



Graduate Application Form



Graduate Admissions Office

Boote, Dr Liam Daniel (Geoff)

Course PhD in Biotechnology (EGCB221)
Department Department of Chemical Engineering and Biotechnology
Course start date 05 Jan 2017 (LT 2017)

Date applied 02 Sep 2016
Mode of study Full Time

Academic History

Jan 2012 - Apr 2013	MPhil in Medieval History (History)	2:1	University of Cambridge (United Kingdom)
Sep 2007 - Jul 2010	Diploma in Business Management (Business)	2:1	University of California Santa Cruz (United States)
Sep 2000 - May 2003	Bachelor's in Classics (History)	2:1	American University of Afghanistan (Afghanistan)

Research

Proposed supervisor Vice-Admiral Franz Hipper
Proposed title of research The Battle of Jutland: a Wikipedia entry

Research Summary

1440/1500 chars

The Battle of Jutland was a naval battle fought by the British Royal Navy's Grand Fleet under Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, against the Imperial German Navy's High Seas Fleet under Vice-Admiral Reinhard Scheer during the First World War. The battle was fought from 31 May to 1 June 1916 in the North Sea, near the coast of Denmark's Jutland Peninsula.[2] It was the largest naval battle in that war and the only full-scale clash of battleships. Jutland was the third fleet action between steel battleships, following the smaller but more decisive battles of the Yellow Sea (1904) and Tsushima (1905) during the Russo-Japanese War. Jutland was the last major battle fought primarily by battleships in world history. Germany's High Seas Fleet's intention was to lure out, trap and destroy a portion of the Grand Fleet, as the German naval force was insufficient to openly engage the entire British fleet. This formed part of a larger strategy to break the British blockade of Germany and to allow German naval vessels access to the Atlantic. Meanwhile, Great Britain's Royal Navy pursued a strategy to engage and destroy the High Seas Fleet, thereby keeping the German force contained and away from Britain and her shipping lanes. The German plan was to use Vice-Admiral Franz Hipper's fast scouting group of five modern battlecruisers to lure Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty's battlecruiser squadrons into the path of the main German fleet.

Immigration

Nationality Algeria (1st), Albania (2nd)
Country of birth American Samoa
Country of OR American Samoa
Visa Required

Language

Type IELTS (Taken on 02 Feb 2016)
Reference No 87998798
Score L: 7.5 R: 8.5 W: 8.5 S: 9.0
T: 8.5

Funding

Applicant wishes to be considered for funding Yes
Funding applied for University funding, Gates Cambridge Scholarship
Reason to apply for funding AHRC studentships Cambridge Doctoral Training Partnership (DTP) - 2017/18; Arnold Gerstenberg Fund and Studentship - 2017/18; Balfour Fund and Studentship - 2017/18; BBSRC - 2017/18; BBSRC Doctoral Training Partnership (DTP) - 2017/18; C. T. Taylor Fund - 2017/18; Cambridge Commonwealth, European & International Trust awards - 2017/18.

Research Experience

1494/1500 chars

Submarines were stationed in advance across the likely routes of the British ships. However, the British learned from signal intercepts that a major fleet operation was likely, so on 30 May Jellicoe sailed with the Grand Fleet to rendezvous with Beatty, passing over the locations of the German submarine picket lines while they were unprepared. The German plan had been delayed, causing further problems for their submarines which had reached the limit of their endurance at sea.

On the afternoon of 31 May, Beatty encountered Hipper's battlecruiser force long before the Germans had expected. In a running battle, Hipper successfully drew the British vanguard into the path of the High Seas Fleet. By the time Beatty sighted the larger force and turned back towards the British main fleet, he had lost two battlecruisers from a force of six battlecruisers and four battleships, against the five ships commanded by Hipper.

The battleships, commanded by Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Evan-Thomas, were the last to turn and formed a rearguard as Beatty withdrew, now drawing the German fleet in pursuit towards the main British positions. Between 18:30, when the sun was lowering on the western horizon, back-lighting the German forces, and nightfall at about 20:30, the two fleets – totalling 250 ships between them – directly engaged twice.

Both sides claimed victory. The British lost more ships and twice as many sailors but succeeded in containing the German fleet.

Britain won the war.

Reason for Applying

Reason for applying/statement of interest

1453/1500 chars

However, the British press criticised the Grand Fleet's failure to force a decisive outcome while Scheer's plan of destroying a substantial portion of the British fleet also failed. Finally, the British strategy to prevent Germany access to both Great Britain and the Atlantic did succeed which was the British long term goal.[6] The Germans' "fleet in being" continued to pose a threat, requiring the British to keep their battleships concentrated in the North Sea, but the battle confirmed the German policy of avoiding all fleet-to-fleet contact. At the end of the year, after further unsuccessful attempts to reduce the Royal Navy's numerical advantage, the German Navy accepted that their surface ships had been successfully contained, subsequently turning its efforts and resources to unrestricted submarine warfare and the destruction of Allied and neutral shipping which by April 1917 triggered the United States of America's declaration of war on Germany.[7]

Subsequent reviews commissioned by the Royal Navy generated strong disagreement between supporters of Jellicoe and Beatty concerning the two admirals' performance in the battle. Debate over their performance and the significance of the battle continues to this day.

With 16 dreadnought-type battleships, compared with the Royal Navy's 28, the German High Seas Fleet stood little chance of winning a head-to-head clash. The Germans therefore adopted a divide-and-conquer strategy.

Career Goals

963/1000 chars

They would stage raids into the North Sea and bombard the English coast, with the aim of luring out small British squadrons and pickets, which could then be destroyed by superior forces or submarines.

In January 1916, Admiral von Pohl, commander of the German fleet, fell ill. He was replaced by Scheer, who believed that the fleet had been used too defensively, had better ships and men than the British, and ought to take the war to them.[8] According to Scheer, the German naval strategy should be:

to damage the English fleet by offensive raids against the naval forces engaged in watching and blockading the German Bight, as well as by mine-laying on the British coast and submarine attack, whenever possible. After an equality of strength had been realised as a result of these operations, and all our forces had been made ready and concentrated, an attempt was to be made with our fleet to seek battle under circumstances unfavourable to the enemy.

Additional Information to Support Application

955/1500 chars

On 25 April 1916, a decision was made by the German admiralty to halt indiscriminate attacks by submarine on merchant shipping. This followed protests from neutral countries, notably the United States, that their nationals had been the victims of attacks. Germany agreed that future attacks would only take place in accord with internationally agreed prize rules, which required an attacker to give a warning and allow the crews of vessels time to escape, and not to attack neutral vessels at all. Scheer believed that it would not be possible to continue attacks on these terms, which took away the advantage of secret approach by submarines and left them vulnerable to even relatively small guns on the target ships. Instead, he set about deploying the submarine fleet against military vessels.

It was hoped that, following a successful German submarine attack, fast British escorts, such as destroyers, would be tied down by anti-submarine operations.

Application Information			
Academic Awards			
Maths Challenge Gold	Mathematical reasoning	31 Jan 2016	£1,000.00
Employment History			
Feb 2016 - Feb 2016	Sales Assistant	Apple (Cambridge, United Kingdom)	
Apr 2016 - Jul 2016	Tour Guide	Fitzwilliam Museum (Cambridge, United Kingdom)	
Other Applications Made			
Master of Law	Law	Nottingham Trent University (United Kingdom)	
Master of Corporate Law	Law	Anglia Ruskin University (United Kingdom)	

Personal Information

Identifying Information

Full name **Boote, Dr Liam Daniel (Geoff)**
Previous name **Boote, Geoff**

Date of birth **23 Sep 1942**
Legal gender **Male**

Contact

Email **liam.boote@admin.cam.ac.uk**
Skype address **liam.boote**
Contact address **2 Mortlock Mews, Mortlock Street,
Melbourn, Cambridgeshire, SG8
6DW, United Kingdom**
Valid until **11 Oct 2016**

Phone **07891 070 838 (1st)**
01223 123 456 (2nd)
Home address **15 Daleside, Cotgrave, Nottingham,
Nottinghamshire, NG12 3QA, United
Kingdom**
Valid until

Dependants

Partner **Farrell, Heather**
WILL NOT be financially dependent.
IS applying to/studying at Cambridge.

Child **6-10 Years**
6-10 Years
11-15 Years

Disability

Disability **A physical impairment or mobility issues, such as difficulty using arms or using a wheelchair or crutches**
Further information **I am a permanent wheelchair user.**

Adjustment for interview

Adjustment required **Yes**
Details **I require any interview location to be wheelchair accessible.**

College Preferences

College **Magdalene College (1st)**
Christ's College (2nd)

Current Membership

College **Clare Hall**

Funding Application

Gates Cambridge Scholarships (Overseas)

Personal Statement

2377/4000 chars

A plan was devised to station submarines offshore from British naval bases, and then stage some action that would draw out the British ships to the waiting submarines. The battlecruiser SMS Seydlitz had been damaged in a previous engagement, but was due to be repaired by mid May, so an operation was scheduled for 17 May 1916. At the start of May, difficulties with condensers were discovered on ships of the third battleship squadron, so the operation was put back to 23 May. Ten submarines—U-24, U-32, U-43, U-44, UC-47, U-51, U-52, U-63, U-66, and U-70—were given orders first to patrol in the central North Sea between 17 and 22 May, and then to take up waiting positions. U-43 and U-44 were stationed in the Pentland Firth, which the Grand Fleet was likely to cross leaving Scapa Flow, while the remainder proceeded to the Firth of Forth, awaiting battlecruisers departing Rosyth. Each boat had an allocated area, within which it could move around as necessary to avoid detection, but was instructed to keep within it. During the initial North Sea patrol the boats were instructed to sail only north–south so that any enemy who chanced to encounter one would believe it was departing or returning from operations on the west coast (which required them to pass around the north of Britain). Once at their final positions, the boats were under strict orders to avoid premature detection that might give away the operation. It was arranged that a coded signal would be transmitted to alert the submarines exactly when the operation commenced: "Take into account the enemy's forces may be putting to sea" Additionally, UB-27 was sent out on 20 May with instructions to work its way into the Firth of Forth past May Island. U-46 was ordered to patrol the coast of Sunderland, which had been chosen for the diversionary attack, but because of engine problems it was unable to leave port and U-47 was diverted to this task. On 13 May, U-72 was sent to lay mines in the Firth of Forth; on the 23rd, U-74 departed to lay mines in the Moray Firth; and on the 24th, U-75 was dispatched similarly west of the Orkney Islands. UB-21 and UB-22 were sent to patrol the Humber, where (incorrect) reports had suggested the presence of British warships. U-22, U-46 and U-67 were positioned north of Terschelling to protect against intervention by British light forces stationed at Harwich.

Funding Sources

	Details	Date of decision	Tenure years	Amount per year
Personal source	I have saved this money over a number of months through jobs at Apple and Fitzwilliam Museum.		2	£1,000.00
Personal source	A gift from family.		3	£3,000.00
Loan	Applied for career development loan at NatWest.	31 Oct 2016	3	£5,000.00
Scholarship/grant	Student bursary for underrepresented international students.		3	£100.00
Total available				£9,100.00