**Diplomacy England Research**

England did not become involved in European relations until the 1870 when Germany’s startling defeat of France caused the English leaders to become concerned. Despite its concerns over Germany’s growing strength Britain would not fully abandon its “splendid isolation” until 1890. England eventually entered into a triple alliance known as the Triple Entente with France and Russia in 1907 (European Relations Packet). Many of England’s political efforts between 1901 and 1910 where spear headed by King Edward VII (Tarpley). Many British citizens at the time saw this as necessary because of the shifting political climate in Europe (European Relations Packet).

Following 1900 England became very focused on ensuring its national security by attainting powerful alliances and ramping up its imperialistic efforts outside of Europe. England also wanted to ensure that it did not appear weak because at the time Germany was antagonizing the island nation (European Relations Packet). Britain’s ambitions at the time where a reflection of their monarch King Edward VII. He strived to increase the nation’s influence in order to protect it from the rising powers in Europe (Tarpley). By asserting its authority in many regions across the world Britain was about to achieve Frances respect (European relations packet).

The country who’s foreign policy that had the largest impact on Britain was Germany. This was because it was Germany’s victory over France that caused Britain to become involved with the mainland politics of Europe. Another nation that’s foreign policy affected that of England was Russia who pushed for England to enter the Triple Entente with them and France (European relations packet). Despite the Triple Entente Britain’s relations with the rest of Europe where not perfect they got into disputes with other countries over territories in Africa. When Austria-Hungary took over Serbia in 1908, Russia was not too happy and since England was allied with them it meant they might be dragged into a possibly resulting war (Sheffield).

**Timeline**

July 24th: The British Prime minister try’s to avoid war by proposing an international conference.

July 29th: British fleets are put on high alert.

July 30th: The British refuse the German’s request neutrality.

August 2nd: The British assure the French that they will protect the French coasts from a German invasion.

August 4th: At 11pm Britain goes to war with Germany.

**Bibliography**

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