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| ☐ Listening ☐ Speaking ☐ Reading ☐ Grammar ☐ Writing |
| **Topic: Who started World War One ?** |

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| Instructor:Jeon Gil Kang(Joseph) | Level:Advanced | Students:3+ | Length:35 min |

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| Materials:1. Historical figure information worksheets
2. Historical figure fill in worksheets
3. PowerPoint with World War I background information
4. expert’s interpretation text
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| Aims:1. Get the students to learn about historical text of World War One
2. Get the students to be able to read more advanced English writings
3. Get the student to improve their reading and speaking ability by reading them discussing the topic with other students.
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| Language Skills:1. Reading: reading the historical figure worksheet
2. Writing: taking notes while reading, and discussing with the class
3. Speaking: sharing their ideas in a group
4. Listening: listening to the teacher’s presentation, and classmate’s ideas
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| Language Systems:1. Lexis: key vocabularies that will explain key concepts of World War One
2. Phonology: students will discuss many key ideas with other students
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| Assumptions:1. Students have learned about the topic of World War One at least once in their life.
2. Students are somewhat aware of which nations were involved in World War One.
3. Students are used to reading advanced reading material, and can understand them.
4. Students know how to skim and scan, and can discuss with other students in English.
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| Anticipated Errors and Solutions:1. Some students may not know much about World War One

 Explain the basic background of World War One to the students 2. Some students may not be able to understand the text and have difficulties. Give the students extra time, and help the students who are struggling 3. Some students may be finished reading much earlier than other students. Discuss the topic with the finished students, making sure they have  understood their historical figure text. |

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| References:<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/history/world-war-one/inside-first-world-war/part-one/10271886/who-started-world-war-one.html><http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-26048324><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Franz_Joseph_I_of_Austria#The_German_Question>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm\_II,\_German\_Emperor](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_II%2C_German_Emperor)<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicholas_II_of_Russia><https://communismforthewin.weebly.com/why-did-russia-enter-the-war.html><http://www.dictionary.com/browse><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire>[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:T2C,\_Fred\_Barnard,\_Dr\_Manette%27s\_epistolary\_denunciation\_of\_the\_Evr%C3%A9mondes\_brothers\_(III,8).jpeg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AT2C%2C_Fred_Barnard%2C_Dr_Manette%27s_epistolary_denunciation_of_the_Evr%C3%A9mondes_brothers_%28III%2C8%29.jpeg)[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:DC-1914-27-d-Sarajevo-cropped.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ADC-1914-27-d-Sarajevo-cropped.jpg)<https://www.unforgettable.org/blog/is-memory-loss-inevitable/>[https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Chain\_of\_Friendship\_cartoon.gif](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AChain_of_Friendship_cartoon.gif) |

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| **Lead-In/Pre-task** |
| Materials: Computer to play Powerpoint, and Powerpoint presentation |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 3 min | whole class | Students will simply greet each other and the teacherStudents will answer some of the questions that they have answer to, and participate in the classroom. | Greetings class, how have you been doing in the past week?Have you ever heard about the first great world war? known as the World War I ?Have you ever learned about which nations were involved in the war, and who actually started the war? In today’s class we are going to learn about about the world’s history, and learn about World War One. I am going to show you the power point. |

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| **Pre-Activity/Present/Task Preparation** |
| Materials: Computer to play Powerpoint, and Powerpoint presentation |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 7 min | whole class | Students will listen to the teacher. | We are going to go over the key vocabularies that will be in the today’s topic. These words will be helpful understanding today’s topic.(proceed to show the classroom the power point)“from the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife in Sarajevo on June 28, 1914, to the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war on Serbia on July 28 – Europe went from peaceful prosperity to a conflict that would bring down four empires and cost more than 15 million lives.”Now I will explain to you about the key Historical figures of World War One. Key Historical Figure 1: Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria-HungaryKey Historical Figure 2: Kaiser Wilhelm II of GermanyKey Historical Figure 3: Tsar Nicholas II of RussiaNow you have the basic understanding of what we will be discussing today, let’s move on to our main activity. |

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| **Main Activity/Practice/Task Realization** |
| Materials: Historical figure information worksheets, Historical figure fill in worksheets |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 10min | Whole Class | Students will receive the worksheets.Students will read the key historical figure worksheet. As they read the worksheet, the students will also work on their own fill in worksheet 2. Students fill in part of the worksheet with your historical figure. Fill in areas of Reason/motivation for going to War. Actions of each historical figure that have escalated the conflict. Your Opinion on the Historical Figure’s motivation and action. | (Give out the Key Historical Figure worksheet to each students)I have just handed out the key historical figure worksheets, I will give you 10 minutes to read the worksheet, and make some notes on main ideas to share with the classroom.(hand out fill in worksheet 2 and have the students fill in the blanks)As you read the text please fill in part of the worksheet with your historical figure. Fill in areas of Reason/motivation for going to War. Actions of each historical figure that have escalated the conflict. Your Opinion on the Historical Figure’s motivation and action. |

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| **Post Activity/Production/Post Task** |
| Materials: Powerpoint, Historical figure information worksheets, Historical figure fill in worksheets, expert’s interpretation text |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 8 min7 min | In pairs or groupswhole class | Students will work in pairs or groups discussing with each other. They will discuss what they have learned from their worksheet on key historical figures.Students will read the expert interpretations of who started WWI, and discuss with the class on if they agree with the expert or not. | As you can see here the World War One was caused by many factors, and it is really hard to say which nation or historical figure actually caused the war to happen. But from the main ideas of the worksheets can you tell the class details of each historical figure?(hand out expert’s interpretation text)I will handout our last text with some expert interpretations of who started WWI, let’s read this paper and discuss with the class on if you agree with the experts. |

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| **SOS Activity (in case you finish more quickly than you thought)** |
| Materials:  |
| Time | Set Up | Student Activity | Teacher Talk |
| 5~ min |  | Students will discuss the possibility of World War III, and discuss why they do/don’t believe that another world war can happen. | We know that after the World War I,another war came, The World War II. Doyou believe that World War III is inevitableto happen? Or is the world much moresecure today that no such wars could everhappen again? |

Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria-Hungary



When Franz Ferdinand, his nephew and heir, was murdered, Emperor Franz Joseph I decided that military action was required to cut Serbia down to size. But with time lost to investigations and diplomacy, it was not until July 23 that Serbia was presented with a harsh ultimatum. Its demands included the denunciation of separatist activities, the banning of publications and organisations hostile to Austria- Hungary and co-operation with Habsburg officials in suppressing subversion and a judicial inquiry.

Serbia’s measured reply was to agree to almost all demands. The only caveat was that the joint Austro- Serbian judicial inquiry would have to be subject to Serbia’s law. The Austrians rejected the ultimatum and, on July 28, mobilised their troops in the Balkans.

Why did the 83-year-old Emperor Franz Joseph and his Vienna government take such a hard line? First, because their suspicions of Serbian complicity were at least in part justified.

More than two-fifths of Bosnia’s population was ethnic Serb, many of whom yearned for independence and union with a Greater Serbia. Some of the secret organisations dedicated to achieving that end were based in Serbia proper, including the Black Hand, a group led by Colonel Dragutin Dimitrijevic, the Serbian military intelligence chief who had trained Gavrilo Princip and his fellow assassins.

An even more powerful reason was because many in the Austrian government and military felt the time was opportune. Unless Serbia’s intrigues were stopped, they felt their polyglot Empire – made up of 11 ethnic groups – was in danger of disintegration.

They feared a pan-Slav movement spearheaded by Serbia (and backed by Russia), and were determined, in the words of Foreign Minister Leopold von Berchtold, to “tear away with a strong hand the net in which its enemy seeks to entangle it”. Yet Franz Joseph was only prepared to risk a war with Serbia and Russia because he knew he had the full support of his fellow monarch, Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany.

Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany



Just a week after the assassinations, the German Kaiser Wilhelm II responded to Emperor Franz Joseph’s assertion that Serbia needed to be eliminated “as a political factor”.

Wilhelm II assured the Austrian envoy, Count von Hoyos, that his country had Germany’s backing to “march into Serbia”, even if war with Russia resulted. A day later, the German Chancellor, Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, repeated this secret guarantee.

In many ways, Germany had the most to lose from a general war. “In the previous round of wars,” noted a leading historian of the period, “it had humbled Austria and France and expanded its territory: its economy was one of the fastest growing in Europe.”

But after the forced retirement in 1890 of the Iron Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck, the young Kaiser Wilhelm II became the dominant force in German politics, exerting great influence over diplomacy and in military and naval matters.

It was he who authorised the disastrous Weltpolitik (world policy) in the 1890s, ushering in a naval arms race against Britain that Germany could not win. The effect was to drive a resentful Britain into the arms of its former enemies France and Russia, completing the encirclement of the Central Powers.

But Austria was its only “dependable” great-power ally. And Germany feared that a huge increase in Russian military expenditure would jeopardise its secret strategy of avoiding a war on two fronts by first defeating the French army before dealing with the less sophisticated Russians. As a result, Germany’s political and military leaders became convinced that the sooner a European war began the better.

The ideal outcome for the Kaiser in July 1914 was a localised Balkan war that neutered Serbia, bolstered Austria and split the Triple Entente. He also knew that if Russia intervened, a continental war was inevitable.

Tsar Nicholas II of Russia



Following Austria’s declaration of war on Serbia, the question on everyone’s lips was, how would Tsar Nicholas II react?

No treaty impelled Russia to come to Serbia’s aid; nor did it have much of an economic stake in the Balkan country. But Russia did “affinity” for Serbia, and had a vital strategic interest in the region — notably the passage of its trade through the Straits of Constantinople — and it needed a strong, independent Serbia to counterbalance Austro-Hungarian forces in the event of war.

Yet perhaps the most telling issue for Tsar Nicholas II in the immediate aftermath of Austria’s declaration was the strength of Russian public opinion. Responding to Kaiser Wilhelm II’s belated attempt to mediate, the Tsar replied on July 29: “An ignoble war has been declared on a weak country. The indignation in Russia, fully shared by me, is enormous. I foresee that very soon I shall be overwhelmed by the pressure brought upon me and be forced to take extreme measures which will lead to war.”

The Tsar was referring to troop mobilisation: the calling up of reservists to increase the size of the European standing army by three to four times.

Yet even partial mobilisation against Austria late on July 29 produced a momentum of its own. It gave Serbia an assurance that it would not fight alone; and it put pressure on Germany to mobilise. Germany’s plan to defeat France before turning on Russia depended upon the latter not getting too much of a head start. If they allowed that, they risked defeat in the east before they had victory in the west.

The Kaiser’s warnings simply convinced the Tsar, his third cousin, that German and Austrian policy was one and the same. He believed that Austria had secretly mobilised against Russia (it had not) and that full mobilisation against Austria and Germany was now necessary. The relevant telegrams were dispatched from St Petersburg at 6pm on July 30.

The German’s reaction on July 31 was predictable. Having ordered an intensification of its own military preparations, it sent the Russian government an ultimatum to cancel its mobilisation within 12 hours or face the consequences. Russia refused and on August 1, the same day it and Austria-Hungary began their own mobilisations, Germany declared war. And soon after Russia, it triggered other nations: France, Britain to join in the war, starting the World War One.

**So, who *was* to blame?**

Historians tend to blame the Kaiser and his chief military advisers. More recently, the spotlight has shifted towards the Austro-Hungarians, the Russians and, to a lesser extent, the Serbians. A modern theory is that the governments of all the main powers preferred war to diplomatic defeat that month, and it is hard to point the finger at any single participant.

This is going too far. None of the major powers worked as hard as it could have done to prevent war, but the decision taken by Austria-Hungary, backed by Germany, to emasculate Serbia was the moment a general conflict became probable if not inevitable.

It was taken in the firm belief that if the Entente powers chose to fight, they would be defeated; and if they did not, the Entente would collapse. The Central Powers could not lose. Or so they thought.

**Dr Heather Jones - associate professor in international history, LSE**

**Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia, A handful of bellicose political and military decision-makers in Austria-Hungary, Germany and Russia caused WW1.**

**Relatively common before 1914, assassinations of royal figures did not normally result in war. But Austria-Hungary's military hawks - principal culprits for the conflict - saw the Sarajevo assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife by a Bosnian Serb as an excuse to conquer and destroy Serbia, an unstable neighbour which sought to expand beyond its borders into Austro-Hungarian territories. Serbia, exhausted by the two Balkan wars of 1912-13 in which it had played a major role, did not want war in 1914.**

**Broader European war ensued because German political and military figures egged on Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally, to attack Serbia. This alarmed Russia, Serbia's supporter, which put its armies on a war footing before all options for peace had been fully exhausted.**

**This frightened Germany into pre-emptively declaring war on Russia and on Russia's ally France and launching a brutal invasion, partly via Belgium, thereby bringing in Britain, a defender of Belgian neutrality and supporter of France.**

**Prof Gary Sheffield - professor of war studies, University of Wolverhampton *Austria-Hungary and Germany***

**The war was started by the leaders of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Vienna seized the opportunity presented by the assassination of the archduke to attempt to destroy its Balkan rival Serbia. This was done in the full knowledge that Serbia's protector Russia was unlikely to stand by and this might lead to a general European war.**

**Image copyrightALAMYImage captionAustrian Emperor Franz Joseph I and Germany's Kaiser Wilhelm II were allies**

**Germany gave Austria unconditional support in its actions, again fully aware of the likely consequences. Germany sought to break up the French-Russian alliance and was fully prepared to take the risk that this would bring about a major war. Some in the German elite welcomed the prospect of beginning an expansionist war of conquest. The response of Russia, France and later Britain were reactive and defensive.**

**The best that can be said of German and Austrian leaders in the July crisis is that they took criminal risks with world peace.**

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| World War IKey Historical FigureWorksheet |  |  |  |
| Title and Name | Emperor Franz Joseph I of Austria-Hungary | Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany | Tsar Nicholas II of Russia |
| Reason/motivation for going to War |  |  |  |
| Actions of each historical figure that have escalated the conflict |  |  |  |
| Your Opinion on the Historical Figure’s motivation and actions |  |  |  |