

On the grid in front of you, I have given you the answer. You must write an appropriate, and hopefully interesting, question which both matches the answer AND is relevant to the unit.

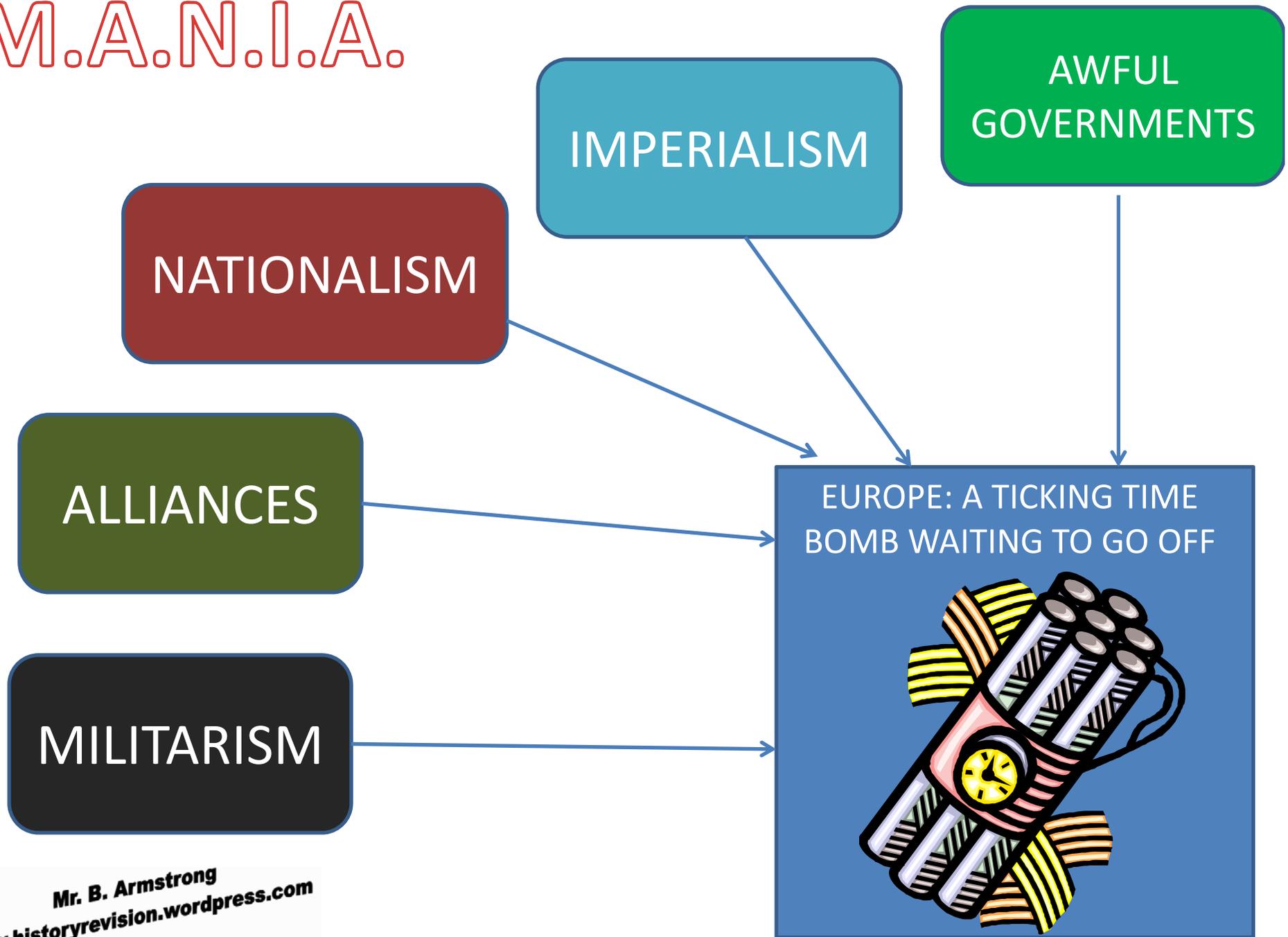
	<i>Triple Alliance</i>
	<i>Dreadnought</i>
	<i>Ottoman Empire</i>
	<i>Kaiser Wilhelm II</i>
	<i>Italy</i>
	<i>Warm water port</i>

From 1900, Kaiser Wilhelm II pursued a new **foreign policy**.

A) Describe foreign policy of Germany between 1900 and 1913. (4 marks)



# M.A.N.I.A.



The world was ready for war. There were three events which NEARLY sparked the war:

1

Morocco

2

Bosnia

3

Morocco

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# The First Moroccan Crisis of 1905

## BACKGROUND:

- Background of tension & rivalry (esp. Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm wanted 'a place in the sun').
- Morocco was weak; France hoped to conquer it.
- In 1903, the French based an army on the Moroccan border.
- In Feb. 1905, France demanded control over the Moroccan army and police. The Sultan refused.

# The First Moroccan Crisis of 1905

## MAIN STORY:

- In March 1905, Kaiser Wilhelm visited Tangiers in Morocco.
- He told the French agent (Count Cherisay) that he wanted free trade for Germany in Morocco - then dismissed him before he could reply.
- He then gave a speech in which he promised to defend Morocco as 'free and independent ' and 'subject to no foreign control'.

# The First Moroccan Crisis of 1905

## END:

- There was an international crisis - both France and Germany threatened war..
- The French (scared of another war with Germany) were going to back down, but the British encouraged them to take a firm line..
- A Conference was held at Algeciras (1906).
- Britain and Russia supported France (Britain stationed a navy patrol outside Algeciras harbour)
- Germany had to promise to stay out of Morocco.

# The First Moroccan Crisis of 1905

## RESULTS:

- France were ANGRY with Germany.
- Britain was frightened of Germany's Empire.
- At the Algeciras Conference (1906), France, Britain, and Russia forced Germany to promise to stay out of Morocco. Germany felt humiliated.
- In 1907, Britain and Russia, alarmed by German ambitions, made an *Entente* - adds to alliances.
- The Algeciras Conference convinced Germany that the other countries were 'ganging up' on Germany - from this moment, Germany began preparing for war.

# The Second Moroccan Crisis, 1911

## BACKGROUND:

- Background of tension & rivalry (Imperialism - Kaiser Wilhelm wanted 'a place in the sun').
- At Algeciras (1906), Germany promised to keep out of Morocco. The French sent the French Foreign Legion into Morocco.
- In 1910, France made a huge loan to Morocco, and took control of customs and taxes.
- In 1910 France sent a gunboat to Agadir in southern Morocco (German newspapers were angry).

# The Second Moroccan Crisis, 1911

## MAIN STORY:

- In March 1911 there was a rebellion in northern Morocco. The French sent an army to defend (= angered the Germans).
- In June 1911, the Germans announced that they needed to protect German citizens in southern Morocco (even though there were no German citizens in southern Morocco).
- In July 1911, Kaiser Wilhelm sent the gunship *Panther* to Agadir. It 'rescued' ONE German.
- Britain got worried that if Germany took Agadir, it would threaten Gibraltar, 30 miles away. So they got their ships ready to sail (they never actually sailed).

# The Second Moroccan Crisis, 1911

## END:

- There was an international crisis - war-fever in Germany and Britain.
- Lloyd George attacked Germany verbally and promised support for France ('Mansion House speech').
- Nov 1911: Treaty of Berlin - Germany was forced to remove the gunship and accept instead a small piece of land in the Congo. This land was 100,000 square miles of utterly worthless jungle and marsh.
- Morocco became a French colony officially.

# The Second Moroccan Crisis, 1911

## RESULTS:

- War had been very close and everyone knew it.
- The alliance between Britain, France and Russia had now been tested and was proven to work.
- German resentment: Wilhelm said: 'these events have shown the German people where its enemy is'.
- One historian has written: 'the Kaiser was determined not to be the loser in the next crisis'.

# Big Questions:

How did the First Balkan Crisis increase **tension** in Europe?

How did the Second Balkan Crisis increase tension in Europe?