

THE BARNBOW Lasses

Education visits

Part Two



Oh What a Lovely War!

A guide for Teachers

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Shells, shells, and still more shells!

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Introduction

2014 marks the centenary of the start of the First World War – the War to end all Wars. In Leeds, an inspiring story of dedication and sacrifice unfolded between 1914 and 1918. Some men and women paid the ultimate sacrifice. For others, its effect lasted for the rest of their lives and has echoed down the years, even to their grandchildren.

Leeds City Council's Parks and Countryside Service were approached by local ward member, Councillor Pauleen Grahame, who asked us to provide a fitting tribute to the men and women who worked at the Number 1 Filling Factory at Barnbow. This was one of a chain of munitions factories that operated during the First World War around the country.

On December 4th 2012 we unveiled a new memorial plaque and two interpretive boards at the corner of Manston Park, to these brave men and women. We also wanted to create a “learning” legacy, and have written and compiled a pack of information on the local history of the First World War, illustrating both sides of the conflict, from the women who fought by manufacturing shells in the factories of Leeds, to the men of the Leeds Pals who used the millions of tons of explosives in the fight overseas.

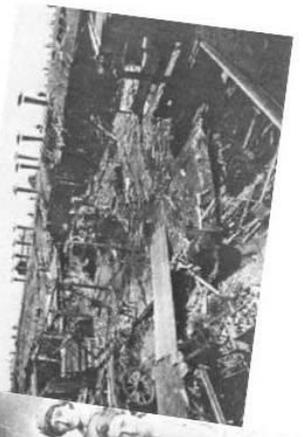
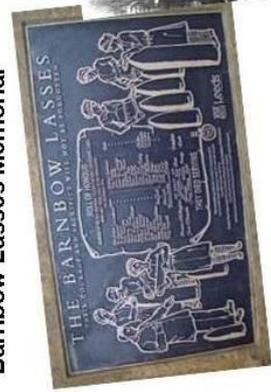


The pack is in four parts and can be downloaded individually from the Parks and Countryside website as a series of PDF's. They are, in order

- 1 Life In The 1900's – Welcome To Leeds
- 2 Oh What A Lovely War!
- 3 Shells, Shells, and Still More Shells!
- 4 The Trouble With Cordite

The subject matter covers many elements of the new 2014 National Curriculum for Key Stage 2 History, Geography, English and Science, primarily underpinning “a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality” and also “a significant turning point in British history”. It covers major elements of Key Stage 3 History and Geography, including “Challenges for Britain, Europe and the wider world 1901 to the present day”: women’s suffrage; the First World War and the Peace Settlement, a local history study and Human and Physical Geography. We very much hope that the packs are of use to teachers and children alike for many years to come.

THE SITE OF THE NO. 1 FILLING FACTORY AT BARNBOW, NEAR CROSS GATES, LEEDS, WEST YORKSHIRE



Oh What A Lovely War!

For some people, the summer of 1914 was just another uncomfortable season of heat and dust as they worked in their factories, mills and offices, but many could see the way the political wind was blowing and realised that within a few weeks, Britain could be at war. Agnes Sykes lived at 18, Pepper View, Hunslet, Leeds with two younger sisters and five younger brothers. Agnes was nineteen years old that summer. Her brothers and sisters ranged from seventeen years old down to three years old.

Extract from Agnes's fictional Diary for June 10th 1914

“My father reads the newspaper to us every night now. There's always something new to learn. He thinks the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians are building up their armed forces and getting ready for war. He says this is called “militarism”. They want to expand their empire. He says they are getting too big for their boots. I think they're just bluffing but he calls me stupid and “don't I listen to anything he says?” I suppose I just don't want to hear about the all the trouble that's brewing. Me and my sister Edith have got our lives ahead of us. We don't want a War! We want to get good jobs, find a couple of nice boys and get married.”



“Father says the Germans and Austro-Hungarians (called the Central Powers, on account of them being in the middle of Europe) made a pact with each other back in 1879 that says that they will protect each other if Russia attacks them. It is called the Dual Alliance. Austro-Hungary made another Alliance with Serbia three years later in 1881. That means that if Russia attacks Serbia, Austro-Hungary will come to their defence. That one is called the Austro-Serbian Alliance. It's a bit complicated, but I am really determined to learn all about

it. My mother says it is important to be a well-informed young woman.”

“I have cut out some little flags of all the different countries and glued them to pins, so I can stick them on the map I got from a magazine. That way, I can learn what’s happening more easily.”

“My Father thinks that Germany and Kaiser Wilhelm II are deliberately trying to start a war so they can get more land and power. He says the Kaiser is an imperialist bully who wants to build up his empire. He says that if Germany is a real threat to us, we’ll end up going to war. Governments make the political decisions, he says, but it’s ordinary folk like us that do the fighting. Britain is bound to win of course...because we are the biggest empire in the world. Everybody is getting all “nationalistic” Father says, which means people think their own country is better than any other, and that’s bound to lead to war. Our vicar says that God is on the side of the righteous. I think we’ll need God and all his Angels as well. That’s because the threat is not just from Germany and Austro-Hungary. They made a “Triple Alliance” with Italy, which would stop Italy siding with Russia in a war and then Russia went and made an alliance with France in case Austro-Hungary and Germany attacked her. It seems as though the whole of Europe is tied up with alliances.”

“My father said that me and Edie shouldn’t worry too much, because Britain has some powerful agreements of our own. We have the Entente Cordiale with France and the Anglo-Russian Entente. What that means is that if Germany attacks one of the countries we have made an agreement with, or they attack us, the other countries will pile in like a rugby scrum and put them back in their place. I’ve been to rugby matches where the score

is ever so close for ages and nobody really wins, except by one or two points and everyone comes off the pitch with bloody faces and they're all exhausted. Maybe it's going to be like that."



Britain signed the Treaty of London in 1839. Although largely forgotten, it was still in play at the outbreak of war. It committed Britain to defending Belgium's right to remain neutral in a European war. Germany referred to it as a "scrap of paper" and in 1914 asked Britain to ignore it! What they really meant was "Stand aside whilst we invade Belgium and take all her wealth for ourselves."



In 1904 Britain signed the Entente Cordiale with France and Russia. Britain agreed that if another country threatened any country within the Entente, the others would come in to the fight on their side.



Britain signed the Anglo-Russian Entente in 1907.



In 1907 Britain also signed the Triple Entente with France and Russia.

In 1912, Britain and France signed the Anglo-French Naval Convention. Britain promised to protect the French coastline and the Suez Canal from any naval attacks by Germany. The Suez Canal is in Egypt, but it is a really important trade route and a useful "short-cut" for importing and exporting goods without having to sail right round Africa.

Have a look at the classroom activity you can do next and help Agnes Sykes work out who had alliances with each country up to the start of the First World War.

Flags of State

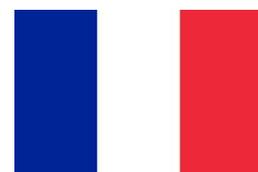
Cut out all the flags and place them on top of the country you think they belong to on the map of Europe.

Flags of the Triple Entente Countries

Britain



France



Russia



Flags of the Central Powers

Germany



Austro-Hungary

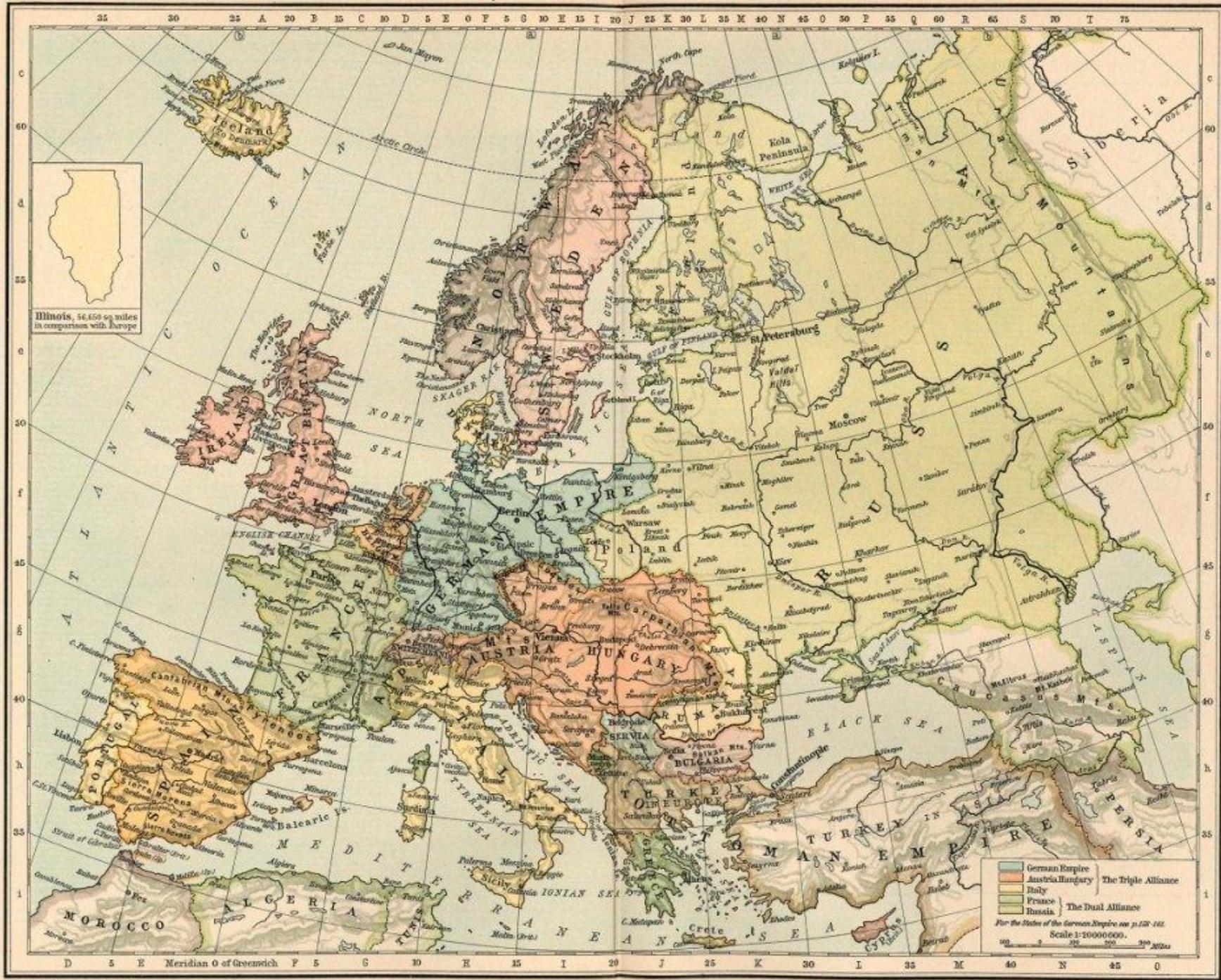


Italy



Serbia





The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 02

Use this sheet to organise all the 1914 alliances into chronological order. You could also use copies of the national flags to make an easy visual reminder of the countries involved in each Alliance. Cut out copies of the next sheet, mix up the pieces and arrange them in the right order on this sheet below, with the earliest alliance at top left.

European Alliances	

The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 02



Teachers – this is how the finished worksheet should look. Tell your children about “chronological order” in history.

European Alliances	
<p>1879 The Dual Alliance Germany and Austria-Hungary make an alliance to protect themselves from Russia</p>	<p>1881 Austro-Serbian Alliance Austria-Hungary makes an alliance with Serbia to prevent Russia gaining control of Serbia</p>
<p>1882 The Triple Alliance Germany and Austria-Hungary make an alliance with Italy to stop Italy taking sides with Russia</p>	<p>1894 Franco-Russian Alliance Russia allied with France to protect herself from Austria-Hungary and Germany</p>
<p>1904 Entente Cordiale This was an agreement but not a formal alliance between Britain and France.</p>	<p>1907 The Anglo-Russian Entente Britain and Russia ended their differences with this alliance.</p>
<p>1907 The Triple Entente This alliance between Britain, France and Russia was made because of worsening relationships between Germany and Russia and Germany and Britain.</p>	

The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 03

Look again at this edited extract from Agnes's fictional Diary for June 10th 1914. See if you can find all the words that describe the process of getting ready for war.



Militarism Alliances Imperialism Nationalism Patriotism Empire

“My father reads the newspaper to us every night now. There's always something new to learn. He thinks the Germans and the Austro-Hungarians are building up their armed forces and getting ready for war. He says this is called “militarism”. They want to expand their empire. He says they are getting too big for their boots.”

“Father says the Germans and Austro-Hungarians (called the Central Powers, on account of them being in the middle of Europe) made a pact with each other back in 1879 that says that they will protect each other if Russia attacks them. It is called the Dual Alliance. Austro-Hungary made another Alliance with Serbia three years later in 1881. If Russia attacks Serbia, Austro-Hungary will come to their defence. That one is called the Austro-Serbian Alliance.”

“My Father thinks that Germany and Kaiser Wilhelm II are deliberately trying to start a war so they can get more land and power. He says the Kaiser is an imperialist bully who wants to build up his empire. He says that if Germany is a real threat to us, we'll end up going to war....Britain is bound to win of course...because we are better than anyone else. That's why we are the biggest empire in the world. Everybody is getting all “nationalistic” Father says, which just means people think their own country is better than any other, and that's bound to

lead to war. Our vicar Our vicar says that God is on the side of the righteous. I think we'll need God and all his Angels as well. That's because the threat is not just from Germany and Austro-Hungary. They made a "Triple Alliance" with Italy, which would stop Italy siding with Russia in a war and then Russia went and made an alliance with France in case Austro-Hungary and Germany attacked her. It seems as though the whole of Europe is tied up with alliances."

"My father said that me and Edie shouldn't worry too much, because Britain has some powerful agreements of our own. We have the Entente Cordiale with France and the Anglo-Russian Entente. What that means is that if Germany attacks one of the countries we have made an agreement with, or they attack us, the other countries will pile in like a rugby scrum and put them back in their place."

Now see if you can finish these sentences that explain which country was doing what...

Germany wanted to build up her _____. This is known as _____. Germany also began to build up her armed forces. This is known as _____.

Britain had the most powerful navy in the world. She didn't want other countries to expand their armed forces, so they were worried about other countries _____.

People in different European countries thought their country was better than anybody else's and began to put their own interests first to the detriment of other countries. This is called _____.

The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 03



Teachers – get your children to look at the edited extract from Agnes’s fictional Diary for June 10th 1914 and get them to underline or put a ring around the statements she makes about the tensions building between the various European countries that lead to the outbreak of War.



They can use this sheet to build a World War One Word Bank that contains these words:

Militarism Alliances Imperialism Nationalism Patriotism Empire

Here is a glossary to give your children a simple explanation of what each word means.

World War One Word	What it Means
Militarism	Building up armed forces and getting ready for war. This means recruiting men into the army, navy and air force, making more guns and shells, bombs and tanks, aeroplanes and ships.
Alliances	Agreements or promises to defend and help another country against a threat from a third party.
Imperialism	Building up an Empire by expanding the geographic area you have control over and using the physical resources of that country to help you achieve your goals. This might be done by “annexing” a country and taking its mineral wealth, like coal and iron ore to make steel, its agricultural land to grow more food and its people to use as cheap labour.
Nationalism	Believing that your country is better and more important than anyone else’s, whilst feeling that other countries are inferior and easy targets for invasion and exploitation.
Patriotism	Having pride in your own country and the flag of your country, its culture, traditions, history and customs. A patriotic person supports their country, stands up for what is right and is loyal to the best principles that their country represents. When we held the 2012 Olympic Games, we supported our athletes by showing our pride in their achievements and flying the flag. *Patriotism is not the same as nationalism and there is no sense of superiority over other nations. It is good to support your own country and feel pride in “Great Britain”!
Empire	A country that controls other less powerful countries and uses their resources to make it richer. Britain had an enormous British Empire in 1914, with over 450 million people or one fifth of the world’s population under the Union Jack flag. The British Empire covered more than 33.5 million square kilometres of the earth’s total landmass and included countries like Canada, British Antarctic Territory, Australia, New Zealand, India, Burma, large parts of Africa, and areas of the Pacific.

The Last Summer

For millions of people the summer of 1914 was their “last summer”. Once the war started, everything changed. That summer, farmers and farm labourers threshed the grain in the field with reaper-balers powered by steam engines and brought their harvest home in horse-drawn carts. They ploughed their fields with ploughs pulled by heavy horses and had their final Harvest Festival before they too were gathered, reaped and blown to the four winds in foreign fields from France to Turkey.



By the end of the First World War, there were so few young men left to return to civilian life that many thousands of large estates went into a decline from which they never recovered. Smaller farms were unable to function with the few labourers they could find and unable to attract the workers, they sold up and their land was absorbed into larger farms. New inventions like petrol and diesel driven tractors, powered ploughs, harrows and combined harvesters allowed farmers to manage increasingly larger acreages of land. This began to change the face of the countryside, from a patchwork of small farms, to groupings of larger farms with much bigger fields and fewer hedgerows.

On country estates, servants, gardeners and apprentices went about their daily work, and their Lords and Ladies enjoyed the fruits of their servants labours. Little did they realise that in some ways they were living through the last years of the rigid Edwardian class system where everyone had a place, knew what it was and kept to it. They dressed and behaved and were paid a wage according to their status. In five years time, that strict class system would be damaged beyond repair and working people would be able to more easily “better themselves” and demand a living wage for their working time. The number of people returning to lowly-paid servants jobs in 1918 was tiny in comparison to the number that had filled those posts beforehand, and the middle and upper classes often struggled to get the staff they needed, cutting back and “making economies” accordingly. It really was the end of an era.

Only in the towns and cities did the labouring classes continue to fill factories and mills, workshops and foundries, many of them moving from the countryside to seek better paid jobs in town. This did not always work out and poverty was still common, but better organised and better educated workers and the growth of the Trade Union movement and new Welfare Reforms, ensured that grinding poverty and destitution was slowly eroded and clung on only in the darkest and meanest corners of society.



Franz Ferdinand and the Black Hand Assassins

Sarajevo – How one thing led to another.

The time-bomb that was World War One had been ticking for a long time. The event that set the alarm off was the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne. Ferdinand's death at the hands of the Black Hand, a Serbian nationalist secret society, set in motion a series of events that led to the world's first global war.



First Version of the Assassination Story

On Sunday, 28 June 1914, at approximately 10:45 am, Franz Ferdinand and his wife were visiting Sarajevo, the capital of the Austro-Hungarian province of Bosnia and Herzegovina. They had been warned not to make this visit, because of the tense political situation in the country and were told that Nationalist Serbs would most likely try to attack them. To them, Franz Ferdinand represented everything that kept them in chains and denied them the freedom to have their own united free Serbian state.



Franz Ferdinand's motorcade consisted of four cars; the Archduke and his wife Sophie rode in the second car. On their way to the Town Hall they were to cross the river at Cumuria Bridge. Two of the Black Hand organisation were waiting for them there. Mehmedbasic did not throw his bomb, claiming that a policeman was blocking

his way. Cabrinovic's path was clear and he threw his bomb at the second car. He struck the car, but the Archduke, in an attempt to protect Sophie, deflected the bomb onto the street. A fragment from the explosion hit Sophie in the face and other pieces wounded passengers in the following third car. About twelve onlookers were also injured.

Cabrinovic swallowed a cyanide pill and jumped into the River Milgacka but the poison made him sick before he could absorb enough of it to affect him. At the height of summer, the river was only a few inches deep and instead of floating away to die, he was taken into custody.

The first two cars continued on their route to the Town Hall. Franz Ferdinand joked grimly that the would-be assassin would probably be given the Medal of Merit in Vienna! The Mayor of Sarajevo rode in the first car and was unaware of what had transpired at the bridge because the noise of the motorcade had drowned out the exploding bomb. They now passed three more potential assassins - Cubrilovic, Popovic, and Ilic who took no action. There were only two men left - Grabez and Princip.

When they arrived at the Town Hall, the Archduke was furious and interrupted Mayor Curcic's welcome speech, seizing him by the arm. *"One comes here to visit and is*

received with bombs. Mr. Mayor, what do you say? It's outrageous!All right, now you may speak."

The Archduke's temper calmed down during the mayor's speech and very generously he diplomatically stated.... *"I assure you of my unchanged regard and favour"* in his own closing speech.

Franz Ferdinand decided to go to the hospital to check on the other bomb victims. He begged Sophie to stay behind but she insisted on going with him. Oskar Potiorek, Military Governor of the province, confidently assured Ferdinand that ... *"Your Imperial Highness, you can travel quite happily. I take the responsibility."* A more stunningly inaccurate assessment of the *actual* risks surrounding them during a national political crisis has probably never been recorded!

And with that they drove off. The Archduke's chauffeur was following the Mayor's car. They passed the sixth assassin, Grabez, at Imperial Bridge. He just watched as the car sped by. Then the Mayor's driver made a wrong turn. He should have taken the Appel Quay, but instead turned onto Francis Joseph Street, a street named after the Archduke's own uncle. Governor Potiorek, sitting with the Archduke and Sophie, cried out... *"What's this? We've taken the wrong way!"*

The driver slammed on the brakes and the car came to a stop less than five feet from Princip.

Nineteen year old Gavrilo Princip was a member of the Young Bosnia revolutionary group, and one of a group of assassins organized by the "Black Hand". They were mostly ethnic Serbian students who wanted to unite the Bosnian Serbs living in the southern Austro-Hungarian provinces of Bosnia-Herzegovina with their brothers living across the Drina River in Serbia itself. Austria-Hungary had annexed Turkish Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1908 and did not intend to let go of it. Could an act of supreme defiance convince Vienna to change course? Perhaps the dream of a greater Serbia could be fulfilled!

Unlike his fellow conspirators, Princip acted faultlessly and with precision he drew his pistol and fired twice before the car could complete its turn. The shots made little noise and the car sped off. Governor Potiorek looked at the couple and at first thought that they were unhurt. In reality, the Archduke had been hit in the neck and Sophie in the stomach. The Archduke opened his mouth and a stream of blood poured out. Sophie cried:

"For heaven's sake, what's happened to you?"

She was in shock and unaware that she too had been shot. She then lost consciousness. Franz Ferdinand turned to his wife with the words:

"Sophie dear, Sophie dear, don't die. Stay alive for our children."

He then keeled over, whispering *"Es ist nichts, Es ist nichts..." (It is nothing, it is nothing...)*

Meanwhile, back in Francis Joseph Street, Princip tried to kill himself first with his gun and then with a cyanide pill. The gun was knocked from his hand, and the cyanide only made him retch. The throng closed in on him and beat him up. Amazingly he was taken into custody alive.

By 11:30 that morning both Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his pregnant wife Sophie were dead. During the Serbian trial which sat over two years later, the Chief of Serbian Military Intelligence, Dragutin Dimitrijević Apis testified that he had organized the assassination, using his power both over the Serbian military and the Black Hand.

This is what Gavrilo Princip said at his trial...

"The political union of the Yugoslavs was my basic idea. I am a Yugoslav nationalist, aiming for the unification of all Yugoslavs, and I do not care what form of state, but it must be free from Austria."



All of the would-be and actual assassins were young men who had a potentially terminal illness called tuberculosis or T.B. None of them felt that they had anything left to lose. That made them very dangerous indeed. Those over the age of 21 were found guilty and put to death. Those under-age at the time of the assassination were given "life sentences" of 20 years imprisonment. Princip was the last to die of TB on April 28th 1918.

Franz Ferdinand is buried with his wife Sophie in Artstetten Castle in Austria.

Second Version of the Assassination Story

This is a first-hand account – (A "first-hand account" means the same thing as "an eye-witness account", which means that the person telling the story was actually at the scene and witnessed what happened.)

Borijove Jevtic, one of the leaders of the National Defence group called Narodna Odbrana, (another Serbian nationalist organisation) who was arrested with Gavrilo Princip immediately after the assassination, gave this first hand account of the killing.

"A tiny clipping from a newspaper, mailed without comment from a secret band of terrorists in Zagreb, capital of Croatia, to their comrades in Belgrade, was the torch which set the world afire with war in 1914. That bit of paper wrecked old, proud empires. It gave birth to new, free nations. I was one of the members of the terrorist band in Belgrade which received it. The little clipping declared that the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand would visit Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia, June 28, to direct army maneuvers in the neighboring mountains"....

"...At a small table in a very humble cafe, beneath a flickering gas jet we sat and read it."

"...all the twenty-two conspirators were in their allotted positions, armed and ready. They were distributed five hundred yards apart over the whole route along which the Archduke must travel from the railroad station to the town hall.

When Francis Ferdinand and his retinue drove from the station they were allowed to pass the first two conspirators. The motor cars were driving too fast to make an attempt feasible and in the crowd were many Serbians; throwing a grenade would have killed many innocent people."

"When the car passed Gabrinovic he threw his grenade. It hit the side of the car, but Francis Ferdinand with presence of mind threw himself back and was uninjured. Several officers riding in his attendance were injured. The cars sped to the Town Hall and the rest of the conspirators did not interfere with them. After the reception in the Town Hall General Potiorek, the Austrian Commander, pleaded with Francis Ferdinand to leave the city, as it was seething with rebellion. The Archduke was persuaded to drive the shortest way out of the city and to go quickly."

"The road to the maneuvers was shaped like the letter V, making a sharp turn at the bridge over the River Milgacka. Francis Ferdinand's car could go fast enough until it reached this spot but here it was forced to slow down for the turn. Here Princip had taken his stand. As the car came abreast he stepped forward from the curb, drew his automatic pistol from his coat and fired two shots. The first struck the wife of the Archduke, the Archduchess Sofia, in the abdomen. She was an expectant mother. She died instantly."

"The second bullet struck the Archduke close to the heart. He uttered only one word, 'Sofia' -- a call to his stricken wife. Then his head fell back and he collapsed. He died almost instantly."

"The officers seized Princip. They beat him over the head with the flat of their swords. They knocked him down, they kicked him, tortured him, all but killed him. The next day they put chains on Princip's feet, which he wore till his death...."



Third Version of the Assassination Story

A third account, (not from an eye-witness) written after the incident states...

"As the car was reversing, Princip drew close and shot Sophie in the abdomen and Franz Ferdinand in the neck. Franz was still alive when witnesses arrived to help them. His dying words to Sophie were, 'Don't die darling, live for our children.'"



Princip had used a Browning .32 ACP cartridge, a relatively low-powered round, with a pocket-sized FN model 1910 hand pistol. The archduke's aides attempted to undo his coat but failed because they needed scissors to cut it open. By this time it was too late. The Archduke was dead in minutes. The bullet had severed his

jugular. (This is the largest vein in the neck that pumps de-oxygenated blood back from the head to the heart and from which blood loss is catastrophic, due to it being under high pressure.) Sophie died on the way to the hospital. Having said this, he seemed to sag down himself. His plumed hat fell off; many of its green feathers were found all over the car floor. Count Harrach seized the Archduke by the uniform collar to hold him up. He asked "*Leiden Eure Kaiserliche Hoheit sehr? - Is Your Imperial Highness suffering very badly?*" "*Es ist nichts - It is nothing*" said the Archduke in a weak but audible voice. He seemed to be losing consciousness during his last few minutes, but, his voice growing steadily weaker, he repeated the phrase perhaps six or seven times more.

A rattle began to issue from his throat, which subsided as the car drew in front of the Town Hall. Despite several doctors' efforts, the Archduke died shortly after being carried into the building while his beloved wife was almost certainly dead from internal bleeding before the motorcade reached the Hall."

Fourth Version of the Assassination Story

Here is another eye-witness account from the man closest to the action...

Count Franz von Harrach rode on the running board of the royal car serving as a bodyguard for the Archduke. You can see him here standing on the side of the car with his back to the camera. His eye-witness account begins immediately after Princip fires the two shots:



"As the car quickly reversed, a thin stream of blood spurted from His Highness's mouth onto my right check. As I was pulling out my handkerchief to wipe the blood away from his mouth, the Duchess cried out to him, 'In Heaven's name, what has happened to you?' At that she slid off the seat and lay on the floor of the car, with her face between his knees.

I had no idea that she too was hit and thought she had simply fainted with fright. Then I heard His Imperial Highness say, 'Sopherl, Sopherl, don't die. Stay alive for the children!'

At that, I seized the Archduke by the collar of his uniform, to stop his head dropping forward and asked him if he was in great pain. He answered me quite distinctly, 'It's nothing!' His face began to twist somewhat but he went on repeating, six or seven times, ever more faintly as he gradually lost consciousness, 'It's nothing!' Then, after a short pause, there was a violent choking sound caused by the bleeding. It was stopped as we reached the Konak."



The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 04



Franz Ferdinand and the Black Hand Assassins Quiz Answers

Teachers – here are the answers to the quiz above.

- Q.1 What was the date of Franz Ferdinand's visit to Sarajevo?
Sunday 28th June 1914
- Q.2 What did the would-be assassins want to achieve by killing the Archduke?
Independence for Yugoslavia from Austria-Hungary.
- Q.3 Write down the names of as many assassins (or would-be assassins) as you can find in the texts above.
- a. Mehmedbasic b. Cabrinovic c. Cubrilovic d. Popovic**
e. Ilic f. Grabez g. Princip
- Q.4 What was the first thing that was used to try to kill Franz Ferdinand?
A bomb.
- Q.5 How many people were injured in this attempt?
1 – 2 people 3 – 5 people **6 – 15 people**
- Q.6 Which route did the Archduke's car actually take when they encountered Gavrilo Princip?
a. the Appel Quay b. Francis Joseph Street
- Q.7 What kind of weapon did Princip use to kill the Archduke and his wife?
A pocket-sized FN model 1910 hand pistol and Browning .32 ACP cartridges.
- Q.8 What injuries did Archduke Ferdinand and his wife Sophie receive?
One bullet severed Franz Ferdinand's jugular vein in his neck and the other hit his wife, Sophie in the abdomen.
- Q.9 Can you name two people who gave eye-witness accounts of that day's events?
- a. Borijove Jevtic, one of the leaders of the National Defence group Narodna Odbrana.**
b. Count Franz von Harrach, bodyguard for the Archduke.
- Q.10 What fatal illness did every single assassin and would-be assassin have, that killed them before the end of the First World War?
Tuberculosis – commonly called TB.

The Barnbow Lasses Worksheet: 05



Front page news...Franz Ferdinand assassinated!

Teachers – use the information on the previous pages to get your class to make up their own front page headlines for a local newspaper for June 28th 1914. A reproduction of the real front page of the Daily Mail for the outbreak of World War One is shown after this exercise.

Before they do this exercise, it is important that they understand that “history” is not just made up of a list of facts like a string of beads that run in a linear fashion from cause to effect. There is more to history than a time-line!

History is a series of events that are interpreted by each individual from their own viewpoint and that as soon as that unique experience is written down, it becomes “frozen” in time and can often be used, quoted, misquoted and even erased completely, for many different reasons by those who came to the “facts” afterwards and may themselves never have directly witnessed any part of that history. History ... or the facts of an incident or event ... are often changed by the people who won a battle or a war or a political wrangle, to make themselves look better, to “clean up” the written evidence or to put a different slant on the facts to make one side or another seem more justified in their actions. This has happened throughout human history. “The victor writes the history” is a very old saying ... and a true one.

The four different accounts of the death of Archduke Franz Ferdinand are each slightly different. There are a number of key events within each storyline that do not appear in some of the other accounts, giving a distinctive twist to the facts. All four accounts are included deliberately to get you to discuss with your class the importance of looking at all the evidence from many different viewpoints, in order to be able to make sound judgements on what actually happened during a given situation.

You can get your class to choose just one account and write their newspaper article from that, or they could use all of the accounts and put together something based on all the “facts” including those details that do not agree with each other. This will get your class looking closely at written texts and making judgements on their validity before they create their own version of “written history”.

Get your class to compare and contrast the four texts and see if they can find out where history has been changed or left out completely by only reading one account. Discuss with them why each writer may have made these changes.

Then ...get your class to produce a newspaper front page on the death of Franz Ferdinand. Their article should give a detailed account of the assassination and the reasons for this action being taken by the Black Hand Group and should include quotes from at least one eye-witness and two contemporary photographs. They may also research the route taken by the Archduke’s cars and produce a map of the scene.

The Daily Mirror

LATEST CERTIFIED MORE THAN 600,000 COPIES PER DAY.

No: 2657

Monday June 29th 1914

One Halfpenny

The Daily Mirror

LATEST CERTIFIED MORE THAN 600,000 COPIES PER DAY.

No. 2693

Tuesday August 4th 1914

One Halfpenny

Reproduced below is selected text of the actual front page of the bestselling *Daily Mirror* newspaper

Great Britain Declares War on Germany

Great Britain Declares War on Germany

Declaration last night after 'unsatisfactory reply' to British ultimatum that Belgium must be kept neutral.

Great Britain is in a state of war with Germany. It was officially stated at the Foreign Office last night that Great Britain declared war against Germany at 7.00pm. The British Ambassador in Berlin has been handed his passport.

War was Germany's reply to our request that she should respect the neutrality of Belgium, whose territories we were bound in honour and by treaty obligations to maintain inviolate.

Speaking in a crowded and hushed House the Premier yesterday afternoon made the following statement: "We have made a request to the German Government that we shall have a satisfactory assurance as to the Belgian neutrality before midnight tonight."

The German reply to our request, officially stated last night, was unsatisfactory.

The King and His Navy

The King has addressed the following message to Admiral Sir John Jellicoe: "At this grave moment in our national history I send to you and, through you, to the officers and men of the fleets, of which you have assumed command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the Royal Navy, and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial." The above message has been communicated to the senior naval officers on all stations outside of home waters.

It was reported yesterday evening that Germany had taken the first hostile step by destroying a British mine-layer. At the present time Germany is in a state of war with: Great Britain, Russia, France and Belgium. It would seem as if Germany, in her ambition to control the destiny of the whole of Europe, were ready to embark on any grandiose scheme of adventure, however precarious her chances.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, her attitude has always been plain, straightforward and perfectly intelligible. She was prepared to stand aside from the conflict that has now involved practically the whole of Europe. But she insisted and had to insist on two things: these were that Belgium's neutrality should be respected; and that the German fleet should not bombard defenceless French towns.

Germany tried to bribe us with peace to desert our friends and duty. But Great Britain has preferred the path of honour.

Chief of the Fleets

Sir John R Jellicoe has assumed the supreme command of the Home Fleets, with the acting rank of Admiral. Mr Lloyd George subsequently announced in the House that the Government was engaged in preparing a scheme for the distribution of food, and hoped that it would be completed in the course of one or two days. The House unanimously passed in five minutes all outstanding votes, amounting to over £100,000,000.

An Order in Council has been issued declaring it expedient that Government should have control over the railroads of Great Britain.

Mr Asquith's Statement

In a strained silence in every part of the House of Commons yesterday, the Prime Minister made his momentous statement. He explained how the King of the Belgians had appealed to England for diplomatic intervention on behalf of his country - Germany having demanded free passage for her troops through Belgium, promising to maintain the integrity and independence of the kingdom. "Simultaneously," continued Mr Asquith, "we received from the Belgian Legation in London the following telegram from the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs: 'The General Staff announce that territory has been violated at Verviers, near Aix-la-Chapelle. Subsequent information tends to show that a German force has penetrated still further into Belgian territory.'"

"We also received this morning from the German Ambassador here a telegram sent to him from the German Foreign Secretary: 'Please dispel any distrust that must exist on the part of the British Government with regard to our intentions by repeating, most positively, the formal assurance that, even in case of armed conflict with Belgium, Germany will not, under any pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory. Please impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German Army could not be exposed to a French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information.'"

"I have," continued Mr Asquith, "to add this on behalf of the Government: we cannot regard this as in any sense a satisfactory communication." "We have, in reply to it, repeated the request we made last week to the German Government that they should give us the same assurance with regard to Belgian neutrality as was given to us and to Belgium by France last week."

"We have asked that a reply to that request and a satisfactory answer to the telegram of this morning, which I have read to the House should be given before midnight."

Why There is War

The following statement was issued from the Foreign Office last night: Owing to the summary rejection by the German Government of the request made by his Majesty's Government for assurances that the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, his Majesty's Ambassador in Berlin has received his passport, and his Majesty's Government has declared to the German Government that a state of war exists between Great Britain and Germany as from 11.00pm on August 4.

So what happened next? The Domino Effect.



Austria-Hungary took three whole weeks to respond to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand. As they wanted to increase their control and authority over the Serbians, this assassination served their purposes very well and they released an ultimatum, stating that they believed the Serbian government was supporting the Black Hand Group's assassins. They demanded that the murderers should be brought to justice, thus removing Serbia's sovereignty and crushing the Serbian nationalist movement. Our British Foreign Secretary at the time – Sir Edward Grey – commented that he had never before “seen one State address to another independent State a document of so formidable a character.”

Austria-Hungary did this for a reason. It wanted Serbia to reject the severe ultimatum, because then it would give Austria-Hungary a “reason” to go to war against Serbia. But Serbia had strong alliances with Russia and this was a much bigger prospect – should Russia be prepared to wade in and defend little Serbia.

So Austria-Hungary had talks with Germany, one of its main allies, to determine what their stance would be, should they launch a war against Serbia. Of course, Germany had a lot to gain by supporting Austria-Hungary in such a campaign and they positively encouraged this war-mongering.

Austria-Hungary announced that it was dissatisfied with Serbia's response to their ultimatum, despite the fact that except for a few minor niggles, Serbia had behaved very meekly in their response. Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia on 28th July 1914.

Russia decided to honour their treaty with Serbia and began to mobilize their vast army for war against Austria-Hungary.

Germany's Keiser Wilhelm, was delighted with this situation, seeing an opportunity to break up the Triple Entente between France, Russia and Britain, gain land and power for Germany by carving up the little states on its borders, and striking against its old adversary Russia. Germany declared war on Russia on August 1st 1914.

France was bound by treaty to Russia and had no option but to support them, finding itself at war with Germany from August 3rd 1914. Germany immediately invaded Belgium, which had remained neutral and German troops poured over the border into France, heading for Paris.

Great Britain had her treaty with France, and was also obliged by the 75 year old treaty with Belgium to help her, should she be attacked. This placed her under a moral obligation to support her continental allies. She declared war on Germany on August 4th 1914 and this also automatically put her in a state of war with Austria-Hungary.

Germany was in a state of social unrest. Elections two years previously, in 1912 had resulted in 110 socialist deputies being elected. These men had completely opposing ideas about how Germany should be governed, from the autocratic Keiser Wilhelm and from the right-wing military high command. Keiser Wilhelm himself was



a very frustrated man. He was desperate to carve out a “place in the sun” for Germany by setting up a number of colonies around the world and expanding the German Empire. Whenever he tried, he found that some other country had got there before him and Germany continued to sit in the shade! Wilhelm also wanted to build up Germany’s armed forces, both army and navy, by building many new, state-of-the-art ships. The whole political scene in Germany was now very unstable!

The German Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg, who was stuck between these three opposing factions realised that his country’s only hope of diverting people’s energies from the unrest “at home” was to have a short, sharp war! It was with this in mind that he decided on July 6th 1914 to offer Austria-Hungary a “blank cheque” or unconditional guarantee of support if they decided to attack Serbia.

Germany’s Army Chief of Staff, Alfred von Schlieffen came up with a plan to fight a war on two fronts. Named after himself, it outlined a plan to invade France on her Western Front within five weeks. He calculated that it would take Russia six weeks to mobilise her vast forces against them and by that time, Germany would have conquered France and be ready to fight on the Eastern Front against Russia.

Some historians today have gathered a significant amount of information that leads them to the conclusion that Keiser Wilhelm had been planning an aggressive war for almost two years.

In December 1912, he had an important meeting with his cabinet at which it was agreed that in 18 months time, Germany would go to war. This fits with the actual timescale to within a week of the actual outbreak of World War One. Only weeks later, Germany had set out its stall with a list of aims it wanted to achieve.

1. Germany wanted to break French power.
2. It wanted to take over Belgium and run it as a vassal (dependent) state.
3. It wanted to create large German colonies in other parts of the world, like Africa and the Pacific.
4. Germany planned to create a German-dominated monetary system throughout Europe that would work like a customs union.
5. Before the end of World War One, Germany began to set up a huge empire on the lands taken from defeated Russia.

By 1914, fate had offered Germany the chance to bring all these ideas and many more to fruition, but they were not the only country making sweeping plans for European domination!

The Austrian-Hungarian Empire was struggling with trouble in the Balkan region of Europe, which covers what is now Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Turkey and Slovenia. “Balkan” is a Turkish word meaning “a chain of wooded mountains”. So it welcomed the opportunity to stamp its authority over this region when Gavrilo Princip handed an invitation to them by killing Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife.



Russia was allied with Serbia and although Tzar Nicholas II was reluctant to go to war with Austria-Hungary, the Russian government saw the war as an opportunity to restore social order at a time of civil unrest within Russia. The country was struggling to hold back a revolution after a series of military set-backs. Combined with intrigue at court with the influential and self-seeking monk Grigori Rasputin, a serious food shortage and Nicholas II's complete inability to empathise with his people, it would only be a matter of time before revolution would cause Russia to implode.



France had its own reasons to go to war. Revenge! They had not forgotten their humiliating defeat at the hands of Prussia forty years previously and the subsequent annexation of the coal and mineral-rich French territories of Alsace and Lorraine, by a newly unified German state. France had a plan, called Plan XVII (Plan 17), which aimed to defeat Germany and claw back Alsace and Lorraine. Unfortunately Plan 17

was flawed. The population of France in 1914 was around 40 million, whereas Germany had 50 million people. The French didn't take into account the number of reserve troops Germany could call on and it only focussed on a concentrated area or "front" with Germany, whilst German troops marched into Belgium.

France opened the First World War with the execution of Plan XVII. They had five initiatives, known as the Battle of the Frontiers and all five actions were fought within two weeks of each other:

The Battle of Mulhouse, 7th to 10th August 1914, the Battle of Lorraine, 14th to 25th August 1914, The Battle of the Ardennes, 21st to 23rd August 1914, the Battle of Charleroi, 21st August 1914 and the Battle of Mons, 23rd to 24th August 1914.



The German strategy, called the Schlieffen plan, included an attack through Belgium and northern France to encircle Paris.

The German defence of Alsace-Lorraine turned out to be much stronger than the French expected. Within weeks, the French were back where they started, having suffered significant losses.

Meanwhile the Germans had advanced through Belgium and northern France and were threatening Paris. It was only because the German attack ran out of steam, and that the French General Joffre was able to reorganize his armies across France, that allowed the French and British allies to halt the German advance in the First Battle of the Marne.