

Unit 4. WW1

1. Causes of the WW1

1. Choose the correct words and titles.

- a) Some _____ wanted to become independent states, like many states in _____, while others defended their status as great traditional empires.
- b) The promotion of _____ and values caused a general climate of mistrust.
- c) The _____ annexed the French region of Alsace-Lorraine after the victory in the Franco-Prussian war in 1871.
- d) As the Ottoman Empire was in a state of collapse, the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the Russian Empire wanted to increase their influence in _____. _____ protected Serbia's interests, while _____ protected Austro-Hungarian Empire's interests. In the Balkan Wars (1912-1913) _____ emerged as the victor.
- e) The German Empire, despite the Berlin Conference (1885), wanted more _____. Therefore, offered help to _____ against France, who wanted to establish a protectorate in the region. The _____ (1906) authorised a Franco-Spanish protectorate, and forced the _____ to back down. With the uprising in southern Morocco in 1911, the Germans sent _____ to the port of Agadir and _____ offered help to France. France kept Morocco, but had to cede _____ to the Germans.
- f) The Great Powers divided into two opposing military alliances in case of a possible confrontation. The _____ was an agreement signed in 1882 among the German Empire, the Austria-Hungary and Italy. In 1907, Russia signed a mutual aid pact with Britain and France, called the _____.
- g) The mistrust between Great Powers led to an _____ and countries spent amounts of money on weapons, warships and armies.
- h) A Bosnian student linked to a Serbian nationalist organisation (Black Hand) killed Franz Ferdinand, heir to the _____, on 28 June 1914 in Sarajevo. Austria-Hungary declared war on _____ on 28 July. _____ declared war on Austria-Hungary to protect Serbia, and _____ declared war on Russia and France. Great Britain declared war on Germany, when Germany invaded _____. Only _____ remained neutral.