

I. Drawing on *lecture, video, and the Brose text*, identify (i.e. define) and discuss the historical importance of *Identification A* **plus** any other two (2) of the following **on the causes of WWI** (15 points each/1.5 double-spaced (d-s) pages each):

- A. Ethnic/Racial Struggle in European History
- B. The Failure to Implement Alternatives to War before 1914
- C. Moroccan Crisis of 1905-1906 and Bosnian Crisis of 1908-1909
- D. Armament Races
- E. William II

II. Drawing on *lecture, video, and the Brose text*, identify/define and discuss the historical importance of any two (2) of the following **on WWI 1914-1915** (15 points each/1.5 d-s pages each):

- A. Battle of the [Western] Frontiers
- B. Tannenberg and Masurian Lakes
- C. Enver Pasha
- D. "Scarborough Raid" and Dogger Bank

III. Answer the following essay on *Death at Sea* (25 points/2.5 d-s pages):

Personality sometimes plays a crucial historical role in determining the course events take. We have already seen this in lecture and video—or soon will be—with leading figures like William II of Germany, Jacky Fisher of Britain, Nicholas II, Alexandra, and Rasputin of Russia, Dragutin Dimitrijevic and Gavrilo Princip of the Black Hand, and others. Personality also factored into the outcome of 1914 naval action described in *Death at Sea*. Focusing on the personal strengths or weaknesses of Graf Maximilian von Spee and Karl von Müller on the German side, and Christopher Cradock and Frederick Sturdee on the British side, explain how certain decisions that were made, actions that were either taken or not taken, and opportunities that were either exploited or squandered, altered the outcome of naval campaigns in the Indian Ocean, the Eastern Pacific (off Chile), and the South Atlantic—and may very well have affected the outcome of World War One.