

A newspaper clipping announces June visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to Sarajevo



The Conspirators Gavrilo Princip, Trifko Grabež and Čabrinović acquire guns and grenades



Serbian minister in Vienna warns that archduke's visit might provoke young Serbs to act

Thursday, May 28
The Conspirators leave Belgrade to make their way to Sarajevo

Friday, May 29
Serbian prime minister, orders frontier officials to stop conspirators



Tuesday, June 23
Muslim mayor of Sarajevo issues proclamation that city should show their support for the archduke

Wednesday, June 24
Franz Ferdinand boards battleship at Trieste for his journey to Bosnia

Saturday, June 27
Franz Ferdinand and Sophie take leisurely drive in open carriage through Sarajevo



Sunday, June 28
Royal couple arrive at the railway station, inspect the military barracks and set out in open carriages for the city hall
As they approach the Čumurja bridge an assassin knocks the detonator cap off of a grenade and hurls it at the limousine
The grenade bounces off the limousine and explodes under the following car
The procession continues to the city hall where effusive speeches are given praising Austria and the archduke
After the speeches, the archduke insists on visiting the wounded officer at the hospital
Gavrilo Princip, standing at the corner of Appel Quay and Franz Joseph street, seizes the opportunity and fires his revolver



Thursday & Friday, 2-3 July
Bodies of the archduke and the duchess arrive in Vienna; lay in state at the Hofburg Palace

Saturday, 4 July
Requiem mass conducted



Sunday, 5 July
Austria sends special emissary to Berlin, bringing a personal appeal from emperor Franz Joseph to kaiser Wilhelm

Tuesday, 7 July
The Austro-Hungarian common ministerial council meets to discuss how to proceed against Serbia

Wednesday, 8 July
Officials at the Austrian Ballhausplatz begin drawing up an ultimatum to present to Serbia

Friday, 10 July
Italy indicates that it may not be counted on in a crisis, that aggressive Austrian action would violate terms of the Triple Alliance

Monday, 13 July
Austria's special emissary sent to Sarajevo to investigate the crime reports

Sunday, 19 July
Austrian ministers meet secretly at Berchtold's private residence to agree to terms of the ultimatum to Serbia

Monday, 20 July
The French president, Poincaré, and the premier/foreign minister, Viviani, arrive at Kronstadt, near St. Petersburg
Emperor Franz Joseph agrees to present the ultimatum to Serbia



Thursday, 23 July
The final day of the French visit to St Petersburg there is chaos in the streets; 100,000 workers strike
Austrian ultimatum is presented to the Serbian government in Belgrade

Friday, 24 July
Details of the Austrian note are conveyed to the Great Powers throughout Europe
Sir Edward Grey suggests that the four Great Powers "act together for the sake of peace"

Saturday, 25 July
The Serbian government accepts less than the totality of Austrian demands. Austrian minister and staff leave Belgrade for home

Sunday, 26 July
Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg warns that Russian military preparations will force Germany to match them



Monday, 27 July
The Serbian reply to the Austrian ultimatum is distributed throughout the capitals of Europe

Tuesday, 28 July
The kaiser believes 'every reason for war' had collapsed with the Serbian reply. Austria had won 'a great moral success'
Austria sends telegram to Serbian government declaring war at 11 a.m. Russia prepares to mobilize. Belgrade is shelled in evening

Wednesday, 29 July
The kaiser sends personal telegram to the tsar, assuring him of his friendship and his hopes of averting war
The French president and premier return to France: greeted by cheers of 'Vive la France', 'Vive l'Armée'

Thursday, 30 July
Convinced that Russia had been mobilizing in secret, the kaiser declares his work as mediator "is at an end."
Grey rejects the terms proposed by Germany to keep Britain neutral in the event of a European war

Friday, 31 July
Austria declares willingness to meet in conference - but only if Russia ceases mobilization while Austria continues war in Serbia
Germany announces "imminent peril of war" and demands that Russia cease "every war measure" aimed at Austria

Saturday, 1 August
Belgium mobilizes, declaring its intention to uphold neutrality "to the utmost of her power"
Kaiser signs mobilization order. Declaration of war against Russia presented in St Petersburg

Sunday, 2 August
German troops invade Luxembourg; ultimatum demanding German access through Belgium presented in evening

Monday, 3 August
Belgium rejects German demands and is "firmly determined to repel" any encroachment upon rights as neutral

Tuesday, 4 August
GERMANY INVADES BELGIUM

MARCH

APRIL

MAY

JUNE

JULY

AUGUST

Sent from Mihajlo Pušara in Sarajevo to Nedeljko Čabrinović in Belgrade



Austrian minister responsible for Bosnia fails to act on warning



Officials, members of **Black Hand**, claim that directive is too late, that conspirators have already crossed frontier



Details of the route published in local newspaper



Warmly welcomed, they almost come face-to-face with Princip, who plans to kill the archduke the next day

General Potiorek's aide-de-camp is wounded, a number of spectators are injured and the duchess has a flesh wound on her cheek

The driver of the royal limousine takes the wrong turn and then has to back up slowly in the street

Both the archduke and duchess are dead within minutes

The kaiser promises the Austrians that he will "stand at our side" even if it comes to war with Russia



Berchtold proposes to render Serbia "harmless forever" but the Hungarian president insists on diplomatic action before any military steps are taken

The chief of the Austrian general staff advises that mobilization is impossible before July 25th

San Giuliano warns that governments of democratic countries cannot be held accountable "for the transgressions of the press."

Unable to find any proof that the Serbian government was implicated in the crime

Tisza insists that Austria must renounce the annexation of any Serbian territory if he is to approve the proposed ultimatum



The French allies are greeted by cheering crews, the firing of ships' guns and shore batteries.

Strikers chop down telegraph poles, erect barricades and stretch wires across streets to prevent Cossacks from charging on horses
Prince Alexander of Serbia asks for the tsar's support. Serbian military chiefs are recalled from vacation; regiments prepare to mobilize

The Russian foreign minister declares against Serbia "What you want is war, and you have burnt your bridges behind you."
The prime minister of Britain concludes that a "real Armageddon" is within sight

The Tsar presides over meeting of the Russian Grand Council which authorizes preliminary military preparations. Austria mobilizes 13 army corps

"Mobilization would mean war" the chancellor says - and war must be waged by Germany against Russia and France simultaneously to match them



Entente statesmen are astonished at how far the Serbs had gone. They had accepted a great humiliation: it was incomprehensible that Austria was not satisfied

Because the Serbs could not be trusted, Austria should be permitted to occupy Belgrade until Serbia carries out the promises made in its reply
Germany rejects Sir Edward Grey's proposal of a European conference to settle the dispute. In Berlin, thousands of anti-war protesters demonstrate

The tsar wires that 'an ignoble war' had been declared 'on a weak country' and asks the kaiser to stop his allies 'from going too far'
Poincaré seizes control of foreign policy, holds cabinet meeting and announces they will meet every morning until crisis is resolved

The kaiser now convinced of war planned by Britain, France and Russia to 'annihilate' Germany, which must now fight for its existence
Grey believes peace is still possible if Austria halts in Belgrade and Russia promises to suspend military preparations while mediation initiated

Austria announces general mobilization: all men aged 19-42 called to the colors. First day of mobilization set for August 4th
Germany demands that France promise to remain neutral within 18 hours; fortresses of Verdun and Toul to be handed over as pledge to uphold neutrality

French cabinet agrees to announce mobilization at 4 p.m.; but no French forces to move within 10 kilometres of the German frontier
Britain refuses to promise support in war to either France or Russia

Grey insists Britain is under no obligation to uphold Luxembourg's neutrality

British cabinet insists that Germany withdraw ultimatum to Belgium; if they do not "it will be war"

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY



OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

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Read more about the day-by-day account of the start of World War I in **Gordon Martel's** *The Month That Changed the World: July 1914*. Available wherever books are sold.

