## Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

**2.1**

long-term cause: a condition that built up over many years, e.g. the alliance system or the naval race; trigger: the event that started the war, e.g. the assassination of Franz Ferdinand on 28 June 1914

**2.2**

2 days left in June +31 in July +4 in August = **37** days; the alliances drew in the great powers one after another; military plans, such as Germany's Schlieffen Plan, needed fast mobilization and an attack through Belgium, which brought Britain in

**2.3**

any two, explained: four empires collapsed: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Russia and the Ottoman Empire, so new states such as Poland and Czechoslovakia appeared; revolution in Russia: the Bolsheviks took power in 1917, creating the first communist state; the Treaty of Versailles took land and imposed reparations, creating anger in Germany that later helped the Nazis; more women got the vote, e.g. in Britain in 1918, partly because of their war work; the League of Nations was created to prevent another war

**2.4**

Fischer (1961): Germany wanted and planned a war to become a world power; strength: he used German government documents showing war aims, e.g. the September Programme (1914); Clark (2012): the leaders of all the great powers "sleepwalked" into war, so responsibility was shared; strength: he studies the decisions of every capital, including Vienna, St Petersburg and Belgrade, not only Berlin

**3.1**

Mark with the markbands: [13-15] clearly focused on the question, accurate and relevant knowledge used as evidence, well-developed critical analysis, different perspectives evaluated, a reasoned conclusion; [10-12] focused, mostly accurate knowledge, analysis with some evaluation; [7-9] some focus, relevant knowledge, mostly narrative or description with limited analysis; [4-6] little focus, limited knowledge, mostly narrative; [1-3] little understanding of the question. Points that may be included: for: Germany gave Austria-Hungary a "blank cheque" of support in early July 1914; the Schlieffen Plan meant war with Russia became war with France and an invasion of Belgium, bringing Britain in; the naval race and Weltpolitik had raised tension with Britain; Fischer's view: Germany wanted war to become a world power; against: Austria-Hungary's harsh ultimatum to Serbia and declaration of war (28 July); Russia's general mobilization (30–31 July) made a wider war likely; Serbian nationalism and the Black Hand group behind the assassination; Britain and France were also tied by the alliance system; Clark's view: responsibility was shared; conclusion: a clear judgement, e.g. Germany bears the largest share because it turned a Balkan crisis into a European war, but not the only share