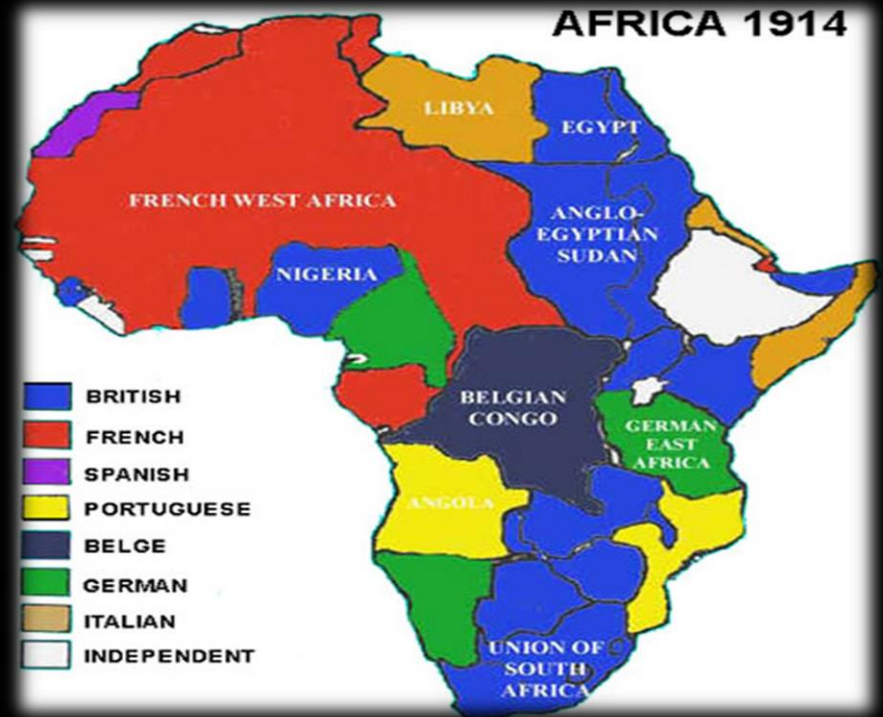


# How did Imperial Rivalry contribute to the outbreak of War?

*L/O – To consider how imperialism led to increasing tension between the two alliances*



# Definitions

Can you match each word to its definition?  
Press start to begin.

**start**

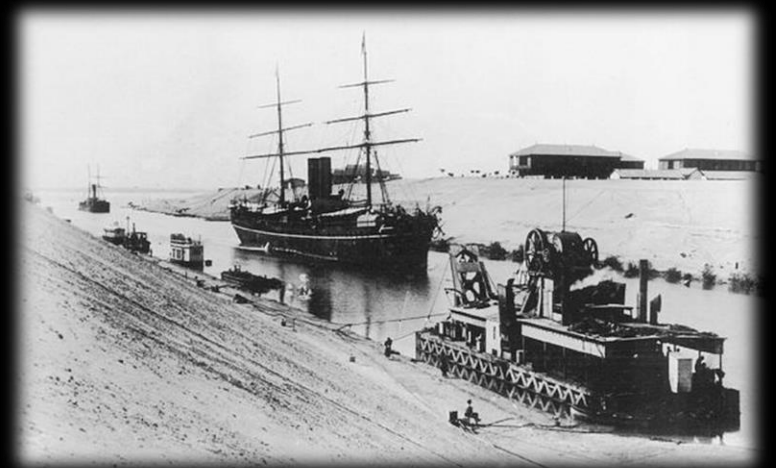
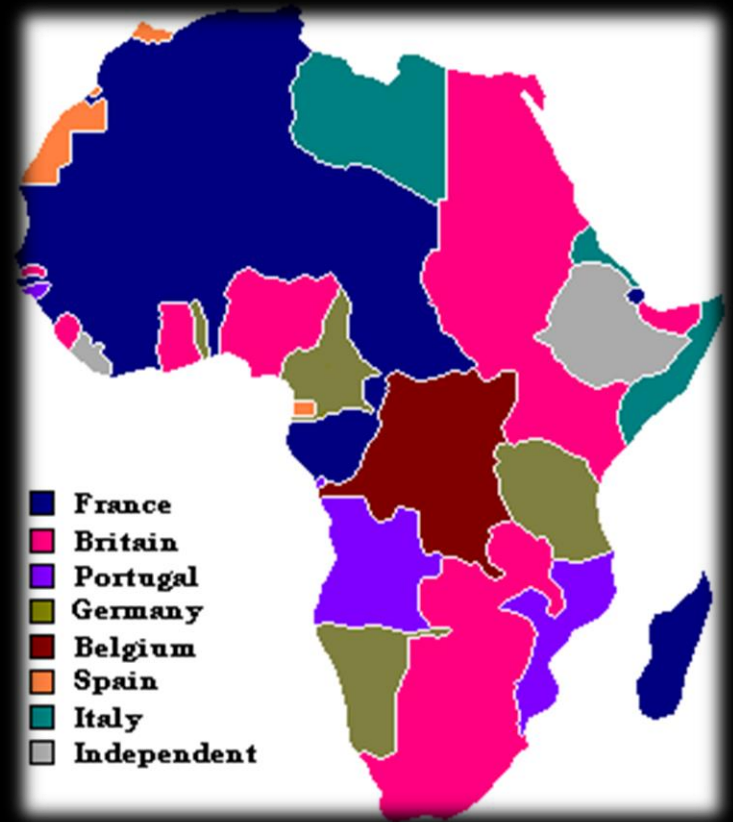
**solve**

**?**

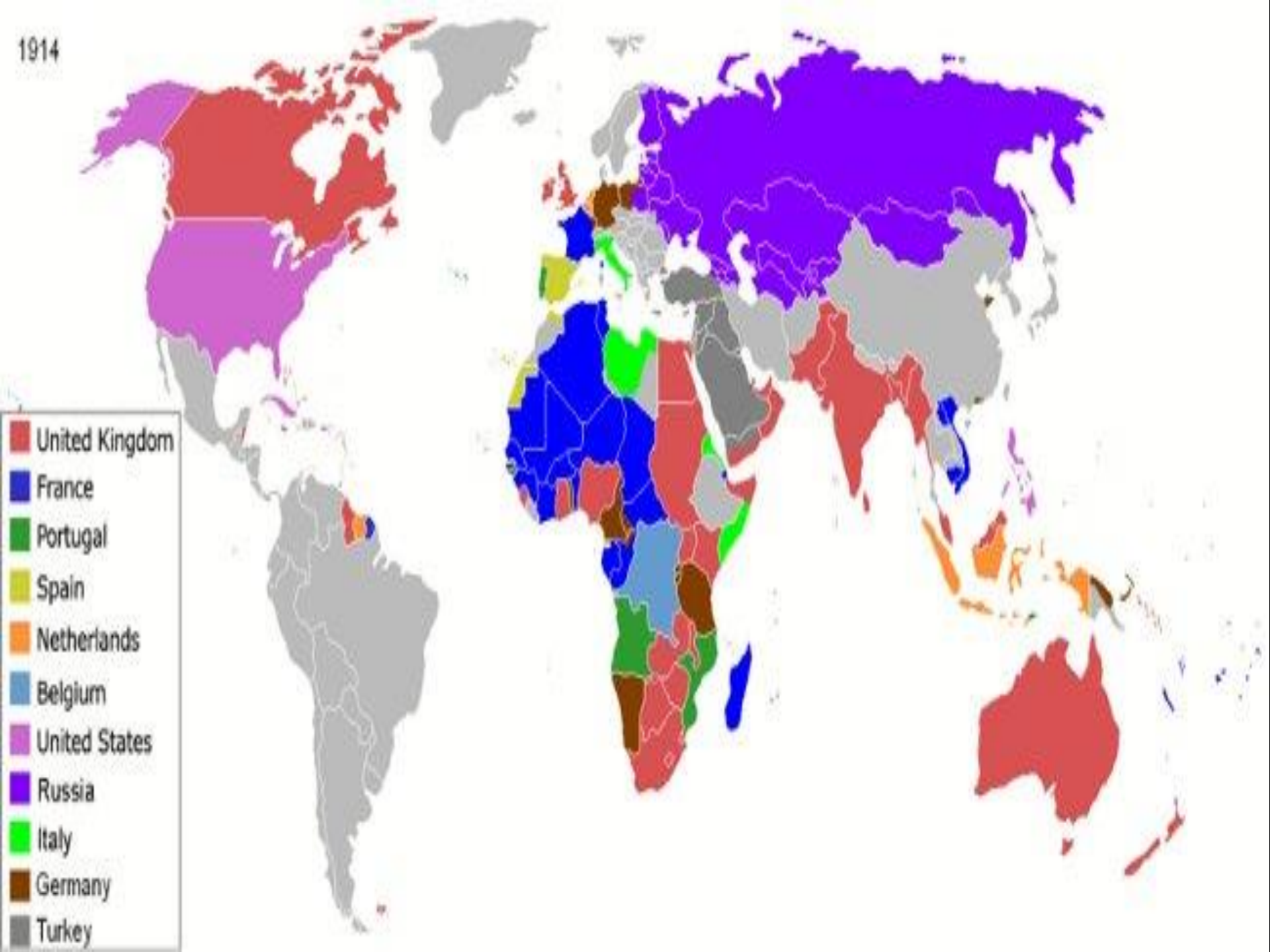
Nuclear	belief in having a strong military
Imperial	relating to an empire
Nationalism	belief in national identity
Militarism	belief in having a strong military
Power vacuum	power vacuum

# The Race for Colonies













- In 1914, many people lived in **colonies** ruled by one the Great Powers.
- Colonies provided European nations with **cheap raw materials** for industry and also a place where the Europeans could sell their **home-produced goods**.
- Between 1750-1900, Britain took over **£1000 million** in tax and goods from its empire.
- Some colonies were important as **military or trading bases** such as Egypt due to the Suez Canal.



1914





Colonial Possessions			
	Belgian		Dutch
	Italian		Russian
	British		French
	Ottoman		Spanish
	Danish		German
	Portuguese		United States

# German Threat

- Britain and France both had huge overseas empires which made them **rich and powerful**. As such, they were determined to protect their colonies from any country which **threatened them**.
- Kaiser Wilhelm II in 1901 said he wanted Germany to also have what he called '**its place in the sun**'. He felt that Germany was hemmed in, encircled by the threat of France and Britain.
- Britain and France knew that any gains Germany made would be at **their expense**. So, as Germany became more threatening, Britain and France became friendlier to help each other **resist German expansion**.



# Exam Question

Source A → A British cartoon showing Kaiser Wilhelm. The Caption reads, 'The Glutton – too hard'.

- Give 3 statements that could be inferred from Source A about British views on German imperial ambitions (3 marks)



# The Morocco (Tangier) Crisis - 1905

- In 1904, Britain & France signed the **Entente Cordiale** which committed them to work together. Kaiser Wilhelm II decided to **test** how strong that agreement was.
- He knew France wanted control of Morocco, one of the few remaining **independent countries** in Africa.
- So in 1905 he visited Tangier in Morocco and made a speech saying he **supported the independence** of Morocco against French involvement.







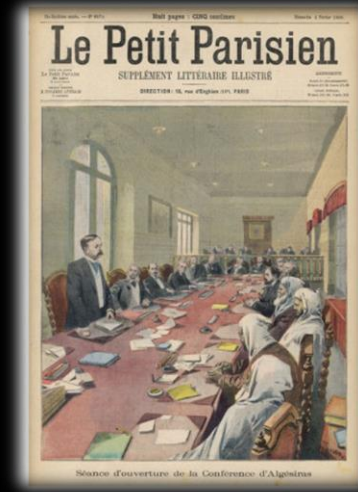
# The Morocco Crisis - 1905

- Germany then called for a **conference** to discuss the issue but really it was to humiliate France into backing down.
- The French were furious and both France and Germany **prepared for war**.
- Eventually the French agreed to attend a conference in **Algeciras, Spain** to discuss the issue as they did not want to risk war over Morocco.



# The Morocco Crisis – Algeciras Conference

- At the conference of 13 nations, **only Austria-Hungary supported Germany** as France had the support of Britain, Russia, Italy, Spain and the USA.



- They said that although Morocco was independent, **France had special rights** in the country and won control over the political & financial affairs of Morocco.



# The Morocco Crisis - Consequences

- Wilhelm had hoped to **split France and Britain** but all that he had achieved was that Britain and France moved **closer together**.
- Britain now agreed to **send troops** to help France if it was attacked by Germany.
- Although the conference solved the crisis, it only **worsened tensions** between the Triple Alliance & Triple Entente.



# Activity

- Cut out and stick the cards into either causes or effects of the First Moroccan Crisis.



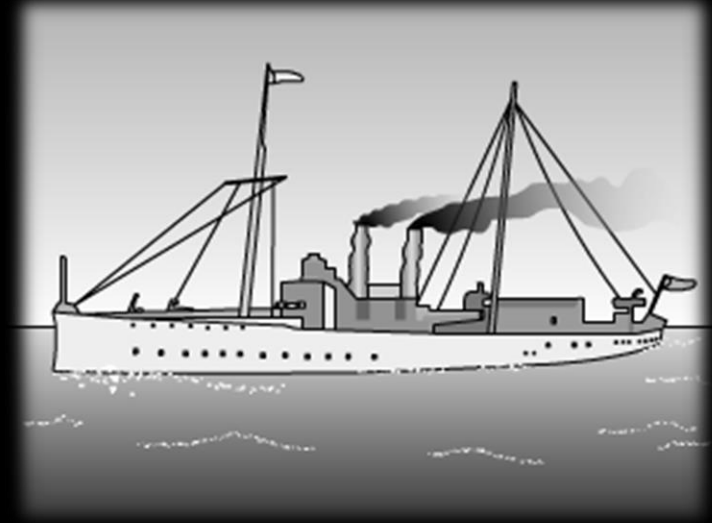
# The Agadir Crisis - 1911

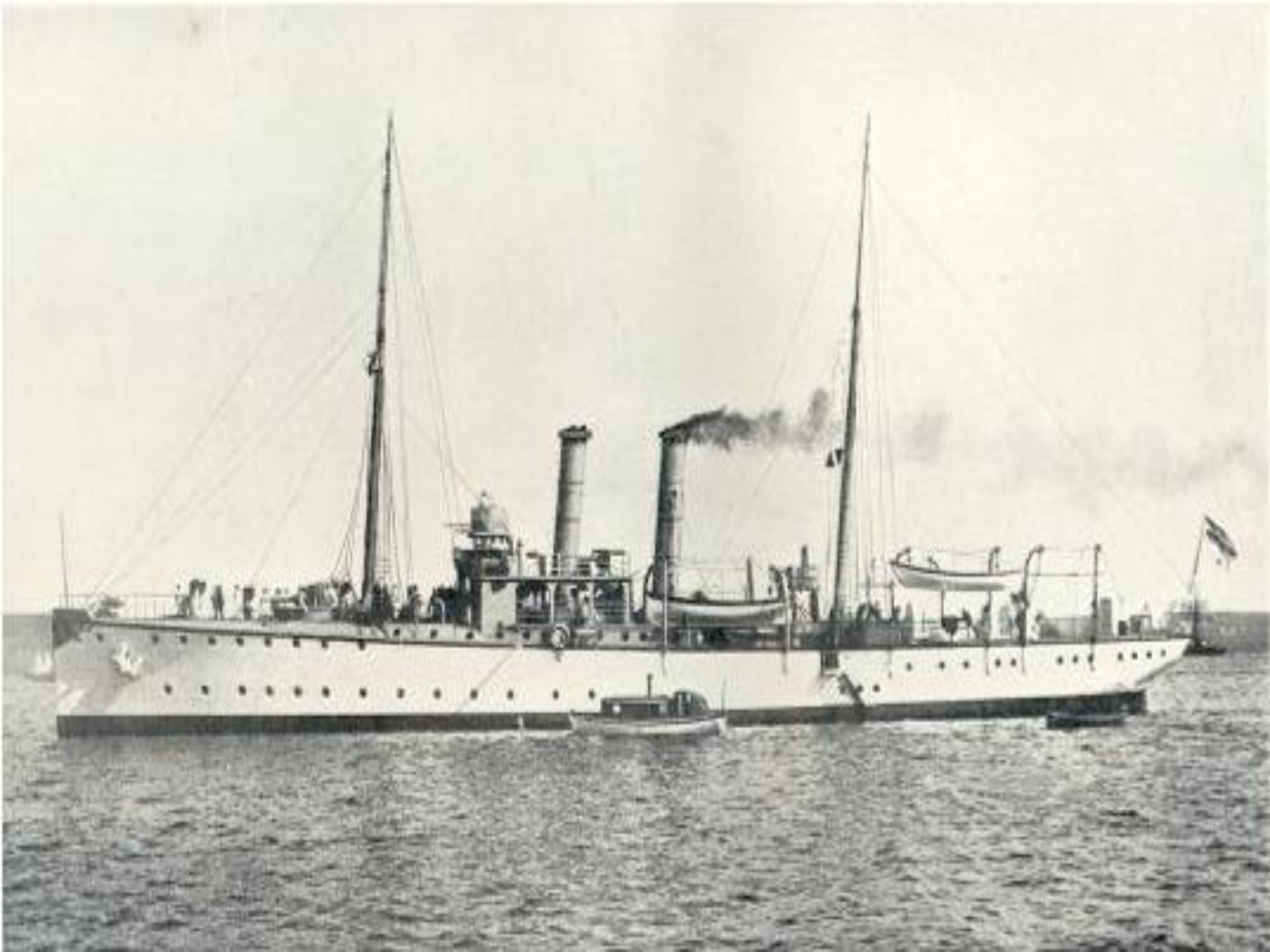
- Six years later, there was a Second Moroccan Crisis. In 1911, there was a **rebellion against the ruler**, the Sultan Abdelaziz.
- France sent in troops to put down the uprising and used the rebellion as the opportunity to **take over Morocco**.
- The French knew that several countries would complain that their trade would be harmed if the French took control, so they **offered compensation**.



# The Agadir Crisis - 1911

- Kaiser Wilhelm II was not satisfied with this so he sent a gunboat, **the Panther**, to the Moroccan port of **Agadir** to **threaten** the French.
- The British were concerned that Wilhelm was trying to set up a **naval base** in Morocco. So the British Chancellor, David Lloyd George, made a strong speech **threatening to go to war** if Germany continued to bully France.







# The Agadir Crisis - 1911

- The British fleet was told to **prepare for war** to back up this speech.
- Wilhelm realised that his actions could cause war and he also had **economic problems** back home.
- So he backed down and **accepted French control of Morocco** in return for 100,000 sq miles of the French Congo, **but this was mostly just** worthless swamp and jungle.



# The Agadir Crisis - 1911

- Once again, Britain and France had **stood firm** and Wilhelm had been forced to back down.
- As one German complained, the Agadir Crisis had '**amused the world and ended by making us look foolish**'.
- Wilhelm was determined that the next contest would not be one in which he looked foolish. Tension between the Great Powers was **growing**.



GERMANY. "DONNERWETTER! IT'S F



# Exam Question

- Source A → A British cartoon showing Kaiser Wilhelm. The Caption reads, 'It's Rock. I thought it was going to be paper'.
- Give three statements that could be inferred from Source A about the 1911 Agadir crisis (3 marks)

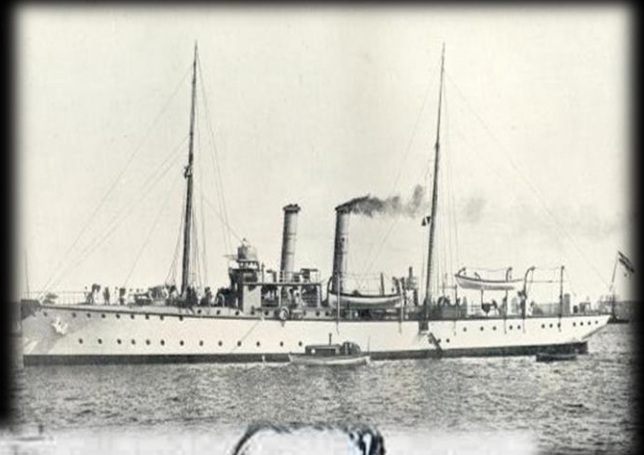


SOLID.

GERMANY. "DONNERWETTER! IT'S ROCK. I THOUGHT IT WAS GOING TO BE PAPER."

# Activity

- Complete the table by arranging the cards into the correct columns.



# The Agadir Crisis 1911

The Moroccan sultan asks the French to help restore order. France sends troops to Morocco.

The German

**The Morocco Crisis of 1911**  
Place these events in the correct order.  
Press start to begin.

The German

A self-acting

In the Treaty of Berlin, Germany accepts French role in Morocco in exchange for African territory.

A pro-independence rebellion erupts in Morocco.



solve



# Copy the following table into your books:

## Consequences of Morocco Crisis

- 1. Worsened tensions between the Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.**
- 2. Britain now secretly agreed to send troops to help France if it was attacked by Germany.**
- 2. Showed that the Entente Cordiale was strong as Britain had defended France in the crisis.**
- 3. Led to the Anglo-Russian Entente being signed the following year since both countries backed France.**
- 4. Kaiser Wilhelm II was angry at being humiliated and was determined not to back down again, which led to German involvement in the Second Moroccan Crisis (Agadir Crisis 1911)**
- 5. France had gained control of the economic and political affairs of Morocco whilst the Police was controlled by both Spain and France.**

**Copy the following table into your books:**

## **Consequences of Agadir Crisis**

- 1. France subsequently established a full protectorate over Morocco (March 30, 1912), ending Moroccan independence.**
- 2. Increased British fear and hostility and drew Britain closer to France, reinforcing the Entente.**
- 3. France and Britain made a naval agreement where the Royal Navy promised to protect the northern coast of France from German attack.**