

The Second Moroccan Crisis 1911



Country	Main hopes and fears during the crisis	Happy or unhappy with the outcome of the crisis
France		
Britain		
Germany		

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Afraid that control of Morocco by the German navy would give access to Atlantic and Mediterranean seas from the port of Agadir, threatening empire trade routes.

Happy. The Treaty of Fez meant that they could take over Morocco in return for Germany being given land elsewhere in Africa.

Happy because they had the agreement of France to share patrolling of the Atlantic and Mediterranean and therefore protect routes to their empire.

Afraid. The opposing alliance was too strong. Had to find a way of splitting this alliance before a war broke out, which they would lose.

Hoped that by sending the 'Panther' to Moroccan port of Agadir they would frighten France into leaving the Triple Entente.

Unhappy. Given territory in Africa that no one else wanted in return for letting France take Morocco.

Unhappy because the Treaty of Fez only made the opposing alliance stronger than ever, which was not what they wanted.

Afraid that Germany would stop their plans to take Morocco and make it part of their Empire.

Afraid that their trade in the area would be stopped by a French take-over of Morocco.

The First Moroccan Crisis 1905-1906



Arrange the cards into either causes or effect and stick onto the table:

Cause of the first Moroccan Crisis	Effect of the first Moroccan Crisis

The First Moroccan Crisis 1905-1906



Arrange the cards into either causes or effect and stick onto the table:

1. Britain and France wanted to increase their colonies in Africa. By 1900 almost all of Africa was divided into colonies owned by European power. Only 3 colonies were German.

2. France hoped to take Morocco in North Africa and one of the points of the Entente Cordiale alliance of 1904 was that the British would help them. So in 1905 the French made plans to take over Morocco.

3. As a result of the crisis between Germany and France over Morocco, in January 1906 an international conference was held at Algeciras in Spain to solve the crisis.

4. In 1907 the British and French formed the Triple Entente with Russia. This further humiliated Germany because it felt that this new alliance was an attempt to surround it.

5. The Kaiser left the Algeciras Conference very bitter at how he had been treated by Britain and France, and the way German ambitions had been ignored.

6. In 1905, Kaiser Wilhelm visited Morocco and made a speech promising independence for Morocco and to protect it against anyone who threatened it. The French were furious at the Kaiser's interference in their affairs.

7. In 1898, Britain and France came to an agreement about dividing up parts of Africa between them. This was signed after both countries clashed over who should own Egypt.

8. At the Algeciras Conference the Kaiser wanted Germany to be seen as a major power, but his views were rejected by the French who believed he had no right to speak on colonial matters in North Africa.

9. Britain and France had made their agreement to keep their control of Africa stronger because Britain had supported France against Germany. They had succeeded in holding back German influence in Africa.

10. France had gained control over the economic and political affairs of Morocco.