DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

Historical Context

At the turn of the twentieth century, Europe seemed to enjoy a period of peace and progress. Yet below the surface, several forces were at work that would lead Europe into the “Great War.” One of these forces was nationalism, and it had an explosive effect in the Balkans. But nationalism was only one of the many causes of World War I. Historians and eyewitnesses have described those causes and have tried to assess the responsibility for the war.

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying documents in Part A. As you analyze the documents, take into account both the source of each document and the author’s point of view. Be sure to do each of the following steps:

1. Carefully read the document-based question. Consider what you already know about this topic. How would you answer the question if you had no documents to examine?

2. Read each document carefully, underlining key phrases and words that address the document-based question. You may also wish to use the margin to make brief notes. Answer the questions that follow each document before moving on to the next document.

3. Based on your own knowledge and on the information found in the documents, formulate a thesis that directly answers the document-based question.

4. Organize supportive and relevant information into a brief outline.

5. Write a well-organized essay proving your thesis. You should present your essay logically. Include information both from the documents and from your own knowledge beyond the documents.

Question: Who and/or what caused World War I?

The following documents provide information on the causes of World War I. Examine each document carefully. In the space provided, answer the question or questions that follow each document.

(continued)
DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

Document 1

This graph provides information on the increasing amounts of money spent on armaments from 1890 through 1914.

Rise of Military Spending among Europe’s Leading Powers


According to the graph, what change occurred between 1890 and 1914?

________________________________________________________________________

How did this change influence the coming of war?

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

(continued)
DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

Document 2

This map of Europe on the eve of World War I shows the alliance systems.

![Map of Europe on the eve of World War I showing alliances](image)

Who were the members of each alliance system? How did alliance systems contribute to the outbreak of World War I?

Document 3

This excerpt outlines accusations against Serbia by Austria-Hungary.

[T]he Royal Serbian Government has done nothing to repress these movements. It has permitted the criminal machinations of various societies and associations directed against the Monarchy, and has tolerated unrestrained language on the part of the press, the glorification of the perpetrators of outrages and the participation of officers and functionaries in subversive agitation. . . .

. . . [T]he Royal Government see themselves compelled to demand from the Royal Serbian Government a formal assurance that they condemn this dangerous propaganda against the Monarchy. . . .

. . . To accept the collaboration in Serbia of representatives of the Austro-Hungarian Government for the suppression of the subversive movement . . .

Source: Austro-Hungarian Red Book No. 7, 1914 (adapted)
DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

What accusations did Austria-Hungary make against Serbia?

What two demands did Austria-Hungary make on Serbia?

Document 4

This excerpt is from Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, which Germany signed in 1919, thereby ending World War I.

The Allied and Associate Governments affirm and Germany accepts the responsibility of Germany and her allies for causing all the loss and damage. . . .

According to the Versailles Treaty, who was responsible for World War I?

Why did Germany agree to this article of the treaty?
DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

Document 5

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau led the German delegation to the Versailles Peace Conference. On May 7, 1919, he protested some terms of the treaty. Here is an excerpt.

It is demanded of us that we shall confess ourselves to be alone guilty of the war. Such a confession from my lips would be a lie. We are far from declining all responsibility for the fact that this great World War took place or that it was fought in the way that it was. . . . But we energetically deny that Germany and its people, who were convinced that they fought a war of defense, were alone guilty. No one would want to assert that the disaster began only at that disastrous moment when the successor of Austria-Hungary fell a victim to murderous hands. In the last fifty years, the imperialism of all European states has chronically poisoned international relations. Policies of retaliation, policies of expansion, and disregard for the right of peoples to determine their own destiny have contributed to the European malady which came to a crisis in the World War. The mobilization of Russia deprived statesmen of the opportunity of curing the disease, and placed the issue in the hands of the military powers.

What position did the German delegation leader present?


What did he say caused the war?


Document 6

In this excerpt, author Sidney Bradshaw Fay states his position on the causes of World War I.

Nevertheless, a European war broke out. Why? Because in each country [of Europe] political and military leaders did certain things which lead to the mobilization [of their armies for war] and [finally] to the declarations of war, or [these leaders] failed to do certain things which might have prevented [the war]. In this sense, all the European countries in greater or lesser degree were responsible [for the outbreak of World War I].

Source: Sidney Bradshaw Fay, Origins of the World War, Macmillan, 1928 (adapted)

(continued)
DBQ 18: CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

According to this author, who was responsible for the outbreak of World War I?

What did he cite as evidence to support this claim?

Document 7

This excerpt describes factors that contributed to World War I.

The rise of Germany, whose supremacy France dreaded and whose navy menaced [threatened] England, had created among [England and France] an alliance which claimed it was defensive in nature but was denounced by German propaganda as an attempt at [the] encirclement [of Germany]. The two armed camps alarmed each other, and each grew heavy with multiplied incidents, which spread East [with the assassination of the Archduke Ferdinand], where Russia and Austria were advancing contradictory claims.

Source: Raymond Aron, The Century of Total War, Doubleday & Co., 1954 (adapted)

What responsibility did the alliance systems play in the outbreak of the war, according to Aron?

What role did the assassination and the following ultimatum play in the outbreak of the war?

PART B

Who and/or what caused World War I?