Your Name

Instructor Name

Course Number

Date

Great Britain

1. What does your country identify as **its main security threat?**

The main interest of Great Britain was the balance of power in Europe. On July 23rd it was feared that the war between Austria and Serbia might result in continental war and Russian’s involvement. Germany will support Austria and Hungry, and while the France will have to support Russia against Austria. This can escalate into World-war and eventually Britain will have to intervene, for the integrity of France, the balance of power, and to secure his position as a great power in Europe.

1. Who are your country’s **main allies**, and why?

Main allies of Great Britain were France and Russia. Britain military support against Germany was much needed for France. France and Russia had alliance thus they have to support Russia in any war against Germany. This makes France and Russia, the main allies of Great Britain.

1. What **immediate decisions** did your political and military leaders make in response to the assassination?

Britain's political and military leaders were in a favor of peace between Austria and Serbia. Moreover, in the worst-case scenario, a local war should be preferred to a continental war. Immediately Britain’s decision was to be neutral in July 14 conflict.

1. What were your country’s **constraints** in making decisions?

British fear that Austria’s military advance in Belgrade may force Russia to enter the war, this will escalate the local war into continental war. Thus, the main constraint in making a decision was Austria's military advancement in Belgrade.

5. How does Levy rank order your country’s **preferences** for the outcome of the crisis, and why does he rank them in this way?

Levy ranked British preference on number 4, it was due to its neutrality in the war until the German’s violation of Belgian neutrality.

6. What was the Halt-in-Belgrade Plan and why didn’t it work?

Halt-in-Belgrade Pan was the limited military action against Serbia. It failed due to delayed military action against Serbia.

7. In your view, which country was most to blame for the escalation of the crisis into a full-blown world war, and why?

In my opinion, Great Britain was most to blame for the escalation of this War. For long Germany was underestimating Britain and assuming they will stay neutral throughout the war which gave them the confidence to break Berlin neutrality. If the British had shown the warning in advance, Germany may never had violated the Berlin at all, thus avoiding such escalation.