

1894	Accession of Tsar Nicholas II in Russia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nicholas II had little interest in the actual ruling of Russia but was determined not to give up and any of his power.</li> </ul>
	The Franco Russian Alliance is ratified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Based on a growing mutual suspicion of Germany, continual colonial disputes with Britain and financial deals.</li> <li>Russia was to receive considerable French loans to develop its industry, whilst France was given military security.</li> </ul>
1897	Germany announces its pursuit of Weltpolitik	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After Bismarck's resignation</li> <li>Wilhelm II was keen to emulate Britain's large empire.</li> <li>It was supported by right wing groups such as the Pan German League, the Colonial League and the Navy League.</li> </ul>
	Austro-Russian agreement over the Balkans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Detente: Relations improved as both countries agreed to preserve the status quo.</li> </ul>
1898	Germany passes the first Naval Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Admiral von Tirpitz convinced the Reichstag to pass the first of several naval bills which aimed to increase the German navy to the size of Britain's.</li> <li>It clashed directly with Britain's Naval Defence Act and marked the beginning of the Anglo-German naval race.</li> </ul>
1899 - 1902	Second Boer War begins	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Boers were determined to resist Britain's attempts to unify the South African region as one colony.</li> <li>Conflict was resumed in the region when the British were denied to have conditions improved eg voting rights.</li> <li>It led to the Kruger Telegram</li> </ul>

<p>1904</p>	<p>Anglo-French Entente agreed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Britain and France agreed colonial disputes in East and West Africa consequently improving relations.</li> <li>• Edward VII's suspicions of the Kaiser's intentions led to his popularity with the French.</li> <li>• The 'cordiale understanding' was not a military alliance.</li> <li>• Britain agreed not to oppose the French in Morocco whilst France recognised the British occupation of Egypt. Both agreed to protect each other's interest against outside.</li> <li>• Germany was already worried about encirclement but now France had more freedom for manoeuvre in its foreign policy.</li> </ul>
<p>1905</p>	<p>Schlieffen Plan completed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For fear of a war on two fronts after the formation of the Dual Entente.</li> <li>• It was based on the quick defeat of France before fighting a longer campaign against Russia.</li> <li>• The Germans hoped to trap the French away from their strong defences on the border with Germany.</li> </ul>
	<p>First Moroccan Crisis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• France wanted more political influence despite the Madrid Conference of 1880.</li> <li>• The Kaiser sailed to the capital to show his recognition of the Sultan as an independent ruler; he hoped such actions would lead to the French backing down.</li> <li>• It led to the Algeiras Conference of 1906 where Germany was outnumbered.</li> <li>• Short term effects: still no military backing for France by Britain and ineffectual military talks.</li> <li>• Long term effects: brought Britain and Russia closer and confirmed cordiale understanding meaning increased German fears of encirclement. Kaiser was less inclined to resort to conferences. Britain was also less likely to support any German foreign policy which acted against Russian interests.</li> </ul>
<p>1907</p>	<p>Anglo-Russian Agreement creates the Triple Entente</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Events in the Far East led to an agreement between two great imperial rivals. Britain became less anxious about Russian expansion in the Far East whilst France became concerned by Russia's humiliating weakness against Japan.</li> <li>• Prevented conflict between Britain and Russia over their influence in Afghanistan and Persia, as well as prevent Britain's support for Japan.</li> </ul>

1908	Young Turk Revolt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It started with an army mutiny as stationed troops had not been paid for months. The chaos caused led to demands for the restoration of the 1876 constitution.</li> <li>• As rebels controlled most of Macedonia, the Sultan had little choice but to yield.</li> <li>• The formation of the CUP government was militaristic and nationalist in character with many policies of the Sultan still being enforced.</li> </ul>
	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Secret and undocumented negotiations between Russia and Austria led to the annexation.</li> <li>• Russia hoped for a revision of the Black Sea Straits agreement but without documentation to prove Austria agreed to anything, the action was presented as a fait accompli.</li> <li>• The Turks accepted compensation for the annexation.</li> <li>• Germany sent Russia a note warning that events would run their course if they did not accept the annexation and end their support for Serbia.</li> </ul>
1911	Second Moroccan Crisis following revolt in Agadir	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Germany sent the gunboat Panther to the Moroccan port of Agadir as it was believed that France had breached earlier agreements by sending troops to the Moroccan capital.</li> <li>• Germany eventually backed down when Britain expressed support for France and the stability of Morocco to protect neighbouring Gibraltar.</li> <li>• This stepped up the Naval Race and led to more nationalist and anti-German politicians in France.</li> <li>• Naval agreements were made between France and Britain: France was to dominate the Med whilst Britain was confined to Gibraltar and the North Sea.</li> </ul>
	Italy launches attack on Ottoman Empire at Tripoli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italy copied the French with an unprovoked attack on Turkish Tripoli. This led to the Balkan States renewing their quest for greater power.</li> </ul>
1912	Balkan League formed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serbia and Bulgaria joined together as a result of their frustration with the lack of readiness by the Great Powers to protect their fellow</li> </ul>

		<p>Christian peoples from Ottoman oppression.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Russian encouragement was instrumental in the formation of the Balkan collaboration.</li> <li>• It was later joined by Greece and Montenegro and all were committed to driving the Ottomans out of the Balkan region. However each had a very different view of the future of the Balkans.</li> </ul>
	<p>October-May: First Balkan War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulgaria declared war on Turkey and was closely followed by Montenegro and then Serbia and Greece. As the Turks were in no position to resist (tied up in Tripoli) the Balkan League were successful as virtually all of European Turkey fell.</li> <li>• It raised Austria's fears of a Yugoslav empire and proposed a pre-emptive strike. This was avoided though for fear of a wider European conflict.</li> </ul>
<p>1913</p>	<p>May: Treaty of London reorganised the borders of the Balkan states</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This was an attempt by the Great Powers to manage the ambitions of the individual Balkan states so that none of them became too aggressive and that Slav nationalism did not engulf the region into further conflict.</li> <li>• The terms of the agreement increased conflict between Serbia and Bulgaria as the former begrudged Austria's influence of removing her access to the sea whilst Bulgaria had two ports, and the latter as Bulgaria felt they had borne the largest share of fighting.</li> <li>• Despite this it was perceived as a success by the Great Powers which may have contributed to the mismanagement of the July Crisis.</li> </ul>
	<p>July: Second Balkan War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bulgaria was defeated as their forces were outnumbered by Serbia and their support from Turkey. Greece and Serbia attacked Bulgaria in its moment of maximum weakness, exhausted by the sacrifices of the previous winter.</li> </ul>
	<p>August: Treaties of Bucharest and Constantinople</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bucharest: Bulgaria lost most of its recent gains. It surrendered territory to Greece and Serbia, and the latter almost doubled in size. Romania was given a small amount of territory in Northern Bulgaria to recognise its part in the fighting.</li> <li>• Constantinople: required Bulgaria to return Adrianople to Turkey.</li> <li>• The humiliation of Bulgaria boosted the Serbs' confidence which invaded Albania in the hope of gaining a coastal strip. They withdrew however when Austria threatened intervention.</li> </ul>

1914	Outbreak of World War One in Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The July Crisis followed the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and involved all of the Great Powers</li> </ul>
1915	24 May: Italy declares war on Austria-Hungary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Italy initially remained neutral as fighting alongside Austria appeared to be counterproductive.</li> <li>• This was only to be a temporary measure as victory of either side without their involvement appeared to be risky.</li> <li>• Treaty of London: The Allies offered Italy land giving them considerable influence over the Adriatic Sea.</li> <li>• Italy joined the Triple Entente and declared war on Austria.</li> </ul>
1917	2 March: Russian Revolution and abdication of Tsar Nicholas II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	6 April: USA enters the war	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	25 October: Bolsheviks seize power	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
	November: Civil War between Whites and Reds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>

<b>1918</b>	8 January: Wilson's Fourteen Points announced	•
	9 November: Abdication of Wilhelm II	•
	11 November: Armistice	•
<b>1919</b>	January: Paris Peace Conference begins	•
	28 June: Treaty of Versailles signed	•
<b>1920</b>	10 January: First meeting of League of Nations	•
	March: US Senate refuses to ratify Treaty and join	•

	League	
1922	16 April: Treaty of Rapallo	•
	October: Mussolini become PM	•
	Civil War between Reds and Whites ends	•
1923	January: Occupation of the Ruhr	•
	24 July: Treaty of Lausanne (Ottoman Empire)	•
	August: Corfu incident	•
1924	April: Dawes Plan	•
	October: Geneva Protocol approved	•

<b>1925</b>	August: End of occupation of the Ruhr	•
	October: Locarno agreements signed	•
<b>1928</b>	Kellogg-Briand Pact	•
<b>1929</b>	August: Young Plan created	•
	October: Wall Street Crash	•
<b>1931</b>	June: Hoover Moratorium on reparations	•
	18 September: Manchurian incident	•
<b>1932</b>	30 January: Japanese troops reach Shanghai	•
	June-July: Lausanne Conference	•

1933	January: Hitler becomes Chancellor	•
	March: Japan withdraws from the League	•
	June-July: London Conference	•
1934	January: Non- Aggression Pact with Poland	•
1935	January: Saar Plebiscite	•
	June: Anglo- German Naval Agreement	•
	3 October: Italy invades Abyssinia	•
	December: Hoare-Laval Pact discussed	•

1936	7 March: Germany remilitarises in Rhineland	.
	November: Germany and Japan sign Anti- Comintern Pact	.
1936 - 1939	Spanish Civil War	.
1938	March: Germany annexes Austria	.
	September: Czech Crisis and Munich Conference	.
1939	March: Germany invades Czechoslovakia	.

	April: Italy invades and annexes Albania	.
	May: Pact of Steel	.
	23 August: Nazi-Soviet Pact	.
	September: Germany invaded Poland; Britain and France declared war on Germany; USSR invades Poland	.
<b>1940</b>	10 June: Italy declares war on Britain and France	.
<b>1941</b>	22 June: Germany invades the USSR	.

	7 December: Japanese attack Pearl Harbor	.
--	---	---