopting isolation policy but forming an alliance with Japan in 1902 to restrain Russia; the spreading influence of Germany prompted Britain, France and Russia to form the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 to suppress the growth of Germany.
- Colonial rivalries triggered alliance assistance. Take the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905; 1911) as examples, France requested assistance from its allies Britain and Russia while Germany asked for that of Austria-Hungary, which extended the scope of disputes.

### C. Colonial rivalries > Armaments race

- Colonial rivalries contributed to the appearance of arms race as powers had to actively expand their military and especially navy to support their overseas colonial expansion. For example, to expand in overseas colonies, Germany strengthened its navy extensively in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a surge of navy expenditure from £ 7,400,000 in 1900 to £ 22,400,000 in 1914.

## Attempts at making peace

### before the outbreak of the First World War

Two-  
point  
form

#### 1. **Alliance System** 同盟制度:

##### A. Details of alliance system

The existence of the alliance system helped maintain the balance of power. Before 1907, the imbalance of power in Europe appeared as the Triple Alliance gathered two out of the five greatest European powers, Germany and Austria-Hungary, plus the newly-rising power Italy. But after the formation of the Triple Entente in 1907, the two camps counteracted each other while both could not declare war easily, which maintained peace in Europe.

##### B. Effectiveness of alliance system: Failure

Alliance system implies a total war or total peace. Only when conflicts were not serious enough to trigger war, total peace in Europe could be maintained. But when conflicts escalated into war, alliance system would serve as the catalyst for intensifying conflicts. After the 1914 *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, owing to the alliance system, Germany offered full support to its ally Austria-Hungary; France and Britain also sided with Russia. Thus, a local war evolved into a world war.

#### 2. **Colonial Agreement** 殖民地諒解:

##### A. Details of colonial agreement

European powers reached agreements to mediate colonial disputes, for example, the signing of Franco-Italian Entente in 1900 that France recognized the interests of Italy in *Tripoli in North Africa* 北非的黎波里 and Italy recognized that of France in *Morocco* 摩洛哥. Besides, France and Britain signed an Entente in 1904, recognizing the interest of Britain in *Egypt* 埃及 and that of France in *Morocco* 摩洛哥. Later, Britain and Russia also reached an agreement in 1907 regarding the interest of Russia in *Persia* 波斯 and that of Britain in *Afghanistan* 阿富汗.

##### B. Effectiveness of colonial agreement: Effective

Colonial agreements had greatly lessened conflicts over interests. The *Franco-Italian Entente* 法意諒解(1900), *Anglo-French Entente* 英法諒解(1904) and *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄諒解(1907) succeeded in colonial mediation and drew powers closer, which brought about undoubted effect on peace-keeping.

### 3. **Peace Conference 和平會議:**

#### A. **Details of peace conference**

To settle conflicts, European powers held several peace conferences, including the *Algeciras Conference 阿爾及西勒會議*(1906) on the *first Moroccan Crisis 第一次摩洛哥危機* and the *London Conference 倫敦會議*(1913) on the *first Balkan War 第一次巴爾幹戰爭*.

#### B. **Effectiveness of peace conference: Failure**

As peace conferences were usually dominated by the superior and they would deprive the inferior countries of their rights for their own interests, therefore not all countries would be satisfied with the results of such conference. The problems left behind would result in another conflict. After 1906 Algeciras Conference, as France acquired most of the interests in Morocco but Germany did not, thus provoked *second Moroccan Crisis 第二次摩洛哥危機* in 1911. Besides, the London Conference failed to mediate between Balkan nations regarding territorial interests after the first Balkan War, and hence led to the *second Balkan War 第二次巴爾幹戰爭* within a few months.

### 4. **Disarmament Conference 裁軍會議:**

#### A. **Details of disarmament conference**

In order to reduce tension and armaments race and create a peaceful atmosphere, European powers held two disarmament conferences at The Hague. Russia called on the *first Hague Disarmament Conference 第一次海牙裁軍會議* in 1899 with an attendance of 26 countries; the second one was called on by the US in 1907 with 44 countries attending.

#### B. **Effectiveness of disarmament conference: Limited**

Although the two disarm conference helped specify war arrangements such as to treat war prisoner well, and declare war officially before opening fire, these conferences did not achieve actual regulation of reduction in armaments. The *second Hague Disarmament conference 第二次海牙裁軍會議* even achieved no disarmament consensus as Germany was suspicious of the British suggestion of reducing the navy. Moreover, after the second Hague conference, Britain and Germany started a more fierce competition in building *dreadnoughts 無畏艦*, intensifying the international situation.

## 5. **Military Confrontation** 軍事抗衡:

### A. **Details of military confrontation**

European powers strengthened their military and armaments to reach a balance of power, resulted in “an armed peace” 「武裝起來的和平」; for example, France and Russia expanded their armies and armaments, thus the German army could not predominate. Similarly, the rise of German navy stopped the Britain dominance in the naval power, which aroused misgivings so that Britain would not start a war arbitrarily. Besides, powers reached local defensive military agreements such as the 1912 *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定, which stated Britain would defend the French coast and *English Channel* 英倫海峽 while France would be responsible for the defence in *Mediterranean Sea* 地中海.

### B. **Effectiveness of military confrontation: Failure**

Not only did armaments race lead to the emergence of militarism, which advocated solving conflicts by force, but it also prepared countries for war. For example, German *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 saw France and Russia as imaginary enemies, and French *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and Russian *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃 considered Germany as their common enemy. Such war plans were actualised after the Sarajevo Incident and turned conflicts into war. Besides, the 1912 *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定 favoured military acts rather than diplomatic means to deal with threats, which worried Britain that Germany would harm the safety of *English Channel* 英倫海峽, thus declared war on Germany and enlarged the scale of war.

## Significance of World War I

Two-point form

### 1. **Political Aspect:**

#### A. **Decline of Europe**

Europe's leadership was undermined and challenged greatly after the First World War. Its leading political and economic position gradually disappeared. With the collapse of the four major European empires (the *German Empire* 德意志帝國, *Austro-Hungarian Empire* 奧匈帝國, *Russian-Romanov Empire* 俄羅斯羅曼諾夫帝國 and *Ottoman Empire* 鄂圖曼帝國) and Soviet withdrawal from the struggle for leadership in Europe, Europe's dominant position was apparently eroded away. In contrast, the US showed its great economic and military strength in the world war and its loans were essential to economic construction of most of the European countries. The rise of the US posed a great threat to Europe's leading position.

#### B. **Establishment of nation states**

The First World War smashed the four old empires and large pieces of land were released from those former big empires. After the war, Woodrow Wilson, the President of the US, put forward the principle of *national self-determination* 「民族自決」, under which territories in Eastern Europe would be re-divided so as to allow self-governance of nation states like *Poland* 波蘭, *Czechoslovakia* 捷克, *Latvia* 拉脫維亞 and *Estonia* 愛沙尼亞. These nation states were no longer controlled by great powers. However, they lacked military capabilities and were sandwiched between Germany and the USSR, being likely to fall prey to aggressors.

#### C. **The Paris Peace Conference sowed the seeds of totalitarianism**

The *Paris Peace Conference* 巴黎和會, which was intended to be a place to discuss post-war issues, formulated no fair treaties. One example is Germany that was bound to pay reparations totaling US\$33 billion and bear the war-guilt clause. The unfair terms allowed *Hitler* 希特拉 and the Nazi Germany to gain popular support in Germany by declaring the intention of overthrowing the *Treaty of Versailles* 《凡爾賽條約》. Also, Britain and France at first promised Italy territorial gains after the war in the *London Conference* 倫敦會議(1915), including *Fiume* 阜姆 and *Dalmatia* 達爾馬西亞, but eventually Italy could only get *Tyrol* 提洛爾 and *Istria* 伊斯特里亞. This made Italy the most disaffected victorious power, paving the way to the rise of *Mussolini* 墨索里尼.

## D. Destablized European colonial rule

The First World War destabilized imperialist rule. Because of the decline of Europe and the encouragement by the principle of *national self-determination* 「民族自決」 suggested in the Paris Peace Conference 巴黎和會, people in different colonies started revolts against their metropolitan states, forcing them to make concessions or even restore their independence. For instance, Britain recognized *Egyptian independence* 埃及獨立 in 1922, extended suffrage in *India* 印度 and granted it more autonomy in 1935. Apparently, the decline of Europe made the European powers unable to take a hard line against their colonies as they did before the war. As a result, decolonization existed in embryo after the First World War.

## E. Formation of international peacekeeping organization

The First World War was a bitter lesson – it caused over 16 million deaths and 20 million wounded. Therefore, the powers wanted to set up an international organization whose mission was to maintain peace after the world war. The *League of Nations* 國際聯盟 was formed in this background. The League was the first international peacekeeping organization with the goal of solving conflicts between member states by peaceful means like negotiations and talks. It succeeded in ending the territorial dispute between *Sweden* 瑞典 and *Finland* 芬蘭 over *Aland Islands* 阿蘭群島 in 1920 and stopping *Greek* 希臘 invasion of *Bulgaria* 保加利亞 in 1925, being one of the major attempts of collective security.

## F. Britain and France's role as peacekeepers

Owing to the fall of the four major empires, a huge power vacuum was created in Europe. The US, France and Britain became the 'Big Three' in the Paris Peace Conference and dominated world conferences. As the US kept adopting isolationism and was not willing to be involved in European affairs, the great responsibility of peacekeeping was taken by Britain and France. Not only did they deal with matters related to the League as its *permanent members* 常任理事國, they also needed to prevent conflicts. For example, the *Locarno Pact* 《羅加諾公約》 of 1925 set borders of Germany in order to avoid possible territorial disputes.



## 2. Economic Aspect:

### Decline of European economy and Leading economic position of the US

Before the war, Europe was the most prosperous area in the world and the heart of world economy. But the First World War brought immeasurable destruction to European economy. The powers in the past like Britain, France and Germany experienced economic hardship. Britain and France lost 1/4 and 1/3 of their foreign investment respectively while Germany was bound by the *Treaty of Versailles* 《凡爾賽條約》 to pay indemnity totaling US\$33 billion. In contrast, foreign trade of the US was boosted during WW1 as it exported military supplies to the Allies. Also, it joined the war in the final stage (1917) and conserved its economic strength. Therefore, it was capable of giving loans to European countries, like the *Dawes Plan* 道茲計劃 and *Young Plan* 楊格計劃 for Germany. America thus became the engine of European economic recovery.

## 3. Social Aspect:

### Rising women's status

The First World War encouraged social participation as countless males joined the battle and workers were desperately needed to fill the vacancies in different industries. Women could thus enter the workforce easier and get jobs that were mainly for men before, like clerical workers and teachers. Meanwhile, women, as the backup force, supported their own countries at the frontline or inside the countries. They could be medical workers to save injured soldiers' lives or workers in munitions factory to manufacture military supplies. Therefore, both women's status and their economic independence were raised and the society increasingly recognized them. Britain granting suffrage to women aged 30 or above in 1918 is a good example.

#### 4. **Military Aspect:**

##### **Change in the system of military powers with new members from parts of the world outside Europe**

The system of military powers before the First World War was based on the five great European powers (Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Austria-Hungary). Other countries were considered inferior to them, including Italy being barely the sixth greatest power and the US and Japan being just American and Asian powers. However, a new system was shaped as indicated by the *Paris Peace Conference* 巴黎和會 held by the new five great powers (Britain, France, America, Japan and Italy) because of German defeat in WW1 and the isolation of the Soviet Union. In addition, the *Five-Power Treaty* 五國公約 signed in the *Washington Conference* 華盛頓會議 of 1921-22 placed limits on the number of warships owned by the five powers, and the *London Naval Conference* 倫敦海軍 of 1930 restricted the naval buildup of Britain, Japan and the US. A new international military order was established.

#### 5. **Cultural Aspect:**

##### **A. Provided Themes for cultural creations**

The war provided a lot of themes for works of literature and art such as promoting patriotism, boosting morale, expressing opposition to wars and glorifying the sacrifice of soldiers. It has been a source of inspiration for writers and artists. *All Quiet on the Western Front* 《西線無戰事》(1928), a famous German anti-war novel, is a good example.

##### **B. Doubts about democracy**

The competition between capitalist countries led to the First World War that destroyed European hegemony, while the communists made a successful attempt to establish a reign in Russia during the war, making it the first communist country. Therefore, people started to cast doubt on capitalism and the superiority of representative government. In addition, democratic governments at that time failed to solve severe post-war economic problems, promoting the *rise of communism* 共產主義, *Nazism* 納粹主義 and *Fascism* 法西斯主義. Representing Fascism and Nazism respectively, *Mussolini* 墨索里尼 rose to Italy's presidency in 1922 and *Hitler* 希特拉 also rose to power in Germany in 1933. These represent the decline of democratic thoughts and emergence of new political ideas.

Timeline	
Year	Event
1900	Franco-Italian Entente
1902	Anglo-Japanese Alliance
1904	Entente Cordiale
1904-05	Russian-Japanese War
1905	Defeat of Russia and signing of the Treaty of Portsmouth
	Frist Moroccan Crisis
1906	Algeciras Conference
1907	Second Hague Conference
	Establishment of the Triple Entente with the signing of the Anglo-Russian Entente
1908	Bosnian Crisis
1909	Signing of the Racconigi Agreement between Italy and Russia to curb Austrian ambitions in the Balkans
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis
1911-12	Italo-Turkish War
1912	Signing of the Treaty of Lausanne after the Italo-Turkish War
	Anglo-French Naval Agreement
1912-13	First Balkan War
1913	London Conference in which the Treaty of London was signed
	Second Balkan War ended with the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest
1914	Sarajevo Incident
1915	Signing of the Treaty of London by Italy and its defection to the Triple Entente
1917	American entry into WW1
	Russian withdrawal from WW1
1918	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk
	End of the First World War
1919	Paris Peace Conference

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## Trend Analysis of HKDSE Past Papers

	DBQ	Essay
SP	\	Q4. Trace and explain the development of Franco-German relations in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
PP	\	Q4. Analyse how the Paris Peace Settlements (1919-23) established a new international order.
12	\	\
13	\	\
14	\	Q4. Do you agree that Germany was more aggressive in the 1930s than it was before the First World War? Justify your view.
15	\	Q7. Choose two countries and discuss the factors affecting their relationship in the period 1900-49.
16	Question 4: WW1 【Multi-factor question】 outbreak of the First World War was primarily due to the miscalculations of the European powers?	\
17	Question 3: WW1 【Polar + ‘Compare situations’ Questions】 Does the First World War improve Europe?	\
18	Question 3: WW1 【Polar question】 Do you agree that nationalism does not necessarily lead to the Great War?	\
19	\	\
20	Question 4: WW1 【Polar + ‘Compare situations’ Questions】 Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14?	

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ

#1

## SOURCE A

The following extract is taken from a history book.

The Russo-Japanese War had considerable impact on the European balance of power. The beginning of the war led to the weakening of Anglo-French relations, which jeopardized the newly established Anglo-French Entente, and British extreme anti-Russian sentiments. With the defeat of Russia and collapse of the Russian-German alliance, however, Britain gradually lessened its fear of Russia and started reaching agreement with it. In 1907, they eventually established an entente after making an agreement on their sphere of influence in Central Asia. This led to the establishment of the Triple Entente.

Germany regarded such diplomatic situation as 'hostile encirclement' of it ... From 1905 through 1914, Germany tried different diplomatic methods to break the Triple Entente – by supporting Austria-Hungary, seeking alliance with the Turkish Empire and raising its international status. Germany's efforts did not cause the breakup of the Triple Entente, but they created many peace-threatening crises between the two blocs. These crises occurred by turns in areas where imperialist competitions were the fiercest, especially in Moroccan and Near East.

## SOURCE B

Below is a British cartoon published in 1907.



- (a) In what way was the Russo-Japanese War a turning point of the European balance of power? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the Second Hague Disarmament Conference? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The period 1900-14 was an era of stable relations among the European powers.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

(a) In what way was the Russo-Japanese War a turning point of the European balance of power? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Turning point: [1 mark]

- e.g. - Russia's influence was greatly reduced.  
- Britain and Russia started getting closer and this led to the converging of France and these two countries.

Explanation:

L1 Vague answer and ineffective use of the Source. [max. 1]

L2 Clear answer and effective use of the Source. [max.2]

- e.g. - Before and during the war, Britain had 'extreme anti-Russian sentiments'.  
- After the war in which Russia was defeated, Britain lowered its guard against Russia and they signed entente agreement that marked the formation of the Triple Entente.

### Suggested Answer

The Russo-Japanese War was the turning point for the converging of Britain, France and Russia.

Before the war, the Anglo-French Entente was freshly established and Britain even had 'extreme anti-Russian sentiments' during the war. Therefore, the converging of the three countries had not yet been found.

However, the 'defeat of Russia' in the Russo-Japanese War made Britain lower its guard against Russia.

After the war, Anglo-Russian relations were greatly improved. They reached an entente agreement that 'led to the establishment of the Triple Entente'. France and these two countries came under the same alliance and Germany even deemed it to be 'hostile encirclement'. This shows that the influence of the Triple Entente had surpassed that of Germany.



(b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the Second Hague Disarmament Conference? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Attempts to explain but without effective use of the Source. [max. 2]  
L2 Clearly explains the answer with effective use of the Source. [max. 4]

#### View

e.g. - The conference would not come up with any disarmament agreements.

#### Explanation

- e.g. - The countries still carried weapons when entering 'the Hague Temple of Disarmament'.  
- The cartoon shows that all the powers wanted others to enter the temple first.  
- The caption of the cartoon ("Everybody to everybody else: "After you, Sir!") shows that the powers were unwilling to take the initiative to take up disarmament and, as a result, no disarmament was made.

### Suggested Answer

The cartoonist expected that the Hague Conference would end up failing and no substantial disarmament commitments would be made.

Firstly, the textual elements of the cartoon show that everybody did not want to be the first to disarm and said 'After you, Sir!'. It is clear that no country wanted to take the initiative and was willing to enter the temple first. The effectiveness in disarming should not be overestimated.

Secondly, in the cartoon, the four countries stood outside the temple. Being too courteous all of them invited others to enter the temple and disarm first but were not willing to go into there. At the end, they all stood in front of the door and none of them entered for disarmament, making the conference failed.

Lastly, all the countries brought their weapons to the temple of disarmament. In the lower right corner, the one in caption costume representing Britain carried dreadnought with him. This shows their unwillingness to disarm and displays the conference's ineffectiveness.

- (c) 'The period 1900-14 was an era of stable relations among the European powers.'  
Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Use of relevant historical facts only or effective use of some Sources only, and/or weak in arguments. [max. 2]  
L2 Unbalanced arguments with effective use of Sources only or good use of relevant historical facts with some Sources. [max. 4]  
L3 Sound and balanced arguments with effective use of both the Sources and relevant historical facts. [max. 8]

#### Agree:

- e.g. - The relations among France, Britain and Russia were getting closer and more stable. (Source A)  
- The powers held disarmament conferences, attempting to maintain stability in Europe through disarmament. (Source B)  
- The alliance system promoted stability of relationships between European countries. (Own knowledge)  
- In different crises, the powers tried to avoid war by means of conferences, including the Algeciras Conference of 1906 and London Conference of 1913. (Own knowledge)

#### Disagree:

- e.g. - Germany attempted to break the Triple Entente and caused several conflicts. (Source A)  
- The powers had different intentions and were unwilling to disarm. The armament issue became a factor that harmed their relations. (Source B)  
- Nationalism led to several conflicts between them and severely harmed the relations among the powers. (Own knowledge)  
- The negative influence of the arms race still affected Europe and became a destabilizing factor. (Own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

To a large extent, the period 1900-14 was not an era of stable relations among the European powers.

It is true that their relations were sometimes relatively stable in the period concerned. For example, from Source A, British hostility towards Russia was greatly reduced after the Russo-Japanese War and 'the establishment of the Triple Entente' came true afterwards, which indicated the closer relationship among Britain, France and Russia.

Also, from Source B, the four powers intended to hold disarmament conference, which was a proof of their collective effort to facilitate the stability of Europe. This contributed to the promotion of European stability significantly.

From my own knowledge, the alliance system also stabilized relations between some countries. For example, Britain and France signed the Entente Cordial that resolved colonial disputes between them and worked for the improvement and stable development of their relationship.

In addition, in face of conflicts, the countries tried to maintain stability in Europe by means of conference, including the Algeciras Conference(1906) organized after the First Moroccan Crisis, and the London Conference(1913) held after the First Balkan War. It was clear that the powers held conferences to prevent war and helped maintain international stability.

On the whole, however, the powers' relations were unstable in the period 1900-14.

Source A shows German suspicion against the Allies and deemed the Triple Entente to be 'hostile encirclement of it'. Germany even sought alliance with Austria-Hungary and Turkey in response to the Triple Entente. Its attempts led to a worsening relationship between the two sides.

From Source A, Germany also attempted to break the Triple Entente but 'created many peace-threatening crises', damaging the peaceful and stable development of the relations among the powers.

Source A also indicates that imperialism promoted 'fierce' competitions among the powers in Morocco and Near East. This led to several crises and caused damage to the powers' relations.

From Source B, all countries wanted others to disarm first and they said to each other 'After you, Sir!'. This scene shows the unwillingness of those countries to take the initiative. They had different intentions and the conference thus ended up failing with the continuation of the arms race. Hence, it was difficult for the relations among the European powers to achieve stability.

From my own knowledge, many countries had conflicts because of nationalism during 1900-14. Examples are the Bosnian Crisis of 1908 and the Sarajevo Incident of 1914 that broke out between one side with Germany and Austria and another side with Russia and Serbia. The conflicts even led to the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

In addition, the arms race was keen in that period as exemplified by British naval policy of maintaining the 2:1 ratio in response to German intensive construction of dreadnought. Germany also drafted the Schlieffen Plan against France. The tendency towards war was observed in the international community and their relations were not stable.

Furthermore, the Sources fail to cover conflicts related to colonial issues, including the two Moroccan Crises (1905 and 1911) caused by the competition between Germany and France for Morocco. The frequent recurrence of conflicts showed their unstable relationships.

Therefore, the powers attempted at and succeeded in creating stable relations between some countries, but on the whole, the European powers had difficult relations and continuing conflicts, and their relations were not stable to a large extent.

**Grid Method:**

Study Sources A and B.

## SOURCE A

The following cartoon was published by a European country in 1914, titled 'the Balance in Europe'.

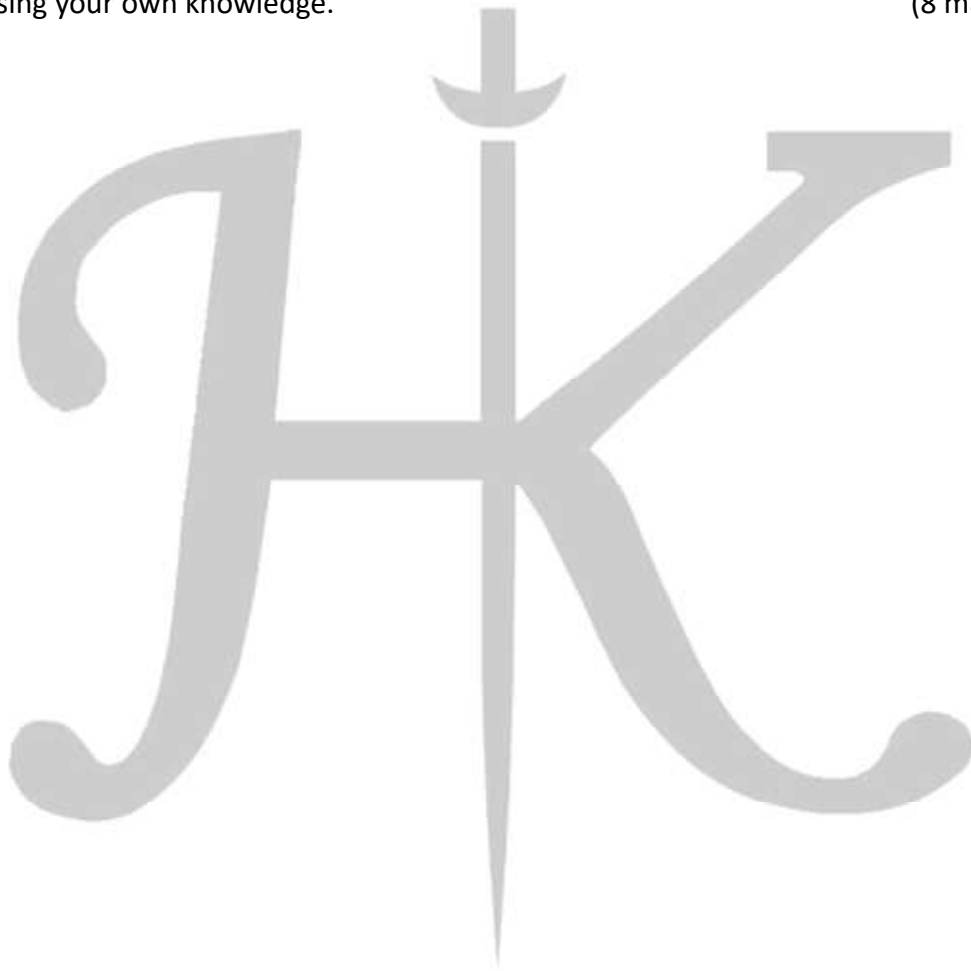


## SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a scholar's comments on the situation of Europe before the outbreak of World War I.

The condition in Europe was opposing and serious during the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were formed out of fear and suspicion. The terms stipulated mutual support for the extension of warfare in case of war, rather than cooperation to localize or eliminate it, and thus caused great damage. In particular, the trend of secret diplomacy was prevalent at that time. Not only did the whole populace know nothing about the diplomatic policies of their countries, but the cabinet members also had no idea about the secret agreements signed by their fellows with other countries. .... In addition, many conflicts in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century ended with battles. The states thus emphasized force only. They stocked up loads of armaments and started intensive arms race. Some of them even glorified wars through 'worship of war'.

- (a) Do you think the cartoon was published by the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) Identify **two** characteristics of alliance system with reference to Source B. (2+2 marks)
- (c) 'The alliance system was the main factor leading to the outbreak of World War I.' Comment on the validity of the statement with reference to sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)



## Suggested Answer

- (a) Do you think the cartoon was published by the member state of the Triple Alliance or the Triple Entente? Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Shows attempts to identify that the cartoon was published by the Triple Alliance, but weak in using clues from the Source. [max. 2]  
L2 Identify that the cartoon was published by the Triple Alliance, duly supported by clues from the Source. [max. 3]

### Explanation:

- e.g. - The military uniforms of the people on the left side are similar to that of Germany and Austria-Hungary, while the man in suit on the right side matches the image of the British.  
- The source glorifies Germany and Austria-Hungary of the Triple Alliance, showing that they could reach balance of power with numerous members of the Triple Entente. (The title is 'the Balance in Europe'.)  
- The cartoon was published in 1914, the year of which Germany and Austria-Hungary were opposing the Triple Entente.

### Suggested Answer

The cartoon was published by the member state of the Triple Alliance.

Firstly, in the cartoon, the military uniforms of the people on the right side are similar to those of Germany and Austria-Hungary, while the man in suit on the left side matches the image of the British. From this, one can infer that the people on the left and right represent members of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente respectively.

Secondly, the Source titled 'the Balance in Europe' glorifies Germany and Austria-Hungary. The cartoonist exaggerated that they two could reach balance of power with numerous member states of the Triple Entente. Therefore, the cartoon was probably published by the Alliance.

Also, the cartoon was published in 1914, the year of which Germany and Austria-Hungary were opposing the Triple Entente. The cartoonist depicted them as heroic and strong men, which indicates that the cartoon was from the Triple Alliance.

(b) Identify *two* characteristics of alliance system with reference to Source B.

(2+2 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Shows attempts to identify the characteristics, but answer contains vagueness and lacks effective use of the Source [max. 2]

L2 Identifies the characteristics properly, present clear explanation with due reference to the Source [max. 4]

Military nature

e.g. - 'The terms stipulated mutual support for the extension of warfare in case of war'

Defensive nature

e.g. - The terms would only be effective after the outbreak of war.

Secret nature

e.g. - The Source points out that it was a 'secret agreement'. Even the cabinet members might know nothing about it.

### Suggested Answer

Military nature existed in the system as it stipulated military responsibility of the signatories, which was 'mutual support in case of war'. Therefore, it was a military alliance.

Another characteristic of the system was its defensive nature as the terms would only be effective after the outbreak of war with the aim of 'mutual support'. Therefore, it was defensive and for supporting the allies.

One more characteristic of the system was its secret nature. The Source reveals that it was a 'secret agreement'. Even the cabinet members of the signatories might know nothing about it. This shows that it was secret in nature.

### Points to Note

1. The question requires two characteristics only. Students should only choose two from the characteristics listed.



- (c) 'The alliance system was the main factor leading to the outbreak of World War I.' Comment on the validity of the statement with reference to sources A and B and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague arguments without effective use of the Sources and relevant historical facts, and/or limited arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced arguments with effective use of the Sources or relevant historical facts, and/or lopsided arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced arguments with effective use of the Sources and relevant historical facts, and balanced arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 8]

Alliance system:

- e.g. - The Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were opposing and under the situation of 'Tug of War'. (Source A)
- The condition in Europe was 'opposing and serious'. The Triple Alliance and Triple Entente were formed out of fear. (Source B)
  - The terms of the system stipulated mutual support, which raised the determination of the powers to start a war and enlarged the scale of war. (Source B)
  - Germany offered the 'blank cheque' to Austria-Hungary during the Sarajevo Incident, encouraging it to issue a harsh ultimatum to Serbia. (own knowledge)
  - France took the responsibility of ally and supported Russia after the Sarajevo Incident (own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g. - Rise of militarism and armaments race (Source B)
- Conflicts brought by nationalism (own knowledge)
  - Colonial rivalries aggravated the relationship between powers (own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

The alliance system was the main factor leading to the outbreak of WW1.

Firstly, Source A depicts the opposing condition of the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente as 'Tug of War'. Tension was created and the confrontation of the two camps led to the outbreak of the First World War finally.

Besides, from Source B, the alliance system involved military support. Its 'terms stipulated mutual support for the extension of warfare in case of war', which raised the determination of the powers to start a war and enlarged the scale of war.

On the other hand, Source B reflected the secret nature of the alliance system as 'the cabinet members also had no idea about the secret agreements signed by their fellows with other countries'. Countries were thus suspicious of one another. This led to the hostile and tense situation in the 20<sup>th</sup> century Europe, became the underlying cause for the outbreak of the world war.

From my own knowledge, Germany offered the 'blank cheque' to support its ally Austria-Hungary in the Sarajevo Incident, encouraging the latter to issue a harsh ultimatum to Serbia. The action became the catalyst for the war between them. This shows that the alliance system contributed to the outbreak of WW1.

Furthermore, France took the responsibility of ally and supported Russia after the Sarajevo Incident. As a result, Russia had more confidence to start a war and France was drawn into it. This shows that the system contributed to the outbreak of war and enlarged the scale of it.

Though there were other factors leading to the outbreak of WW1, they were not the main factor.

From Source B, 'many conflicts ended with battles' in the second half of the 20th century. The states followed the trend and built up military strength, which led to armaments race and rise of militarism. They considered war as the first choice to solve conflicts, making a world war inevitable.

However, it was not the main factor as it would not cause a large-scale war directly and solely. It is the chain reaction of the alliance system that made the war started by Austria-Hungary a world war.

Also, from my own knowledge, nationalism led to the outbreak of war, as Sarajevo Incident, the immediate cause of WW1, was the product of the confrontation between Pan-Germanism of Germany and Pan-Slavism of Russia and Serbia.

But it was not the main factor either as states of different racial backgrounds joined the war. For example, France supported Russia because of the alliance, but not the support for Pan-Slavism. Therefore, the system was the main factor but not nationalism.

Undoubtedly, the colonial rivalries aggravated the relationship between the powers. For instance, the two Moroccan crises in 1905 and 1911 worsened the relationship between France and Germany. They were the underlying cause of WW1.

But colonial rivalries were only competitions between two countries. In fact, far more countries were embroiled in the conflicts owing to the alliance system. It enlarged the scale of the conflicts. In terms of scale, the alliance system was more important in causing WW1.

To conclude, alliance system was the main factor leading to the outbreak of WW1.

**Grid Method:**

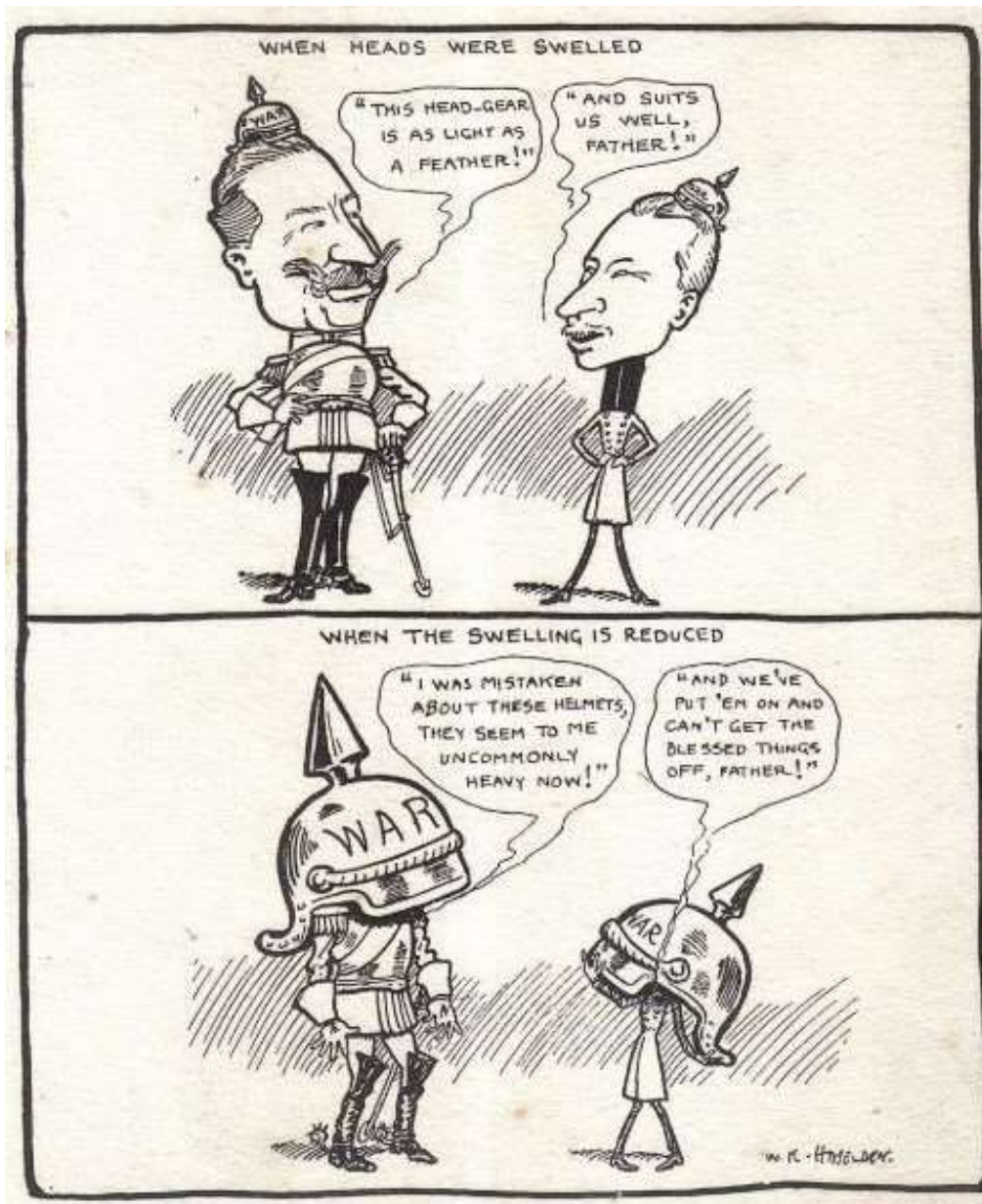
Europe before World War 1

Study Sources A and B.

DBQ  
#3

### Source A

The cartoon below was published in Britain after the First World War broke out in 1914.



When heads were swelled

This head-gear is as light as a feather  
and suits us well, father!

When the swelling is reduced

I was mistaken about these helmets, they seem to me uncommonly heavy now!  
and we've put 'em on and can't get the blessed things off, father!

## Source B

The following extract is adapted from a book written by German general Bernhardi in 1911.

France and Russia have united in opposition to the Central European Triple Alliance. France wishes first to take vengeance for the defeats of 1870–71, which wounded her national pride to the quick; she wishes to raise her political prestige by a victory over Germany, and, if possible, to regain that former supremacy on the continent of Europe which she so long and brilliantly maintained; she wishes, if fortune smiles on her arms, to reconquer Alsace and Lorraine. But she feels too weak for an attack on Germany. Her whole foreign policy, in spite of all protestations of peace, follows the single aim of gaining allies for this attack. Her alliance with Russia, her entente with England, are inspired with this spirit; her intimate relations with this latter nation are traceable to the fact that the French policy hoped, and with good reason, for more active help from England's hostility to Germany than from Russia.

If we look at these conditions as a whole, it appears that on the continent of Europe the power of the Central European Triple Alliance and that of the States united against it by alliance and agreement balance each other, provided that Italy belongs to the league. If we take into calculation the imponderabilia, whose weight can only be guessed at, the scale is inclined slightly in favour of the Triple Alliance. Italy, with her extensive coast-line, even if still a member of the Triple Alliance, will have to devote large forces to the defence of the coast to keep off the attacks of the Anglo-French Mediterranean Fleet, and would thus be only able to employ weaker forces against France. Austria would be paralyzed by Russia; against the latter we should have to leave forces in the East. We should thus have to fight out the struggle against France and England practically alone with a part of our army, perhaps with some support from Italy.

- (a) Infer the main message of the cartoon in Source A. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, what was Bernhardi's attitude towards France? Explain your answer. (4 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that the First World War was mainly caused by the miscalculations of the powers? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of European history. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

(a) Infer the main message of the cartoon in Source A. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Attempts identify a message, marred by lack in justification. [max.1]

L2 Able to identify an effective message, with sound justification. [max.3]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Message:

e.g. - Satirize the German Emperor's overestimation of his country's military capability.

Explanation

e.g. - The German Emperor and his son originally thought their helmets as light as a feather; however, they found the helmets uncommonly heavy after the swelling of their heads was reduced.

### Suggested Answer

The main message of the cartoon was to satirize the German Emperor's overestimation of his country's military capability

In the upper part of the cartoon, the German Emperor and his son had 'swelled heads' and found the 'war helmets' 'as light as a feather'. The son even said, 'and suits us well, father!' This implied that the German Emperor thought he was capable of waging a war and it was something Germany could handle.

However, in the lower part of the cartoon, 'after the swelling was reduced', the German Emperor said, 'I was mistaken about these helmets, they seem to me uncommonly heavy now!' His son also complained that he 'couldn't get the blessed things off'. This is clearly a satire on the German Emperor's overestimation of his country's military capability, which led to his frustration and regret after the outbreak of war.

In addition, the cartoon was published in 1914, after the outbreak of the First World War. This cartoon was therefore a satire on the German Emperor who overestimated his country's military power and found himself mistaken only after the outbreak of the world war.

(b) According to Source B, what was Bernhardi's attitude towards France? Explain your answer. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]

e.g. - Hostile, antagonistic

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 3]

e.g. - 'She wishes to raise her political prestige by a victory over Germany'  
- 'Her whole foreign policy, in spite of all protestations of peace, follows the single aim of gaining allies for this attack.'

### Suggested Answer

Bernhardi had a negative, hostile and antagonistic attitude towards France.

He claimed that 'France and Russia have united in opposition to the Central European Triple Alliance'. Apparently, he thought France tried to get Russia as its ally to counterbalance the Triple Alliance, of which Germany was a member. He should therefore hold a hostile attitude.

He also pointed out that France 'wished first to take vengeance for the defeats of 1870-71' and stated clearly that it 'wished to raise her political prestige by a victory over Germany'. The fact that he thought France was eager to attack Germany and considered it an imaginary enemy showed his hostile attitude.

Moreover, he pointed out the French foreign policy served the purpose of 'gaining allies for this attack' against Germany. His wariness of France demonstrated his hostile attitude.

Furthermore, he claimed that 'we should thus have to fight out the struggle against France and England practically alone with a part of our army'. Clearly, he designed the military strategy against France and was already prepared for a war with France at any time. His attitude was therefore antagonistic.

- (c) Do you agree that the First World War was mainly caused by the miscalculations of the powers? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of European history. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 8]

#### Miscalculations:

- e.g. - Germany overestimated its military capability. (Source A)
- Germany thought France would not join the war. (Source B)
  - Germany considered Italy its ally. (Source B)
  - Germany and Russia thought they could intimidate each other into backing down by taking a firm stand in the Sarajevo Incident of 1914. (Own knowledge)
  - The powers formulated war plans and had the misconception that they were capable of crush their opponents swiftly. (Own knowledge)

#### Other factors:

- e.g. - France's Revanchism (Source B)
- Arms race (Own knowledge)
  - The confrontation between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente (Own knowledge)

### Suggested Answer

Yes, I agree with the statement.



From Source A, the German Emperor and his son thought their helmets of 'war' were 'as light as a feather' when their 'heads were swelled'; however, when 'the swelling was reduced', the Emperor said, 'I was mistaken about these helmets, they seem to me uncommonly heavy now!' The cartoon was a satire on his overestimation of Germany's military capability before waging war. The Emperor thought the war would be an easy win for Germany but he regretted decision after the outbreak of war. Therefore, Germany's miscalculation of its military capability caused the outbreak of war.

Source A was published 'in Britain after the First World War broke out in 1914'. The cartoon depicted Germany as a man who found the 'war helmet' extremely heavy. As an opponent of Germany, Britain showed its overestimation of its capability in the British-published cartoon and misconception that Germany was too weak to fight with the alliance Britain belonged to. Clearly, Britain's miscalculation of its capability was also an important cause of the world war.

From Source B, the German general considered Italy the 'imponderabilia' but he thought it was Germany's ally and 'the scale is inclined slightly in favour of the Triple Alliance' with its help. As a result, under wrong calculation, Germany thought it would get help from Italy and was confident enough to wage war, contributing to the outbreak of war.

From my own knowledge, the miscalculation of Germany and Russia also led to the outbreak of the war. Germany thought that its provision of the blank cheque, which confirmed its unconditional support for Austria-Hungary, would force Russia to back down in the Sarajevo Incident. Russia also believed that it could force Germany and Austria-Hungary to back down by supporting Serbia through general mobilization. However, both sides had miscalculations and the world war broke out as a consequence.

In addition, France and Russia wrongly estimated their military capabilities. Before the war, they jointly formulated the Plan 17 and Plan 19 against Germany, anticipating that they could defeat Germany in a two-front war. Therefore, France's and Russia's miscalculations also led to the world war.

Although there were other remote causes which led to the outbreak of the First World War, none of them was the main reason.

From Source B, France 'wished first to take vengeance for the defeats of 1870–71, which wounded her national pride to the quick'. Clearly, France's defeat in the Franco-Prussian War gave rise to its Revanchism. The country was waiting for a chance for revenge to regain national glory and this was an underlying cause of the world war. Therefore, nationalism also contributed to the world war.

However, it was Germany's miscalculation of the situation that allowed French Revanchism to rise. From Source B, Bernhardt claimed that France 'felt too weak for an attack on Germany'. The German general underestimated France's desire for war and thought France did not dare to fight with Germany. By lowering its guard, Germany made the world war possible under miscalculation.

From my own knowledge, colonial rivalries were also an underlying cause of the world war. Disputes over colonies caused deep-seated ill-will between the European powers. For example, Germany and France suffered the two Moroccan Crises (1905 and 1911) due to their conflict over the interests in Morocco. The rivalries was a remote cause of the First World War.

However, the miscalculations of the powers were more important. With Britain and Russia clearly showing their support for France in the two Moroccan Crises, Germany was forced to back down. During the Sarajevo Incident, however, Britain did not openly show its intention of joining the war, and Germany misunderstood that Britain did not want to fight for France and Russia. This boosted its confidence in waging war and contributed to the outbreak of the world war.

Arms race was also an underlying cause of the world war. Before the First World War, the relationships between European countries worsened because of their armaments race. For example, Britain and Germany was in a fierce dreadnaught arms race, and their worsening relationship became an underlying cause of the world war.

However, the miscalculations of the European powers were more important. The arms race did not directly cause the world war. In contrast, Germany overestimated its military capability and planned to win a victory over Russia after defeating France in six weeks with the Schlieffen Plan. For this reason, it was confident to wage war and immediately caused to the outbreak of the world war.

Therefore, the statement is valid.

**Grid Method:**

DBQ  
#4

Europe before the First World War  
Study Sources A and B.

### SOURCE A

The following is adapted from a letter by Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria-Hungary, to Kaiser William II dated 2 July, 1914.

I should have liked personally to express to you my sincerest thanks for your sympathy in my keen sorrow – a sympathy which has greatly touched me. By your warm and sympathetic condolence you have given me renewed proof that I have in you a sincere friend worthy of confidence and that I may count upon you in every hour of grave trial.

The attack directed against my poor nephew is the direct consequence of the agitation carried on by the Russian and Serbian Pan-Slavists, whose sole aim is the weakening of the Triple Alliance and the destruction of my Empire.

By the foregoing declaration, it is no longer an affair at Sarajevo of the single bloody deed of an individual but of a well-organized conspiracy, of which the threads reach to Belgrade. Even if it is impossible to prove the complicity of the Serbian Government, it cannot be doubted that the policies leading to the reunion of all the Southern Slavs under the Serbian flag is favourable to crimes of this character and that the continuance of this state of things constitutes a constant danger to my house and to my realm.

## SOURCE B

The following is adapted from a telegram that Alexander, Prince Regent of Serbia, sent to Tsar Nicholas II dated 24 July, 1914.

The Austro-Hungarian Government yesterday evening handed to the Serbian Government a note concerning the 'assassination attempt' of Sarajevo. However, the demands contained in the Austro-Hungarian note are unnecessarily humiliating for Serbia and incompatible with her dignity as an independent state. We have received a time-limit of forty-eight hours to accept everything, in default of which the legation of Austria-Hungary will leave Belgrade. We are ready to accept the Austro-Hungarian conditions which are compatible with the position of an independent state, as well as those whose acceptance shall be advised us by your Majesty.

All persons proven to have participated in the 'assassination attempt' will be severely punished by us. Certain of these demands cannot be carried out without changes in our legislation, which require time. We have been given too short a limit. We can be attacked after the expiration of the time-limit by the Austro-Hungarian Army which is concentrating on our frontier.

It is impossible for us to defend ourselves, and we request your Majesty to give us your aid as soon as possible. The highly prized goodwill of your Majesty, which has so often shown itself toward us, makes us hope firmly that this time again our appeal will be heard by his generous Slav heart.

- (a) According to Source A, infer Francis Joseph's purpose of writing to Kaiser William II. Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in the letter. (4 marks)
- (b) What was Alexander's attitude towards the Austro-Hungarian note? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)
- (c) 'Nationalism was the main cause of the First World War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

- (a) According to Source A, infer Francis Joseph's purpose of writing to Kaiser William II. Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in the letter. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Attempts to infer the purpose, but explanations are vague or with unbalanced explanations with reference to either the language of arguments used in the Source only. [max. 2]
- L2 Infers the purpose properly, and explanations are clear and balanced with reference to both the language and arguments in the Source. [max. 4]

Purpose:

e.g. To request assistance from Germany.

Language:

- e.g. - Showed the 'sincerest thanks' to the German Kaiser  
- Described the German Emperor as a 'sincere friend worthy of confidence'  
- Claimed the incident to be a 'bloody deed' and 'well-organized conspiracy'

Arguments:

- e.g. - Germany was a country to be relied on at difficult times  
- Russia and Serbia aimed at weakening the Triple Alliance.

## Suggested Answer

Joseph's propose was to request assistance from Germany so as to resist Russia and Serbia.

In terms of language, he described the German Kaiser as a 'sincere friend' to whom he showed his 'sincerest thanks'. In other words, he praised the German Emperor for its trustworthiness and expressed his heartfelt gratitude. It could therefore be concluded that he complimented the German Emperor in the hope that he would continue his support against Russia and Serbia.

Also, he identified the assassination as a 'bloody deed' and 'well-organized conspiracy' with a view to vilifying what a Serbian did as something horrible and evil. He probably wanted to gain the German Emperor's support against Russia and Serbia.

In terms of arguments, he pointed out that the German Emperor was someone he might 'count upon in every hour of grave trial. This showed that he considered Germany to be reliable and wanted its support against Russia and Serbia.

Also, he claimed that this assassination was a result of the agitation by Russia and Serbia, and their aim was 'the weakening of the Triple Alliance and the destruction of my Empire'. He thus wanted support from Germany for Austria-Hungary to keep the Triple Alliance strong.

(b) What was Alexander's attitude towards the Austro-Hungarian note? Explain your answer with reference to Source B. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Attitude: [1 mark]

e.g. - Critical, hesitant

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation. [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation. [max. 2]

e.g. - Considered it to be 'unnecessarily humiliating' for his country  
- Only accepted 'conditions which were compatible with the position of an independent state' and those Russia advised him to accept.

### Suggested Answer

Alexander had a negative, critical, discontented and hesitant attitude towards the note.

Firstly, he thought that the note was 'unnecessarily humiliating' for Serbia and threatened Serbia's 'dignity as an independent state'. He was therefore critical of and discontented with the note which was too harsh and disgracing.

Also, he said that he would only accept 'conditions which were compatible with the position of an independent state' and those Russia advised him to accept. This showed that he accepted the terms of the note not fully but with reservations and hesitation, being discontented with its harshness.

Moreover, he mentioned that they were 'given too short a limit', which implies the requirement of the note was too demanding and he was dissatisfied with it.

- (c) 'Nationalism was the main cause of the First World War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge.

(8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge, and/or limited discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 2]
- L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or one-side discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 4]
- L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge, and reasonably balanced discussion of factors leading to the First World War. [max. 8]

#### Nationalism:

- e.g. - This crisis was 'the direct consequence of the agitation carried on by the Russian and Serbian Pan-Slavists'. (Source A)
- National dignity was one of the reasons that Serbia refused to fully agree to the demands of Austria-Hungary. (Source B)
  - Both Russia and Serbia were Slavic states, and Serbia sought assistance from Russia. (Source B)
  - Germany offered the 'blank cheque' to Austria-Hungary that was also from the Pan-Germanic camp. (Own knowledge)
  - France supported Russia due to its revanchism. (Own knowledge)

#### Other factors:

- e.g. - Germany and Austria-Hungary were both in the Triple Alliance and this made Austria-Hungary seek help from its ally Germany. (Source A)
- Being under the shadow of arms race was also a reason for the world war. (Own knowledge)
  - Tension brought by colonial rivalries also paved the way for the world war. (Own knowledge)



## Suggested Answer

I agree.

According to Source A, Austria-Hungary asserted that the assassination was ‘the direct consequence of the agitation carried on by the Russian and Serbian Pan-Slavists’. In other words, Pan-Slavism led to the Sarajevo Incident that triggered the world war, being a key factor leading to WW1.

From Source B, the Serbian King claimed that the Austro-Hungarian note was ‘unnecessarily humiliating’ for the country and ‘incompatible with her dignity as an independent state’. He thought that the note threatened his country’s national dignity and for this reason Serbia did not fully agree to the demands of Austria-Hungary. This paved the way for the war between these two countries and was an important cause of the First World War.

From Source B, the Serbian King hoped that the Russian Tsar would provide assistance for Serbia with ‘his generous Slav heart’, and Serbia was a Slavic state just like Russia. Therefore, the Serbian King asked Russia for help due to nationalism, and this involved Russia in the war and enlarged the scale of it.

From my own knowledge, Germany supported Austria-Hungary due to nationalism. With one-third of its population being Germanic, Austria-Hungary was an ally of Germany with the same race. During the Sarajevo Incident, Germany even offered Austria-Hungary the ‘blank cheque’ to show its support. This gave Austria-Hungary great confidence and it finally started a war against Serbia.

Moreover, France joined the war due to its revanchism. France was defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War in 1871, and this induced a revengeful sentiment in the country, which motivated it to support Russia during the Sarajevo Incident. As a result, Russia became much more confident of starting a war and France was also involved in it, which means that this caused the war and also enlarged its scale.

There were also other factors but they were all less important than nationalism.

From Source A, the alliance system also led to the world war. Austria-Hungary claimed that the aim of the assassination was 'the weakening of the Triple Alliance'. In other words, Austria-Hungary was an ally of Germany under the Triple Alliance and it sought help from Germany due to the alliance system, which was therefore a factor that enlarged the scale of the war.

However, nationalism was more important because such alliances were mostly based on race. For example, both Germany and Austria-Hungary were Germanic states and for this reason they became close allies and Germany offered it the 'blank cheque' that triggered the war.

From my own knowledge, the arms race also caused the world war. There was fierce naval arms race between Britain and Germany, and Britain even responded to the German naval expansion with the 2:1 dreadnought policy. This led to a bad relationship between them and paved the way for their confrontation during the world war.

However, nationalism was more important. The arms race might cause the war, but only between countries that were directly involved in it. The world war broke out because other countries supported countries on their side due to nationalism.

Colonial rivalries also aggravate international tensions. For example, the two Moroccan Crises between Germany and France in 1905 and 1911 worsened their relationship and became an underlying cause of the world war.

However, colonial rivalries were mostly settled after the Second Moroccan Crisis of 1911 and there had been no other large-scale colonial conflict. In contrast, national conflicts became increasingly fierce in Europe, and the Sarajevo Incident, the direct cause of the world war, was also caused by nationalism. Therefore, nationalism was more important.

Therefore, nationalism was the main cause.

**Grid Method:**

DBQ  
#5

Europe before the First World War

Study Sources A and B

## SOURCE A

The cartoon below titled 'The Terrible Child!' was published in Europe before the First World War.



Chorus in the stern. "Don't go on like that - or you'll upset us all!"

## SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from the memoir of Philipp Scheidemann, a German politician.

At express speed I had returned to Berlin. Everywhere a word could be heard the conversation was of war and rumours of war. There was only one topic of conversation – war. The supporters of war seemed to be in a great majority. Were these warlike fellows, young and old, out of their mind? Were they so ignorant of the horrors of war? Vast crowds of demonstrators paraded. Schoolboys and students were there in their thousands; their bearded seniors, with their Iron Crosses\* of 1870-71 on their breasts, were there too in huge numbers.

Patriotic demonstrations excited the war-mongers to excess. 'A call like the voice of thunder.' 'In triumph we will hit France to the ground.' 'All hail to you in victor's crown.' 'Hurrah!'

'It is the hour we yearned for – our friends know that,' 'another forty years of peace would be a national misfortune for Germany,' so the Pan-German papers shouted, that had for years been shouting for war. Now these firebrands saw the seeds they had planted ripening.

\*Iron Cross: a German military decoration for war heroes, including soldiers who joined the Franco-Prussian War in which Germany defeated France.

- (a) Infer the main message the cartoonist intended to convey. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)
- (b) What were the factors that motivated the Germans to support Germany to go to war? Identify two of them and explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)
- (c) 'The eagerness to fight made the First World War inevitable.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

- (a) Infer the main message the cartoonist intended to convey. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Attempts identify a message, marred by lack in justification. [max.1]  
L2 Able to identify an effective message, with sound justification. [max.3]

One mark for valid answer and two marks for valid explanation

Message:

e.g. - To criticize Germany for posing threats to the whole situation

Explanation

e.g. - The German Emperor was 'the terrible child' who might overturn the boat.

### Suggested Answer

The cartoonist intended to criticize Germany for posing threats to the whole situation by acting foolishly.

The title of the cartoon was 'the terrible child'. Described as a 'child', the German Emperor jumped on the boat, shook it and might even overturn it. It can be concluded that the cartoonist intended to show the foolishness and awfulness of the German policy, which might lead to catastrophic consequences for the whole European continent.

In the cartoon, the German Emperor was on the same boat with other kings, who all said, 'Don't go on like that - or you'll upset us all!' This implied that Germany was on the European continent just like the other countries, and they were very concerned that Germany's foolish decisions could possibly cause great instability in Europe.

(b) What were the factors that motivated the Germans to support Germany to go to war? Identify two of them and explain your answer with reference to Source B. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 One reasonable factor with effective explanation. [max. 2]  
L2 Two reasonable factors with effective explanation. [max. 4]

- e.g. - Historical factor (German defeated France in the Franco-Prussian War)  
- Overestimation (The Germans thought Germany would definitely defeat France)  
- Rising nationalist sentiments (the Pan-German papers stated they were eager for war and it was the hour they yearned for)

### Suggested Answer

The historical factor motivated the Germans to support their country to go to war. From the Source, 'bearded seniors' who fought in the Franco-Prussian War, in which Germany defeated France, paraded 'in huge numbers'. They believed that Germany would crush France again and thus paraded in support of war.

Overestimation also prompted the Germans to support war. From the Source, German firebrands claimed that Germany would 'hit France to the ground' 'in triumph' and said 'all hail to you in victor's crown'. Therefore, before the war even started, the Germans thought their country would definitely win and their overestimation prompted them to say it was necessary for Germany to go to war.

The nationalist factor also motivated the Germans to support war. From the Source, the Pan-German papers shouted for war for years. They claimed it was 'the hour we yearned for' and asserted that 'another forty years of peace would be a national misfortune for Germany'. These phrases showed the rising nationalist sentiments and aggressiveness of the Germans who were eager to see Germany attacking France. They thus enthusiastically supported Germany to go to war.

- Since the question asks for two factors, student should choose only two of the above arguments.

- (c) 'The eagerness to fight made the First World War inevitable.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague answer, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]  
L2 Lack in balance, effective in using Sources or own knowledge only. [max. 4]  
L3 Sound and balanced answer, effective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 8]

#### Agree

- e.g. - Germany intentionally shook the boat. (Source A)
- The German people and newspapers urged their country to go to war. (Source B)
  - In the Sarajevo Incident, Germany offered the blank cheque to provide unlimited support for Austria-Hungary to go to war. (Own knowledge)
  - Russia was the first country to announce general mobilization to support Serbia during the Sarajevo Incident. (Own knowledge)
  - During the Sarajevo Incident, the French Prime Minister and President paid a visit to Russia to show firm support for Russia against the coalition of Germany and Austria-Hungary. (Own knowledge)

#### Disagree

- e.g. - Other countries on the boat worried that Germany would overturn the boat. (Source A)
- Britain made mediation attempts during the Sarajevo Incident. (Own knowledge)
  - Serbia accepted most of the terms of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum. (Own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

The statement is valid.

From Source A, the cartoonist portrayed the German Emperor as ‘the terrible child’ who intentionally jumped on the boat and caused huge instability. This implied that Germany deliberately provoked disputes as a sign of its eagerness to fight. With Germany’s actions driven by its eagerness to fight, the world war was inevitable.

From Source B, ‘the supporters of war seemed to be in a great majority’ and ‘vast crowds of demonstrators paraded’ to support Germany to go to war and defeat France. It was clear that there were calls for war within the nation. Such eagerness to fight became an important incentive for the German government to go to war, making the world war inevitable.

From Source B, phrases such as ‘in triumph we will hit France to the ground’ and ‘all hail to you in victor’s crown’ showed the eagerness of the Germans to defeat France in the war. The calls for war within the country created a favourable climate for Germany to start a war and eventually led to the outbreak of the World War.

From Source B, the Pan-German papers shouted for war for years and claimed it was ‘the hour we yearned for’. They asserted that ‘another forty years of peace would be a national misfortune for Germany’. This showed the eagerness of the Germans to fight in the war they had long awaited and planted seeds for. The world war gained so much momentum that it was already unstoppable.

From my own knowledge, the Sarajevo Incident of 1914 began with the assassination of the Austrian throne by a Serbian extreme nationalist. This incident provoked a public outcry in Austria-Hungary, which was determined to punish Serbia by means of war. Therefore, Austria-Hungary issued a harsh ultimatum to Serbia and insisted to start a war even though Serbia accepted most of the terms. Clearly, Austria-Hungary’s eagerness to fight made the world war inevitable.

In addition, Germany provided active support for its ally Austria-Hungary in order to break out of the encirclement by the Triple Entente. During the Sarajevo Incident, it even offered Austria-Hungary the blank cheque to show its unlimited support of its ally against Russia and Serbia. It also implemented the Schlieffen Plan to attack France with the Blitzkrieg strategy, making the world war inevitable. Apparently, Germany was eager to fight and took prompt actions that immediately caused the world war.



Moreover, France was eager to take revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71 in order to regain national glory. Therefore, during the Sarajevo Incident (1914), the French Prime Minister and President paid a visit to Russia to show firm support for Russia against the coalition of Germany and Austria-Hungary. This visit boosted Russia's confidence in waging war and got France involved in it, making the war unavoidable. Therefore, France's eagerness to fight driven by the desire for revenge made the world war inevitable.

Furthermore, the Russian government lost its reputation after its defeat in the Russo-Japanese War of 1905, and it was eager to win back its people's approval with a victory. Therefore, during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, Russia was the first country to announce general mobilization to support Serbia against Austria-Hungary. Its support gave Serbia the confidence to reject part of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum and eventually led to the world war. Clearly, Russia was eager to fight in order to restore its reputation, and such eagerness made the world war inevitable.

Last but not least, Britain was also eager to fight to defeat Germany. Germany adopted the 'Weltpolitik' policy for colonial and naval expansion, posing an increasing threat to Britain's colonial empire and its status as the most powerful naval power. Besides, Germany built its first dreadnaught in 1907, following in the footsteps of Britain. This greatly aroused Britain's suspicion. After the Sarajevo Incident (1914), Britain declared war on Germany with the justification that the neutrality of Belgium was violated, making the world war inevitable.

Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

**Grid Method:**

Europe before World War 1  
Study Sources A and B.

### SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a book on German history.

The decision-makers in Berlin undoubtedly escalated the crisis after the assassination of the heir to the Austrian throne, the archduke Franz Ferdinand, and his wife in June 1914. Their so-called 'blank cheque', assuring Austria of German support if she chose to deal energetically with Serbia, their pressure on Vienna to act speedily and decisively, their quashing of mediation attempts by other powers, and their secret preparations for war, all bear out the view, widely expressed within the imperial ruling elite, that Germany believed the moment had arrived to break out of her perceived encirclement by a hostile coalition of Entente powers.

After the Austrians began shelling Belgrade across the Danube on 29 July, Germany still insisted officially that the developing conflict should remain localized, yet she sacrificed the interests and security of her ally unashamedly. Austria was allowed neither the time nor the opportunity to achieve her objective against Serbia before Berlin's declaration of war, and strategic planning ensured that she was called upon to relieve pressure on Germany by opening the Galician front. Only five days after Germany declared war on Russia, and under pressure from her ally, Austria reluctantly declared war on Russia on 6 August.

## Source B

The cartoon below was published in a British magazine in 1914.



Austria-Hungary (at the ultimatum stage): "I don't quite like his attitude. Somebody must be backing him."

- (a) Identify **two** roles Germany played in bringing about the First World War. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) With reference to Source B, suggest a title for the cartoon. (3 marks)
- (c) 'The First World War was primarily caused by the support of the European powers at the back.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

- (a) Identify two roles Germany played in bringing about the First World War. Explain your answer with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 One role with effective clues from the Sources [max. 2]  
L2 Two roles with effective clues from the Sources [max. 4]  
e.g. - Escalating the crisis ('Their so-called 'blank cheque', assuring Austria of German support if she chose to deal energetically with Serbia, their pressure on Vienna to act speedily and decisively')  
- Foiling mediation attempts ('their quashing of mediation attempts by other powers')  
- Increasing the scale of the war ('under pressure from her ally, Austria reluctantly declared war on Russia on 6 August')

### Suggested Answer

The first role it played was to escalate the crisis. From the Source, Germany 'undoubtedly escalated the crisis' after the assassination by giving Austria-Hungary the 'blank cheque' and putting 'pressure on Vienna to act speedily and decisively'. Its actions escalated the crisis and made a war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia inevitable. Therefore, Germany played the role of escalating the crisis.

Its second role was to foil mediation attempts. From the Source, Germany quashed 'mediation attempts by other powers' and started 'secret preparations for war'. It was clear that Germany foiled mediation attempts by other countries and intended to make war happen, leaving no opportunity for the crisis to be solved. Its role was therefore to foil mediation attempts.

Its third role was to increase the scale of the war. Originally, the crisis was merely a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, the former of which had 'neither the time nor the opportunity to achieve her objective against Serbia'. However, it still 'reluctantly declared war on Russia' under German pressure. This showed that Germany demanded its ally to declare war on Russia and further escalate the war. It therefore played the role of increasing the scale of the war.

- Since the question asks for two roles, student should choose only two of the above arguments.

(b) With reference to Source B, suggest a title for the cartoon.

(3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Attempts to suggest a title with weak support from the Source. [max. 1]

L2 Able to suggest a suitable title with good support from the Source. [max. 3]

Title:

e.g. - The Power Behind

Explanation:

e.g. - In the cartoon, Russia hid behind the rock and supported the chicken.

### Suggested Answer

The title could be 'The Power Behind'.

In the cartoon, at the back of the chicken (Serbia) was the bear (Russia) hiding behind a rock. This implied that once the eagle (Austria-Hungary) attacked Serbia, Russia would fight Austria-Hungary back. In other words, the cartoon depicted a situation where the real enemy was waiting for its target to act first. Therefore, 'The Power Behind' could be a suitable title.

In the cartoon, Austria-Hungary at the ultimatum stage said, 'I don't quite like his attitude. Somebody must be backing him.' Austria-Hungary thought there was a power backing the chicken so it could be that cocky. Therefore, the title could be 'The Power Behind' to imply that Serbia received support from a power.

- (c) 'The First World War was primarily caused by the support of the European powers at the back.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Vague arguments without effective use of the Sources and relevant historical facts, and/or limited arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 2]

L2 Unbalanced arguments with effective use of the Sources or relevant historical facts, and/or lopsided arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 4]

L3 Sound and balanced arguments with effective use of the Sources and relevant historical facts, and balanced arguments about the factors leading to the outbreak of WW1. [max. 8]

Support of the European powers at the back:

- e.g. - Germany offered Austria-Hungary the blank cheque during the Sarajevo Incident, escalating the crisis. (Source A)
- Russia supported Serbia at the back and prompted it to take a firmer stance. (Source B)
  - France showed an uncompromising attitude and supported Russia during the Sarajevo Incident. (Own knowledge)

Other factors:

- e.g. - Germany wanted to break out of the encirclement by the Triple Entente. (Source A)
- Conflicts arising from nationalism also led to the world war. (Own knowledge)
  - The arms race also aggravated relationships between the European powers. (Own knowledge)

## Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

From Source A, Germany used the ‘so-called “blank cheque”’ to assure ‘Austria of German support if she chose to deal energetically with Serbia’ and put ‘pressure on Vienna to act speedily and decisively’. This showed that the Austro-Hungarian Empire received unlimited support from Germany, which prompted it to act more decisively against Serbia and made a war between them inevitable. Germany’s support therefore did cause the war.

From Source A, Austria-Hungary ‘reluctantly declared war on Russia on 6 August’ under German pressure. This showed that the Austro-Hungarian Empire, strongly urged by Germany, declared war on Russia despite its unwillingness. This was also a result of Germany’s support at the back.

From Source B, at the back of the chicken (Serbia) was the bear (Russia) hiding behind a rock. This implied that once the eagle (Austria-Hungary) attacked Serbia, Russia would fight Austria-Hungary back. Clearly, the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia escalated into a world war because of Russia’s support for Serbia.

From Source B, Austria-Hungary at the ultimatum stage said, ‘I don't quite like his attitude. Somebody must be backing him.’ Austria-Hungary thought there was a power backing the chicken so it could be that cocky. It was clear that Russia’s support was a confidence booster for Serbia to engage in war and was of crucial importance to the outbreak of the world war.

From my own knowledge, Russia was the first country to introduce general mobilization to support Serbia during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914. Receiving such support, Serbia did not accept all terms of the Austro-Hungarian ultimatum. This led to the war between the two countries, which also involved Russia and thus became a catalyst for the First World War.

In addition, the French Prime Minister and President paid a visit to Russia during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914 to show their support for Russia against Germany and Austria-Hungary. This visit boosted Russia’s confidence in waging war and got France involved in it, contributing to the outbreak and spread of the world war.

Moreover, it was true that Britain did not openly show support for France and Russia during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914; nevertheless, Britain formed the Triple Entente with these two countries as early as 1907, and it signed the Anglo-French Naval Agreement with France in 1912 to guarantee their joint effort to ensure the security in the English Channel. Britain's allegiance made France and Russia more confident in waging war and contributed to the outbreak of the world war.

Although there were other factors leading to the First World War, they were of less importance.

From Source A, Germany wanted to break out of the 'encirclement by a hostile coalition of Entente powers'. This showed that the Triple Entente posed a great threat to Germany, prompting it to wage war in order to break out of their encirclement. This was also a factor leading to the world war.

However, the powers' support at the back was more important. In terms of the limitation of the alliance system, Russia and Serbia did not form an alliance but the former still greatly supported the latter because Russia was the big Slavic brother and their populations were ethnically similar. With the support, Serbia did take a firmer stance. Therefore, the powers' support at the back was the main cause.

From my own knowledge, nationalism also led to the First World War. Germany and Austria-Hungary advocating Pan-Germanism, as well as Russia and Serbia following Pan-Slavism, all wanted to expand their influence in the Balkans. As a consequence, there were several conflicts; for example, Germany upset Russia and Serbia by supporting Austria-Hungary to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1908. The friction between them paved the way for the Sarajevo Incident and the First World War.

However, the powers' support at the back was more important. Germany and Russia did not expand their own territories in the Balkans. Instead, they supported their allies from similar racial backgrounds. Meanwhile, it was possible for the Sarajevo Incident of 1914 involving Austria-Hungary and Serbia to escalate because Germany offered the blank cheque and Russia announced general mobilization. It was clear that the powers' support at the back was the main cause.



Arms race was also an underlying cause of the world war. Before the First World War, the relationships between European countries worsened because of their armaments race. For example, Britain and Germany was in a fierce dreadnaught arms race, and their worsening relationship became an underlying cause of the world war.

However, the powers' support at the back was more important. The arms race did not directly cause the world war. In contrast, the immediate cause of the world war was the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and it was the support of powers such as Germany, France, Russia and Britain that allowed their conflict to escalate into a world war. Therefore, the powers' support at the back was more important.

Hence, what the question suggests is valid.

**Grid Method:**

## The First World War Study Sources A, B and C

### SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a memorandum written by British politician Austen Chamberlain. It is dated 14 January 1905.

I think it is time that we spoke with equal frankness. When has German Diplomacy ever done otherwise than 'lean to Russia'? In what question, where the interests of England and Russia conflict, have we had, or can we ever expect, the support of German diplomacy? The truth is that German policy is governed by a besetting fear of their great Eastern neighbour and I am not aware that Germany has ever made any attempt to cultivate even the appearance of good relations with England except for the purpose of making a better bargain with some third power!

The German navy is standing menace to this country. This menace has been openly used to stir up German patriotism in the German press.... The German government was silent when the whole German press was daily attacking England and all things English with vehemence and scurrility which have no parallel in any of our newspapers and journals.

## SOURCE B

The cartoon below was published in Britain in 1906. The vessels held by Germany and Britain were named 'Deutschland' and 'Dreadnaught' respectively.



'Always busy, Nephew. What are you making now?'

'I'm making a bigger boat than yours, Uncle.'

'Take and Old Salt's advice and drop it!'

\*Old Salt: sailor

\*Deutschland: Germany

## SOURCE C

The following was published in France in 1915.



\*Glutton: a greedy person who eats too much

- (a) What were Austen Chamberlain's concerns over diplomacy with Germany? Identify two concerns with reference to Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, what did Britain advise Germany to give up building vessels? (3 marks)
- (c) Which source do you think has the least negative view towards Germany? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A, B and C. (8 marks)

## Suggested Answer

(a) What were Austen Chamberlain's concerns over diplomacy with Germany?  
Identify two concerns with reference to Source A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 One concern with effective clues from the Source. [max. 2]  
L2 Two concerns with effective clues from the Source. [max. 4]  
e.g. - The interests of Britain ('In what question, where the interests of England and Russia conflict, have we had, or can we ever expect, the support of German diplomacy?')  
- The German papers' attack on Britain ('the whole German press was daily attacking England and all things English with vehemence and scurrility which have no parallel in any of our newspapers and journals')

### Suggested Answer

The first concern was the interests of Britain. Chamberlain asked a rhetorical question about the conflict of interests between Britain and France, 'Have we had, or can we ever expect, the support of German diplomacy?' He also criticized Germany for 'leaning to Russia' in terms of diplomacy. It was clear that Chamberlain thought Britain-Germany relations did not benefit Britain at all, and Germany's allegiance to Russia could even possibly harm the interests of Britain.

Another concern was what the German press reported. Chamberlain criticized the German press for 'daily attacking England and all things English with vehemence and scurrility which had no parallel in any of our newspapers and journals, and the German government for doing nothing to end the hate speech. Clearly, he was extremely discontented with what the German press reported and very concerned about this diplomatic issue.

- The German naval threat was a military concern rather than a diplomatic one. Therefore, no marks will be given for this answer.

(b) According to Source B, what did Britain advise Germany to give up building vessels? (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

L1 Able to cite relevant clues without due explanation [max. 1]

L2 Able to cite relevant clues with due explanation [max. 3]

e.g. - Britain was a sailor while Germany was a soldier who was not familiar with building vessels.

- Britain had a completed dreadnaught in its hands while the vessel of Germany was still under construction.

### Suggested Answer

Firstly, from the cartoon, Germany was depicted as a soldier in military uniform while Britain was an 'Old Salt' in naval uniform. The cartoonist thought Germany was not familiar with building vessels while Britain was more than experienced, and Germany should therefore give up in the naval race with Britain.

Secondly, when the German soldier was still building its vessel, the British sailor had already completed a 'dreadnaught'. Being faster and more dexterous than Germany in terms of building vessels, Britain thought Germany was not at the same level as Britain and should give up competing with it.

(c) Which source do you think has the least negative view towards Germany?  
Explain your answer with reference to Sources A, B and C. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Shows attempt to identify the answer with explanation, but the explanation is not based on comparing the three Sources. [max. 3]
- L2 Shows attempt to identify the answer with explanation based on comparing the three Sources, but marred by unbalanced and rough arguments.[max. 6]
- L3 Succeeds in identifying the answer with valid explanation based on comparing the three Sources, with balanced discussion and sound arguments. [max. 8]

Sources:

- e.g. - Source A criticizes Germany for leaning to Russia, its navy for posing threats to the British navy and its government for doing nothing with the attacks by the German press.
- Source B is a satire on Germany being not at the same level as Britain in terms of building vessels.
- Source C vilifies the German Emperor as 'the Glutton' who was so greedy that he wanted to devour the whole world.

### Suggested Answer

Source B has the least negative view.

It is true that in Source B, Germany is depicted as a soldier with no experience in the sea who is advised by the British sailor to 'drop it'. This is a satire on Germany being not at the same level as Britain in terms of building vessels and a fairly negative view.

However, Source B is the one with the least negative view. From Source B, Britain and Germany are described as 'uncle' and 'nephew' with blood ties. In terms of portrayal, Germany is a soldier in military uniform without being deliberately vilified. The view carried by Source B is not too negative.

Source A has a far more negative view than Source B.

From Source A, Chamberlin complained that Britain never had 'the support of German diplomacy'. He also criticized Germany for 'leaning to Russia' and caring about its relationship with Britain only when 'making a better bargain with some third power'. His discontent and disapproval constitute a more negative view.

From Source A, not did Chamberlin claim that ‘the German navy was standing menace to this country’, but he also pointed out that ‘the whole German press was daily attacking England and all things English with vehemence and scurrility’. Chamberlin demonstrated a criticizing and condemning attitude towards Germany, and he was greatly upset by the Germany naval threat and hate speech in the newspapers. The view of Source A is therefore considerably negative.

In comparison to Source B, Source A shows Chamberlin explicit criticism against Germany. However, Source B shows a mere satire on Germany being not at the same level as Britain in the naval arms race and the advice that Germany should give up. The criticizing attitude of Source A is apparently more negative than the satirical attitude of Source B.

Source C also has a more negative view than Source B.

From Source C, the German Emperor was trying to devour the whole world, having a very negative image that is in fact exaggerated. In other words, the cartoonist intended to vilify the German Emperor and had a distinctly negative view towards Germany.

From Source C, the German Emperor was described ‘The Glutton’. In terms of language, this word means the Emperor was greedy and insatiable. This is also a deliberate attempt to vilify the Emperor, showing a considerably negative view.

Moreover, Source C was published in 1915 in France which was at war with Germany. This cartoon was a deliberate attempt to vilify Germany’s ambition to provoke negative feelings towards Germany in other countries. Source C’s view is therefore extremely negative.

In comparison to Source B, Source C describes the German Emperor as ‘The Glutton’ who tried to devour the whole world with an evil image and certain exaggeration. However, Source B only describes the Emperor as a soldier with a neutral image. It is clear that Source B has a less negative view.

Hence, Source B has the least negative view.

**Grid Method:**



DBQ  
#8

## European diplomacy before the First World War

Study Sources A and B.

### SOURCE A

The following extract is adapted from a history book about the First World War.

The situation in Europe had been dangerously tense, Germany, ever stronger and more pugnacious, was detested by the French. Kaiser William II, the arrogant young Emperor, followed a policy based on strength instead of caution. Convincing himself that Germany was being denied her rightful 'place in the sun', the Kaiser embarked upon a vast programme of military and naval armament. For mutual protection, therefore, France and Russia drew closer together.

The German Emperor, who had neither brains nor manners, seemed to go out of his way to give and to take offence. He wrote rudely to his grandmother [Queen Victoria of Great Britain], openly sided with the Boers in South Africa who sought independence from British rule, and told Britain to mind her own business in Egypt instead of complaining about German plans to build a railway from Berlin to Baghdad. Above all, he built a powerful battle-fleet which could only be intended to challenge British sea-power. In this situation Britain could not afford to remain isolated. Then British Prime Minister Balfour thus made an approach to France.

## SOURCE B

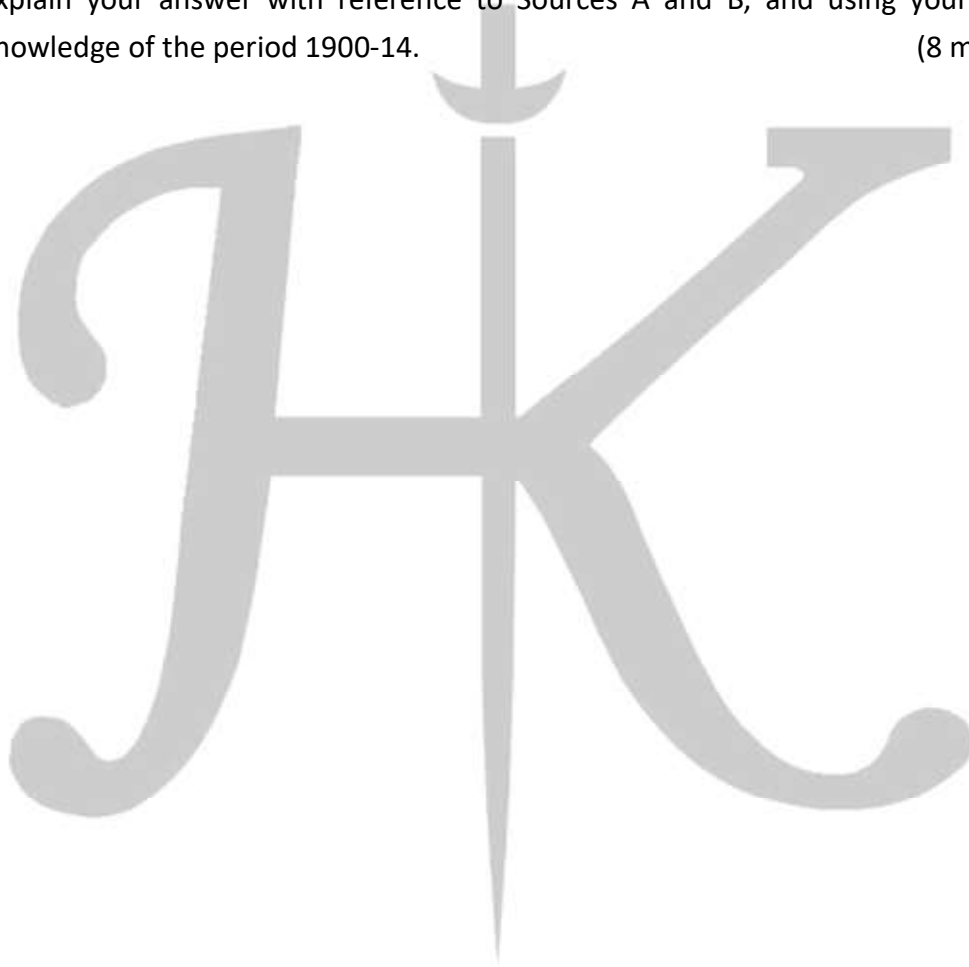
The following cartoon refers to an incident between European powers in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.



An Interrupted Tête-à-tête \*

\* Tête-à-tête: a private conversation between two people

- (a) What was the attitude of the author of Source A towards the German Emperor? Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) Which year do you think the cartoon in Source B could have been drawn? Explain your answer with reference to **one** clue from Source B. (3 marks)
- (c) 'Germany undermined more than promoted peace in Europe.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the period 1900-14. (8 marks)



## Marking Scheme & Suggested Answer

- (a) What was the attitude of the author of Source A towards the German Emperor?  
Explain your answer with reference to the language and arguments used in Source A. (4 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Attitude

e.g. - Critical, discontented

L1 Explanation lacks balance, only referring to language **or** argument of Source.

[max. 2]

L2 Clear explanation, referring to **both** language **and** argument of Source. [max. 4]

Language:

e.g. - Descriptions such as 'arrogant' and 'had neither brains nor manners' criticized the German Emperor for his self-conceitedness and ignorance.

Arguments:

e.g. - The author thought that the German Emperor built a strong navy just to 'challenge British sea-power' and posed a threat to stability in Europe.

### 評分注意

- ☑ 未能準確指出用語 / 論據，不予給分。
- ☑ **[代碼 a-1]** 未能清楚區分用語和論據作答，最高給予 2 分。
- ☑ 未能清楚指出態度，例如僅能指出是負面態度，因應表現而酌量扣分。
- ☑ 引用用語後欠有效解釋，因應表現而酌量給分/扣分。
- ☑ 論據欠準確，因應表現而酌量給分/扣分。

## Suggested Answer

The author held a negative, critical and discontented attitude towards the German Emperor.

In terms of language, the author described the German Emperor as 'arrogant' and 'young', and the adjective 'arrogant' refers to the quality of being self-conceited and egotistic. Clearly, he criticized the German Emperor for his self-conceitedness.

The author also claimed that the German Emperor 'had neither brains nor manners', thinking that the Emperor was ignorant and ill-mannered. It was clear that the author was discontented with the German Emperor's decisions and behaviors.

In terms of arguments, the author also claimed that the German Emperor 'built a powerful battle-fleet which could only be intended to challenge British sea-power', criticizing the Kaiser's diplomatic policy for being too aggressive and only intended to challenge Britain, and the Kaiser himself for making Britain abandon its isolationist policy and undermining stability in Europe.

(b) Which year do you think the cartoon in Source B could have been drawn?  
Explain your answer with reference to one clue from Source B. (3 marks)

### Marking Scheme

Year: [1 mark]

e.g. - 1904 / 1905 / 1906

Clues: [2 marks]

e.g. - The title 'An Interrupted Tête-à-tête' suggested that Germany tried to cut in on the conversation between Britain and France, most likely to refer to the First Moroccan Crisis that was caused by Germany's attempt to test the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale in 1905.

### Suggested Answer

It could have been drawn in 1905.

Titled 'An Interrupted Tête-à-tête', the cartoon showed that the German Emperor appeared in the middle of Britain and France and attempted to cut in on their 'private conversation'. This was likely to refer to the First Moroccan Crisis staged by Germany in 1905 to test the Anglo-French Entente Cordiale concluded in 1904. Therefore, the cartoon could have been published in 1905.

In the cartoon, Germany passed a note reading 'Meet me at Morocco' to France. This was likely to refer to the First Moroccan Crisis staged by Germany in 1905 in an attempt to take over Morocco that was part of France's sphere of influence. This explained why Germany handed the note reading 'Meet me at Morocco' to France.

### Point to Note

As the question requires one clue only, students should only choose one from the above.

### 評分注意

- 年份準確，給予 1 分。年份並非是 1904 / 1905 / 1906，不予給分。
- 僅描繪資料，但未能有效解釋為何是 1904 / 1905 / 1906 年出版，最多只能夠取得 2 分。或解釋過於粗疏，同樣會被扣分。
- 討論多於一項線索，額外的線索不予給分。

- (c) 'Germany undermined more than promoted peace in Europe.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge of the period 1900-14. (8 marks)

### Marking Scheme

- L1 Vague argument, ineffective in using both Sources and own knowledge. [max. 2]  
 L2 Unbalanced discussion with effective use of Sources or own knowledge only, and/or Merely discusses aspects in which Germany promoted peace or those in which it undermined peace, or Fails to present a clear viewpoint after comparing aspects in which Germany promoted or undermined peace. [max. 4]  
 L3 Sound and balanced discussion with effective use of both Sources and own knowledge. [max.8]

#### Undermined peace:

- e.g. - Germany's armament programme led to a fierce arms race. (Source A)  
 - Germany triggered the First Moroccan Crisis. (Source B)  
 - Germany sided with Austria-Hungary during the Balkan conflicts, and during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914, it offered Austria-Hungary the blank cheque that was an important cause of the world war. (Own knowledge)

#### Promoted peace:

- e.g. - Germany facilitated the improvement of the relationship between Britain, France and Russia. (Source A)  
 - Germany attended the Second Hague Conference (1907) and the London Conference (1913), making efforts to neutralize the arms race and solve the Balkan conflicts. (Own knowledge)

### 評分注意

- ☑ [代碼 Qc-1] 僅討論德國損害或有助和平。
- ☑ [代碼 Qc-2] 欠有效比較，未能有效比較德國是否損害多於促進歐洲和平。
- ☑ 僅能討論德國的舉動
  - ▲ 例如建立三國同盟、興建無畏艦，但未能有效回應如何或為何損害和平。
  - ▲ 例如指建立三國同盟有助促進和平，但未能有效解釋為何建立三國同盟會促進和平。
- ☑ 理據未必與損害和平有直接關係。例如指出德國於 1907 年第二次海牙裁軍會議中拒絕裁軍。然而，拒絕裁軍不等於損害和平。如有損害和平，同學應有效解釋，例如德國積極興建無畏艦，導致惡性軍備競賽，令歐洲出現戰爭陰霾……

## Suggested Answer

I agree with the statement.

It was true that Germany helped create peace. From Source A, the German armament programme, which induced fear among other European countries, 'drew' France and Russia 'closer together' and prompted 'then British Prime Minister Balfour' to 'make an approach to France'. Therefore, Germany's military threats indirectly improved the relationship between Britain, France and Russia and helped solve their conflicts, contributing to their cooperation and harmonious relationship.

From my own knowledge, Germany attended disarmament conferences to discuss issues such as arms reduction and the law of war, including the Second Hague Conference of 1907. It was clear that Germany made attempts to cool down the arms race and helped create peace in Europe.

In addition, Germany maintained neutrality during the First Balkan War of 1912-13 and convened the London Conference with other powers such as Britain, France, Austria-Hungary and Russia to deal with post-war issues. It was clear that Germany helped solve the Balkan conflicts and contributed to peace in Europe.

However, Germany did more to undermine peace in Europe.

From Source A, the governing policy of the German Emperor was 'based on strength instead of caution' and he was convinced that 'Germany was being denied her rightful "place in the sun"'. It can be concluded that the Kaiser abandoned the cautious and defensive diplomatic policy and attempted to strengthen Germany and raise its international status. He also aspired to expedite colonial expansion to challenge Britain, the empire on which the sun never sets. As a result, it inevitably posed threats to other countries and undermined peace as well as stability in Europe.

From Source A, the German Emperor 'embarked upon a vast programme of military and naval armament', and the naval expansion 'could only be intended to challenge British sea-power'. It was clear that Germany's massive military build-up and attempts to threaten other countries would inevitably lead to a fierce arms race. Meanwhile, its military expansion also made it necessary for Britain to abandon its isolationist policy and retaliate against Germany, impairing peace in Europe.



Titled 'An Interrupted Tête-à-tête', Source B portrayed Germany as a man between France and Britain. The cartoonist would be likely to think that Germany attempted to divide Britain and France while making its relationship with them difficult. What Germany did clearly worked against peace.

From Source B, Germany even passed a note reading 'Meet me at Morocco' to France, implying that it would join the scramble for Morocco, which was part of France's sphere of influence, and cause the First Morocco Crisis that created tension among the European powers and threatened peace.

In 1911, Germany made another attempt to take over Morocco under France's sphere of influence by sending the gunboat Panther to the port of Agadir, triggering the Second Moroccan Crisis. Apparently, Germany's colonial expansion greatly challenged the vested interests of other countries and led to crisis that undermined Germany's relationship with France and its allies, posing huge threats to peace.

As for the Balkan crises, Germany always sided with Austria-Hungary. For example, during the Bosnian Crisis of 1908, it supported Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and greatly upset Russia and Serbia, almost triggering a world war. It was clear that Germany's support for Austria-Hungary contributed to the latter's uncompromising stance, aggravated the situation and seriously undermined peace in Europe.

Upon comparison, in terms of armament, Germany did attend the Second Hague Conference of 1907 but it refused to promise disarmament and even started a new round of dreadnought race after the conference. Clearly, Germany did not actually facilitate disarmament, but rather contributed to a fiercer arms race, undermining more than promoting peace in Europe.

In addition, in terms of the Balkan issues, despite Germany's attempts to settle conflicts in the Balkans in 1913, it offered the blank cheque during the Sarajevo Incident of 1914 and gave Austria-Hungary confidence in issuing a harsh ultimatum to Serbia, which was an important factor leading to the outbreak of the world war. Hence, Germany played an important role in causing the First World War, undermining more than promoting peace in Europe.

Therefore, I agree with what the question suggests.

**Grid Method:**

**(a) Conclude two types of peacekeeping efforts. (4 marks)**

The first type was to promote disarmament. From the Source, the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded to people who worked for ‘the abolition or reduction of standing armies’, including Louis Renault who won the prize in 1907 as ‘a significant contributor to the two Hague Conferences’, and Auguste Beernaert who got the prize in 1909 as an ‘active peace promoter at the two Hague Conferences’. It was clear that before the First World War, the international community made active efforts to promote disarmament in an attempt to slow down the arms race and create peace.

The second type was to establish peacekeeping organizations. From the Source, many Nobel Peace Prize winners were either founders or key members of peacekeeping organizations, including Frederic Passy who was the President of the French Peace Society and a founder of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and William Cremer who served as Secretary of International Arbitration League. It was clear that many peacekeeping organizations were established among the international community to promote friendliness among nations and resolve conflicts with the ultimate goal of maintaining peace.

The third type was to facilitate negotiations. From the Source, US President Roosevelt earned himself the Nobel Peace Prize for ‘negotiating peace in the Russo-Japanese War in 1904-05’. It was clear that members of the international community would attempt at negotiating and mediating conflicts in order to establish peace.

The fourth type was to hold peace conferences. From the Source, the Nobel Peace Prize was to be awarded to those who worked for ‘the holding and promotion of peace congresses’, including Louis Renault who won the prize in 1907 as ‘a significant contributor to the two Hague Conferences’, and Auguste Beernaert who got the prize in 1909 as an ‘active peace promoter at the two Hague Conferences’. It was clear that before the First World War, the international community made active efforts to hold peace conferences in order to create a peaceful climate.

(The same clue is used for promoting disarmament and holding peace conferences. Students are advised to choose either of the two arguments.)

**(b) What was the cartoonist's view towards the prospect of peace? (3 marks)**

The cartoonist thought that peace could be easily achieved and he was optimistic about the prospect.

When depicting the Balkan Crisis, the cartoonist portrayed the British Prime Minister as Prince Charming of the fairy tale 'Sleeping Beauty' who came to the princess' rescue to 'liberate her from the evil spell by kissing her'. Apparently, the cartoonist considered it as easy as the prince saving the princess in the fairy tale for Britain to resolve the Balkan Crisis and bring about peace.

The caption of the cartoon indicated that 'Sir Edward Grey' told Peace in 'the language of diplomacy' to wake up if she pleased. Clearly, the cartoonist thought that peace was something that could be easily achieved as long as Britain was willing to make mediation efforts.

The Source was a 'cartoon published in a British magazine' and Britain was portrayed as Prince Charming saving the princess with a pigeon flying around them, all of which displayed a very positive image of Britain. Apparently, the cartoonist magnified the importance of Britain in resolving the Balkan Crisis and thought Britain could bring about peace easily, being very optimistic about the prospect of peace.

**(c) Do you agree that the trend of peacekeeping was stronger than that of military rivalry in the period 1900-14? [S+K](8 marks)**

I do not agree.

It was true that there were continued peacekeeping efforts among the international community.

From Source G, the international community demonstrated its untiring commitment to promoting peace by establishing many peacekeeping organizations such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Permanent International Peace Bureau and International Arbitration League, and facilitating the Two Hague Conferences. In the 1910s, the Permanent International Peace Bureau also 'coordinated and directed peace movements of different countries'. Clearly, the international community became increasingly involved in and went all out for peacekeeping, contributing to a strong trend of peacekeeping.

From Source H, the cartoonist portrayed the British Prime Minister as Prince Charming of the fairy tale 'Sleeping Beauty' who came to the princess' rescue to 'liberate her from the evil spell by kissing her'. Apparently, the cartoonist thought that Britain stepped forward to resolve conflicts during the Balkan Crisis and brought about peace in Europe. Its proactive involvement in the crisis showed that Britain wanted peace and tried to avoid military confrontation.

From my own knowledge, the powers also used colonial ententes as a way to maintain peace. After the success of the Franco-Italian entente in 1900 that put an end to the signatories' colonial disputes, it became increasingly common for nations to resolve their conflicts through ententes, as exemplified by the Entente Cordiale between Britain and France in 1904 and the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907. It was clear that colonial ententes became a common way for the powers to resolve their colonial disputes and the settlement of such conflicts did contribute to peace.

The powers also held peace conferences and signed peace treaties to maintain peace. For example, during the First Moroccan Crisis, the Algeciras Conference was held in 1906 to settle the disputes between Germany and France. As for the Second Moroccan Crisis, the two countries also signed the Treaty of Fes to resolve conflicts. It was clear that conferences and treaties were ways continuously adopted by the powers to resolve conflicts and prevent wars. However, the trend of military rivalry was still stronger.

From Source H, the introduction to the Source suggested that 'the Balkan Crisis was still ongoing' in 1912. It was clear that nations in the period concerned opted for violence instead of peaceful settlement at the time of confrontation and this contributed to more crises and wars.

From my own knowledge, Germany had increasingly fierce military rivalry with France and Russia. Germany formulated the Schlieffen Plan against France and Russia in 1905, while France and Russia also made the Plan 17 (1913) and Plan 19 (1912) respectively that marked their coalition against Germany. It was clear that there was military confrontation between the two sides and it was intensified by the war plans they made.

There was also intensifying military rivalry between Germany and the coalition of France and Britain. Since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, there had been a fierce navy arms race between Britain and Germany. Britain maintained a cruiser superiority of 2:1 over Germany in response to the latter's naval build-up. In addition, in order to guard itself against German naval threats, Britain signed with France in 1912 the Anglo-Franco Naval Agreement, under which Britain shall focus on matching Germany in the English Channel while France shall focus its efforts on the Mediterranean Sea. It was clear that Germany had escalating military confrontation with France and Britain, which even formed a coalition that underlined the rivalry between the two sides.

Germany and Austria-Hungary also had heightening military rivalry with Russia and Serbia. During Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908, Germany supported Austria-Hungary against Russia and Serbia and their tension was so great that a world war could happen at any moment. After the assassination of the heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary by a Serbian extreme nationalist in 1914, Germany even offered a blank cheque to show its support for Austria-Hungary while Russia became the first country to declare general mobilization in support of Serbia. It was clear that military actions of both sides escalated steadily and their rivalry even turned the Sarajevo Incident into a world war.

Upon comparison, in terms of the Balkan Wars, it was true that Britain and other nations made mediation efforts that forced Bulgaria and Serbia into signing the Treaty of London; however, both sides were discontented with the treaty and the Second Balkan War broke out shortly afterwards. The preference of Balkan countries for military rivalry over peace treaty eventually led to a succession of wars.

Upon comparison, in terms of the First World War, during the Sarajevo Incident, both sides made no peacekeeping attempts and were instead eager for military actions. For example, Austria-Hungary insisted on starting a war despite the fact that Serbia accepted most terms of the ultimatum; Germany implemented the Schlieffen Plan swiftly; and the President and Prime Minister of France visited Russia to show their support against Germany and Austria-Hungary. It was clear that many nations adopted a hard-line military approach rather than a peaceful one and the trend of their military rivalry was apparently stronger than that of peacekeeping.

**(a) What are the natures of scout? (4 marks)**

Scouting was patriotic in nature. According to Robert Baden-Powell, father of modern scouting, the motto of scouting was 'country first, self second'. He also claimed that their Empire 'would go on all right' when 'you boys would keep the well-being of your country in your eyes above everything else. Apparently, he expected scouts to consider the country's well-being their first priority and their own business second to the country. Patriotism was therefore a nature of scouting.

Scouting was also self-sacrificing in nature. Robert pointed out that 'it was going to be the business of every one of you to keep our national flag flying, even if you have to bleed for it'. He thought that scouts should give up what they had - and even their lives - for other people. The quality of self-sacrificing was therefore another nature of scouting.

**(b) What are the concern of the both sides when discussing over Triple Entente? (3 marks)**

Their common concern was the impact on peace in Europe.

The 'for' side argued that the 'present misguided policy was making a reconciliation with Germany impossible' and worried that it would 'produce a nightmare in Europe'. They were concerned about the negative impact of the Triple Entente on peace in Europe and the deterioration of their relations with Germany that would eventually undermine peace and stability in the continent.

The 'against' side claimed that there was 'ample justification' as long as the Triple Entente 'contributed to European peace', and that 'without it war would be inevitable'. Their concern was the positive impact of the Triple Entente on peace in Europe as they thought the Triple Entente was necessary to lower the risk of war and promote peace.

**(c) Do you agree that nationalism does not necessarily lead to the Great War? [S+K]  
(8 marks)**

To a large extent, nationalism inevitably led to the outbreak of a general war.

It was true that Source F showed nationalism did not necessarily lead to a general war. According to Source F, 96 people among the audience voted for the motion while only 60 of them voted against it. This showed the British people tended to think that 'the Triple Entente was an unnecessary policy of Britain', an idea that would neutralize the nationalist conflict between Britain and the Triple Alliance and make the outbreak of a general war no longer inevitable.

Also, from Source F, the 'against' side claimed that 'for Germany the one necessary policy was expansion', and 'to meet that and other dangers, the Entente was essential and without it war would be inevitable'. On the premise that Germany would definitely carry out territorial expansion, the British people supported the establishment of the Triple Entente to create a balance of power and prevent war for the sake of their national interests. This showed that British nationalism for national interests did not necessarily lead to a general war.

Nevertheless, the fact was widespread nationalism across Europe made the outbreak of a general war inevitable.

From Source E, the scout handbook said their Empire 'would go on all right' as long as 'you boys' kept 'the well-being of your country in your eyes above everything else', and stressed that there would be 'very great danger' if they failed to do so since they had 'many enemies abroad' that were 'growing daily stronger and stronger'. Apparently, Britain emphasized sacrifice for the country and demanded unconditional obedience from its people. Such extreme nationalism worried other countries and became a driving force that made a general war inevitable.

From Source E, the handbook also asked every scout to 'keep our national flag flying' and claimed it was 'the business of everyone. It demanded all scouts to achieve this 'even if you have to bleed for it' in the way 'your forefathers did before you'. In other words, scouts had to protect their nation from collapsing by means of war. This kind of nationalism that advocated war as a way to defend national interests would also make a general war inevitable.

From my own knowledge, Germany supported Austria-Hungary with 1/3 of its population being ethnic Germans due to Pan-Germanism. During the Sarajevo Incident, Germany even offered Austria-Hungary the 'blank cheque' out of nationalist concern. By boosting the confidence of the Austro-Hungarians, this made the war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia inevitable.

Also, as the 'Big Brother of the Slavs', Russia felt the responsibility and obligation to help Serbia as part of the Slav family. During the Sarajevo Incident, Russia was the first country to announce a general mobilization in order to protect Serbia. By boosting the confidence of the Serbians, this brought the situation to a point of no return and made it impossible to prevent the outbreak of a general war.

In addition, French Revanchism against Germany was on the rise after France was defeated by Germany in the Franco-Prussian War of 1871. The French had been waiting for a chance to take revenge on Germany and the seeds of war were sown long before it happened. After the Sarajevo Incident, the President and Prime Minister of France visited Russia and showed support for the country against Germany. As a result, Russia became more confident of starting a war and France was embroiled in it. The outbreak of a general war was already inevitable at that time.

Moreover, Serbia also started the Greater Serbia Movement with a view to expanding its territory and had been resentful about the Austro-Hungarian territorial expansion in the Balkans. In 1914, the Austro-Hungarian heir presumptive to the throne Archduke Ferdinand visited Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia-Herzegovina, for a military parade. Provoked by the visit, an extreme Serb nationalist assassinated the archduke. This assassination made Austria-Hungary determined to punish Serbia harshly and triggered the world war that was no longer preventable.

In conclusion, British nationalism did not necessarily lead to a general war, but other kinds of nationalism across Europe created fierce competitions as well as hostility between different races, and it sowed the seeds of a general war. Therefore, under the influence of nationalism, the outbreak of a general war was inevitable to a large extent.

## Grid Method:



**(a) What is the major message of the cartoon (3 marks)**

The main message was the satire on France that was dishonest and cared only about its own interests and considerations.

From the Source, when there was a war, France said that it was 'our affair' and welcomed soldiers from 'England', 'Italy' and 'USA' in the war to help. But as soon as it ended, the peace became 'my affair' for France and it ignored all 'suggestions', 'ideas' and 'hints' of other countries. The cartoonist should think that France had a capricious attitude and only did things that would benefit it.

The title of the source 'Then and Now' was a satire on France that extended welcome when needing other countries' help but ignored their opinions when not needing it anymore. Its act of use and dump showed its selfish attitude and dishonesty.

**(b) What is the one misunderstanding that the public held towards the impact of the First World War to the women status (3 marks)**

A general misunderstanding was that women's status was greatly enhanced and there was already universal suffrage.

The author stated that it was a general understanding that people valued the wartime contribution made by women and for this reason female 'had been given the vote in most of Europe'. This was the popular view about the enhancement of women's status after the world war and most people thought that universal suffrage was already granted to women.

However, 'France extended the franchise to women only in 1944' and it was even later for countries such as Italy and Romania. It was not true that universal suffrage for women was made possible by WW1 given that many countries had it only until the 1940s, and this was just their misunderstanding.

**(c) Does the First World War improve Europe[S+K](7 marks)**

I agree to a small extent.

It was true that as Source F shows, feminist movements were not popular in Eastern and Southern Europe before WW1 but the world war led to 'breakthroughs' in many countries and hence 'women had been given the vote in most of Europe'. This helped raise women's status and promote gender equality, giving good impact.

Also, from my own knowledge, there were frequent racial conflicts in Europe before WW1, including the Sarajevo Incident (1914). But after WW1, the powers proposed the principle of 'national self-determination' and established small nation states such as Poland. This facilitated national unity and created a better Europe.

Moreover, there was no international peacekeeping organization before WW1, but the powers established the League of Nations after WW1 to settle disputes, including the Italian bombardment of Corfu Island that was stopped in 1923. It helped resolving conflicts and created a better Europe.

Furthermore, the arms race was severe before WW1 but had abated after the war due to strict arms control on defeated countries. For example, Germany was required to limit its army to 100000 men, and the Fourteen Points also included the suggestion of arms reduction. These alleviated the problem of arms race and helped create a better Europe.

However, the First World War did not make Europe a better place to a large extent.

From Source E, France saw it as 'our affair' when there was war back 'then' but it claimed the peace to be 'my affair' when there was no war 'now' in 1923 and ignored all 'suggestions', 'ideas' and 'hints' of other countries. In other words, although there was no war in 1923, the power became increasingly uncooperative and Europe did not become better.

From Source F, in terms of women's suffrage, many European countries did not grant their female citizens right to vote after the First World War. For example, 'France extended the franchise to women only in 1944', and Italy and Romania were also being late. Therefore, the positive impact of the First World War on women's status was limited and should not be overestimated.

From Source F, there was no big improvement in gender inequality before and after the world war since 'society was still completely male-dominated' and women 'remained largely discriminated against'. Be it in Britain or in France, women still could not enjoy equal status with men. The positive impact of the First World War should thus not be overestimated.

From my own knowledge, there was a balance of power in Europe between Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary, but the First World War led to the collapse of the Russian, German and Austro-Hungarian Empires, and establishment of many small nation states. This gave rise to the power vacuum in Eastern and Southern Europe and made it easier for future aggressors to start a war. It paved the way for another world war and did not create a better Europe.

In addition, totalitarianism was not popular in Europe before WW1, but the world war led to the collapse of Russia and establishment of the communist Soviet Union. Also, the post-war arrangements upset Germany and Italy, being an important cause of Mussolini's accession to power in Italy in 1922 and Hitler's early rise. It was clear that WW1 did not create a better Europe but brought about a plague of totalitarianism there and caused much harm.

Although the First World War had good impact in some ways, but it was not to be overestimated. In fact, the unfavourable situation caused by WW1 not only made European countries more distant but also gave rise to totalitarianism that was harmful to the continent's development. Therefore, the world war created a better Europe to a small extent only.

## Grid Method:

**(a) Provide a suitable headline for the Source(3marks)**

The caption is 'miscalculation'.

In the cartoon, German Emperor on the right hand side and his son thought that Britain was just an 'absurd little animal' when they looked at it through 'Hohenzollern glasses'. German Emperor even suggested 'step on it and kill it' frivolously. It shows that Germany originally wrongly estimated the national power of Britain.

However, when they took away the 'Hohenzollern glasses' and looked at Britain with the naked eye, they found that the real Britain was a giant lion. It shows that they wrongly calculated the strength of Britain. They were even scared by the British lion and were in a panic.

Moreover, the cartoon was published in October, 1914. At that time, the First World War (WWI) had already broken out. The publication of the cartoon was to satirize Germany who looked down on the national power of Britain before the WWI. Germany discovered that it wrongly estimated the British national power until the start of the war. Therefore 'miscalculation' is suitable to be the caption of the cartoon.

**(b) In terms of the use of language in the Source, analyse the stance of the author towards the participation of Germany in the war(3marks)**

The writer in Source B would oppose the participation of Germany in the First World War (WWI).

The writer described the 'warlike fellows' as 'ignorant', which means they lacked knowledge and common sense. The writer's description of people who supported the war, which was 'ignorant', reflected that he/she would oppose Germany's participation of WWI.

The writer also mentioned 'the horrors of war'. 'Horror' means scary, something which makes people feel frightened. It shows that the writer thought that the war would bring serious and terrible consequences, so he/she would not support the participation of Germany in WWI.

The writer described people who supported entry into the war as 'war-mongers', which means that these people benefited by stirring up wars. His critical language of those supporting war showed his opposition to German participation.

**(c) Is the outbreak of the First World War mainly due to the miscalculations of the world powers[S+K](7marks)**

Yes, I agree with the statement.

Source A was published in October, 1914. The WWI had already broken out at that time. German Emperor and his son thought that Britain was just an 'absurd little animal' when they used 'Hohenzollern glasses' to look at it. They even said 'let's step on it and kill it!' frivolously. But when they put down the glass and looked at Britain with the naked eye, they found that the size of the British lion was huge and giant. It shows that Germany wrongly estimated the national power of Britain. Germany started the war imprudently, making the war break out.

On the other hand, Source A was published in Britain. The newspaper depicted the British lion as a very huge one in the second picture. It reflects that Britain thought that its national power and strength were much stronger than that of Germany. Therefore, under the miscalculation, Britain intervened in the war, which made a partial war turn into a world war.

Source B shows that the writer thought that 'these warlike fellows, young and old, were out of their mind'. He also asked a rhetorical question, which was 'Why were they so ignorant of the horrors of war?' It shows that the writer thought that people who supported the war lacked knowledge and rational consideration about the consequences that could be brought by war to Germany. And these people were in a majority, which became an important motive force for Germany to start the war. We can see that the WWI broke out due to Germany's miscalculation.

In Source B, the writer pointed out that there were 'veterans of the German-French war (1870-71)' among those who supported the war. As Germany got victory in the German-French War (1870-71), the Germans thought that they could easily defeat France again. It shows that the Germans wrongly estimated the real situation, making the war break out.

In Source B, the writer also pointed out that the saying of the German war-mongers, which was 'In triumph we will hit France to the ground.' It reflects that some Germans were carried away by the thoughts of war victory, yet they wrongly calculated the real situation of the war, which made the war break out under the irrational extreme nationalism.

From my own knowledge, the miscalculations of Germany and Russia also led to the outbreak of the war. Germany thought that its provision of 'blank cheque' in the Sarajevo Crisis which provided unconditional support to Austria-Hungary could force Russia to back down in the crisis; Russia also supported Serbia by general mobilization, hoping to force Germany and Austria-Hungary to back down. Yet both sides also miscalculated, resulting in the outbreak of the war.

Furthermore, France and Russia wrongly estimated the military strength. France and Russia had already signed the French Plan 17 and the Russian Plan 19 to cope with Germany. They predicted that they could defeat Germany by two-front war. As a result, the WWI broke out under the miscalculations of France and Russia.

However, although there were other remote causes which led to the outbreak of WWI, they were not the main reasons.

Source B pointed out that the 'Pan-German papers' thought that starting a war was their 'hour they yearned for'. These newspapers were 'shouting for wars for years'. We can see that the extreme nationalism had already accumulated for long, which was the underlying remote cause for Germany's start of war.

However, the miscalculation of the European powers was the main cause. From Source B, as Germany defeated France in the German-French War (1870-71), Germany looked down on France. Pan-German supporters therefore had great shout for war. Under the fanatic emotions, situation was wrongly predicted, resulting in the outbreak of the war.

From my own knowledge, colonial rivalries were also the remote cause of the outbreak of war. The European powers accumulated rancor due to the influence of colonial rivalries. For instance, Germany and France triggered two Moroccan Crises (1905, 1911) because of the fight over the interests in Morocco, which became a remote cause for the outbreak of the war.

However, the miscalculation of the European powers was even more important. As Britain and Russia clearly showed their support to France in the two Moroccan Crises, Germany was forced to back down. Yet in the Sarajevo Crisis, Britain did not show its intention to join the war after the crisis. As a result, Germany misunderstood that Britain did not want to be involved in war because of France and Russia, boosting the confidence of Germany in starting the war, which results in the outbreak of the war.

Armaments race was also an underlying cause for the world war. Before the WWI, the relationships between European countries became worse due to the armaments race. For example, Britain and Germany had severe armaments race in the building of dreadnoughts, worsening their relationship. This was also a remote cause for the outbreak of the war.

However, the miscalculation of the European powers was even more important, as the armaments race did not lead to the outbreak of war directly. By contrast, as Germany wrongly predicted its military strength, in which it thought that its Schlieffen Plan could defeat France within 6 weeks and then Russia, it thought that it could get victory so it dared to start the war, resulting in the outbreak of the war.

Therefore, the statement is valid.

**Grid Method:**



## Analysis of Exam Questions by K.W. HO

### A. Factor

★ **Declarative and Evaluative**

1	Discuss the factors that affected Franco-German relations in the first half of the 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
2	Identify the reasons for the conflicts between the European powers in the early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
3	Why the First World War broke out in 1914 but not earlier despite severe conflicts between the powers since 1905? Explain your answer.

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Single-subject)**

4	'Nationalism was the most important factor that accounted for the First World War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the period 1900-14.
5	'The alliance system was the most important factor in causing the First World War.' Comment on the validity of this statement.
6	'Only through alliance system would the Sarajevo Incident (1914) develop into a world war.' Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1900-14.
7	Assess the importance of the armaments race relative to other factors in affecting the relationships among the powers in the period 1900-14.
8	How important were colonial rivalries in affecting the relationships among the powers in the period 1900-14.

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Dual-subject)**

9	Assess the relative importance of Germany and France in causing the First World War. Explain your answer with reference to the period 1900-14.
10	Assess the relative importance of Russia and Austria-Hungary in causing the First World War. Explain your answer with reference to the period 1900-14.
11	Discuss the relative importance of the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente in causing the First World War.
12	Discuss the relative importance of nationalism and imperialism in affecting the relations between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in the period 1907-1914.

★ **Multi-factor and 'relative importance' (Multi-subject)**

13 Assess the relative importance of the major factors that contributed to the outbreak of the First World War.

★ **Polar**

14 'The First World War broke out because of the "eagerness to fight"'. Comment on the validity of this statement.

15 'Mutual suspicion was an important factor that caused the First World War.' Do you agree? Justify your view.

★ **Comparative**

16 'Germany should bear the primary responsibility for the outbreak of the First World War.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

**B. Situation**

★ **Declarative and Evaluative**

17 Trace and explain the development of the relations between Germany and France in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

18 Trace and explain the development of Italo-German relations in the period 1900-1939.

19 Trace and explain the development of Anglo-German relations in the period 1900-18.

★ **Polar**

20 'The period 1900-14 was an age of stable relationship between the European powers.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

★ **Comparative**

21 Do you agree that Germany was more aggressive in the 1930s than it was before the First World War? Justify your view.

22 Compare the peace-keeping efforts of world powers in the period 1900-14 with those in the period 1919-39.

**C. Significance**

★ **Declarative and Evaluative**

23 Assess the effectiveness of various attempts to maintain peace in Europe in the period 1900-14.

★ **Polar**

24 'Nationalism destroyed rather than created peace in Europe in the period 1900-14.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

25 'Nationalism helped maintain stability in Europe in the period 1900-14, while totalitarianism undermined it in the period 1919-39.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

★ **Comparative**

26 Analyse how the Paris Peace Settlements (1919-23) established a new international order.

27 Compare the impact of the First World War with that of the Second World War.

## Explain why a total war did not break out until 1914 despite serious conflicts between the powers since 1905.

Owing to national, alliance, military and territorial interest factors, WW1 caused by the Sarajevo Incident in 1914 rather than several serious conflicts during the period of 1905-13. This essay will explain why a general war did not caused by several serious conflicts during the period of 1905-13, but broke out in 1914.

In terms of the national factor, national hatred was not intense enough to cause a war in the period 1905-1913. Before 1914, there were several conflicts but they did not escalate hatred among nations into actual wars. For instance, during the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911, despite France's desire for revenge on Germany for its defeat in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭 (1870-71), there were no wars between the two countries since France gained an edge in both crises and made a comeback after the humiliation. In addition, the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908) was the first direct conflict between the coalition of Germany and Austria-Hungary and the alliance of Russia and Serbia. Before this crisis, Austria-Hungary and Russia made an agreement that the former would allow Russian warships to travel across *Bosphorus Strait* 博斯普魯斯 and *Dardanelles Strait* 達達尼爾海峽 while the latter would support the Austrian annexation of *Bosnia and Herzegovina* 波、黑. And the origin of the crisis was that Austria-Hungary solely decided to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina while Russia's demands were not satisfied. Since the two countries tried to make a deal with each other, it was clear that national hatred between them was not so irreconcilable that they could only resort to war. It can be concluded that before 1914, national hatred did not reach the level that would lead to war.

However, national hatred reached its summit, thus breaking out of war in 1914. *Archduke Ferdinand* 斐迪南公爵, the Crown Prince of Austria was assassinated in the Sarajevo Incident. Austria-Hungary's dissatisfaction with Serbia reached its summit. After that, it issued harsh *ultimatum* 最後通牒 in order to take revenge on Serbia. Serbia refused to accept it, leading to war between Austria and Serbia. Meanwhile, the Sarajevo Incident involved the confrontation between *Pan-Slavism* 泛日耳曼主義 and *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義. The national sentiment of Germany and Russia were fierce. Pan-Germanic Germany issued the “*blank cheque*” 「空白支票」 in support of Austria-Hungary taking revenge on Serbia. Pan-Slavic Russia was unwilling Serbia to suffer humiliation and thus announced *general mobilization* 總動員 to show its support. Finally, the Sarajevo Incident worsened the relationship of these two races and national hatred was intense, leading to war between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia, Serbia. It showed that the Sarajevo Incident (1914) made national hatred become white-hot, causing WW1.

In terms of alliance, relationship of alliances was not stable during the period of 1905-13, thus not causing full-scale war. Regarding the Triple Entente, Britain signed the *Entente Cordiale* 《摯誠協定》(1904) with France and the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 《英俄協約》(1907) with Russia. These agreements were compromises in nature and did not have military obligation. Thus, relationship among Britain, France and Russia was not stable. For instance, Britain did not support Russia and even opposed Russian warships to travel across the *Bosphorus Strait* 博斯普魯斯海峽 and the *Dardanelles Strait* 達達尼爾海峽 in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908), buffeting Russian ambition. Russia was not confident enough to declare a war. Moreover, regarding the Triple Alliance, although Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance, it did not support Germany and Austria-Hungary in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機(1905; 1911). Germany gave way in these crises because of the uncertain situation. In the end, these crises were not developed into a war. It showed that the alliance relationship was not stable in 1905-13. They were not confident enough to declare war.

However, relationship of alliances was stable in 1914, which became a favorable factor in causing a full-scale war. Regarding the Triple Entente, Britain and France signed the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 《英法海軍協定》(1912) which stated that they would preserve the peace of the *English Channel* 英倫海峽 and the *Mediterranean* 地中海 respectively, developing the entente agreement into defensive military alliance. In this regard, when Germany launched the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃(1914) and decided to pass through *Belgium* 比利時, Britain thought that the action of Germany destroyed the peace of the English Channel, thus declaring war on Germany. Furthermore, since Italy did not support Germany in previous crises, Germany regarded Austria-Hungary as the only steady ally. Hence, it issued the “*blank cheque*” 「空白支票」 in support of Austria-Hungary in the Sarajevo Incident and war became inevitably. It showed that relationship of alliances was stable in 1914 and thus developed local war into full-scale war.

In military aspect, participating countries in conflicts were not confident enough to gain victory during the period of 1905-13, thus preventing full-scale war from breaking out. Regarding Germany, the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 took place in North Africa. However, Germany navy did not good at sea war and it was still in infancy. For example, Britain possessed of 65 ordinary armored ships, but Germany only had 26 of it in 1905. In 1910, Britain possessed of 10 dreadnoughts, but Germany only had 5 of it. Hence, Germany avoided breaking out sea war with Britain and France, thus not developing the two Moroccan Crises into war. Besides, Russia, which suffered 270 thousand casualties and lost 98 warships, was defeated in *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭(1905). Therefore, Russia was not fully recovered during the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908) and it did not declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. Crisis could be settled finally. It showed that countries were not well-prepared for war in 1905-13, preventing war from breaking out.

However, countries were full of confidence in 1914, leading to the outbreak of war. Regarding Germany, Germany believed that it could make use of its strong army to adopt *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, which defeated France and Russia at a fast pace. Germany thus had confidence to declare war. Meanwhile, Russia greatly increased the number of soldiers, which had 1.8 million in 1914. It was eager to declare war, thus supporting Serbia with general mobilization in the Sarajevo Incident. A war therefore broke out. Furthermore, France and Russia carried out the *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and the *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃 during the period of 1912-13, which decided to attack Germany from both east and west sides during wartime. France was confident in gaining victory in war, therefore actively supporting Russia. In addition, Britain surpassed Germany in *dreadnought* 無畏艦 building. Britain possessed of 34 dreadnoughts, which were 12 more than that of Germany. Hence, Britain was confident in gaining victory in sea front and involved in war finally. It showed that countries were full of confidence in 1914 and thus involved in war, leading to the outbreak of full-scale war.

In terms of territorial interest, the value of conflict location was low, thus not leading to a full-scale war. In the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機, Germany and France struggled for Morocco, which located in North Africa. Colonial interests might be far below the losses caused by war. Hence, these two European powers refused to declare war. Moreover, although Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 took place in the Balkans, it did not bring any loss to Russia since Bosnia had been already under Austrian rule after *Berlin Conference* 柏林會議(1878). Also, Russia had Serbia as its springboard of Balkans expansion therefore it did not not declar war. In addition, the *two Balkan Wars* 兩次巴爾幹戰爭(1912-13) were wars between Turkey and Balkan states, which did not directly harm the European powers' interest. They therefore refused to involve in wars. It showed that European powers were not worth involving in war regarding conflicts during the period of 1905-13, thus not leading to the outbreak of war.

However, the Sarajevo Incident directly harmed the interests of European powers, leading to a full-scale war. Austria-Hungary weakened Serbia by issuing harsh *ultimatum* 最後通牒 and declaring war under the pretext of the Sarajevo Incident (1914). Serbia therefore could no longer confront it and expanded the Austrian sphere of influence in the Balkans. Meanwhile, if Serbia lost influence, Russia would lose the only springboard of Balkan expansion. Hence, Russia could not stay out in this crisis, thus announcing *general mobilization* 總動員 in support of Serbia. War became inevitably. Moreover, Britain and France worried that if Russia and Serbia were defeated, the balance of power would be destroyed and they could no longer confronted with Germany and Austria-Hungary, greatly affecting the future interest of them. As a result, Britain and France involved in war in order to support Russia and Serbia, which led to a full-scale war. It showed that the Sarajevo Incident harmed the interests of powers, thus leading to full-scale war.

In conclusion, despite the eruption of serious conflicts among the great powers during the period of 1905-13, full-scale war broke out until the Sarajevo Incident (1914) owing to national, alliance, military and territorial interest factors.

Words: 1380



## 'Nationalism was the most important reason for the outbreak of the First World War.' Do you agree? Explain your answer with reference to the period 1900-14.

Nationalism, the alliance system, arms race and colonial rivalries were the fundamental causes of the First World War. Among them, nationalism was the most important factor because Pan-Germanism of Germany, Pan-Slavism of Russia, French Revanchism and Balkan nationalism led to widespread conflicts and eventually made the world war inevitable. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

First of all, the confrontation between *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義 of Germany and *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 of Russia led to the First World War. The German-led Pan-Germanist camp and Russian-led Pan-Slavic camp went for expansion in the *Balkans* 巴爾幹 for greater strength of their races. This resulted in endless conflicts and even became a major cause of the world war. For instance, in 1908, Germany supported Austria-Hungary, which was also a Germanic nation, to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina. This upset Pan-Slavic Russia and Serbia and caused the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機, exacerbating the situation in Europe. Afterwards, the strife between the two races made the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 escalate into a war that could not be prevented. During this incident, Germany offered the '*blank cheque* 空白支票' to Austria-Hungary with strong ethnic ties, while Russia was the first to declare *general mobilization* 總動員 to back Serbia with an ethnically similar population, and both sides refused to budge an inch for fear of bringing humiliation to their races. The First World War finally broke out due to the confrontation between Pan-Germanism and Pan-Slavism. Therefore, the conflict between the two ideologies was a major reason for the First World War.

Secondly, French *Revanchism* 復仇主義 against Germany was also a catalyst for the world war. Defeated in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭(1870-71), France was forced to accept the humiliating *Treaty of Frankfurt* 法蘭克福條約, under which *Alsace-Lorraine* 阿爾薩斯及洛林 was ceded to Germany. Also, the German Emperor was even proclaimed in the *Versailles Palace* 凡爾賽宮. These bred strong revanchism against Germany in France. Although their conflicts in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century did not cause a war, revengeful sentiment among the French was not reduced. After the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, the French fiercely demanded a war on Germany out of a desire for revenge. The *President* 總統 and *Chancellor* 總理 of France even visited Russia to show support for its fight with Germany. This not only gave Russia great confidence of starting a war but also got France involved in it, enlarging the scale of the war. Therefore, French Revanchism with determination to take revenge on Germany also led to the world war.

Thirdly, Balkan nationalism and the Greater Serbia ideology also contributed to the outbreak of the world war. In order to get rid of Turkish control and capture more territory for greater national strength, Balkan states such as Bulgaria and Serbia formed the *Balkan League* 巴爾幹聯盟 in 1912 and declared war on Turkey, leading to the *First Balkan War* 第一次巴爾幹戰爭. After that, Bulgaria and Serbia fought over interests in *Macedonia* 馬其頓 and the *Second Balkan War* 第二次巴爾幹戰爭 broke out under competition between these two races. Moreover, Serbia actively promoted its *Greater Serbia ideology* 大塞爾維亞主義 in the hope of unifying all Serbians in the Balkans and driving away foreign rule. This encouraged extreme nationalist *Gavrilo Princip* 普林西普 to assassinate Archduke Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary, leading to the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機. Later, Serbia refused to fully comply with the harsh *ultimatum* 最後通牒 from Austria-Hungary for the sake of national dignity and it was inevitable for them to have a war, which eventually triggered the outbreak of the First World War. Therefore, Balkan nationalism was also an important factor that led to the First World War.

The importance of nationalism in causing the world war was unquestionable and other factors were not as important as that.

The alliance system contributed to WW1 but its importance was less than that of nationalism. The alliance system set off a chain reaction that exacerbated conflicts. During the Sarajevo Incident, Germany offered the '*blank cheque* 空白支票' to its ally Austria-Hungary, and the *President* 總統 and *Chancellor* 總理 of France even visited Russia to show its support. As a result, the incident escalated into a conflict between many countries and even the world war due to the chain reaction driven by the alliance system. However, the alliance system was less important than nationalism. In terms of *considerations for assistance* 援助的考量, Russia was not an ally of Serbia but it still offered help just because both of them had a *Slavic-majority population* 斯拉夫民族. Nationalism was thus more important than the alliance system. Also, in terms of *causality* 因果關係, nationalism led to the advent of the alliance system. Alarmed at French *Revanchism* 復仇主義, Germany formed the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 with Austria-Hungary and Italy to protect itself against possible revenges by the French, and this brought the alliance system into existence and caused the world war. Therefore, the alliance system was less important than nationalism.

Arms race was also important in causing the world war but not as much as nationalism. The arms race greatly undermined relationships between different countries. For instance, the naval race between Britain and Germany on *dreadnoughts* 無畏艦 added tension between them, and Britain even signed the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定(1912) with France as a precaution against Germany's naval expansion. Also, countries such as Germany, France and Russia introduced *conscription* 徵兵制 and had large armies, which allowed them to take a strong stand against opponents in conflicts. For example, Russia announced general mobilization in support of Serbia after the Sarajevo Incident and the world war eventually broke out due to its unyielding attitude. However, nationalism was more important. In terms of *causality* 因果關係, nationalism contributed to the arms race because countries hoped to overpower others with military strength in order to win national glory. For example, Britain responded to the German naval expansion with the *2:1 dreadnought policy* 二比一無畏艦政策 with a view to maintaining its naval hegemony and sense of superiority. This paved the way for the arms race and wars between them. Therefore, arms race was less important than nationalism.

Colonial rivalries were of certain importance in causing the world war but it was less than that of nationalism. The powers had several conflicts when competing for colonies. For example, the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機(1905 and 1911) were caused by the contest between Germany and France for Morocco in North Africa. Such rivalries significantly aggravated the international situation and served as an underlying cause for the world war. However, colonial rivalries were not as important as nationalism. In terms of *historical trend* 發展趨勢, colonial rivalries showed signs of alleviation as exemplified by the signing of colonial entente between Britain and France in 1904 and the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄協約 in 1907. A solution was also reached for the *Moroccan Crisis* 摩洛哥危機 between Germany and France (1911). Before the Sarajevo Incident, colonial rivalries were mostly settled. On the contrary, conflicts driven by nationalism became increasingly intense. The *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 of 1908 pushed Germany and Austria-Hungary to the brink of war against Russia and Serbia, the *two Balkan Wars* 兩次巴爾幹戰爭 generated much tension, and the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 made the world war unavoidable amid racial conflicts. Therefore, nationalism was of greater importance than colonial rivalries.

In conclusion, conflicts between different nationalist ideologies made the world war inevitable, and the alliance system, arms race and colonial rivalries were also important factors but not as much as nationalism. Words: 1177

## 'The alliance system was the most important factor in causing the First World War.' Comment on the validity of this statement.

Alliance system is that countries forming alliances among themselves for defense and protecting their own interests. Regarding WW1, the importance of alliance system should not be overestimated since it was defensive in nature and not binding. Alliance system was less important than nationalism, armaments race and colonial rivalries in breaking out WW1. Thus, this statement is invalid.

Alliance system had significance in breaking out WW1. Alliances were usually secret in nature, thus aroused suspicions and even led to crisis; for example, Germany caused the *Moroccan Crisis* 摩洛哥危機(1905) to test the solidness of Anglo-French Entente, which intensified the international situation. Besides, alliance system divided Europe into two military camps — Triple Alliance and Triple Entente. Local conflicts would therefore spread and evolved into conflicts between the two camps. For example, the 1914 *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 was simply a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, but owing to the alliance system, Germany, France and Britain were embroiled. Germany even issued the "blank cheque" 空白支票 to Austria-Hungary, which made her more determined to declare war. Eventually, the local conflict turned into a world war because of alliance system. It showed that alliance system led to conflicts and wars.

However, alliance system was not a major factor in breaking out WW1 since it had limitations.

Firstly, alliance system was defensive in nature and its establishment did not aim at attacking other countries, therefore it had limitation in breaking out WW1. In terms of objective, alliance system was initiated by German Prime Minister *Bismarck* 俾斯麥 to avoid the revenge of France, with the aim to prevent war. Also, the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 founded in the early 20th century aimed at counteracting the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 and protecting Britain, France and Russia from the attack of the Triple Alliance. Hence, it was defensive in nature. In terms of treaty terms, signatories had to help their allies or adopt benevolent neutrality only when war broke out. There were no articles about invasion or assisting invasion in covenants of alliances, such as the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 and the *Anglo-Japanese Alliance* 英日同盟. Therefore, without war as the trigger, alliance system could not come into effect. It showed that the objective and treaty terms of alliance system were defensive in nature and would not take the initiative to break out WW1.

Secondly, alliance system was not a major factor in breaking out WW1 since it was not binding. Alliance system had limited effectiveness. Signatories might not abide by the alliance. For example, Italy signed the *Franco-Italian Entente* 《法意諒解》(1900) with France, which was the enemy of its ally Germany, in order to settle their colonial disputes. Later, Italy did not provide any military assistance to Germany and Austria-Hungary when WW1 (1914) broke out, and even turned to the Allies and declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary. It showed that the effectiveness of covenant was limited. Besides, regarding the Triple Entente, Britain and France might not support Russia as well. For example, Britain and France feared that Russia expanded its influence in the Balkans so they did not provide assistance to her in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908), thus Russia losing its influence. It showed that countries would not necessarily regard the alliance relationships and interests as their primary consideration. Thus, alliance system was not a major factor in breaking out WW1 since it was not binding.

As discussed above, alliance system was not a major factor in breaking out WW1. Other factors were more important than that.

Nationalism was more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1. Every race actively expanded their territories so as to gain more national glories and interests, thus leading to war. In the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914), Pan-Germanic Germany issued the “blank cheque” 空白支票 to its ally Austria-Hungary that was fighting for the same race. Meanwhile, Russia, which was the *big brother of Slavs* 斯拉夫民族的兄長, announced *general mobilization* 總動員 in support of the same race Serbia. In the end, the two major races refused to give way on account of national glory and interest, thus the Sarajevo Incident becoming a world war. In reality, nationalism was more important than alliance system since alliance system was defensive in nature. However, nationalism turned alliance system from being defensive to aggressive, like Germany issuing the “blank cheque” to Austria-Hungary in the Sarajevo Incident, which changed alliances to more military and made Austria-Hungary more determined to declare war, resulting in the outbreak of war. Furthermore, some countries involving in war were not based on alliance system. For instance, Russia and Serbia were not alliance. Russia supported Serbia because it was the southern subgroup of the Slavs. It showed that nationalism was more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1.

Armaments race was more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1. After armaments race, the military strength of most countries was raised and they were well prepared for war. Besides, each country formulated war plans, namely the German *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, the French *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and the Russian *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃, Europe was hovering on the brink of war. Each country was confident in its own war plan and first considered war when there were conflicts; for example, Germany had executed the Schlieffen Plan before the situation of *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 was made clear; war thus became inevitable. In reality, armaments race was more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1. Armaments race contributed to the formation of alliances; for example, because Germany actively expanded its navy in the late 19th century, which challenged the naval supremacy of Britain, Britain formed alliances with Japan so as to confront Germany. Moreover, armaments race consolidated the relationship among allies. For example, Russia and France formulated Plan 17 and Plan 19 with a view to confronting Germany, thus consolidating their relationship and in the meantime intensifying the two camps opposition. It showed that armaments race was more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1.

Colonial rivalries were more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1. European powers scrambled for colonial interests, which led to several conflicts, worsening the international situation in the early 20th century. For example, Germany and France struggled for Morocco in North Africa, thus leading to *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905; 1911). Worse still, Germany sent the *gunboat Panther* 黑豹號 to Morocco in the Second Moroccan Crisis, worsening the situation. It became a remote cause of WW1. In reality, colonial rivalries were more important than alliance system in breaking out WW1. To begin with, colonial rivalries contributed to the formation of alliance system. For instance, the “*World Policy*” 「世界政策」 of Germany feared Britain. Therefore, Britain formed the Triple Entente with France and Russia to suppress the growth of Germany. Besides, colonial rivalries triggered alliance assistance. Take the two Moroccan Crises (1905; 1911) as examples, France requested assistance from its allies Britain and Russia while Germany asked for that of Austria-Hungary, which extended the scope of disputes. It showed that alliance system was less important than colonial rivalries in breaking out WW1.

In conclusion, there was no doubt that alliance system was important in leading to WW1. However, it had structural limitation and therefore it was less important than nationalism, armaments race and colonial rivalries. Thus, alliance system was not a major factor in causing WW1.

Words: 1208

**'Only through alliance system would the Sarajevo Incident (1914) develop into a world war.'**  
**Comment on the validity of this statement with reference to the period 1900-14.**

The First World War was a war between the Central Powers and the Allies. The alliance system took an important role in developing the Sarajevo Incident into a full-scale war. However, the alliance system was not the only factor that enlarged its scale. Other factors such as the national factor, the military factor and the colonial factor were major causes as well. Thus, this statement is invalid.

Firstly, the Dual Alliance caused chain reaction in the Sarajevo Incident and broadened the war scale. Germany and Austria-Hungary formed the *Dual Alliance* 德奧同盟(1879). Later, they formed the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 with Italy (1882). However, only Austria-Hungary supported Germany in the two *Moroccan Crises* 摩洛哥危機(1905; 1911). Relations between Italy and Germany turned distant. Austria-Hungary became the only close ally of Germany. Thus, in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, Germany offered Austria-Hungary a “*blank cheque* 空白支票” and gave it unwavering support because of the alliance system. It strengthened Austria-Hungary to issue harsh *ultimatum* 最後通牒 to Serbia. Meanwhile, Germany created an opposing relationship with Russia and Serbia because it supported Austria-Hungary. Due to the alliance system, Germany drew into the Austria-Serbian war in the end. Thus, the Dual Alliance drew Germany into conflicts and developed the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale world war. It showed that the Dual Alliance developed the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale world war.

Secondly, the Triple Entente developed the Sarajevo Incident into a large scale world war. The Triple Entente was formed by France, Russia and Britain. France formed *Franco-Russian Alliance* 法俄同盟(1893) with Russia. Britain signed the *Entente Cordiale* 英法協約(1904) and *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄協約(1907) with France and Russia respectively. They became allies. Despite the fact that the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 was a conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, Russia supported Serbia owing to their close relationship. At that time, the president and prime minister of France visited Russia, supporting Russia to confront Germany and Austria-Hungary. It boosted Russian confidence and the Triple Entente thus interfered in the war. Meanwhile, France drew into war because of the alliance system. Later, Britain was afraid that if the Central Powers got victory, the Allies would be collapsed. Thus, when Germany was imposing the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, Britain declared ultimatum to Germany. Britain therefore drew into the war too. Furthermore, on account of the *Anglo-Japanese Alliance* 英日同盟(1902), Japan inevitably declared war on German army in China, thus broadening the war scale. It showed that more and more countries such as France, Britain, Japan and the like were forced to join the war owing to the alliance system.



The alliance system took an important role in developing the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale world war. However, the alliance system was not the only factor. Other factors such as national factor, military factor and colonial factor were major causes as well.

Firstly, national factor developed the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale war. In the early 20th century, nationalism was prevalent. They were *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義 of Germany, *Pan-Slavism* 泛斯拉夫主義 of Russia, French *Revanchism* 復仇主義 etc. Every country expanded their territories actively so as to show their national strength, thus resulting in conflicts. Worse still, nationalism broadened the scale of the Sarajevo Incident. For instance, although Austria-Hungary was a multinational country, the majority was Germanic. Their mother tongue was German as well. Thus, similar national background was one of the reasons why Germany offered a “*blank cheque* 空白支票” to Austria-Hungary. Moreover, both Russia and Serbia were Slavs. Russia was even called the “*Big Brother of Slavs* 斯拉夫民族的兄長”. Hence, Russia announced the *General Mobilization* 總動員 in order to support Serbia in Sarajevo Incident. Russia drew into war inevitably. Furthermore, Balkan national independent movement also expanded the war scale since they hoped to gain more territories through wars. For example, Bulgaria joined the Central Powers so as to get back the losing territories during the *Second Balkan War* 第二次巴爾幹戰爭(1913). It led to war in Balkans. It showed that national factor was a major cause to develop the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale war.

Secondly, military factor developed the Sarajevo Incident into a large-scale war. There was a fierce armaments race in the early 20th century. Every country actively expanded its army and formulated military plans in order to counter enemy countries. As a result, countries proposed to use armed force to settle conflict in the Sarajevo Incident because of the expanding military powers. For instance, Russia declared the *General Mobilization* 總動員 to support Serbia while Germany imposed *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 to attack France, thus developing the Sarajevo Incident into a war. Besides, Britain and France signed the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定(1912), which stated Britain would defend the English Channel while France would defend the Mediterranean Sea. When Germany passed through Belgium, Britain feared that Germany would set up a naval base on Belgium, thus posing a threat to Britain. Britain involved in war inevitably. Later, Germany started the *unrestricted submarine warfare* 無限制潛艇戰, attacking many non-military ships of the US. This caused the US to declare war on Germany which broadened the war scale. It showed that military factor led to an increase in participating countries. The Sarajevo Incident was thus developed into a large-scale war.

Thirdly, colonial factor developed the Sarajevo Incident into a world war. The Sarajevo Incident was originally a European war. However, more and more countries joined because of colonial factor. Since Britain ruled numerous colonies, these colonies would join war when Britain joined war. For instance, *Australia* 澳洲 involved in war in Turkey after Britain had joined war. Moreover, Japan was eager for *Shandong* 山東 in China, thus declaring war on Germany according to *Anglo-Japanese Alliance* 英日同盟 in order to obtain German sphere of influence in China. It reflected that the joining of Japan was based on colonial interest. Furthermore, China wanted to get rid of German influence in China and fought for more interests by wars. Hence, it joined the Allies and declared war on Germany. During wartime, China sent 140 thousand labor to do logistics, including war trench digging, bridges and railways building etc. It led to the increase in participating countries during the wartime. It showed that colonial factor developed the Sarajevo Incident into a world war.

In conclusion, although the alliance system caused chain reaction which broadened war scale, it was not the only factor. Other factors such as national factor, military factor and colonial factor were major causes as well. Thus, this statement is invalid.

Words: 1,044

## How important was colonial rivalries in affecting the powers' relationships in 1900-1914 ?

In the beginning of the 20th century, the powers expanded their overseas colonies aggressively in order to explore overseas market, capture more land and resources. This led to colonial rivalries and became the most important factor in affecting the relationships between powers in 1900-1914. In the following, how this factor had worsened and improved the powers' relationships will be discussed first. Secondly, the relative importance of colonial factor will be looked into.

First of all, colonial rivalries caused conflicts, worsening the relationships between powers. Colonies were highly valuable to the powers in terms of interests because they provided cheap raw materials and labour as well as large overseas markets, having a great significance in stimulating industrial production and foreign trade. Therefore, none of the powers would give way in colonial rivalries and this aggravated the world situation. For example, Germany pursued the 'world policy' 「世界政策」 in the 1890s and performed world colonial expansion aggressively. This induced British discontent and damaged Anglo-German relations. Furthermore, colonial rivalries directly led to conflicts like the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911 caused by the competition for Morocco between Germany and France. In the Second Moroccan Crisis, Germany even sent the *gunboat Panther* 黑豹號 to intimidate the French, bringing them to the verge of war. Though the colonial issue did not bring about the war between the European powers directly, continual competitions and conflicts worsened their relationships and increased tension in Europe, paving the way for the world war. Therefore, colonial rivalries caused conflicts and it is an important factor worsening the relationships between powers.

Secondly, failure in colonial rivalries caused national humiliation, prompting to the conflicts afterwards. As the number of colonies was seen as an indicator of national glory, the European powers went for aggressive colonial expansion. Failure in colonial rivalries, nevertheless, would bring humiliation to the defeated races. For example, Germany was overwhelmed by the combined power of France, Britain and Russia in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911. It had no choice but to compromise, thus experiencing great humiliation. Also, the defeat of Russia by Japan, an Asian country, in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 of 1904-05 brought it embarrassment and shame. In order to regain national glory, countries that were at a disadvantage in colonial rivalries tended to get tough in the conflicts afterwards. For instance, during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, Germany offered Austria-Hungary the *blank cheque* 「空白支票」 and Russia supported Serbia by being first to announce *general mobilization* 總動員. As a result, all of them took an uncompromising stand and the world war became inevitable. It can show that the national humiliation caused by failure in colonial rivalries will worsen the relationship between powers.

Thirdly, the process of colonial rivalries would also improve some countries' relationship. During colonial rivalries, the involved countries would seek for allies' support in order to get more advantages. For instance, in the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911, Germany sought for Austria-Hungary's support while France sought for Britain and Russia's support. This brought closer relationship in the two camps respectively. Moreover, after the failure in colonial rivalries, threats would be reduced to other countries. This paved to the improvement of relationships. For example, colonial rivalries between Russia and Britain had made those powers hostile. However, after the defeat of Russia in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 (1904-1905), and the influence of France, Britain came to favor a friendly settlement. This was finally achieved in the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄諒解 of 1907. This paved to an end of the hostility which lasted for nearly a century and brought two to be allies. It can show that colonial rivalries would improve countries' relationships significantly.

Although there are other factors affecting the powers' relationship between 1900 and 1914, they are not as important as colonial factor.

Firstly, nationalism is also important in affect the powers' relationship, but it is not as important as colonial rivalries. Different nations would actively expand in order to strive for national glory and more benefits. It turned up to be numerous conflicts and wars. For example, in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908), Germany came quickly and decidedly to the support of its Austro-Hungarian ally to occupy *Bosnia-Herzegovina* 波黑. This provoke the dissatisfaction of Russia and Serbia. Furthermore, in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914), Germany supported Austria-Hungary for the annexation. This aroused dissatisfaction of Russia and Serbia. Eventually, the world war broke out due to the conflict between two big nations. However, colonial factor is more important than nationalism. In terms of *causality* 因果關係, colonial rivalries turned *nationalism* 民族主義 into *extreme nationalism* 極端民族主義. As each race supported colonial expansion of their own country but criticized that of others; for example, Germany and France scrambled for *Morocco* 摩洛哥 and worsened the relationship between the two races, and soon turned nationalism radical and extreme. As a result, the colonial rivalries is more important than nationalism.

Secondly, alliance system is also important in affecting powers' relationships between 1900 and 1914, but it is not as important as colonial rivalries. On one side, the alliance system improved some of the countries' relationships, such as formation of Triple Entente reduced the colonial rivalries between Britain, France and Russia. Their relations improved under the alliance system. At the same time, the alliance system divided Europe into two camps, namely Triple Alliance 三國同盟 and Triple Entente 三國協約. Conflicts between two countries would turn into regional wars or even world wars easily. The Sarajevo Incident 塞拉耶佛危機 in 1914 is an example. Under the alliance system, countries like Germany, Britain and France were involved in the conflict, leading to the world war eventually. However, in terms of *causality* 因果關係, colonial rivalries caused the formation of alliance system as European powers usually formed alliance due to colonial problems. For instance, the expansion of Russia in the Far East stopped Britain from adopting isolation policy but forming an alliance with Japan in 1902 to restrain Russia; the spreading influence of Germany prompted Britain, France and Russia to form the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 to supress the growth of Germany. Colonial rivalries triggered alliance assistance. As a result, the colonial rivalries is more important than alliance system.

Thirdly, armaments race is also one of the factors affecting the relationships between powers, but it is not as important as colonial rivalries. Arms race would harm the relationships between powers, such as the Anglo-German naval race in the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. British defense policy was to ensure that the British navy was at least the size of the next two largest navies 二比一海軍政策 in response to Germany's navy expansion in terms of dreadnought 無畏艦 . This worsened their relationship. At the same time, Germany created the Schlieffen Plan 施里芬計劃, it was the operational plan for a designated attack on France once Russia, in response to international tension. The Plan caused suspicions and hostile relations, which would lead to the worsening of relationships. However, in terms of *causality* 因果關係, colonial rivalries contributed to the appearance of arms race as powers had to actively expand their military and especially navy to support their overseas colonial expansion. For example, to expand in overseas colonies, Germany strengthened its navy extensively in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a surge of navy expenditure from £ 7,400,000 in 1900 to £ 22,400,000 in 1914. As a result, colonial factor is more important than armaments race.

All in all, there are other factors such as nationalism, alliance system and armaments race affecting the relationships of powers. However, when comparing with colonial factor, these other factors' importance is limited.

Words: 1219

## Assess the importance of the armaments race relative to other factors in affecting the relationships among the powers in the period 1900-14.

Armaments race is that countries regard others as enemies and compete for the quantity and quality of their armies and armaments in the hope of overpowering others in terms of military strength. Armaments race brought about negative and positive impacts on relationship among powers during the period of 1900-14. It was more important than nationalism, alliance system and colonial rivalries.

Firstly, race of the armies worsened the relationship among powers. The European powers improved their armies' strength, extended the service time and adopted conscription in order to let them in a dominant position in the war, thus expanding the army size of countries. In 1914, the number of soldiers of Russia was 5.97 million. Germany and France also possessed of 4.5 million and 3.78 million soldiers respectively. Since the military strength of most countries was raised, they were more confident in causing war and were more unyielding during conflicts. For example, Russia was the first to announce general mobilization in support of Serbia in the Sarajevo Incident (1914), worsening the relationship between Russia, Serbia and Germany, Austria. Besides, with war plans, namely the German *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, the French *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and the Russian *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃, each country thus first considered war when there were conflicts. For example, after the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, Germany executed the Schlieffen Plan which launched an attack on France by passing through Belgium, worsening the situation. It showed that race of the armies worsened relationship among powers, causing the outbreak of world war.

Secondly, race of the navies worsened relationship among powers. The naval race between Britain and Germany was the most striking. After Britain had successfully invented dreadnought in 1907, Germany followed, leading to competition in *dreadnoughts* 無畏艦 building. Britain responded Germany with a naval policy of 2:1 ratio, to build two dreadnoughts when Germany built one, greatly worsening their relationship. Germany adopted fiercer action in conflicts because of naval race. For example, Germany sent the gunboat Panther to the port of Agadir in the *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機(1911), making the situation more hostile. Meanwhile, in a bid to restrict German naval influence, Britain and France signed the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定(1912), which stated that Britain would defend the *English Channel* 英倫海峽 while France would defend the *Mediterranean Sea* 地中海. When Germany adopted the Schlieffen Plan and passed through *Belgium* 比利時, Britain thought that the action of Germany destroyed the peace of the English Channel and threatened its national safety, thus declaring war on Germany. It showed that naval race worsened relationship between Britain and Germany, thus leading to war.

Thirdly, armaments race brought about positive impacts on relationship among countries. With the growing intensity of armaments race among powers, such as the continuous consolidation of German army, some countries would build tight relationship with each other to preserve national safety. For example, France and Russia feared the German army thus formulated the *Plan 17* 第十七號計劃 and the *Plan 19* 第十九號計劃, which decided to attack Germany in case of war. As a result, strategic military communication made the relationship of France and Russia closer. Besides, since Germany actively increased the number of gunboats in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as the *SMS Panther* 黑豹號 built in 1901, Britain felt its naval supremacy was challenged by Germany, thus started to seek allies in Europe. She signed *entente agreements* 諒解 with France and Russia in 1904 and 1907 respectively, improving the Franco-Russian relationship. Relationships among these three countries also improved a lot. It showed that armaments race had great significance in improving relationship among countries.



Armaments race had great significance in affecting relationship among powers. It was more important than other factors.

Firstly, nationalism had significance in affecting relationship among powers. Every race actively expanded their territories so as to gain more national glories and interests, thus leading to several conflicts and wars. For example, Germany supported its counterpart Austria-Hungary to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機(1908), arousing discontent of Russia and Serbia. Worse still, Pan Germanic Germany, Austria-Hungary and Pan Slavic Russia, Serbia confronted towards others in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914). Finally, war broke out in Europe because of conflict between these two races.

However, armaments race was more important than nationalism in affecting relationship among powers. Armaments race turned nationalism into *extreme nationalism* 極端民族主義. As each race supported the military development of its own country but criticized that of others; for example, Britain and Germany criticized others due to armaments race, worsening their relationship while nationalism changed its nature and became extreme and radical. Moreover, the strengthening of military power made national conflicts fiercer. For instance, since Germany and Russia enhanced their military strength, they issued “*blank cheque*” 空白支票 and announced general mobilization in support of their counterparts respectively in the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, worsening the international situation. It showed that armaments race was more important than nationalism.

Secondly, alliance system had significance in affecting relationship among powers during the period of 1900-14. Alliance system improved relationship among countries. For example, after Britain, France and Russia had reached entente agreements, they settled the colonial disputes, improving their relationship. Meanwhile, alliance system divided Europe into two military camps, the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 and the *Triple Entente* 三國協約. Conflicts between two countries would spread because of alliance system. The *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914) was a typical example. Owing to alliance system, Germany, Britain and France were embroiled, and eventually turned into a world war, greatly worsening the relationship between the two camps.

However, armaments race was more important than alliance system. Armaments race contributed to the formation of alliances; for example, because Germany actively expanded its navy in the 19th century, which challenged the naval supremacy of Britain, Britain formed alliances with Japan and France, such as the formation of the *Anglo-Japanese Alliance* 英日同盟(1902) and signing of the *Entente Cordiale* 摯誠協定(1904), so as to confront Germany. Besides, armaments race changed the nature of alliances. The signing of Entente Cordiale (1904) by Britain and France was an entente agreement, which mutually recognized of each other's colonial zones. However, Britain and France were suspicious of the expansion of German navy, thus signing the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定(1912), which was developed into a military alliance. Their relationship was closer. It showed that armaments race was more important than alliance system.

Thirdly, colonial rivalries greatly affected the relationship among powers. Colonial rivalries worsened powers' relationship. European countries hoped to gain colonial interests, thus leading to conflicts such as the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 (1905; 1911) that Germany and France struggled for Morocco in North Africa. It worsened the international situation. Meanwhile, colonial rivalries made countries closer. For instance, since only Austria-Hungary supported Germany in the two Moroccan Crises, Germany regarded Austria-Hungary as the only close ally. Hence, Germany even issued the "*blank cheque*" 空白支票 to Austria-Hungary in the Sarajevo Incident. It showed that colonial rivalries had significance in affecting relationship among powers.

However, armaments race was more important than colonial rivalries. With regard to trends, colonial conflicts were almost settled before 1914. For example, the signing of entente between France and Italy in 1902 and that of Britain and France in 1904; the colonial conflicts between France and Germany became stable after the Second Moroccan Crisis. Powers adopted milder colonial expansion policies after 1911 to prevent war from breaking out because of colonial problem. On the contrary, armaments race did not. They could not reach any consensus in the *two Hague Disarmament Conferences* 兩次海牙裁軍會議 in 1899 and 1907, while the later competition between Britain and Germany in  *dreadnoughts* 無畏艦 worsened their relationship. The war finally broke out in accordance with the war plans long plotted by the powers. It showed that armaments race was more important than colonial rivalries.

In conclusion, armaments race was the most important factor in affecting the relationship among powers during the period of 1900-14. It was more important than nationalism, alliance system and colonial rivalries.

Words: 1248

## 'The First World War broke out because of the "eagerness to fight".'

### Do you agree? Justify your view.

Before the First World War, tension built up between European countries and powers such as Austria-Hungary, Germany, France, Russia and Britain were all eager to start a war to destroy their enemies. Consequently, the First World War broke out with inevitability. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

Firstly, the First World War was caused by Austria-Hungary's eagerness to fight. In terms of the national factor, the Austro-Hungarian Empire had been confronted with critical domestic racial issues since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Its multi-racial demographics led to the spread of separatist activities and this created an urgent need for foreign expansion in pursuit of national glory to cripple separatist movements. However, Serbia also went for expansion in the Balkans and they two inevitably got into competitions, the most intense of which was the *Bosnia-Herzegovina problem* 波黑問題. In 1908, Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina regardless of opposition from Russia and Serbia. The resulting hostile attitude of Serbia constituted explicit threat to Austria-Hungary, especially after Serbia won the *two Balkan Wars* 兩次巴爾幹戰爭 and became more powerful. Austria-Hungary thus found it necessary to rout Serbia by military means. Therefore, when a Serbian extreme nationalist assassinated Austrian Archduke *Ferdinand* 斐迪南 in 1914, there was nationwide outrage in Austria-Hungary. It decided to teach Serbia a lesson by military action and issued Serbia with an extremely harsh *ultimatum* 最後通牒. Although Serbia accepted most of its terms and many European countries regarded it as a favourable response, Austria-Hungary insisted on declaring war on Serbia and caused the armed conflict between them. Therefore, Austria-Hungary's eagerness to fight was a cause of World War I.

Secondly, the First World War was also caused by Germany's eagerness to fight with a view to clearing threats from the Allies. In terms of the colonial factor, Germany, as an emerging power, adopted the 'World Policy' 世界政策 only after 1890 for colonial expansion. Therefore, it had to take over colonies from the powers by military means. After abject failures in the two *Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911, Germany became more desperate for a victory over the Allied Powers in pursuit of greater colonial interests. Meanwhile, in terms of the alliance factor, with the increasing threat from Germany, France formed the *Triple Entente* 三國協約 with Britain and Russia and sought to take revenge for its defeat in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭(1870-71), while Russia had aggressive expansion in the *Balkans* 巴爾幹 that threatened the German and Austro-Hungarian influence there. Under these circumstances, Germany was eager to start a war. During the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, it not only offered Austria-Hungary the 'blank cheque' 空白支票 but also executed the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 in the hope of defeating France directly for an edge in the war. Therefore, Germany eagerness to fight against the Allied Powers also led to the First World War.

Thirdly, Russia's eagerness to fight also led to the First World War. In terms of the national factor, suffering defeat in the *Russo-Japanese War* 日俄戰爭 of 1905 and disappointing performance in the Bosnian Crisis of 1908, Russia lost its reputation as the *big Slavic brother* 斯拉夫民族的兄長 and wanted to regain national glory with a hardline foreign policy. Also, in terms of the military factor, Russia always wanted to get a *warm-water port* 不凍港 in the Balkans as naval base, and the Austro-Hungarian influence there became the largest obstacle to its plan. The war between these two countries was therefore almost inevitable. In addition, in terms of the internal factor, confronted with a strong *revolutionary sentiment* 革命情緒 in the country, the Russian Emperor wanted to divert public attention to external conflicts by uniting the people against foreign enemies. For these reasons, Russia was eager to fight. During the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 of 1914, Russia provided unwavering support for Serbia and it even became the first to declare *general mobilization* 總動員 to back Serbia against Austria-Hungary. Its eagerness to fight was driven by the desire for national glory as well as the need for greater influence in the Balkans and diversion of public attention. As a consequence, the war between Serbia and Austria-Hungary intensified after Russian general mobilization. It was clear that Russia's eagerness to fight caused the First World War.

Furthermore, France was eager to fight in order to take revenge on Germany and this caused the First World War. In terms of the national factor, In 1871, Germany defeated France in the *Franco-Prussian War* 普法戰爭. France was therefore forced to accept the humiliating *Treaty of Frankfurt* 法蘭福克條約 and let the German Emperor be proclaimed in the Versailles Palace, suffering great humiliation. This gave France a desire for revenge by military means. In addition, in terms of the colonial factor, Germany repeatedly intruded into French colonies in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as illustrated by the *two Moroccan Crises* 兩次摩洛哥危機 of 1905 and 1911 as attempts to challenge French control over the place. With the fierce enmity towards Germany, France was eager to fight and crush Germany in revenge for its defeat in the Franco-Prussian War and to prevent Germany from further intruding into French colonies. Therefore, France had formed an alliance with Russia (1894) and signed an entente with Britain (1904) against Germany at the early stage, and what was more, France wanted to take the occasion to start a war during the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914) with its *President* 總統 and *Chancellor* 總理 visiting Russia to show support for its fight against Germany and Austria-Hungary. This gave Russia great confidence of starting a war and got France involved in it. It was clear that France's eagerness to take revenge on Germany led to the First World War.

Lastly, the First World War was also driven by Britain's eagerness to fight. In terms of the colonial and military factors, before WW1, Britain became increasingly suspicious of Germany, especially after 1890 when Germany started the '*World Policy* 世界政策' and its colonial and naval expansion and became a threat to Britain's colonial empire and naval prestige. Its suspicion kept growing as Germany built its first *dreadnought* 無畏艦 in 1907 after Britain's success and rejected the request for naval disarmament in the *Second Hague Peace Conference* 第二次海牙裁軍會議 of the same year. Hatred towards Germany was mounting in the country. Faced with growing threat from Germany, Britain resorted to countermeasures, including the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定 of 1912 that guaranteed British protection of the *English Channel* 英倫海峽 and French defense of the *Mediterranean Sea* 地中海. When the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914) took place and Germany executed the *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃 to attack France by travelling through *Belgium* 比利時, Britain thought that German conquest of Belgium would lead to acts against its naval base and it was necessary to launch a preemptive attack and eliminate German naval and colonial influence in order to lift the threats it brought. This led to British intervention and enlarged the scale of the war.

In conclusion, the First World War broke out because of the eagerness to fight of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia, France and Britain. Although there were several chances to settle the Sarajevo Incident peacefully, these countries were determined to fight and made the war inevitable. Therefore, what the question suggests is valid.

Words: 1101

## Discuss the relative importance of nationalism and imperialism in affecting the relations between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in the period 1907-1914.

Nationalism is that a group of people, who share similar background and live in the same region, hopes to establish their own country. However, when nationalism turns radical, extreme nationalism is evolved, which regards their race as supreme, exploits the resources of other races, to strengthen their own national power and influence. Imperialism hopes to set up hegemony, surpass and invade other countries, to exploits people in other countries. Nationalism and imperialism both had significance in affecting the relations between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in 1907-1914. However, nationalism was more important than imperialism. This essay will make comparison with regard to conflict, war and détente.

Nationalism and imperialism both had significance in causing conflicts between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in 1907-1913. In terms of nationalism, the Triple Alliance and the Allies actively expanded their territories in order to gain national glory and strengthen their own races power, leading to conflicts. For example, Germany supported Austria-Hungary to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina (1908) so as to expand Pan-Germanism, which aroused discontent of Russia. The *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 thus broke out, worsening the two blocs' relationship. On the other hand, imperialism led to conflicts as well. Since powers actively expanded their territories to establish their empires, conflicts occurred because of competition in the end. For instance, Germany hoped to gain Moroccan interest and competed with France, leading to the *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機 (1911). Germany and Austria-Hungary were confronted with Britain, France and Russia. The two camps were in opposing situation, worsening their relationship.

In comparison, nationalism was more important than imperialism in causing conflicts between the two camps in 1907-1913. In terms of cause-effect relationship, imperialism occurred when nationalism turned to radical and national economic power was expanded. They hoped to exploit other countries through powerful national strength in order to set up hegemony and show off their races superiority. Besides, nationalism was more important than imperialism in affecting powers' actions. For example, Germany supported Austria-Hungary owing to their same race in the *Bosnian Crisis* 波斯尼亞危機 (1908). The mother tongue of Austria-Hungary was German. Germans accounted for the highest population ratio in Austria-Hungary. Thus, Germany supported Austria-Hungary in order to expand Pan-Germanism. In contrast, since Germany could not gain any direct interest through this crisis, Germany supported Austria-Hungary which did not related to imperialism. It showed that nationalism was more important than imperialism in causing conflicts.

Nationalism and imperialism both had significance in causing wars between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente. Nationalism contributed to the emergence of the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914). Austria-Hungary expanded in the Balkans in order to gain national glory. Meanwhile, the extreme nationalism of Serbia was discontent with Austria-Hungary's parade in Serbia, thus resulting in the Austrian crown prince assassination. Besides, Germany and Russia supported Austria-Hungary and Serbia respectively because of nationalism after the Sarajevo Incident. This incident was developed into war between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente, worsening their relationship. Moreover, France supported Russia due to *revanchism* 復仇主義 against Germany. It hoped to get rid of the humiliation of the Franco-Prussian War. France thus involved in it, leading to wars. In terms of imperialism, imperialism had significance in causing crisis. Since Austria-Hungary hoped to gain more territories in the Balkans, expanding its power. It aroused Serbia discontent, thus leading to the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 and worsening their relationship.

In comparison, nationalism was more important than imperialism in causing wars between the two camps. With regard to cause, nationalism was more important. The Sarajevo Incident was caused by assassination which held by *extreme nationalist* 極端民族主義分子 in Serbia rather than struggle among countries in establishing imperial hegemony. Moreover, regarding expansion, because of nationalism, Germany sent "*blank cheque* 空白支票" to support Austria-Hungary while Russia carried out General Mobilization to support Serbia. France also involved in it owing to revanchism. On the other hand, Germany and Russia supported Austria-Hungary and Serbia respectively which did not related to their empires' interest. Furthermore, France would be collapsed if the Allies were defeated. It showed that nationalism was more important than imperialism in causing wars and affecting the relations between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente.



Undoubtedly, nationalism had a greater influence in causing conflicts and wars. However, imperialism was more important in easing up the two camps relationship. Since imperialism promoted expansion and gain economic interest to establish hegemony, economic interest was the first consideration. Thus, countries would give way because of interest. For example, in the *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機(1911), Germany lost its influence. France agreed to give part of the *Congo's interest* 剛果利益 to Germany in exchange for recognition of the interests of France in Morocco. In the end, Germany gave way which avoided war and eased up hostile international situation. In terms of nationalism, the national independent movement of Balkan states led to the *First Balkan War* 第一次巴爾幹戰爭(1912-13). Since the Triple Alliance and the Allies worried that war would sustained and worsened the Balkan's situation, Britain, Russia and Austria agreed to cooperate and hold the *London Conference* 倫敦會議. Thus, the national independent movement of Balkan states facilitated the cooperation between the two camps.

In comparison, imperialism was more important than nationalism in easing up two camps' relationship. Powers tried to improve opposing relationship because of interest. For example, although Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance, it signed *Franco-Italian Entente* 法意諒解(1900) with France owing to colonial interest. Italy deviated from the Triple Alliance gradually and was getting on for the Allies. In the end, Italy did not support Germany and Austria in the Sarajevo Incident. The relationship between Italy and Britain, France, Russia improved. However, since the Triple Alliance and the Allies did not have national correlation, it was difficult to improve relationship through nationalism. Furthermore, nationalism worsened the relationship between the two camps because there were competitions between *Pan-Germanic* 泛日耳曼主義 Germany and the *Pan-Slavic* 泛斯拉夫主義 Russia in the Balkans. French *Revanchism* 復仇主義 tried to took revenge on Germany. Thus, it was difficult for nationalism to improve the two camps relationship. It showed that imperialism was more important than nationalism in easing up two camps' relationship.

In conclusion, nationalism and imperialism both had significance in affecting the relations between the Triple Alliance and the Triple Entente in 1907-1914. Undoubtedly, imperialism had a greater influence in easing up the two camps relationship. However, nationalism worsened their relationship and developed it into war. It was more important than imperialism.

Words: 1031

## Assess the effectiveness of various attempts to maintain peace in Europe in the period 1900-14.

In the early 20th century, powers carried out various attempts to maintain peace such as alliance system, peace conferences, disarmament conferences, military confrontation and entente agreements. However, the effectiveness of most of them was limited, thus resulting in WW1. This essay will assess the effectiveness of the above-mentioned attempts.

Firstly, powers adopted alliance system to maintain peace, but it led to world war. In order to avoid breaking out of war, powers formed alliances to consolidate the strength of their own camp and prevent other countries from attacking. For example, the formation of the *Triple Entente* 三國協約(1907) counteracted the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟(1882). Thus both camps could not declare war easily. However, alliance system implies a total peace or total war. Only when conflicts were not serious enough to trigger war, total peace in Europe could be maintained. But when conflicts escalated into war, alliance system would serve as the catalyst for conflicts. After the 1914 *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機, owing to the alliance system, Germany offered full support to its ally Austria-Hungary; France and Britain also sided with Russia. Thus, a local war evolved into a world war. It showed that the alliance system failed to maintain peace.

Secondly, powers held peace conferences to settle problems, but it failed to maintain peace. To settle conflicts, European powers held several peace conferences, including the *Algeciras Conference* 阿爾及西勒會議(1906) on the *First Moroccan Crisis* 第一次摩洛哥危機 and the *London Conference* 倫敦會議(1913) on the *First Balkan War* 第一次巴爾幹戰爭. However, the method of holding peace conference failed to solve conflicts. As peace conferences were usually dominated by the superior and they would deprive the inferior countries of their rights for their own interests, therefore not all countries would be satisfied with the results of such conference. The problems left behind would result in another conflict. After 1906 Algeciras Conference, as France acquired most of the interests in Morocco but Germany did not, thus provoked *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機 in 1911. Besides, the London Conference failed to mediate among Balkan nations regarding territorial interests after the First Balkan War, and hence led to the *Second Balkan War* 第二次巴爾幹戰爭 after a few months. It showed that holding peace conferences failed to maintain peace.

Thirdly, powers held disarmament conferences to reduce armaments race, but it failed to maintain peace. In order to reduce armaments race and create a peaceful atmosphere, powers held the *Second Hague Conference* 第二次海牙裁軍會議(1907) with 44 countries attending. Although the disarmament conference helped specify war arrangements such as to treat war prisoner well, and declare war officially before opening fire, these conferences did not achieve actual regulation of reduction in armaments. The conference even achieved no disarmament consensus as Germany was suspicious of the British suggestion of reducing the navy. Moreover, after the Second Hague Conference, Britain and Germany started a fiercer competition in building *dreadnoughts* 無畏艦, intensifying the international situation. It showed that the effectiveness of disarmament conferences was limited.

Fourthly, powers strengthened their military and adopted military cooperation in order to maintain peace, but it failed. European powers strengthened their military and armaments to reach a balance of power, resulted in “an armed peace” 「武裝起來的和平」. For example, France and Russia expanded their armies and armaments, thus the German army could not predominate. Besides, powers reached local defensive military agreements such as the *Anglo-French Naval Agreement* 英法海軍協定 of 1912, which stated that Britain would defend the French coast and English Channel while France would be responsible for the defense in Mediterranean Sea. However, powers strengthened military which worsened conflicts. Armaments race prepared countries for war. For example, German *Schlieffen Plan* 施里芬計劃, which saw France and Russia as imaginary enemies, implemented after the *Sarajevo Incident* 塞拉耶佛危機 and turned conflicts into war. Besides, the 1912 Anglo-French Naval Agreement favored military acts rather than diplomatic means to deal with threats, which worried Britain that Germany would harm the safety of English Channel, thus declaring war on Germany and enlarging the scale of war. It showed that military confrontation worsened conflicts.

Despite the fact that most of the attempts at keeping peace failed during 1900-1914, the method of entente agreements solved conflicts effectively. European powers reached agreements to mediate colonial disputes, for example, the signing of *Franco-Italian Entente* 法意諒解 in 1900 that France recognized the interests of Italy in *Tripoli in North Africa* 北非的黎波里 and Italy recognized that of France in *Morocco* 摩洛哥. Besides, France and Britain signed an Entente in 1904, recognizing the interest of Britain in *Egypt* 埃及 and that of France in *Morocco* 摩洛哥. Colonial agreements had greatly lessened conflicts over interests. The *Franco-Italian Entente* 法意諒解, *Anglo-French Entente* 英法諒解 and *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄諒解 succeeded in colonial mediation and drew powers closer, which brought about undoubted effect on peace-keeping. Thus, the method of entente agreements effectively mediated colonial conflicts among powers and maintained peace.

In conclusion, only entente agreements were effective. Other attempts failed to maintain peace and even led to WW1.

Words: 795

## Analyse how the Paris Peace Settlements (1919-23) established a new international order.

'International order' refers to a global landscape of rules and standards followed by all countries when dealing with international affairs. The powers held the Paris Peace Conference after WW1 so as to impose punishments to the defeated nations. It included the *Treaty of Versailles* 凡爾賽條約 to Germany, *Treaty of St. Germain* 聖澤門條約 to Austria, *Treaty of Sèvres* 賽佛爾條約 to Turkey, *Treaty of Trianon* 特里亞農條約 to Hungary and *Treaty de Neuilly* 納伊條約 to Bulgaria. These treaties were called the Paris Peace Treaties. These treaties changed the political landscape by establishing a new international order in political, national, economic, military and diplomatic aspects.

In political aspect, the Paris Peace Treaties formed the new order with Britain and France as the leaders in international affairs. Before the Paris Peace Conference, the *Triple Alliance* 三國同盟 counterbalanced *Triple Entente* 三國協約 and neither side could get the dominating power. Therefore, international affairs were solved by negotiation of both sides. For instance, the *Second Moroccan Crisis* 第二次摩洛哥危機 (1911) was solved by the negotiation between Germany and France. However, as the Triple Alliance was defeated in WW1, the allies were forced to sign a harsh treaty. For instance, the *Treaty of Versailles* 凡爾賽條約 forced Germany to forgo 10% land and population, restricted the size of army to 100 thousands soldiers; *Treaty of St. Germain* 聖澤門條約 divided Austria-Hungary into *Austria* 奧地利 and *Hungary* 匈牙利, their national strength were greatly reduced. As a result, the weak Germany and Austria could not counterbalance with Britain and France. For instance, Britain was the guaranteed country in *Locarno Treaties* 羅加諾公約 in 1925; Britain and France were the major countries in the *Munich Conference* 慕尼黑會議 in 1938 and were responsible for dealing with the conflicts between Germany and Czechoslovakia. Upon comparison, in terms of leadership, the Paris Peace Treaties greatly reduced the national strength of Germany and Austria-Hungary. It replaced the coordination between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente with the new order with Britain and France as the leaders in international affairs.

In national aspect, the Paris Peace Treaties established the new international order of solving problems using the Principle of *National Self-determination* 民族自決. Before the Paris Peace Treaties, the powers did not utilize the Principle of National Self-determination to deal with problems. For instance, in the *London Conference* 倫敦會議(1913) held to deal with the *First Balkan War* 第一次巴爾幹戰爭, the powers did not implement such principle and allowed *Serbia* 塞爾維亞 and *Bulgaria* 保加利亞 to mutually rule *Macedonia* 馬其頓. However, in the Paris Peace Conference, the US President Wilson would like to avoid countries from having conflicts and wars due to the ethnic problem. Therefore, he advocated the Principle of National Self-determination. For instance, in the *Treaty of St. Germain* 聖澤門條約, nation states like *Czechoslovakia* 捷克斯洛伐克 and *Yugoslavia* 南斯拉夫 were created. These nationalities did not have to be ruled under other powerful countries. After that, such principle became the major way for the international community to deal with problems. For instance, the major aim of the *United Nations* 聯合國 was to develop the right of people to self-determine the development of countries. Upon comparison, in terms of national principles, national self-determination was not a common method for resolving disputes in the international community before the Paris Peace Treaties, but its emergence as a peace treaty based on national self-determination led to the prevalence of such principle in international affairs, which constituted a new international order.

In economic aspect, the Paris Peace Treaties created a new international order of a US-led economic system. Before WW1, Europe was the core of the world economy. However, WW1 created huge damage to the European countries. Countries including Britain and France had to face economic difficulties after the war and this reduced their domination in world's economy. In the Paris Peace Conference, treaties like the *Treaty of Versailles* 凡爾賽條約 and *Treaty of St. Germain* 聖澤門條約 totally reduced the national strength of the defeated nations. Germany was forced to repay an indemnity of USD 3.3 billion and her economy was extremely poor. At the same time, the Paris Peace Treaties recognized the US as a world power. The US was one of the *Big Three* 三巨頭 in enacting treaty. It made her relationship with Europe even closer. After the conference, the US granted a lot of loans to European countries. For instance, the US became the biggest *creditor nation* 債權國 by providing loans like the *Dawes Plan* 道茲計劃(1924) and the *Young Plan* 楊格計劃(1929). Upon comparison, in terms of economic order, the Paris Peace Treaties destroyed the old international order of Europe being the centre of world economy. A new international order of European countries had to rely on the loans of the US to rejuvenate their internal economy was formed.

In military aspect, the Paris Peace Conference formed a new international system of military powers. Before the Paris Peace Treaties, the system of military powers mainly focused on five powers in Europe - Britain, France, Germany, Soviet Union and Austria. Other countries were treated as military powers which were inferior to them. For instance, Japan and the US were respectively the powers in Asia and the America only. However, the Paris Peace Treaties greatly reduced the military power of Germany and Austria-Hungary. For instance, the *Treaty of Versailles* 凡爾賽條約 limited the number of soldiers of Germany to 100 thousand people; *Treaty of St. Germain* 聖澤門條約 divided Austria-Hungary into two parts, and her national strength was greatly reduced. So, Germany and Austria-Hungary could no longer become two military powers. At the same time, the US and Japan participated in the Paris Peace Conference as two victorious nations. Also, these two countries had great military power. Therefore, the system of military powers changed a lot after the Paris Peace Treaties. After the implementation of the Paris Peace Treaties, the US and Japan were recognized as world great military powers. For instance, in the *Washington Conference* 華盛頓會議 in 1921-22 and the *London Naval Conference* 倫敦海軍會議 in 1930, the ratio in Navy size of the US and Britain was the same. Japan was ranked just after these two countries. This showed that a new system of military powers which extended from Europe to the world was formed. Upon comparison, in terms of military order, the Paris Peace Conference upset the existing military landscape of the five main European military powers. With the fall of Germany and Austria-Hungary as well as the rise of the US and Japan, a new international military order was established.

In diplomatic aspect, the Paris Peace Treaties established a new international order of forming an international organization to foster peace and cooperation. Before the signing of the Paris Peace Treaties, international community put less effort in foster peace and cooperation. They just relied on the related countries to solve conflicts on themselves. For instance, in the *First Moroccan Crisis* 第一次摩洛哥危機 (1905), countries like Germany and France held the *Algeciras Conference* 阿爾及西勒會議 to solve the conflict in Morocco. However, after WW1, the powers hoped to foster peace and cooperation by setting up an international organization. Therefore, the League of Nations was established in the Paris Peace Conference. The *League of Nations* 國際聯盟 was formed in 1920. A new order of solving problems and fostering cooperation through an international organization was formed. For instance, in 1921, the League of Nations mediated the territorial conflict between Germany and Poland in obtaining *Upper Silesia* 上西里西亞. Also, the League of Nations successfully fostered the cooperation among countries on the *spread of infectious diseases* 傳染病的傳播 and the international *drug trafficking problem* 販毒問題. These were the new attempts in international cooperation. After that, the *United Nations* 聯合國(1945), which was modified and improved based on the functions of the League of Nations, was formed. Upon comparison, in terms of peace-keeping organizations, there were no peacekeeping organizations devoted to maintaining peace before the Paris Peace Treaties, but the signing of these treaties contributed to the founding of the League of Nations that established the new international order to bring about peace and cooperation through international organizations. Such order has been maintained even until now, having an epoch-making impact on the world order.

To sum up, the Paris Peace Treaties scattered the old international orders in political, national, economic, military and diplomatic aspects. Also, a new international order was formed and the international circumstances had huge changes with the implementation of treaty.

Words: 1040



## To what extent was the First World War a turning point of modern Western history? Limit your discussion up to the 1930s.

The First World War (1914-18) was the first-ever war that involved multinational participation in human history. Its massive scale could be said as unprecedented at that time. Being the major participating power, western countries received decisive impact from the war. Not only did the war decline the status of Europe, but it also brought about the rise of totalitarianism, the US and Russia's inclination of isolationism, as well as the establishment of the first international peace-making organization. Therefore, to a large extent, the First World War was a turning point of modern Western history.

The First World War (WWI) declined the status of Europe, which was a turning point. Before the WWI, Europe was the most prosperous region in the world, where London in Britain was the international economic centre. European powers including Britain, Germany and France determined fate of the world, since they controlled tons of colonies. American and Asian powers such as the US and Japan were just regarded as second-class powers, reflecting the difference in their statuses. However, affected by the WWI, vitality of the European powers was greatly harmed. Even the victorious countries themselves such as Britain and France had much weaker national power comparing to the past. The four traditional empires who were defeated in the WWI (*Germany* 德, *Austria-Hungary* 奧匈, *Russia* 俄 and *Ottoman* 鄂圖曼) even dissolved one by one. The leading position of Europe over the world started to collapse. In the meantime, without directly affected by the war, countries like the US and Japan maintained their national power. The US even provided a large sum of loan to the European countries in wartime, made her become the new international economic centre. The US's national power even overrode that of the European countries. After the WWI, the national power of the European countries greatly decreased. For instance, Germany got only 0.1 million army, while Austria-Hungary was divided into Austria and Hungary. At the same time, the US and Japan rose up. For example, in the Five-Power Treaty made in the *Washington Conference* 華盛頓會議, the ratio of capital ships for Britain, the US, Japan, France and Italy was 5 : 5 : 3 : 1.75 : 1.75. It reflected that the US and Japan drew close with the leading position of the European countries, or even exceeding it. By comparison, Europe was the international political and economic centre before the WWI, enjoying a superior status. Yet the WWI caused tremendous destruction which brought about a decline in the European status. National power of the US and Japan already became equal to Europe, and economic power of the US even surpassed that of the European countries. Therefore, the WWI was an important turning point.

The WWI brought about the rise of totalitarianism, which was a turning point. Before the WWI, totalitarianism such as Fascism and Communism was not popular in Europe and America. For instance, *Bolsheviks* 布爾什維克 led by *Lenin* 列寧 in Russia failed to overthrow the Russian Empire. Furthermore, many countries at that time went for capitalist system, such as Germany implementing constitution in 1871. Yet, before the WWI, the poor condition became a hotbed of totalitarianism. For instance, Russia retreated gradually in the war. Ultimately, revolutions sprung up in Russia. The *October Revolution* 十月革命 in 1917 even successfully overthrew the capitalist government, meaning that the first-ever communist regime in the world was established. In the meantime, after WWI, Germany was forced to accept the humiliating '*Treaty of Versailles*' 凡爾賽條約 while Italy failed to get territorial gains such as Fiume 阜姆 in the Paris Peace Conference. This drove the development of Fascism in Germany and Italy. After the WWI, the tide of totalitarianism swept across Europe. Apart from Russia which actively spread communism through the *Comintern* 共產國際, Mussolini of the Fascist Italy and Hitler of the Nazi Germany gained political power in 1922 and 1933 respectively. Later *Francisco Franco* 佛朗哥將軍 of Spain was assisted to seize political power in the Spanish Civil War, which made Fascism proliferated rapidly in Europe. By comparison, communism failed to overthrow any political regimes before the WWI. Also, the Western countries were moving towards democratization, and development of Fascism was limited. Yet the poor condition caused by the WWI became a hotbed for the growth of totalitarianism. Communist and Fascist regimes were set up one by one, which marked an important turning point for the Western history.

The WWI brought about the US and the Russia's inclination of isolationism, which was a turning point. Before the WWI, being a European country, Russia had close interaction with other Western countries. For instance, Russia and Britain signed the *Anglo-Russian Entente* 英俄協約 in 1907. The US was also active in the international arena before the war, exemplified by the US President Roosevelt who advocated the *Second Hague Conference* 第二次海牙會議. Yet, the WWI caused significant impact. The Russian government was overthrown by the communist revolution in wartime. The first-ever communist regime in the world was established in 1917, which made Russia being isolated by the powers. As for the US, she adopted the *isolationist policy* 孤立政策 due to the anti-war sentiment of her people, and only participated in the European affairs in a limited extent. After war, the communist Russia was isolated diplomatically. For instance, Russia failed to enter the *League of Nations* 國聯 before 1934, and was not invited to join the *Locarno Conference* 羅加諾會議 in 1925. Regarding the US, despite her participation in the European affairs in certain circumstances, such as calling the *Washington Conference* 華盛頓會議 in an attempt to limit the growth of influence over the Pacific of Japan, the isolationist policy of the US was very obvious. For instance, the US did not join the League of Nations which was proposed by the US President Roosevelt. Moreover, when Germany invaded *Czechoslovakia* 捷克 and *Poland* 波蘭 in the 1930s, the US was just being a bystander without intervening in the European affairs. By comparison. The US and Russia kept close relationship with Europe before the war, but the WWI made Russia (the USSR) face boycott from the European powers, while the US refused to intervene in the European affairs due to anti-war sentiment. As a result, the contact between the US and Russia and Europe was much fewer, and they failed to prevent the Fascist countries from expending in joint effort later. Therefore, the WWI was a turning point of modern Western history.

The WWI facilitated the establishment of international peace-making organization, which was a turning point. Before the WWI, the western countries did not set up international peace-making organization to maintain peace. Plus the main way adopted by countries to maintain peace was to call meeting, such as the *Algeciras Conference* 阿爾及西勒會議(1906) which solved the *Moroccan Crisis* 摩洛哥危機(1905), and the *Second Hague Conference* 第二次海牙會議(1907) which discussed disarmaments. Yet, the WWI caused the most serious casualties in human history at that time which involved 16 million deaths. Therefore, after war, the Western countries advocated to establish an international peace-making organization in the *Fourteen Points* 和平十四點 in the Paris Peace Conference in order to prevent large-scale war from taking place again. The *League of Nations* 國際聯盟 was therefore set up in 1920. Later, the League became the platform for the Western countries to solve disputes. For instance, the territorial dispute between Germany and Poland over *Upper Silesia* 上西里西亞 was solved under international mediation. The League also stopped Italy from bombarding *Corfu Island* 科孚島 in Greece successfully. Even the *United Nations* 聯合國 which was set up after the Second World War, its aims and functions were inherited from the League, with adjustment and enhancement based on its foundation. By comparison, no international peace-making organization was set up before the WWI, yet the painful lesson learnt from the war drove the Western countries to establish one to prevent the start of war again. Therefore, the League appeared after the WWI, even the United Nations founded later was based on this idea. Therefore, the WWI was a turning point of modern Western history.

Although the WWI brought great changes in the aforementioned aspects, it only served as a continuation for the extreme nationalism.

The WWI was not a turning point for the development of the extreme nationalism. Before the WWI, extreme nationalism was already heated and popular in Europe, such as the *Pan-Germanism* 泛日耳曼主義 in Germany and the *Revanchism* 復仇主義 in France. Even worse, the *Sarajevo Crisis* 塞拉耶佛危機(1914) which was a trigger for the WWI happened due to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand attempted by Serbian extremist. The painful lesson learnt from the WWI made the Western powers to propose '*national self-determination* 民族自決' principle in the Paris Peace Conference, which national states such as *Poland* 波蘭 and *Czechoslovakia* 捷克 were set up in an attempt to solve national conflicts. Yet development of extreme nationalism did not decline because of the proposal of national self-determination principle. After war, the unfairness of the national self-determination principle, such as the arrangement of giving right of governance over the *Sudetenland* 蘇台德區 where had 3 million Germanic population to Czechoslovakia, led to the discontent of the German. When Hitler rose to power in 1933, he was very determined in rebuilding the Germanic empire, exemplified by the *Anschluss* 德奧合併 which Germany annexed Austria with 6 million Germanic population, as well as the retrieval of the Sudetenland in 1938, making national problem reappeared again. Apart from Germany, since Italy failed to get *Fiume* 阜姆 and *Dalmatia* 達爾馬西亞 which was promised by Britain and France in wartime, it paved the way for the rise of Fascist Mussolini in 1922. His aim was to resume the brilliance of Italy just like in the *Ancient Roman period* 古羅馬時期, and he actively expanded territory. For instance, he forced *Yugoslavia* 南斯拉夫 to give Fiume back to Italy in 1924, showing that extreme nationalism was heated and popular after war. By comparison, extreme nationalism after the WWI was also heated. Pre-war nationalism triggered the outbreak of the WWI, yet post-war nationalism was not solved effectively. Nationalism of Germany and Italy even became more aggressive and invasive in nature, leading to the outbreak of the Second World War. Therefore, development of extreme nationalism was only a continuation but not a turning point.

To conclude, although WWI just served as a continuation for the development of the extreme nationalism, it had very significant impact to the world as it was the first-ever international war in human history. It brought about very decisive change to major participating countries – the Western countries. The pre-war and post-war difference of Europe was tremendous. Therefore, to a large extent, the WWI was a turning point of modern Western history.

Words: 1617

## K.W.HO 論述題判題簡表 – 直述類

直述類 declarative essays	直述式單問題 Single-question declarative essays	★ 要求同學解釋／探討／分析／討論某些情況或因素 Ask students to explain／analyze／discuss certain situation(s) or factor(s)
	評估方法成效題 Evaluative essays for methods	☆ 評估…方法／努力／嘗試…的成效 Assess the effectiveness of (a method／effort／attempt)
	評估解決問題題 Evaluative essays for solutions	★ 評估…解決問題…的成效 Asses the effectiveness of (a solution)
	直述式雙問題 Dual-question declarative essays	☆ 題目由兩個問題所組成，要求同學解釋／探討／分析／討論某些情況或因素 The question is a combination of two, which requires students to explain／examine／analyze／discuss certain situation(s) or factor(s)
	追溯並解釋題 'Trace and explain' essays	★ 追溯並解釋 Trace and explain
	指出並解釋題 'Identify and explain' essays	☆ 指出並解釋 Identify and explain

直述類題種 - 基本作答架構：


引言	
論點一	主旨句
	分析
	例子
	印證
	小結
如此類推	
總結	

- 評估方法成效題的段落架構為：

主旨句
方法
成效
小結

- 追溯並解釋題的追溯部分段落架構為：

主旨句
概括部分
範疇一
範疇二
如此類推
小結



## K.W.HO 論述題判題簡表 – 一果多因類

	一果多因程度題 Multi-factor 'to what extent' essays	★ 主項 + 既定事實 + 在什麼程度上／在何等程度上 Subject + fact + to what extent / how far
	一果多因評論題 Multi-factor argumentative essays	☆ 主項 + 既定事實 + 最主要／最重要／主要由於／主因 Subject + fact + most important / mainly because / primarily due to / main factor
	只有類一果多因評論題 'The only factor' argumentative essays	★ 主項 + 既定事實 + 唯一／只有／遺產／源於／延續 Subject + fact + only(through) / legacy / was rooted in / continuation
一果多因類 Multi-factor essays	一果多因多大題 Multi-factor 'how much' essays	☆ 主項 + 既定事實 + 多大重要性／多重要 Subject + fact + how important
	單主項 相對重要性題 Single-subject 'relative importance' essays	★ 一個主項 + 既定事實 + 相對重要性 One subject + fact + relative importance
	雙主項 相對重要性題 Dual-subject 'relative importance' essays	☆ 兩個主項 + 既定事實 + 相對重要性 Two subjects + fact + relative importance
	多主項 相對重要性題 Multi-subject 'relative importance' essays	★ 多個主項 + 既定事實 + 相對重要性 Multiple subjects + fact + relative importance

- 凡有立場題目必須先判別是「一果多因類題種 Multi-factor essays」還是「兩極化類題種 Polar Essays」。



一果多因及相對重要性類題種(一個主項) - 基本作答架構：

主項的部分	引言
	主項的論點一
	主項的論點二
	如此類推
他項及駁論	過渡句
	他項論點一及駁論
	他項論點二及駁論
	如此類推
	總結

雙主項的作答架構

引言	
比較點一	主項 A 及主項 B 重要性
	駁論
比較點二	主項 A 及主項 B 重要性
	駁論
如此類推	
總結	

多主項的作答架構

引言
主項 A 重要性
主項 A > 主項 B 主項 A > 主項 C
主項 B 重要性
主項 B > 主項 C
主項 C 重要性及局限
總結

## K.W.HO 論述題判題簡表 – 兩極化類

兩極化類 Polar Essays	兩極化程度題 Polar & 'to what extent' essays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 在什麼程度上／在何等程度上 To what extent／How far</li> <li>★ 題目內沒有主項或既定事實，亦沒有問及主項與既定事實之間的因果關係 There is no subject or fact in the question and it does not ask about the causal relationship between them</li> </ul>
	兩極化多大題 Polar & 'how much' essays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☆ 多大成效／有多成功／多大正面影響 How effective／How successful／How beneficial</li> <li>☆ 題目內沒有主項或既定事實，亦沒有問及主項與既定事實之間的因果關係 There is no subject or fact in the question and it does not ask about the causal relationship between them</li> </ul>
	兩極化評論題 Polar & argumentative essays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>★ 評論此說能否成立／你是否同意 Comment on the validity of this statement／Do you agree</li> <li>★ 題目內沒有要求衡量因素間的相對重要性 Students are not required to weigh the relative importance of different factors</li> </ul>
	雙核心兩極化 評論題 Dual-core, polar & argumentative essays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>☆ 評論此說能否成立／你是否同意 Comment on the validity of this statement／Do you agree</li> <li>☆ A 而非 B A rather than B／A but not B</li> </ul>

**兩極化類題種(一面倒式答法) - 基本作答架構：**

完全贊成題目

完全反對題目

引言	
贊成題目的論點一	反對題目的論點一
贊成題目的論點二	反對題目的論點二
贊成題目的論點三	反對題目的論點三
如此類推	如此類推
總結	

完全贊成  
題目  
(佔 100%  
篇幅)

完全反對  
題目  
(佔 100%  
篇幅)

**兩極化類題種(兩邊立論式答法) - 基本作答架構：**

大程度上贊成題目

大程度上反對題目

引言	
贊成題目的論點一	反對題目的論點一
贊成題目的論點二	反對題目的論點二
贊成題目的論點三	反對題目的論點三
如此類推	如此類推
過渡句	
反對題目的論點一	贊成題目的論點一
反對題目的論點二	贊成題目的論點二
如此類推	如此類推
總結	

大程度上  
贊成題目  
(約佔  
60-80%  
篇幅)

大程度上  
反對題目  
(約佔  
60-80%  
篇幅)

小程度上  
反對題目  
(約佔  
20-40%  
篇幅)

小程度上  
贊成題目  
(約佔  
20-40%  
篇幅)

- 雙核心兩極化評論題，必須要有效均衡處理項目 A 和項目 B。

## K.W.HO 論述題判題簡表 – 比較類

比較類 Comparative Essays	評論式比較題 Comparative essays in argumentative style	★ 比較…意義／影響／成效／貢獻／責任／(角色) Compare the significance／impact／influence／ effectiveness／contributions／responsibilities／ (roles)
	直述式比較題 Comparative essays in declarative style	☆ 比較…努力／原因／特徵／政策／方法／(角色) Compare the attempts／causes／reasons／ features／characteristics／policies／methods／ (roles)
	多少類比較題 'More/less than' comparative essays	★ A 多於 B／A 較 B 更 A more than B
	暗示類比較題 Hinted comparative essays	☆ 新的／獨特的 New／unique
	轉捩點題 'Turning point' essays	☆ 核心點 + 轉捩點／根本性轉變／蛻變 Question focus + turning point／fundamental change／transform
	情況比較題 Situation comparative essays	★ 兩段時期／兩個地區的狀況是否相同／不同 Whether the situations of the two periods／regions were identical／different

- 「兩極化類題種 Polar Essays」有機會與「比較類題種 Comparative Essays」混合出題。此也是近年較常見的比較題出題模式。

比較類題種 - 基本作答架構：

引言	
比較點一	主旨句
	項目 A
	項目 B
	對比 20%
比較點二	主旨句
	項目 A
	項目 B
	對比 20%
如此類推	
總結	

- 轉捩點題必須解釋為何出現/沒有出現轉變，段落架構為：

主旨句
項目 A (前)
項目 B (中+後)
對比 20%

# K.W. HO

## 歷史 HISTORY

考場戰神 · 求敗 · 高考歷史科全卷88%分數奪A

### 【變強，首先要承認自己的不足】

K.W.HO於會考及高考期間，深知單憑學校教導不足以取得最強成績，因此不斷補習取經，進而歸納技巧，再不斷反覆驗證答題方法，最終於會考取得A級成績，更在高考以88%的求敗分數奪A！

### 【天才 · 出於勤】

歷史科只有「努力型天才」，並不存在「天賦型天才」。只要透過努力及正確方法，任何人均可以於歷史科獲取佳績。K.W.HO出身於天水圍一所band 2中學，歷史科在中四時候僅取得中游成績，但往後透過不斷積極求學，以及鑽研答題要求及方法，最終於高考取得88%的求敗成績，誰與爭鋒？

### 【專注 · 極至】

K.W.HO除了高考歷史科獲A外，高考通識科亦以Straight A(三份卷全A)的完美姿態奪A。然而，K.W.HO斷然放棄學生人數較歷史科多近10倍的通識科<sup>^</sup>，專注鑽研、任教歷史科。原因僅單純出於興趣及責任，希望專心致志地教好一科、教好每一個學生，這才是問心無愧。

### 【革命 · 顛覆所有】

於高考過後，K.W.HO內心有一個很強烈的念頭，就是將他對歷史科所有的研究毫無保留地公諸於世。於是，K.W.HO於19歲時開設了K.W.HO\_History Blog (<http://cyruzho.mysinablog.com/>)，記錄他在高考2年來點滴積累的論文、考試心得，供人免費觀看。在他不斷堅持下，累積超過500篇文章，瀏覽人次高達165萬。於2015年，K.W.HO感覺到單純以「網站分享」已經到達了瓶頸，必須有更強大的力量支持方能完成他的革命。所以，K.W.HO加盟英皇教育，親身將答題技巧教授予同學，徹底改變同學對於讀歷史科的思維模式！

### 【戰績 · 有誰可比？】

連續4年(2016-2019年)蟬聯全港最多DSE歷史科5+、5\*\*學生  
歷史科市場領導! 4年合共打造過百名5\*\*學生!  
大幅拋離坊間其他導師!  
2017年有重考門生由Level 2跳升至5\*\*，創造重考傳奇!  
2016年有門生僅用10個月時間新修歷史科取得5\*\*，開創新修傳奇! <sup>^</sup>  
<sup>^</sup>根據學生向英皇教育提供的數據或資料分析



K.W. Ho



kwhohistory

