

Díaz Rubiano, M., Fernández Armijo, M. I. (et al.): *Historia. 4º Secundaria (Proyecto Anfora)*. Oxford University Press, Madrid, 2008

*“In July 1914, Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, whom they blamed for collaboration in the Assassination of Sarajevo, where the heir of the Austria-Hungarian Empire was killed. From then on, the European nations took sides for one of the contending parts”.*

Fernández Bulete, V.: *Historia 4º ESO*. Editorial SM, Madrid, 2011

*“In June 1914 the archduke Franz Ferdinand was killed by a Bosnian nationalist in Sarajevo. The Austria-Hungarian Empire blamed Serbia for organizing the assassination and decided to use this fact to expand its domination on the Balkans. Austria-Hungary gave such a hard ultimatum to the Serbian government so that they could not accept it and this way they were able to declare war. When Serbia rejected it the system of alliances started to run: Austria declared war on Serbia, Russia took part helping the Serbian, and so Germany declared war on Russia and France. Soon afterwards the United Kingdom declared war on Germany”.*

García Sebastián, M., Gatell Arimont, C.: *DEMOS. Ciencias sociales, historia (4º ESO)*. Vicens Vives, Barcelona, 2010

*“On June 28, 1914, Franz Ferdinand, heir of the Austria-Hungarian Empire, was assassinated in Sarajevo, capital of Bosnia (occupied by the Austrians). The attempt was committed by a Bosnian student linked to the Serbian nationalists. Austria declared war on Serbia, persuaded it was time to finish with it and expand its domination on the Balkans. Then Russia took part to protect Serbia and Germany, Austria’s ally, declared war on Russia and France. Events precipitated and in a week’s time the countries were declaring war one another. Great Britain also did it when, in the first military campaigns, the German armies, trying to surround France, invaded Belgium, which was and allied of hers”.*