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<p>What type of political structure did Britain and France have in the late 19th century?</p>	<p>Liberal democracies.</p>
<p>Which Great Powers were autocracies during this period?</p>	<p>Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary.</p>
<p>What impact did Britain's political system have on its decision-making process?</p>	<p>Decisions were often slower due to parliamentary debate and public opinion.</p>
<p>Which country's economy was rising rapidly during this period?</p>	<p>Germany.</p>

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What was Britain's main economic challenge in the late 19th century?

The erosion of its economic supremacy due to competition from Germany and the United States.

What type of economic reforms were occurring in Russia?

Industrialisation and modernisation of infrastructure, such as railways.

Which Great Power had the largest navy in the late 19th century?

Britain.

What was the 'Scramble for Africa'?

The competition among European powers to colonise African territories.

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Which two Great Powers were rivals in the Balkans?

Russia and Austria-Hungary.

What was the main interest of Russia in the Ottoman Empire?

Control of the Straits and influence in the Balkans.

What was the nature of Anglo-French relations by 1900?

Marked by rivalry, particularly over colonial competition.

What was the Franco-Russian Alliance?

A defensive alliance between France and Russia aimed at countering Germany.

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What was Germany's Dual Alliance?

An alliance with Austria-Hungary to counter Russian influence.

What strained Anglo-German relations during this period?

Economic rivalry and Germany's naval expansion.

What was the state of international relations by 1900?

Tense and complicated, with alliances and rivalries increasing the potential for conflict.

Which Great Power had the largest empire by 1900?

Britain.

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Which region was a major source of tension between Austria-Hungary and Russia?

The Balkans.

What was Germany's main concern regarding France?

France's desire to recover Alsace-Lorraine.

Which Great Power sought to maintain the status quo in Europe?

Britain.

What was the primary aim of the Dual Alliance?

To defend against Russian aggression.

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What were the effects of industrialisation on military power?	Increased production of weapons and modernised armed forces.
Why was the Franco-Russian Alliance significant?	It created a counterweight to Germany and Austria-Hungary.

Advice for using these flashcards: Review these flashcards regularly to reinforce your understanding of the political structures, economic strengths, military capabilities, and international relations of the Great Powers during this period. Pay particular attention to the alliances and rivalries, as they are key to understanding the tensions leading up to global conflict. Try to connect the information across questions to develop a holistic view of the era.