

### Task A- To begin to learn about the M.A.I.N. causes of WW1.

There were several forces that all combined to spark the outbreak of war. With your partner, read and complete the paragraphs below and discuss with your partner- which cause to you think contributed most to the outbreak of war?

Militarism	Alliance Systems	Imperialism	Nationalism
Increasing belief that war was inevitable. Countries began to build armies, machines and weapons.	Europe had divided into two rival teams.	This was the policy of larger European countries taking over other lands.	This was the growing pride and love for one's country. It was also an increasing dislike or intolerance for other races.
The Anglo - German Naval race. A competition between the British and Germans to build the best navy.	<b>Triple Alliance</b> - Germany, Austria - Hungary, Italy, VERSUS <b>Triple Entente</b> = Britain, France and Russia.	Britain and France had large empires in Africa. Germany wanted a piece of the action! 'Scramble for Africa'.	Smaller nations / groups were no longer willing to be ruled over by others. E.g. Serbia trying to break free of Austria.
Once countries had large armed forces the mindset from leaders = let's use them! Self fulfilling prophecy.	This meant any smaller European war was much more likely to cause a larger conflict.	This led to increasing rivalry between nations and competition for these lands and their resources - raw materials.	People were prepared to fight and die for an idea. This idea was promoted through government propaganda.

### Militarism-

Many countries in Europe began building up their \_\_\_\_\_ (armed forces on land) and \_\_\_\_\_ (armed forces at sea) before 1914. This caused other countries to build up their armies in response. Additionally, since the industrial revolution many armies were equipped with \_\_\_\_\_ weapons for the first time, such as machine guns and heavy cannons.

Before WW1, Britain had the largest Navy in the world. The German \_\_\_\_\_ felt threatened by this, and promised to build an even larger Naval force. Britain responded by increasing their navy even further. This became known as the Anglo-German naval race.

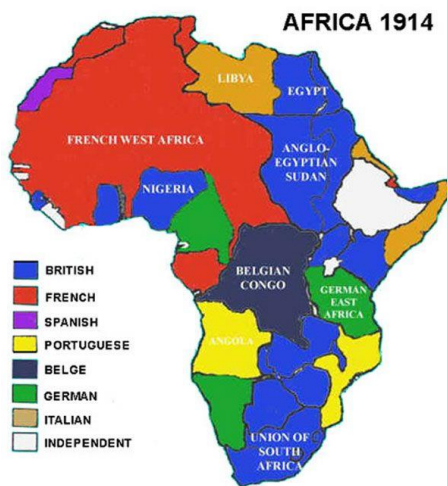
Once the arms race began, many countries leaders felt that war was \_\_\_\_\_.

### Alliances-

Before the start of the war, many countries had made agreements to protect each other if they were under attack. The six most powerful countries ended up on two opposing sides.

The triple alliance was made up of Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary. They were \_\_\_\_\_ to the triple entente which was made up from Britain, France and Russia. Many of the other European countries were also \_\_\_\_\_ to one side or the other. This meant that if one country went to war with another, all of the other countries would quickly be dragged into it.

## Imperialism-



Many European countries would try to \_\_\_\_\_ their power by taking over other countries, frequently in Asia, Africa or South America. Britain and France had large empires, with \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world. This allowed them to get more influence and useful materials, such as metal or coal.

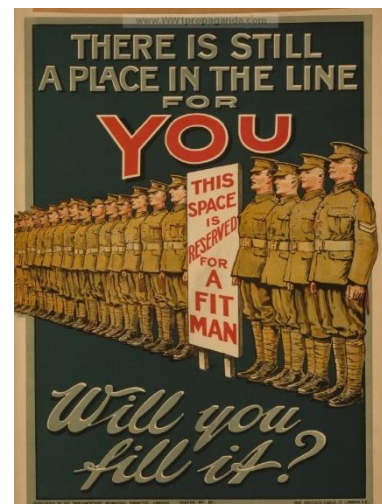
Germany did not have a large \_\_\_\_\_, and wanted to take over more territory, which worried other countries.

## Nationalism-

At this time, many countries were beginning to have a more nationalist attitude. This meant that people had a large amount of \_\_\_\_\_ for their country and believed it was \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries. Many people began to dislike or fear people from other countries.

Many smaller countries were also no longer willing to be ruled over by other countries, such as Bosnia/Herzegovina.

Many people were influenced by government \_\_\_\_\_ to fight for their country.



modern	pride	army	expand	inevitable
Kaiser	allied	superior	navy	opposed
	propaganda	colonies	empire	