

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describes Bismarck's position on German expansion in Europe after 1871?
  - A. Germany must be a satisfied power and seek no further territorial gains.
  - B. Germany must work to achieve an ultimate Grossdeutsch unification.
  - C. Germany must strive to establish a "greater Germany."
  - D. Germany must incorporate all German-speaking people into the Reich.
2. Bismarck's greatest concern was \_\_\_\_\_, who he tried to assuage by friendly relations and support for its colonial aspirations. However, he also sought to isolate this nation-state by seeking to prevent an alliance between it and any other European power.
3. In 1873, Bismarck established the Three \_\_\_\_\_'s League, bringing together the three great conservative empires of Germany, Austria, and Russia. The League, however, collapsed in the midst of Austro-Russian rivalry in the Balkans.
4. The Pan-\_\_\_\_\_ movement hoped to unite all the Slavic peoples, even those under Austrian or Ottoman rule, under the protection of Holy Mother \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Treaty of \_\_\_\_\_, which ended the Russo-Turkish War, freed the Slavic states in the Balkans of Ottoman rule and gave to Russia Balkan territory and a large monetary indemnity.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following best equates with the late-nineteenth, early-twentieth century term *jingoism*?
  - A. ultra-nationalism
  - B. religious fanaticism
  - C. super-patriotism
  - D. ultra-conservatism
  - E. none of these
7. \_\_\_\_\_ The Congress of Berlin was called in 1878 for all of the following reasons EXCEPT?
  - A. Austria feared that the great Slavic victory in the Russo-Turkish War would threaten its own Balkan provinces.
  - B. The British were alarmed by the effect of the Russian victory on the European balance of power.
  - C. The Ottomans hoped to use the influence of the great powers to renegotiate the Treaty mentioned in #5.
  - D. The great powers hoped to review the provisions of the Treaty mentioned in #5.
  - E. The British were alarmed by the prospect of Russian control of the Dardanelles.
8. Agreeing to host the Congress simply because he wanted to avoid a war between Russia and Austria into which he feared Germany would be drawn with nothing to gain and much to lose, Bismarck remarked that "*The \_\_\_\_\_ is not worth the healthy bones of a single Pomeranian musketeer.*"
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The Congress of Berlin...
  - A. gave Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria-Hungary to occupy and administer.
  - B. gave Bulgaria access to the Aegean Sea.
  - C. satisfactorily satisfied the political ambitions of the southern Slavs.
  - D. compensated Russia for the territories it was now being forced to give up.
  - E. was a significant victory for Russian ambitions in the Balkans.
10. Having alienated Russia at the Congress of Berlin, Bismarck proceeded to conclude a secret treaty with Austria in 1879, the \_\_\_\_\_, which provided for each to come to the aid of the other if attacked by Russia. If either was attacked by another country, each promised at least to maintain neutrality.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ By establishing his alliance with Austria in 1879, Bismarck expected...
  - A. a monarchical and reactionary Russia to seek an alliance with republican France.
  - B. the alliance to drag Germany into Austria's Balkan quarrels.
  - C. a frightened Russia to seek closer relations with Germany.
  - D. an isolated Russia to seek an alliance with an increasingly democratic Britain.
  - E. to be able to avoid a two-front war.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The renewal of the League mentioned in #3 in 1881 allayed...
  - A. German fears of a Russian-French alliance.
  - B. Russian fears of an Austro-British alliance.
  - C. Russian fears of the British fleet sailing into the Black Sea.
  - D. Russian fears of an Austro-German alliance.
  - E. all of the above fears.
13. Bismarck's foreign policy became a complete success in 1882 when \_\_\_\_\_ asked to join Germany's alliance with Austria.
14. With the addition of the country mentioned in #13 to Germany's alliance with Austria, the alliance would now be known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
15. In 1887, following the lapse of the League mentioned in #s 3 and 12, Bismarck negotiated the Reinsurance Treaty with \_\_\_\_\_, promising to remain neutral if either was attacked.
16. In 1888, he succeeded his father - Wilhelm I - as Kaiser of the German Empire? \_\_\_\_\_
17. Germany's new Kaiser sought to achieve recognition of at least equality with which other nation-state? \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ The first alliance to form following the new Kaiser's dismissal of Bismarck was an alliance between...?
  - A. Austria
  - B. Britain
  - C. France
  - D. Germany
  - E. Italy
  - H. Russia
  - K. Serbia
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Within a decade of the new Kaiser's accession, Germany had become the enemy in British minds primarily because of...?
  - A. economic rivalry between Germany and Britain.
  - B. Britain's continued "splendid isolation."
  - C. British authors increasingly portrayed Germany as hostile.
  - D. the foreign and naval policies of the Kaiser.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ What *most* contributed to Britain's abandonment of its traditional attitudes and policies toward Germany?
  - A. Germany's exertion of pressure against Britain in Africa by barring British attempts to build the Cape Town-Cairo railroad.
  - B. Germany's naval policy under the direction of Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz.
  - C. Germany's open sympathy toward the Boers of South Africa.

E. Germany's repeated refusals of British colonial secretary Joseph Chamberlain's requests for the alliance.

21. In 1904, Britain concluded a series of agreements with \_\_\_\_\_ - collectively called the Entente Cordiale - which settled all outstanding colonial differences between the two great powers.
22. In 1905, Russia suffered a humiliating defeat at the hands of \_\_\_\_\_.
23. In 1905, intending to show France how weak it was and how little support it could expect from Britain, and also hoping to gain significant colonial concessions, the German Kaiser ignited an international crisis (and an international conference at Algeciras in 1906) when he landed at Tangier, in \_\_\_\_\_, and gave a speech in favor of this colony's independence from France, and of Germany's right to participate in its destiny.
24. In 1907, Britain concluded an agreement with Russia which brought Britain, France, and Russia together into an informal, but powerful association known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
25. What is the more common expression for the southern Slavic people of the Balkans? \_\_\_\_\_
26. Balkan Slavs looked to independent \_\_\_\_\_ as the center of a new pan-Slavic nation which hoped to detach all the Slavic provinces from Austria.
27. In 1908, a group of modernizing reformers - \_\_\_\_\_ - brought about a revolution in the Ottoman Empire which brought on the first of a series of Balkan crises that would eventually lead to war.
28. In 1908, in response to the revolution mentioned in #3, Austria annexed \_\_\_\_\_ - angering and humiliating the Russians, who had agreed to support the annexation in return for Austria's backing for opening the Dardanelles to Russian warships. Austria, however, declared the annexation before the Russians could act.
29. \_\_\_\_\_ The most significant effect of the Second Moroccan Crisis (1911) was...
  - A. France agreed to yield some insignificant bits of its Congo colony to Germany.
  - B. Germany was persuaded to slow down naval construction.
  - C. Britain drew closer to France, turning the Entente Cordiale into an alliance, de facto.
  - D. The German gunship *Panther* would be sent to the Moroccan port of Agadir.
  - E. Germany recognized the French protectorate over Morocco.
30. In 1911, fearful that the recognition of France's protectorate over Morocco might encourage France to seek further territorial gains in North Africa, Italy attacked and defeated the Ottoman Empire, forcing the Empire to cede \_\_\_\_\_ to Italy.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following does **NOT** accurately describe the two Balkan Wars of 1912 and 1913?
  - A. The First Balkan War (1912) involved Bulgaria, Greece, Montenegro, and Serbia jointly attacking the Ottoman Empire.
  - B. Each of the two Balkan Wars involved at least one of the Great Powers of Europe.
  - C. The First Balkan War convinced Austria that it must act to prevent a Serbian takeover of Albania.
  - D. The aggressors in the First Balkan War were encouraged to act by Turkey's demonstrated weakness in its war with Italy.
  - E. The Second Balkan War (1913) involved Romania and Ottoman Turkey joining Greece and Serbia against Bulgaria.
32. \_\_\_\_\_ All of the following were "*lessons*" learned from the 1913 Albanian crisis **EXCEPT**?
  - A. Russia's allies would be reluctant to restrain their ally in another crisis.
  - B. Serbia learned that the Great Powers were not willing to risk war to prevent Serbian expansion.
  - C. the Austrians were determined not to submit to an international conference again.
  - D. the Russians had once again been embarrassed by their passivity.
  - E. Austria and Germany had gotten the best results from an ultimatum, or threat, of direct force.
33. The Summer Crisis of 1914 began on June 28, when a young Bosnian-Serb nationalist - Gavrillo Princip - shot and killed the heir to the Austrian throne, Archduke \_\_\_\_\_.
34. Princip was a member of a conspiracy hatched by a political terrorist society called *Union or Death*, or the \_\_\_\_\_.
35. It has often been said that Wilhelm II gave Austria a " \_\_\_\_\_ " when he readily promised German support for an Austrian attack on Serbia.
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describes what Germany sought from the Summer Crisis of 1914?
  - A. a general European war.
  - B. a small, localized war.
  - C. the Triple Alliance vs the Triple Entente
  - D. the establishment of a Greater Serbian state.
  - E. a total avoidance of war.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ German support for Austria in the Summer Crisis of 1914 was based on all of the following, **EXCEPT**?
  - A. a failure to act on the part of Austria was seen as evidence of Austria-Hungary's weakness and uselessness as an ally.
  - B. the German military, and German diplomatic advisers, suggested that Germany could survive any general conflict.
  - C. the German chancellor was concerned that German military circles viewed as "soft."
  - D. while there was danger it supporting Austria, there was believed to be even more danger in withholding that support.
  - E. if Germany did not defend its ally, the Austrians might look elsewhere for help.
38. The first nation-state to declare war in the Summer Crisis of 1914 was \_\_\_\_\_? They declared war on \_\_\_\_\_?
39. Even the partial mobilization of \_\_\_\_\_ was particularly alarming to the German general staff, for its mobilization could upset the delicate timing of Germany only battle plan.
40. Germany's only battle plan for fighting a general war against the Triple Entente was known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
41. The first nation-state to be occupied by Germany, on August 1st, was \_\_\_\_\_.
42. The German invasion of \_\_\_\_\_ on August 3rd violated the treaty of 1839 in which the Great Powers has guaranteed this country's neutrality.