

## Sangam SKM College Nadi – 2021

### Year 12 History

#### Worksheet 1 – Week 2 - Answers

1. Based on your understanding of the MAIN causes of World War 1, explain what the MAIN abbreviations mean and give an example for each:

- i. M – Militarism
- ii. A- Alliances
- iii. I- Imperialism
- iv. N- Nationalism

2. Fill in the table given below:

Year	Name of Alliance	Member Countries	Terms of Agreement
1872	Drakaiserbund/League of 3 Emperors	Germany Austria Russia	Generally based on friendship between the 3 empires, a promise of neutrality towards each other.
1879	Dual Alliance	Germany Austria	Each country agreed to help each other in an event of an attack from Russia but they were to remain neutral in the event of an attack by any other power.
1882	Triple Alliance	Germany Austria Italy	Since Italy was on friendly terms with Britain, Italy would not fight Britain. If Italy was attacked by France she would have the help of the other two powers, and if France attacked Germany Italy would help Germany
1892-94	Franco-Russian Alliance	France Russia	A firm defensive military agreement was signed by the two countries and confirmed in 1894 which was the Dual Alliance.
1902	Anglo- Japanese Alliance	Britain Japan	The main objective of the alliance was to safeguard the independence of China and Korea. This meant that it discouraged Germany, Russia and France from “further pickings” (taking over of territories) in the Far East. It also enabled Britain to keep her naval forces in Europe in case of trouble with Germany as Japan represented Britain in East Asia. They also stated the neutrality of the two countries (Britain and Japan) if one of them went to war. The Anglo –Japanese Alliance also made it possible

			for Japan to attack Russia without fear of outside interference.
1904	The Dual Entente	Britain France	The terms of the Entente was that France recognized Britain's predominate position in Egypt, while Britain recognized Frances claims to Morocco.
1907	Triple Entente	Britain France Russia	The Russians agreed to limit their sphere of influence in Persia (Iran) to it's Northern Part and the British agreed to keep her influence in the South (southern part of Iran) and there was a neutral "buffer zone" to the left of the two countries territories (both countries had no control over the buffer zone)

3. Name the instigator of forming alliances.

Otto von Bismark

4. Explain his reason for forming alliances?

To isolate France

5. Why was not Britain part of the alliance system in the beginning?

Britain maintained the policy of splendid isolation so that it could concentrate on its vast empire.

6. Explain the effect the alliances had on world peace?

It divided Europe into two armed camps thus creating jealousy and suspicion building up a war climate.

7. Give two reasons why European powers were acquiring colonies?

To exploit resources and raw materials.

To increase power and prestige, more colonies meant more power and prestige.

8. Name the two imperial rivals prior to WW1.

Britain and France

9. Briefly describe what happened during the Fashoda Incident?

This incident occurred when France tried to counter the occupation of Egypt by trying to control the upper Nile River. Led by Major Marchand and a handful of soldiers, these French men made their way across Africa from Congo. Marchand planted the tricolor (France's flag claiming the area for France) upon reaching Fashoda village, a village on the upper Nile. A few days later, Britain's General Kitchener arrived at the scene after defeating Sudanese forces and found the Tri-color. The matter was reported to the respective governments and they were on the verge of a war.

10. How did Imperialism cause WW1?

Created jealousy and suspicion through the scramble for colonies by imperial powers.

## Sangam Skm College-Nadi

### Lesson Notes- Week 1

**Subject: History**

**Year: 12**

#### **Answers for the Review Questions of Week 1:**

1. Define the term “imaging” and explain its importance in the study of Pacific history?  
Imaging is the process of creating, capturing and constructing a representation of a person, scene or event. It is important since at the time of European contact in the Pacific, this was the only way to show people in Europe how the Pacific and its people looked like.
2. Who were the “draughtsman” and why were they given so much importance on voyages? Name any two draughtsman from this lesson.  
They were artists employed on a voyage to draw views of the coast and harbours as a guide to sailors who come later. They were considered important because of their skills and abilities to draw the Pacific since this was the only way at that time to show people in Europe what the Pacific looked like. E.g. of two artists, Sydney Parkinson and William Hodges.
3. Study the painting drawn by Diego de Tovar given above and give your general view how realistically it may have portrayed the islanders of 1606.  
It is far away from been real because the people have been shown wearing clothes of the fabric material and holding weapons of a kind which was not in use during the time period of 1606. There is also ambiguity in the physical appearance of the people which does not reflect the actual looks of the Melanesians. The drawing also lacks precision in the size and shape of people and the vegetation in the picture. However, Diego de Tovar may have drawn this image just to give a general idea of the Pacific people to people in Europe.