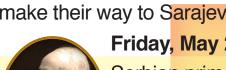


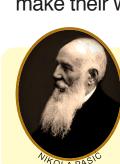


Serbian minister in Vienna warns that archduke's visit might provoke young Serbs to act

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 Cumurja 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

Austria sends special emissary to Berlin,

Sunday, 5 July

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

violate terms of the Triple Alliance

a crisis, that aggressive Austrian action would •

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

force Germany to match them

that Russian military preparations will

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

Austria declares willingness to meet in conference - but only if Russia ceases mobilization while

Friday, 31 July

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

German troops invade Luxembourg; ultimatum demanding German access through Belgium presented in evening

Monday, 3 August

Sunday, 2 August

Belgium rejects German demands and is "firmly determined to repel" any encroachment upon

rights as neutral **Tuesday, 4 August**

GERMANY INVADES BELGIUM • •

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



will "stand at our side" even if it comes to war with Russia

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

Berchtold proposes to render Serbia "harmless

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.

Prince Alexander of Serbia asks for the tsar's support. Serbian military chiefs are recalled from vacation; regiments prepare to mobilize

Strikers chop down telegraph poles, erect

barricades and stretch wires across streets to

The Russian foreign minister declares against

Grand Council which authorizes preliminary military

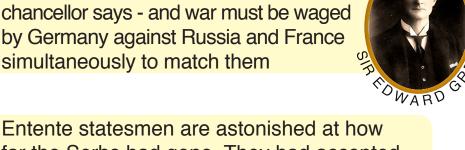
preparations. Austria mobilizes 13 army corps

prevent Cossacks from charging on horses

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

The Tsar presides over meeting of the Russian

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



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:

remain neutral within 18 hours; fortresses

all men aged 19-42 called to the colors. First day of mobilization set for August 4th Germany demands that France promise to

of Verdun and Toul to be handed over as pledge to uphold neutrality

10 kilometres of the German frontier Britain refuses to promise support in war to either France or Russia

French cabinet agrees to announce mobilization

at 4 p.m.; but no French forces to move within

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

British cabinet insists that Germany withdraw

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.

BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY

ultimatum to Belgium; if they do not "it will be war"