Causes of Conflict CBA

Understanding the cause of conflicts may help us resolve current conflicts or even prevent future ones from occurring. You will research a conflict and analyze its cause from different social science perspectives.

The Conflict

In 1914, European countries erupted into war. This war affected people across the planet. This is why it is known as the First World War, the Great War and the War to End All Wars.

What is a country?

Just a little less than 100 years ago, the first “world war” began. At the time it was known as “The War to End All Wars.” To understand why this war happened, it is important to look into what things were like back then.

As you have been studying in History, the last 500 years of European history has been the slow development of what we consider modern countries like the United States and others. This movement from Monarchies, where the power to make decisions about people’s lives was held by a King or Queen, to Republics, where some or all of the people have a say in their government, is a movement to what is called Popular Sovereignty. This is when a group of people create a government that they have control over. Popular sovereignty is what democracy is based on. Democracy is when the people vote on the decisions that affect everyone.

But, what is a country after all? With this new way of looking at how we group ourselves together, a new set of pressures are created that can create competition between groups of people. In order to understand these dynamics we need to look more closely at the terms country, nation, and state.

First, we can use the term country. You know about these because that’s what you look at when you use a map. But really, that’s all the word means. A country is the actual land that is claimed by a group of people. You use the term in this way when someone asks you where you are from.

Second, you can call a country a nation. We use this phrase when we do the pledge of allegiance and say the words “one nation under god”. But really a nation is not a place, it is actually just an idea. A nation is the bond that a group of people feel between one and another. The idea of a nation is that you have things in common with a large group of people; even people you have never met. These bonds can be cultural, ethnic, linguistic (meaning people who speak the same language), religious, or philosophical. We each identify ourselves this way when someone asks us what our nationality is. What is important to see is that your country and nationality can be two different things.

Third, we also can use the term State to describe a country. We use this term to describe the fifty parts of our country, the United States, but the word also means the set of structures put into place in a country that make and enforce the rules. When we refer to the government of a country we use this term. When our government talks to other governments, the person who does the talking is the Secretary of State. Currently our secretary of State is Hillary Clinton.
The causes, or Factors, of the conflict

Remember that when we talk about a modern day country, we are really thinking of one or more nations occupying a country and governed by a state. We can then observe and describe four effects of how the modern idea of countries, and popular sovereignty, can become the cause of conflict. These four effects are Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism, and the formation of Alliances. These four effects of popular sovereignty helped cause world war one and continue to play a part in conflicts across the globe to this day.

### Nationalism

The first effect of popular sovereignty is **Nationalism**. Nationalism is a word used to describe how people behave. So, nationalism is a set of behaviors that can be observed in a nation of people. If the people are in charge of governing themselves, it would be easy to see that the people of a nation would want their government to do things that helped the nation. This can be observed in the pride a nation has in its way of life. Conflict can quickly happen because of nationalism. What do you do if your nation is in someone else’s country? What happens if your Nation does not have enough room in its country for all of its people? What if there is a nation of people in your country that wants different things then your nation? In the world today there are many nations without countries and many countries that have no clear nation.

### Imperialism

The second effect of popular sovereignty is **Imperialism**. Imperialism is when a nation of people extends its power over areas outside the borders of its country. This can range from having political power over another country to a condition where a nation formally declares another place a colony and takes ownership of it, thereby taking away the sovereignty of that country. Imperialism is when the pride a people feels in their nation turns into feelings of superiority over other nations.

Imperialism is the result of a nation’s desire to acquire the resources it needs in order to build a strong nation. If it feels superior to another nation, it will take what it wants, by force if necessary. Starting with the voyages of exploration in the late 1400’s Europeans became aware of the limits of the Earth’s resources. As nations competed for scarce resources, a new era of colonies was begun and the possibility for conflict over limited resources increased.

### Militarism

The third effect of popular sovereignty is **Militarism**. Militarism is when a nation, or a nation’s government, makes a strong military a priority. As nations fight for land to live on, and fight for the natural resources outside their borders, it is clear that, without a strong military, a nation will be squeezed out by more aggressive nations.

### Alliances

Finally, as nations secure their land and move to control resources outside their borders with the help of strong militaries, it becomes necessary to make agreements with other nations to make each country and nation as secure as possible. These agreements are what are known as **Alliances**. Two countries with similar national interests could promise to assist each other in case another nation of people became aggressive towards either nation. While alliances can help countries feel secure, it can also draw countries into conflicts when they find themselves obligated to assist in conflicts that were not originally part of.
**World War One**

To write this essay, first you need to make a decision about which of the four causes, or factors, of World War One you feel was the most important. Do you feel like Imperialism, Nationalism, Alliances or Militarism was the most important. You need to choose one.

There is no wrong answer. Just look for a cause that you understand and can explain.

Here is a quick summary of the causes of World War One:

Underline, or annotate, passages that you can connect to the four causes of the conflict.

Over the last 500 years, Europe has changed from a land of kingdoms to a land of countries. During this change European countries began to dominate other parts of the world. The fight for scarce resources brought these countries into frequent conflict. Each country felt obligated to build up a strong military to protect itself and its colonies.

In the late 1800’s the Ottoman Empire of the Turks, began to lose influence in the Balkans, the area between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. As the Ottomans pulled back, the area was taken over by the Germanic dominated Austro-Hungarian Empire. But, after centuries of domination by the Turks, the Slavic people in the area began to fight for power. In June of 1914 a Serbian of Slavic decent assassinated the son of the ruler of the Empire. So the Austro-Hungarian Empire declared war on Serbia. Russia, with a large Slavic population felt obligated to help the Slavic people of the Balkans fight against the Germanic peoples of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. So Russia declared war on the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Because Germany had an Alliance with the Austro-Hungarian Empire, it was obliged to declare war on Russia. Knowing that France had an alliance with Russia, Germany attacked France. Because there are mountains between France and Germany, Germany went through Belgium to have an easier route. The European countries had signed a treaty in 1839 that guaranteed that Belgium would always be neutral. So, Great Britain had to declare war on Germany. Because of the large armies and navies these countries had built up in order to protect their empires, the war became a very deadly one with over ten million people killed and another twenty million injured.
Picking a Primary Factor Causing the Conflict

You have read a summary of the events and conditions leading up to world war one. You have also read about some of the effects of having countries based on populations of people having a say in their own government and their own destiny.

Do you see examples of the four listed effects of popular sovereignty: Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism, and alliances, in the summary and how they helped cause the war?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cause</th>
<th>example</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperialism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Militarism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alliances</td>
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</table>

Of the four causes, or factors, of the war, pick one that you think is the most important. There is not a wrong answer. It is what you think that is important.

What was the primary cause, or factor, of World War One? Why do you think so?

____________________________________________________________________________________
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7
We look at the events of the past in order to understand where we are now and were we might be headed in the future. We can look at the events of the past using many different perspectives. When we use scientific principles to study the past we call them the Social Sciences (another way of saying Social Studies). The social sciences are: Geography, Political Science, Economics, Anthropology, Sociology, and Psychology.

You will need to use three of these perspectives to analyze the causes of the conflict. Take what you already know about the causes of WWI and think about which type of Social science would help you make the best argument for why your cause was the most important.

**Geography.** Geography is divided into five areas: where things are located, what places are like, what unifies places as regions, how humans interact with the environment, and how things, people, and ideas move from place to place.

**Political Science.** Political science is the study of the theory and application of politics and political systems. Politics is the decision-making process where a person, or people, decides who gets what, when they get it, and how they get it.

**Economics.** Economics is the study of how we produce, move, and consume the things we need to survive.

**Anthropology.** Anthropology is the study of culture. Culture is the set of behaviors that a group of people pass down from generation to generation that allow them to be successful in their environment. This can be anything from how they make containers, how they play games, how they make food, to how they see the world.

**Sociology.** Sociology is the study of how we relate to each other in our daily lives.

**Psychology.** Psychology is the study of how the brain functions and how brain function controls behavior.
Choosing a Perspective

After having read about the causes of WWI, can you use a social science perspective to help understand the conflict? Do some social science perspectives fit well with one factor better than another? For example, Imperialism is a kind of economic system where resources are moved from one place to another and Political Science deals with the ways that countries interact with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Social Science</th>
<th>Connection to the Cause/factor you feel was the most important</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geography- Location, place, movement, regions Human-environmental interaction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
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<td>Economics</td>
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<td>Sociology</td>
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<td>Psychology</td>
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What three can you make the best connections through?

1. __________________________  2. __________________________  3. __________________________
You have picked a primary factor and 3 different Social Science perspectives. It is now time to find evidence that helps prove that your point of view is valid. In the following pages is a collection of resources you may use for this purpose. You must accurately cite two primary sources and generally refer to at least 3 credible sources. It is important that you accurately use these sources and that you state in your paper whose ideas you are using. Remember, it makes your argument better if the people involved in the conflict, and the historians who wrote about it, agree with you. To give them credit for agreeing with you makes your essay more effective.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Documents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary sources of information are those that provide first-hand accounts of the events, practices, or conditions you are researching. In general, these are documents that were created by the witnesses or first recorders of these events at about the time they occurred, and include diaries, letters, reports, photographs, creative works, financial records, memos, and newspaper articles.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Secondary Documents</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A secondary source of information is one that was created later by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you’re researching. For the purposes of a historical research project, secondary sources are generally scholarly books and articles. Also included would be reference sources like encyclopedias.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Analyze the documents on the following pages. Citation and annotation worksheets for relevant documents are provided at the end of the section.
Excerpts from:

Treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, on the one part, and The Netherlands, on the other.

Signed at London, 19th April, 1839

Reference to Treaties of 14th October, 1831; and 15th November, 1831

In the Name of the Most Holy and Indivisible Trinity

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, His Majesty the King of the French, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and His Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, having taken into consideration their Treaty concluded with His Majesty the King of the Belgians, on the 15th of November, 1831; and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Grand Duke of Luxemburg, being disposed to conclude a Definitive Arrangement on the basis of the 24 Articles agreed upon by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, on the 14th of October, 1831; their said Majesties have named for their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Reciprocal Renunciation of Territories

Belgium to Form an Independent and Neutral State

Article 7

Belgium, within the limits specified in Articles 1, 2, and 4, shall form an Independent and perpetually Neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such Neutrality towards all other States.

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The page was last modified on 5 February 2009, at 00:01.
Excerpts from: 7 October, 1879 The Dual Alliance Between Austria-Hungary and Germany

ARTICLE 1. Should, contrary to their hope, and against the loyal desire of the two High Contracting Parties, one of the two Empires be attacked by Russia the High Contracting Parties are bound to come to the assistance one of the other with the whole war strength of their Empires, and accordingly only to conclude peace together and upon mutual agreement.

ARTICLE 4. This Treaty shall, in conformity with its peaceful character, and to avoid any misinterpretation, be kept secret by the two High Contracting Parties, and only communicated to a third Power upon a joint understanding between the two Parties, and according to the terms of a special Agreement.
The Courts of Austria-Hungary, of Germany, and of Russia, animated by an equal desire to consolidate the general peace by an understanding intended to assure the defensive position of their respective States, have come into agreement on certain questions....

With this purpose the three Courts . . . have agreed on the following Articles:

ARTICLE I. In case one of the High Contracting Parties should find itself at war with a fourth Great Power, the two others shall maintain towards it a benevolent neutrality and shall devote their efforts to the localization of the conflict.

This stipulation shall apply likewise to a war between one of the three Powers and Turkey, but only in the case where a previous agreement shall have been reached between the three Courts as to the results of this war.

ARTICLE 2. Russia, in agreement with Germany, declares her firm resolution to respect the interests arising from the new position assured to Austria-Hungary by the Treaty of Berlin.

The three Courts, desirous of avoiding all discord between them, engage to take account of their respective interests in the Balkan Peninsula. They further promise one another that any new modifications in the territorial status quo of Turkey in Europe can be accomplished only in virtue of a common agreement between them.
France and Russia, being animated by a common desire to preserve peace, and having no other object than to meet the necessities of a defensive war, provoked by an attack of the forces of the Triple Alliance against either of them, have agreed upon the following provisions:

1. If France is attacked by Germany, or by Italy supported by Germany, Russia shall employ all her available forces to attack Germany.

If Russia is attacked by Germany, or by Austria supported by Germany, France shall employ all her available forces to attack Germany.

2. In case the forces of the Triple Alliance, or of any one of the Powers belonging to it, should be mobilized, France and Russia, at the first news of this event and without previous agreement being necessary, shall mobilize immediately and simultaneously the whole of their forces, and shall transport them as far as possible to their frontiers.

3. The available forces to be employed against Germany shall be, on the part of France, 1,300,000 men, on the part of Russia, 700,000 or 800,000 men.

These forces shall engage to the full with such speed that Germany will have to fight simultaneously on the East and on the West.

4. The General Staffs of the Armies of the two countries shall cooperate with each other at all times in the preparation and facilitation of the execution of the measures mentioned above.

They shall communicate with each other, while there is still peace, all information relative to the armies of the Triple Alliance which is already in their possession or shall come into their possession.

Ways and means of corresponding in time of war shall be studied and worked out in advance.

5. France and Russia shall not conclude peace separately.

6. The present Convention shall have the same duration as the Triple Alliance.

7. All the clauses enumerated above shall be kept absolutely secret.
Excerpts from: Entente Cordiale Between Uk and France  The Franco-British Declaration, 1904

ARTICLE 1. His Britannic Majesty's Government declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Egypt.

The Government of the French Republic, for their part, declare that they will not obstruct the action of Great Britain in that country....

It is agreed that the post of Director-General of Antiquities in Egypt shall continue, as in the past, to be entrusted to a French savant.

The French schools in Egypt shall continue to enjoy the same liberty as in the past.

ARTICLE 2. The Government of the French Republic declare that they have no intention of altering the political status of Morocco.

His Britannic Majesty's Government, for their part, recognise that it appertains to France, more particularly as a Power whose dominions are conterminous for a great distance with those of Morocco, to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require.

They declare that they will not obstruct the action taken by France for this purpose, provided that such action shall leave intact the rights which Great Britain, in virtue of treaties, conventions, and usage, enjoys in Morocco, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco, enjoyed by British vessels since 1901.
ARTICLE 2. In case Italy, without direct provocation on her part, should be attacked by France for any reason whatsoever, the two other Contracting Parties shall be bound to lend help and assistance with all their forces to the Party attacked.

ARTICLE 6. Germany and Italy, having in mind only the maintenance, so far as possible, of the territorial status quo in the Orient, engage to use their influence to forestall on the Ottoman coasts and islands in the Adriatic and the Aegean Seas any territorial modification which might be injurious to one or the other of the Powers signatory to the present Treaty. To this end, they will communicate to one another all information of a nature to enlighten each other mutually concerning their own dispositions, as well as those of other Powers.

ARTICLE 7. Austria-Hungary and Italy, having in mind only the maintenance, so far as possible, of the territorial status quo in the Orient, engage to use their influence to forestall any territorial modification which might be injurious to one or the other of the Powers signatory to the present Treaty.

The Treaty of Alliance Between Germany and Turkey

Constantinople, August 2, 1914

1. The two contracting parties agree to observe strict neutrality in regard to the present conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

2. In case Russia should intervene with active military measures, and should thus bring about a casus foederis for Germany with relation to Austria-Hungary, this casus foederis would also come into existence for Turkey.

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http://wwi.lib.byu.edu/index.php/The_Treaty_of_Alliance_Between_Germany_and_Turkey

retrieved March 5th 2009, The page was last modified on 30 July 2007
You will oppose an enemy no less resolute in the face of death than yourselves. Trained by European officers, the Chinese have learned the use of European weapons. Thank God your comrades in the marines and in my navy, with whom you will join, have asserted and maintained the old German repute in combat; they have defended themselves with glory and victory and eased your task.

Thus I send you now to avenge injustice, and I shall not rest until the German flag, united with those of the other powers, waves victoriously over the Chinese, planted on the walls of Peking, and dictating peace to the Chinese.

Maintain a good comradeship with all the troops whom you will join with there. Russians, Englishmen, Frenchmen, and whoever else--they all fight for one cause, for civilization.
Excerpts from: Prince Ukhtomskii: Russia's Imperial Destiny, 1891

The idea of invading a complex foreign life, of using Asia as a tool for the advancement of the selfish interests of modern, so-called civilized, mankind, was repugnant to us. For more than two hundred years we have remained at home; for our natural union with Turkestan and the region of the Amur cannot be regarded as political annexations. We have remained at home with our traditional carelessness and indolence, while the Pacific has become the arena of western European advance against a native world with an ancient political constitution and an undoubted civilization of its own.

The results are patent. The strangers have dethroned and oppressed the East. Coming here to live and make money, they do not find a home (But any Asiatic borderland soon becomes a home for a Russian.) The natives are not brothers in humanity to them; for them the land is one of voluntary exile, and the people are considered as miserable and inferior beings. The latter gradually realize the meaning of these outrageous views, and repay their "masters" with intense hatred. But where and how are they to find protection and a bulwark against the foreign foe?

Rudyard Kipling, The White Man's Burden, 1899

Take up the White Man's burden--
And reap his old reward:
The blame of those ye better,
The hate of those ye guard--
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:--
"Why brought he us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloke your weariness;
By all ye cry or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent, sullen peoples
Shall weigh your gods and you.

Take up the White Man's burden--
Have done with childish days--
The lightly proferred laurel,
The easy, ungrudged praise.
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers!
Excerpts from: Heinrich von Treitschke: The Greatness of War

Those who preach the nonsense about everlasting peace do not understand the life of the Aryan race, the Aryans are before all brave. They have always -been men enough to protect by the sword what they had won by the intellect….

To the historian who lives in the realms of the Will, it is quite clear that the furtherance of an everlasting peace is fundamentally reactionary. He sees that to banish war from history would be to banish all progress and becoming. It is only the periods of exhaustion, weariness and mental stagnation that have dallied with the dream of everlasting peace…. The living God will see to it that war returns again and again as a terrible medicine for humanity.

Source: from Heinrich von Treitschke, Die Politik, excerpted in Germany's War Mania (New York: Dodd, Mead, 1915), pp. 221-223
Excerpts from: Unification or Death- Constitution of the Black Hand

I. Purpose and Name

Article 4. In order to carry into effect its task the organization will do the following things:

(1) Following the character of its raison d’etre it will exercise its influence over all the official factors in Serbia - which is the Piemont of Serbdom - as also over all the strata of the State and over the entire social life in it:

(2) It will carry out a revolutionary organisation in all the territories where Serbians are living:

(3) Beyond the frontiers, it will fight with all means against all enemies of this idea:

(4) It will maintain friendly relations with all the States, nations, organisations, and individual persons who sympathise with Serbia and the Serbian race:

(5) It will give every assistance to those nations and organisations who are fighting for their own national liberation and unification.
Excerpts from: General Friedrich von Bernhardi, The Next War

This aspiration is directly antagonistic to the great universal laws which rule all life. War is a biological necessity of the first importance, a regulative element in the life of mankind which cannot be dispensed with, since without it an unhealthy development will follow, which excludes every advancement of the race, and therefore all real civilization. "War is the father of all things." (Heraclitus) The sages of antiquity long before Darwin recognized this.

Strong, healthy, and flourishing nations increase in numbers. From a given moment they require a continual expansion of their frontiers, they require new territory for the accommodation of their surplus population. Since almost every part of the globe is inhabited, new territory must, as a rule be obtained at the cost of its possessors--that is today, by conquest, which thus becomes a law of necessity. The right of conquest is universally acknowledged....


Excerpts from: Wilhelm II's War Speeches

Speech from the Balcony of the Royal Palace, Berlin, July 31, 1914

A momentous hour has struck for Germany. Envious rivals everywhere force us to legitimate defense. The sword has been forced into our hands. I hope that in the event that my efforts to the very last moment do not succeed in bringing our opponents to reason and in preserving peace, we may use the sword, with the help of God, so that we may sheathe it again with honor. War will demand enormous sacrifices by the German people, but we shall show the enemy what it means to attack Germany. And so I commend you to God. Go forth into the churches, kneel down before God, and implore his help for our brave army.

Speech from the Balcony of the Royal Palace, Berlin, August 1, 1914

I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the expression of your loyalty and your esteem. When it comes to war, all parties cease and we are all brothers. One or another party has attacked me in peacetime, but now I forgive them wholeheartedly. If our neighbors do not give us peace, then we hope and wish that our good German sword will come victorious out of this war!
Crown Prince Wilhelm on the Prospect of War entire

Today, indeed, we live in a time which points with special satisfaction to the proud height of its culture, which is only too willing to boast of its international cosmopolitanism, and flatters itself with visionary dreams of the possibility of an everlasting peace throughout the world.

This view of life is un-German and does not suit us. The German who loves his people, who believes in the greatness and the future of our homeland, and who is unwilling to see its position diminished, dare not close his eyes in the indulgence of dreams such as these, he dare not allow himself to be lulled into indolent sleep by the lullabies of peace sung by the Utopians.

Germany has behind her since the last great war a period of economic prosperity, which has in it something almost disconcerting. Comfort has so increased in all circles of our people that luxury and claims to a certain style of life have undergone a rank development.

Now certainly we must not thanklessly deny that a wave of economic prosperity brings with it much that is good. But the shady side of this too rapid development often manifests itself in a painful and threatening manner. Already the appreciation of wealth has gained in our country an importance which we can only observe with anxiety.

The old ideals, even the position and the honour of the nation, may be sympathetically affected; for peace, peace at any price, is necessary for the undisturbed acquisition of money.

But the study of history teaches us that all those States which in the decisive hour have been guided by purely commercial considerations have miserably come to grief. The sympathies of civilized nations are today, as in the battles of antiquity, still with the sturdy and the bold fighting armies; they are with the brave combatants who, in the words which Lessing puts in the mouth of Tellheim, are soldiers for their country, and fight out of the love which they bear to the cause.

Certainly diplomatic dexterity can, and should, postpone the conflict for a time, and at times disentangle the difficulties. Certainly all those in authority must and will be fully conscious of their enormous responsibility in the grave hour of decision. They must make it clear to their own minds that the gigantic conflagration, once enkindled, cannot be so easily or so quickly extinguished.

As, however, lightning is an adjustment of the tension between two differently charged strata of the atmosphere, so the sword will always be and remain until the end of the world the decisive factor.

Therefore every one, to whom his country is dear, and who believes in a great future for our nation, must joyfully do his part in the task of seeing that the old military spirit of our fathers is not lost, and that it is not sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought. For the sword alone is not decisive, but the arm steeled in exercise which bears the sword.

Each of us must keep himself fit for arms and also prepared in his mind for the great solemn hour when the Emperor calls us to the standard - the hour when we no longer belong to ourselves, but to the Fatherland with all the forces of our mind and our body; for all these faculties must be brought to the highest exertion, to that "will to victory" which has never been without success in history.

Later comes this passage:] Our country is obliged more than any other country to place all its confidence in its good weapons. Set in the centre of Europe, it is badly protected by its unfavourable geographic frontiers, and is regarded by many nations without affection.
Upon the German Empire, therefore, is imposed more emphatically than upon any other peoples of the earth the sacred duty of watching carefully that its army and its navy be always prepared to, meet any attack from the outside. It is only by reliance upon our brave sword that we shall be able to maintain that place in the sun which belongs to us, and which the world does not seem very willing to accord us.

[The author then describes a regimental manoeuvre of the guards on the field at Doeberitz:] The steel helmets glitter in the sunshine; in the galloping exercises every individual horseman endeavours to keep on to the man in front, and to keep the right direction - no easy matter when there is dust, and the ground is rough.

Many a one stumbles, and away past him gallops the company of riders. What does it matter! When you plane wood, shavings must fall. And there the call resounds over the field, clear and quivering amid the uproar of the galloping mass, "Front!"

The reins whirl round, and as if by a stroke of magic, the line is formed again, with a front of five impetuous squadrons of the guards, and then comes the signal, "Charge!"

Then the last ounce is taken out of the horses, and with bodies strained forward and with lances in rest with a "hurrah" we ride to the attack. For any one who has taken part in such attacks, there is nothing fairer in the world!

And yet to the true horseman there is one thing which appears more beautiful: if all that were the same, but if only at the end of the rapid charge the enemy were to ride out against us, and the struggle for which we have been drilled and trained, the struggle for life and death, were to begin.

How often during such attacks have I heard the yearning call of a comrade riding behind: "Donnewetter" if that were only the real thing!" O horseman's spirit! All who are true soldiers must know and feel: "Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori." [Glad and glorious [or sweet and fitting] it is to die for one's country].

Rise in Military Expenditure

The Total Defense Expenditure of the Powers (in million £) fill in numbers

(Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Britain, France and Russia)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1870</th>
<th>1880</th>
<th>1890</th>
<th>1900</th>
<th>1910</th>
<th>1914</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>94</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>268</td>
<td>289</td>
<td>398</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is also important to take notice of the fact that from 1910 to 1914, while France increased her defense expenditure by 10%, Britain by 13%, Russia by 39%, Germany was the most militaristic as she increased by 73%. Increased war expenditure enabled all the powers to raise more armies and improve their battleships.

Europe in 1914

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Great Britain</th>
<th>France</th>
<th>Russia</th>
<th>Germany</th>
<th>Austria-Hungary</th>
<th>Turkey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population</td>
<td>46,407,037</td>
<td>39,601,509</td>
<td>167,000,000</td>
<td>65,000,000</td>
<td>49,882,231</td>
<td>21,373,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldiers</td>
<td>711,00</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>4,423,000</td>
<td>8,500,000</td>
<td>3,000,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchant Fleet (tons)</td>
<td>11,530,000</td>
<td>1,098,000</td>
<td>486,914</td>
<td>3,096,000</td>
<td>559,784</td>
<td>66,878</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battleships</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruisers</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Submarines</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign Trade (in British Pounds)</td>
<td>1,223,152,000</td>
<td>424,000,000</td>
<td>190,247,000</td>
<td>1,030,380,000</td>
<td>198,712,000</td>
<td>67,472,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Production (in tons)</td>
<td>6,903,000</td>
<td>4,333,000</td>
<td>4,416,000</td>
<td>17,024,000</td>
<td>17,024,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Railway (in miles)</td>
<td>23,441</td>
<td>25,471</td>
<td>46,573</td>
<td>39,439</td>
<td>27,545</td>
<td>3,882</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SOURCE: Mary Evelyn Townsend, *European Colonial Expansion Since 1871* (Chicago: J.P. Lippincott Company, 1941),
Extent of Colonialism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Percentage Controlled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>90.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polynesia</td>
<td>98.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>56.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>27.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Origins of World War One
By Dr Gary Sheffield

Early signs in Europe
In *Blackadder Goes Forth*, Baldrick opined that the war began when 'Archie Duke shot an ostrich because he was hungry'. His garbled version of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary reflects popular opinion: that the issues were not worth the ensuing bloodbath. Most modern scholars would not agree. Germany and Austria-Hungary (the Central Powers) are seen, at the very least, as creating the conditions for conflict. Some go much further, blaming Germany for planning and waging a deliberate war of aggression.

Under Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany moved from a policy of maintaining the status quo to a more aggressive stance. He decided against renewing a treaty with Russia, effectively opting for the Austrian alliance. Germany's western and eastern neighbours, France and Russia, signed an alliance in 1894 united by fear and resentment of Berlin. In 1898, Germany began to build up its navy, although this could only alarm the world's most powerful maritime nation, Britain. Recognizing a major threat to her security, Britain abandoned the policy of holding aloof from entanglements with continental powers. Within ten years, Britain had concluded agreements, albeit limited, with her two major colonial rivals, France and Russia. Europe was divided into two armed camps: the Entente Powers and the Central Powers, and their populations began to see war not merely as inevitable but even welcome.

In the summer of 1914 the Germans were prepared, at the very least, to run the risk of causing a large-scale war. The crumbling Austro-Hungarian Empire decided, after the assassination on 28 June, to take action against Serbia, which was suspected of being behind the murder. The German government issued the so-called 'blank cheque' on 5-6 July, offering unconditional support to the Austrians, despite the risk of war with Russia. Germany, painted into a diplomatic corner by Wilhelm's bellicosity, saw this as a way of breaking up the Entente, for France and Britain might refuse to support Russia. Moreover, a wish to unite the nation behind the government may have been a motive. So might desire to strike against Russia before it had finished rebuilding its military strength after its defeat by Japan in 1905.

# Primary/Secondary source Data Sheet

1. **Primary/Secondary source (circle one)**

2. **Document where you got your information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Print resource</th>
<th>Non-print resource</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Title of Book</td>
<td>Article title</td>
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<td>Edition of Book</td>
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<td>Publisher Name, City and Year</td>
<td>Page title</td>
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<tr>
<td>Page number</td>
<td>Publisher and date of publication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title of Article</td>
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3. **Summarize the details of the article or the quote you want to use:**

4. **Explain how this document or quote specifically supports your position:**
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Citing sources using APA

The Mariner High School library webpage has several helpful links. Navigate to these from Mariner>Library>Web Reference. Helpful resources include:
Writing at Owl: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/560/01/
Citation machine: http://www.citationmachine.net/
KnightCite: http://www.calvin.edu/library/knightcite/index.php

Please note that Citation Machine does one citation at a time, and won’t alphabetize them or do the correct indentations for you. (also, you may need to watch for certain errors. For example, in the screen below, citation machine added a second period. You will need to delete this second period after you copy and paste this citation to your References page).

Citing sources in text
Whenever you quote an idea or word-for-word from another work, you need to give credit. In APA, you will need to include the author, year of publication, and if it is a direct quote, the page number (be sure to use p. before the page number). That is all you need, because your reader will be able to find the source on your references list.

Author’s name in text:
Bluejeans (1998) has argued that “history is amazingly cool.” (p. 12-13)

Author’s name in reference:
This argument has already been made (Bluejeans, 1998).

Reference list: Basic Rules

- Author names are last name first (inverted) followed by first and (if known) middle initials.
- Entries must be alphabetized by the last names of the first author of each work.
- Use a reverse indent (2nd line is indented).
- Single space entries and double space between entries.
- List author, year published, work, city published, publisher. (see examples)
- If you have more than one reference by the same author, refer to the year published. The work that was published the earliest comes first.

Your references list should be on a separate page, at the end of your essay. Center the title, and type it in Times, 12 pt (don’t underline, bold or make it larger). Then double space, return your cursor to left justify, and begin your sources.
APA style has you only list the first initial of the author’s first name (Bluejeans, J.) It also has you only capitalize the first word of a title (History is cool), unless there are proper names in the title (History is cool: a guide to Washington fun times).

**Some Samples**

Book, one author:

Book, two authors:

Journal or other periodical:

Written document:

U.S. Supreme Court. (1954). *Brown v. board of education*, Topeka, KN.

Photograph or poster:

Article retrieved from an internet source:

Using APA (American Psychological Association)

Mrs. Nystrom has linked Purdue University’s helpful outline of the general requirements for the APA style to the Mariner website. Your instructors encourage you to access this resource!!

Some general guidelines:
- Your final paper should be typed, double-spaced on white 8.5 x 11 inch paper
- Margins should be 1 inch on all sides
- Use Times 12 pt
- The pages should be numbered consecutively, beginning with the title page using a running head (see example) in the upper right corner

To create this:
1. Select View>Header and Footer
2. Make sure that your cursor is in the right justify position
3. Type an abbreviated portion of your story’s title. This is your running head.
4. Select “insert page number” This will automatically number the pages in your paper.

- Your title page should include a running head, a title, a byline and your school (see example title page)
- List the title again on the 1st page of your paper. You should type this title about 1/3rd of the way down the page. Your subsequent pages will start on the first line.
- The last page of your paper will be a list of the resources you used to gather information for the history in your paper. This page should be titled References (with no quotation marks, underlining, etc.) centered at the top of the page. See the page in this handout for advice on creating source citations.

References

Blujeans, J. (2004). *The I love history more and more each and every day handbook for young adults*. Everett, WA: Metzpub, Inc.

