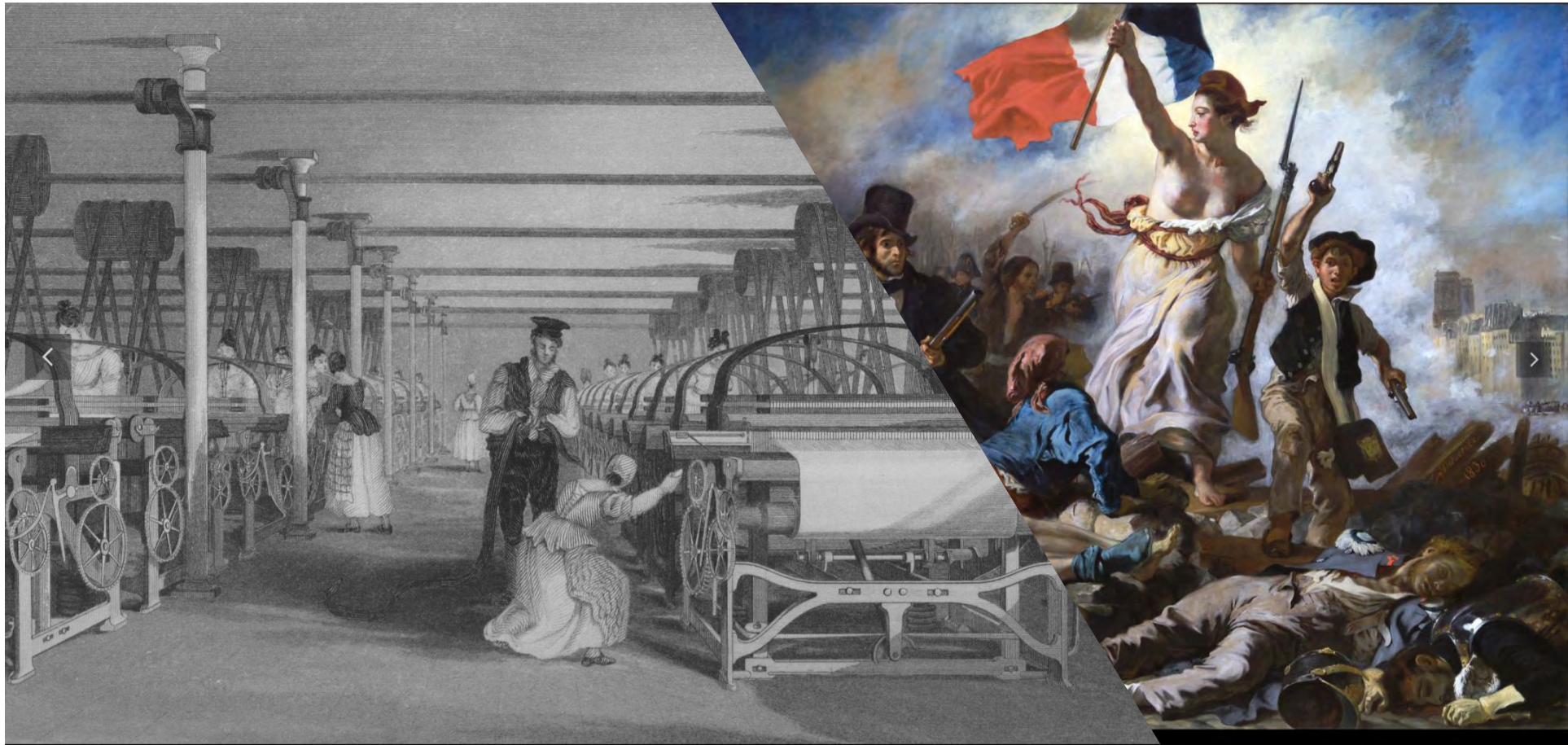


The Century of Peace

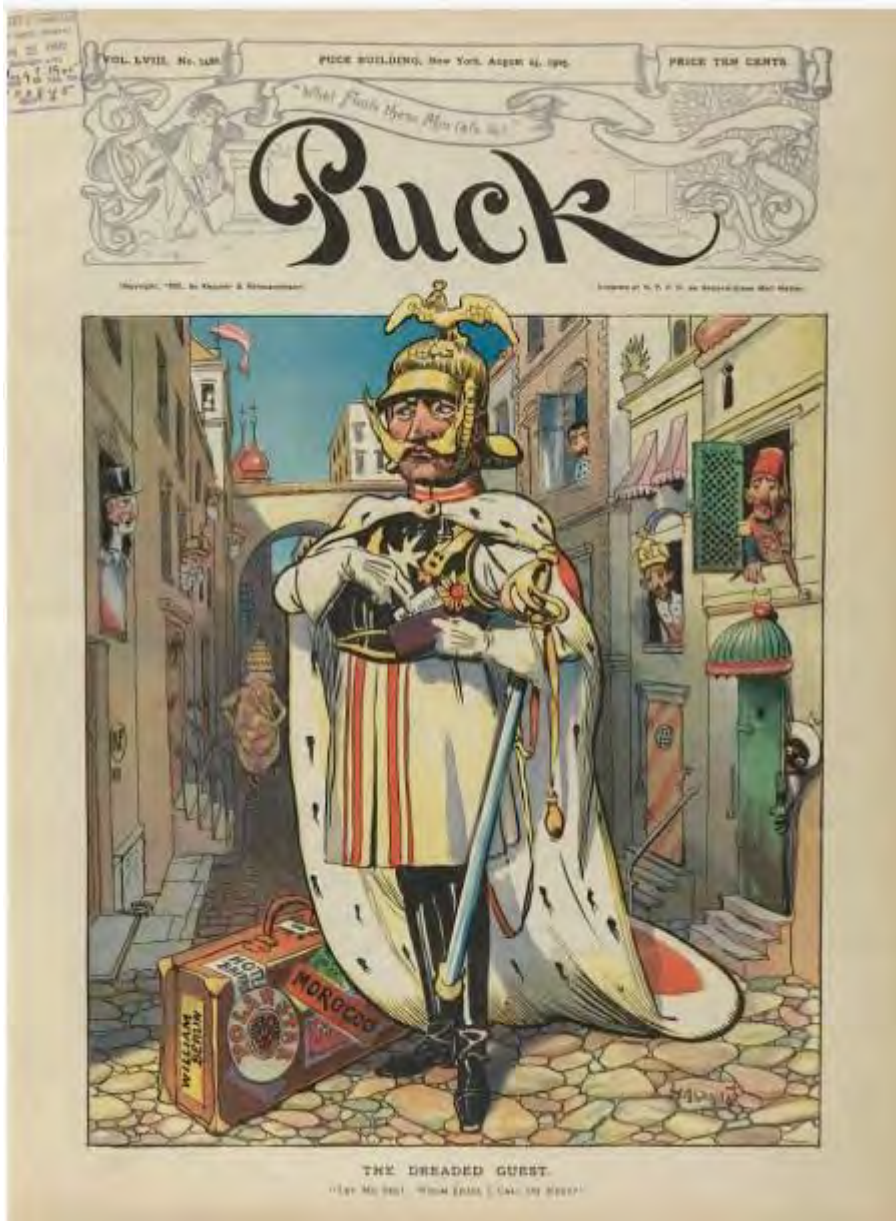
Class Eight



Camille Barrère French Ambassador to Italy



- Negotiated a secret accord in 1902 with Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Prinetti for a redistribution of Ottoman lands in Northern Africa
- France would not contest an Italian claim on the lands of the Tripolitania Vilayet, which makes up modern Libya
- Italy would not contest a French claim on the Ottoman territory of Morocco
- Agreement allowed for France taking Morocco in 1911 and the Italo-Turkish War of 1911–1912
- Barrère also was a key figure in arranging the 1915 secret Treaty of London between Italy and the Triple Entente promising Austro-Hungarian territory for abandoning its Triple Alliance partners



First Moroccan Crisis 1905-1906

- In the British French Entente of 1904, Britain recognized French interests in Morocco for similar understanding regarding British influence in Egypt
- Wilhelm II was convinced by Chancellor von Bulow to visit the Sultan of Morocco while France was moving to establish a protectorate
- Germany feared loss of commercial relations
- Algeciras Conference settled dispute:
 - Germany backed down
 - France and Britain grew closer

The Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907

- Britain and Russia established spheres of influence in Persia, recognized British influence in Afghanistan, and agreed to non-interference in Tibet
- The convention was largely driven by a shared fear of Germany's growing power and helped pave the way for the formation of the Triple Entente



Eastern Europe Late 19thC

- Ottoman Empire in retreat
- Germany becomes dominant
- Slavic peoples threatened by Austria-Hungary

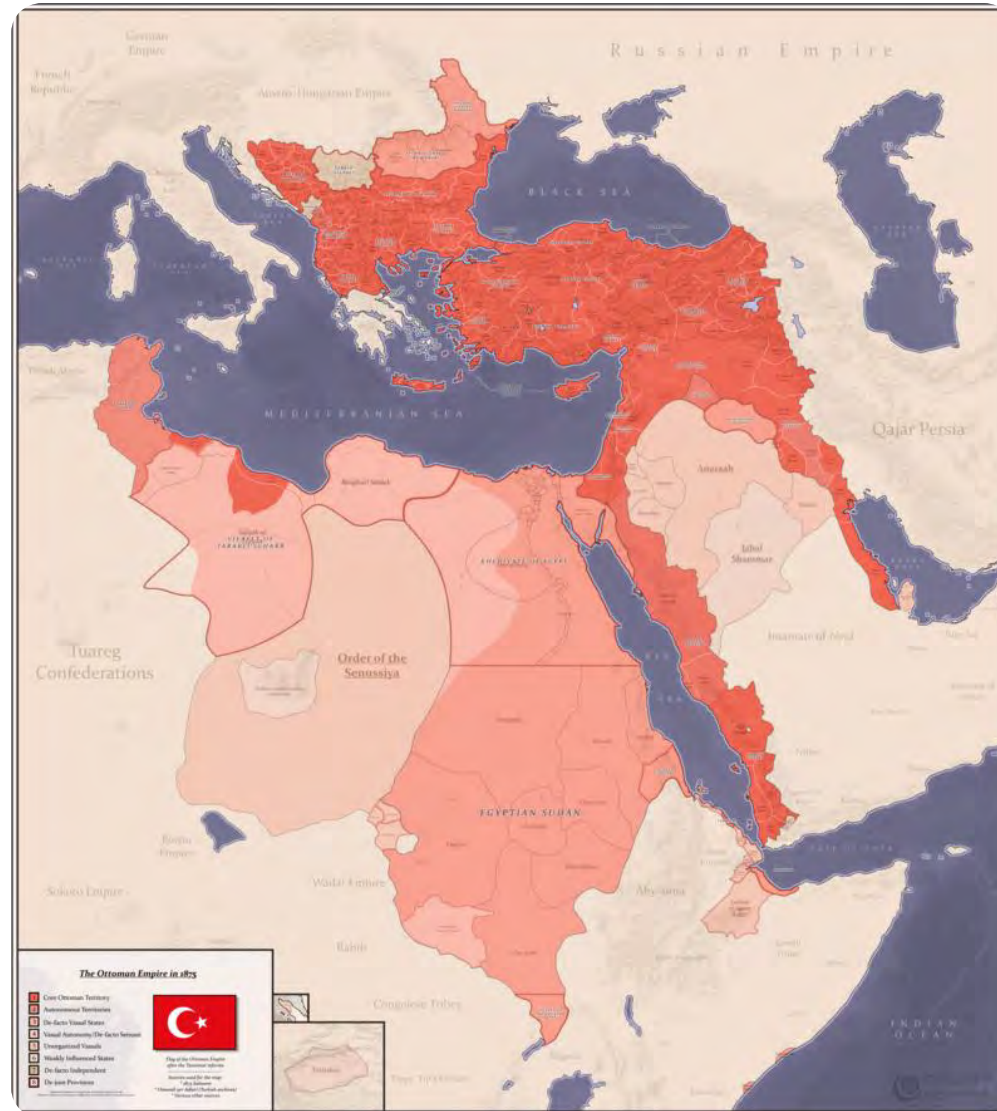


May Coup in Serbia 1903

- Nationalist officers from the Serbian Army murdered the king and queen
- Installed a rival dynasty that was pro-nationalist
- Serbian government officials became even more divided between those favoring entente with Austria-Hungary and those inciting revolution in neighboring Bosnia



Territorial Extent of the Ottoman Empire 1875





Young Turk Revolution 1908

- British-Russian rapprochement raised fears
- Desire to restore the Constitution
- Supposed new equality of all in the Empire, turned instead to increasing hegemony of Turks and other Muslims
- Greeks, Armenians and Jews who had facilitated relations between the disparate elements of the old Empire especially felt side-lined and increasingly inclined to support nationalist movements, or emigrate

Parallel Imperial Declines: China and the Ottomans, 1890 – 1914

Dimension	Qing China	Ottoman Empire
Historical Role	Long-standing civilizational center of East Asia	Multi-ethnic Islamic empire bridging Europe and Asia
Core Weakness by 1890s	Bureaucratic inertia; foreign encroachments; internal rebellion	Fiscal dependence; ethnic nationalism; military stagnation
Triggering Crisis	Boxer Rebellion (1900) exposes collapse of imperial authority	Young Turk Revolution (1908) upends old power balance
Key Institutional Shift	End of scholar-official order; failed late reforms	Rise of military-bureaucratic elite (CUP) displacing non-Muslim intermediaries
Regional Effects	Power vacuum in East Asia; invites Japanese and Western intervention	Balkan instability; Austria–Russia rivalry; direct path to WWI
Global Consequence	Breakdown of Asian equilibrium within the 19th-century “peace system”	Breakdown of European equilibrium; chain to Sarajevo 1914

Le Petit Journal

Le Petit Journal 5 CENTIMES SUPPLÉMENT ILLUSTRÉ 5 CENTIMES ABONNEMENTS
CHACUN JOUR - 6 PAGES - 5 CENTIMES
Le Petit Journal agricole, 5 cent. - La Mode du Petit Journal, 10 cent.
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Les manuscrits ne sont pas rendus
On s'abonne sans frais dans tous les bureaux de poste
Dix-neuvième Année DIMANCHE 18 OCTOBRE 1908 Numéro 985

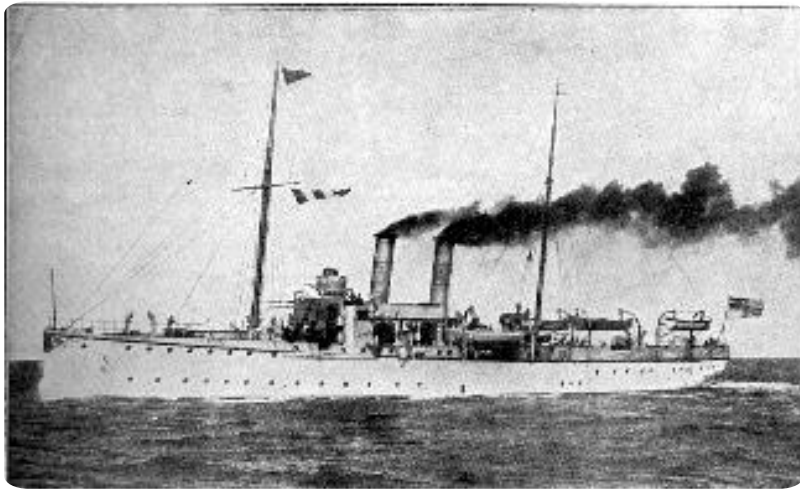


LE REVEIL DE LA QUESTION D'ORIENT
La Bulgarie proclame son indépendance. -- L'Autriche prend la Bosnie et l'Herzégovine

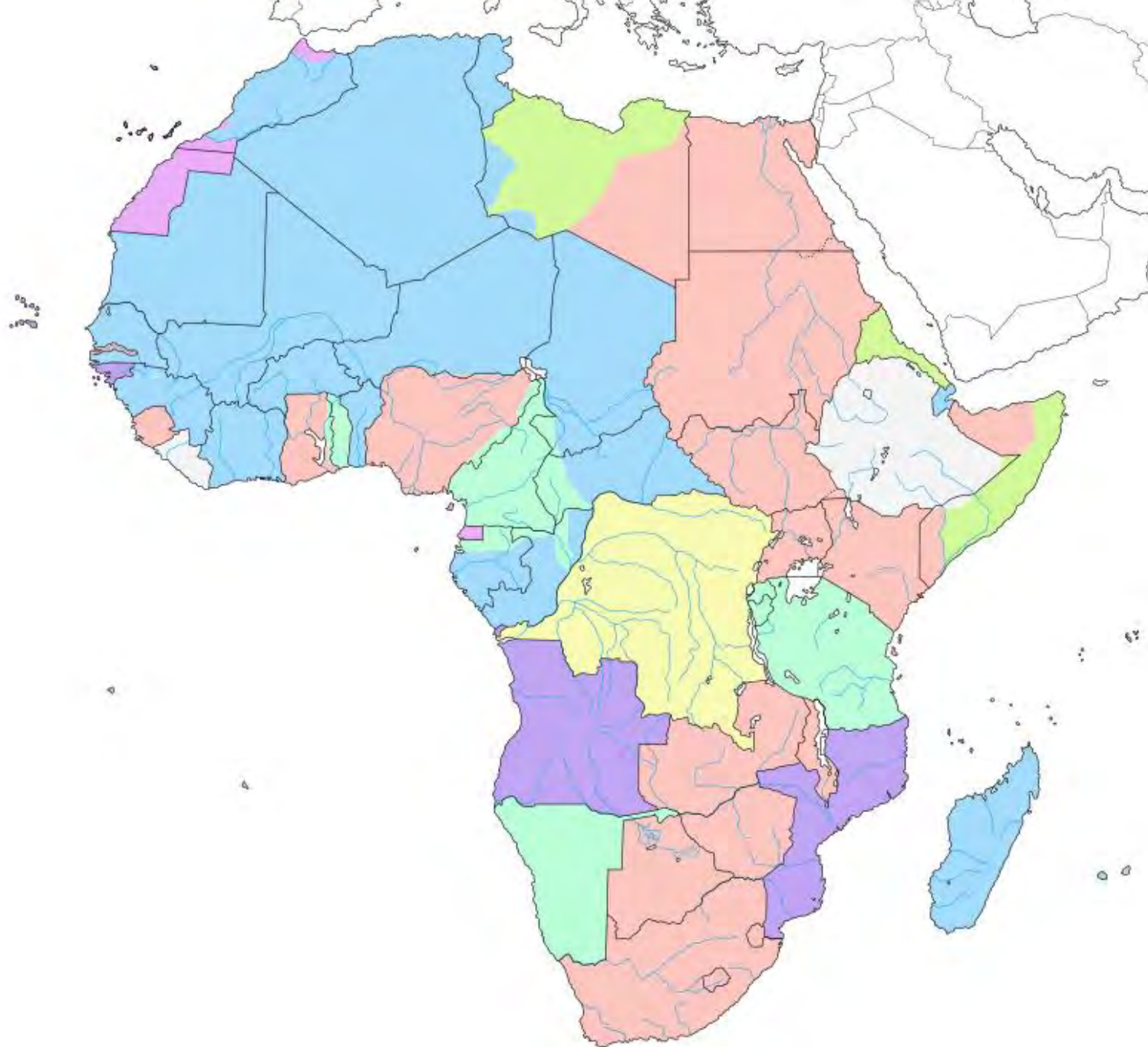
Bosnian Crisis, erupted on 5 October 1908

- Austria-Hungary announced the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, territories formerly within the sovereignty of the Ottoman Empire **but under Austro-Hungarian administration** since 1878
- This unilateral action – timed to coincide with Bulgaria's declaration of independence from the Ottoman Empire on 5 October – sparked protestations from all the Great Powers and Austria-Hungary's Balkan neighbors, Serbia and Montenegro
- In April 1909, the Treaty of Berlin was amended to reflect the fait accompli and bring the crisis to an end

The Second Moroccan Crisis aka Agadir Crisis of 1911



- Heightened tensions between European powers, particularly France and Germany, over control of Morocco, which had a port city on the Atlantic
- French troops were deployed to Morocco in July 1911
- In response, Germany sent the Panther, a gunboat (pictured left)
- Germany's move was aimed at testing the relationship between Britain and France, and possibly intimidating Britain into an alliance with Germany
- Germany was also enforcing compensation claims for acceptance of effective French control of Morocco
- British outrage resulted in German moderation, but determination it had few allies



Areas of Africa controlled by European colonial powers in 1913

Belgium (yellow)
United Kingdom (salmon)
France (blue)
Germany (turquoise)
Italy (green)
Portugal (purple)
Spain (pink)



Italian Futurism

- was deeply intertwined with both the ideology of imperialism and the rise of Fascism, particularly in the build-up to and during the Italo-Turkish War of 1911
- The movement did more than reflect the era's expansionist sentiments—it actively encouraged and celebrated them, amplifying Italy's desire for conquest in Libya.



Futurism: One of the most Politicized Art Movements of 20thC

- Merged artistic and political agendas to propel change in Italy and across Europe
- Futurists held evenings, where they would recite poems and display art, while also shouting politically charged rhetoric at the audience in the hope of inciting riot
- They believed that agitation and destruction would end the status quo and allow for the regeneration of a stronger, energized Italy
- ***“Armored Train”*** shown at left



The Italo-Turkish War - 9/29/1911 to 10/18/1912

- Italy captured coastal areas of the Ottoman Empire which became the colonies of *Libya* and *Cyrenaica*, which would later merge into Italian Libya
- Members of the Balkan League (Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia and Montenegro), seeing how easily Italy defeated the Ottomans and motivated by incipient Balkan nationalism attacked the Ottoman Empire in October 1912, starting the First Balkan War a few days before the end of the Italo-Turkish War.
- Italian dirigibles bomb Turkish positions on Libyan territory. The Italo-Turkish War was the first in history to feature aerial bombardment by airplanes and airships

The Italo-Turkish War and Nationalist Imperialism



- The 1911 invasion of Libya unfolded within this ideological climate
- Italian nationalism crystallized around the idea of overseas conquest as a marker of national greatness
- ***The Futurists were among the movement's loudest cheerleaders:*** their rhetoric matched government propaganda for the campaign, which promising new territory and rejuvenating of Italy's international standing
- This war was a proving ground for the cultural and political logics that would later be cemented by **Fascism:**
 - modernity through violence
 - racialized narratives of “inferior” Africans and Ottomans
 - cults of sacrifice and heroism

Influences on Balkan Instability and WWI



- The Italo-Turkish War had broader geopolitical effects
- The Ottoman defeat showed the empire's vulnerability, inspiring the Balkan states to strike, which triggered the Balkan Wars and contributed to the destabilization that led to World War I

Balkan Wars of 1912-13



- First Balkan War - Greece, Serbia, Montenegro and Bulgaria declared war upon the Ottoman Empire, stripping their European provinces, except Eastern Thrace
- Second Balkan War - Bulgaria fought against the other four combatants of the first war. It also faced an attack from Romania from the north
- Austria-Hungary became relatively weaker and looked for revenge as a larger Serbia pushed for union of the South Slavic peoples
- These wars destabilized the Balkans, creating rivalries among local states and their great power patrons
- See (at left) **Punch** cartoon of October 2, 1912



Archduke Francis Ferdinand

- Progressive, anti-militarist and promoter of a Tri-lateral power sharing in the Empire
- Morganatic marriage a hurdle in relations with aging emperor
- Viewed by Serbian nationalists as the major obstacle to a “Greater Serbia” via Bosnian absorption

Autonomy for Minorities

- Map Austria-Hungary planned by Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- The member states with separate governments
- Note the area south of Trieste that Italy coveted



The "United States of Greater Austria" proposed by Aurel Popovici, 1906

● States ● Autonomous enclaves (mostly German)



Archduke and Wife Assassinated

- 28 June 1914 by Bosnian Serb student Gavrilo Princip
- They were shot at close range while being driven through Sarajevo, the provincial capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina, formally annexed by Austria-Hungary in 1908.
- Princip was part of a group of six Bosnian assassins, members of a student revolutionary group that later became known as Young Bosnia
- The political objective of the assassination was to free Bosnia and Herzegovina of Austro-Hungarian rule and establish a common South Slav state

: : Assassin's Bullets Slay Royal Austrian Pair : :



ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND



PRINCESS CHOTEK

Here are exclusive pictures of the assassinated heir apparent to the Austrian throne, Francis Ferdinand, and his morganic wife, who was the Princess Chotek, shot to death yesterday. While she was a serving woman to the Archduchess Isabella, she courted Ferdinand for ten years, with a determined eye for the throne. Because she was not of royal blood, she was cordially detested by all Austrians.

AUSTRIA WILL AVENGE MURDER

Martial Law Declared in Capital--Throne Moves Against Serbs--War Sequel?

Bomb Throwing in Streets of City Again Today Results in Demonstration That is Quelled by State Troops — Shooting May Precipitate an European Crisis

London Feels That Future of Austria Depends Entirely Upon Health of Venerable Emperor Francis Joseph

SARAYEVO, Bosnia, June 29 — Martial law was proclaimed today both in the city and the district of Sarajevo in consequence of the assassination yesterday of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg.

Death Masks Taken

Death masks of the archduke and the duchess were taken, and the bodies placed on a catafalque in the chapel of the palace and surrounded by a magnificent display of wreaths and other floral emblems from all parts of the country.

War May Result

The opinion has gained ground in authoritative circles here that the future of Austria-Hungary, now more than ever, depends upon the health of the Venerable Emperor Francis Joseph.

Yesterday's crime seems likely to have a contrary effect to that desired by its authors. Even before the bodies of the murdered couple have been interred, the Austrian authorities are contemplating severe measures against the Serbs among the inhabitants of Serbia and Bosnia. These measures are likely further to embitter the relations between the two countries as well as those between Austria and Russia, the protector of all the Serbs.

Ferdinand Knew Danger

Against all carefully laid plans of the criminals, the extraordinary precautions taken by the authorities

SARAYEVO, June 29. — A bomb thrown by a youth standing on the corner of the main street of the Bosnian capital, was the signal today for a serious anti-Serbian outbreak, which the troops found considerable difficulty in quelling.

proved unavailing for the murderers guessed rightly that the archduke would not be frightened into giving up his program after the first bomb had failed.

In Prince's rooms the police today found a large sum of money, which they say is further proof that he was a paid assassin of some Serbian organization.

Sympathy for Aged Monarch

The sympathy not only of the rulers but of the people of Europe was expressed to the Emperor Francis Joseph, whose much-needed rest at his summer residence at Ischl has been broken by the crime. He left Ischl,

where he was recuperating from his recent severe illness, for Vienna this morning. The Imperial train stopped at Arstetten, where the Emperor was joined by Archduke Franz Salvator and by his only daughter, the archduchess Maria Valerie.

Plot Very Skillful

Every dispatch today brought additional evidence that the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and the Duchess of Hohenberg was one of the most carefully planned crimes ever carried out against royal personages.

Indication from the scene of the tragedy show that it was engineered by persons possessing more mature organizing ability than that of the youthful assassins. It is generally thought in Austria and Hungary that the plotters had their headquarters in Belgrade, the Serbian capital.

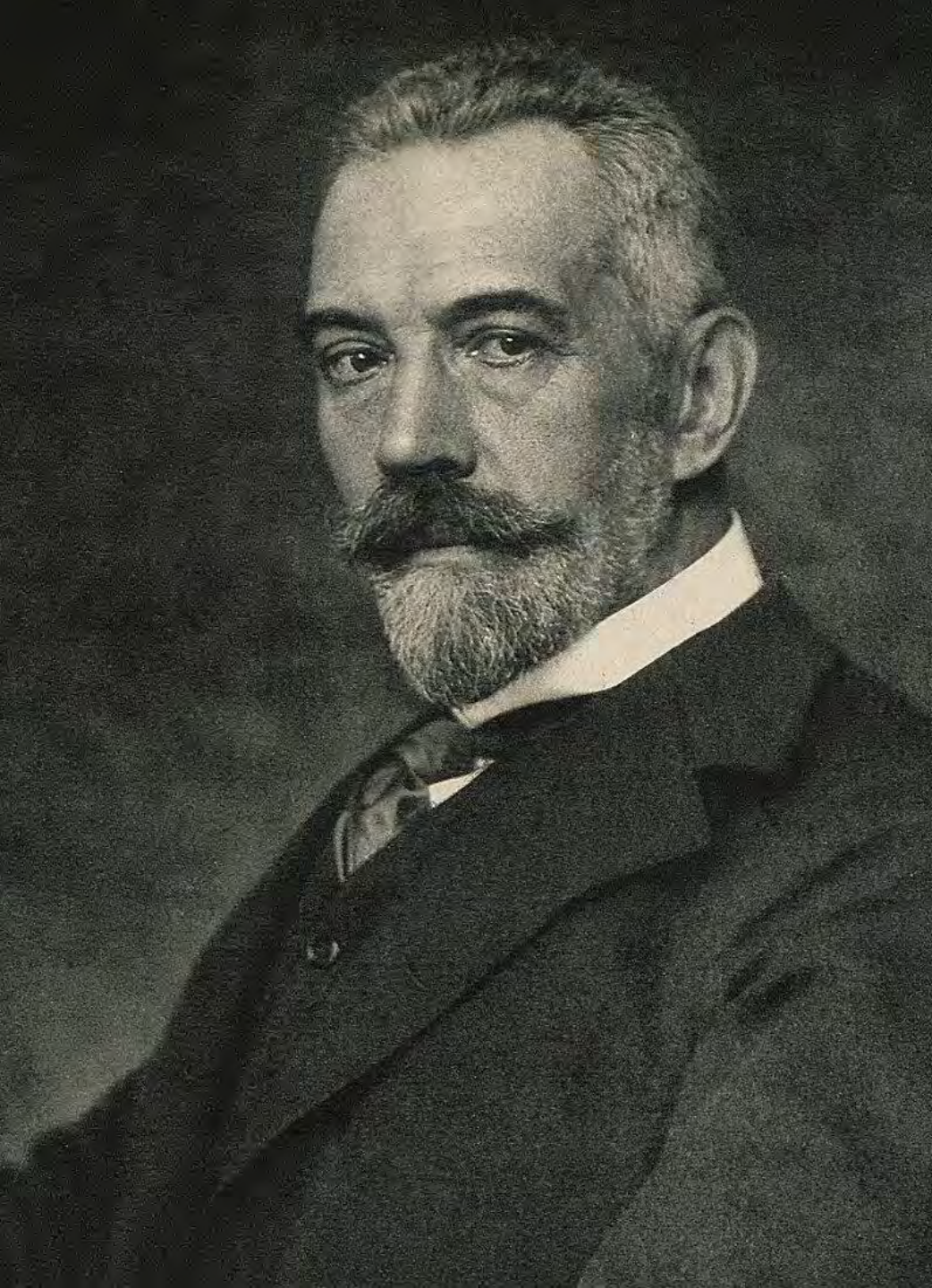
Serbian hatred of Austrians, which always has been violent, has been fomented by the newspapers in Belgrade and by agitators throughout Serbia and Bosnia, who have helped to inflame the minds of the students and to induce them to sacrifice their lives in the belief that they will go down to history as patriots.

The Shooting Scene

According to the semi-official report (Continued on Page 4-see)

The Winnipeg Tribune

WINNIPEG, MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1914



Bethmann Hollweg – German Chancellor

- On 7 July, Bethmann Hollweg told his aide and close friend Kurt Riezler that "**action against Serbia can lead to a world war**" and that such a "leap in the dark" was justified by the international situation
- Bethmann Hollweg explained to Riezler that Germany was "completely paralyzed" and that the "future belongs to Russia which is growing and growing, and is becoming an ever increasing nightmare to us"
- Bethmann Hollweg reasoned the "existing order was lifeless and void of ideas" and that such a war could only be welcomed as a blessing to Germany

World War One:

- Germany gives Austria a “blank check” against Serbia
- Russia seeks peaceful solution while protecting Serbia
- Germany poised for a “two-front” war
- Russia partially mobilizes to shield France
- Germany attacks



End of Formal Presentation