

4 Three countries represented in Source C are

1

- (A) Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary
- (B) Britain, Germany, Serbia
- (C) Britain, Germany, Italy
- (D) Britain, France, Serbia

5 What impression does Source C convey about the situation in the Balkans?

1

- (A) nationalism was a growing issue in the Balkans.
- (B) conflict in the Balkans had been solved by European powers.
- (C) the situation in the Balkans was likely to lead to conflict.
- (D) European powers wanted to gain control of the Balkans.

2 Which of the following statements best reflects Admiral von Tirpitz's view about the German navy in Source B?

1

- (A) building a fleet would make Germany superior to Britain.
- (B) building a fleet would improve Germany's relationship with Britain.
- (C) building a fleet would complement the power of the German army.
- (D) building a fleet would ensure that Germany dominated Europe.

3 Briefly explain how the naval race contributed to the outbreak of war in 1914. 4

Use your own knowledge and Sources A and B to answer this question

8 Explain why the major European powers went to war in 1914.

Use your own knowledge and Sources A and C to answer this question.

5

6 Which TWO of the following statements are supported by the data shown in Source D?

1

- i Great Britain was winning the naval race
- ii Germany was winning the naval race
- iii Great Britain had the strongest economy based on iron and steel production
- iv Germany had the largest merchant fleet.

- (A) (i) and (ii)
- (B) (i) and (iii)
- (C) (ii) and (iii)
- (D) (ii) and (iv)

7 Which of the following statements best reflects A J P Taylor's conclusion in Source E about the situation in Europe in 1914?

1

- (A) French desire for revenge contributed to the outbreak of war.
- (B) German encirclement contributed to the outbreak of war.
- (C) Russian interest in the Balkans contributed to the outbreak of war.
- (D) German military plans contributed to the outbreak of war.

SOURCE A

Extract from R.J. Unstead, *A Century of Change*, (1963), in which Unstead analyses the role of Kaiser Wilhelm II in the deteriorating relations between Germany and the other European powers. Balfour was British Prime Minister from 1902-1905.

The situation in Europe had been dangerously tense for more than thirty years, 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. Convinced 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], openly sided with the Boers, 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, and . . . Balfour made an approach to France. . .

SOURCE B

Extract from Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, *My Memiors*, Vol.1., London, 1919, on the justification for building a modern, powerful navy.

“Two lines of thought were emerging at that time [late 1890’s]: the tactical necessity for a battle fleet, if we were striving for sea-power and wanted to build ships to some purpose; and the political necessity of establishing a protecting navy for Germany’s maritime interests which were growing at such an irresistible pace. The navy never seemed to me to be an end in itself but always a function of these maritime interests. Without sea-power Germany’s position in the world resembled a mollusc without a shell. The flag had to follow trade, as other older states had realised long before it dawned on us...

This, combined with our hemmed in and dangerous continental position, strengthened me in my conviction that no time was to be lost in beginning the attempt to constitute ourselves a sea-power. For only a fleet which represented alliance-value to other great Powers, in other words a competent battle fleet, which could put into the hands of our diplomats the tool which, if used to good purpose, could supplement our power on land...

It was, and is, an illusion, however, to think that the English would have treated us any better, and have allowed our economic growth to have proceeded unchecked if we had no fleet. They would have certainly told us to stop much sooner.”



MODERN HISTORY

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Source Booklet

SOURCE D

Statistics for pre-war Europe cited in Mills H. et al., *The Road to Sarajevo*, Macmillan, 1996, p.8.

THE STRENGTH OF EUROPEAN POWERS 1900

	<i>Austria-Hungary</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Great Britain</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Russia</i>
Population	45,015,000	38,641,333	56,367,176	41,605,323	32,450,000	132,960,000
Men in regular army	397,316	589,541	585,266	280,000	261,728	860,000
Annual iron and steel production (tons)	2,580,000	3,250,000	13,790,000	13,860,000	5,000,000	5,015,000
Annual value of foreign trade (£)	151,599,000	460,408,000	545,205,000	877,448,917	132,970,000	141,799,000
Merchant fleet (net tonnage)	313,698	1,037,720	1,941,645	9,304,108	945,000	633,820
First-class battleships	0	13	14	38	9	13
Second-class battleships	6	10	0	11	5	10

SOURCE E

Extract from *A Struggle for Mastery in Europe 1848-1918*
by British historian AJP Taylor
Published 1963

The German military plans played a vital role. The other Great Powers thought in terms of defending themselves. No Frenchman thought seriously of recovering Alsace and Lorraine; and the struggle of Slav and Teuton in the Balkans was very great nonsense so far as most Russians were concerned. The German generals wanted a decisive victory for its own sake. Though they complained of 'encirclement', it was German policy that had created this encirclement. Absurdly enough, the Germans created their own problem when they annexed Alsace and Lorraine in 1871. They wanted an impregnable frontier; and they got one, as was shown in August 1914, when a small German force held its own there against the bulk of the French army.

SOURCE C

A cartoon published in the British satirical magazine, *Punch*, on 12th October 1912



THE BOILING POINT.