

## 1. Chapter 19: The Road to War, 1895-1917

a. Which of the following events helped prevent a recurrence of the Franco-Prussian War, as discussed in Disputes over colonies, Morocco, and Agadir?

- i. France gained a protectorate over Morocco in 1906.
- ii. Germany established a protectorate over Morocco in 1905.
- iii. The compromise of 1906 resolved disputes among the European powers over Morocco.
- iv. Great Britain and Germany went to war in 1914 over German adherence to a triple entente with France and Russia.

b. Which statement describes a cause and effect relationship identified in 1914: Austrian ultimatum, Sarajevo, Agadir crisis, and the war?

- i. The aggravation of Burgenland frontier disputes led to the July crisis.
- ii. The June military mobilization ultimately led to the start of the war.
- iii. The assassination of Archduke Francis Ferdinand resulted in Austrian intervention.
- iv. The German naval bill was a significant factor in the alliance system.

## 2. Chapter 20: Home Fronts and World War I, 1914-1917

a. Which policy choice did not increase morale or productivity among workers during World War I, as analyzed in In the Trenches, Mercy Missions, and Revolutions?

- i. Extension of middle-class political and social opportunities to workers, a goal of the moderate socialist Jules Guesde.
- ii. Development of close working relationships between officers and men, as planned by British General Staff and other military organizations.
- iii. Establishment of military hospitals in rear areas, as implemented by the medical corps of the

Serbian Army.

iv. Distribution of war loans to middle-class investors, as advocated by the German Army High Command.

### 3. Chapter 21: Europe Transformed, 1917-1919

a. Which chosen path did not reflect shifts in postwar politics, culture, or society, as demonstrated in The Red Terror, Peace Treaties, and Bolshevik