

1. What particular event precipitated Austria-Hungary's war crisis? On what day did that event occur? And why was that day ominous?
2. What was "the Slav problem," and how had European powers dealt with it heretofore?
3. Why did Austria-Hungary seek approbation and assistance from Germany instead of immediately punishing Serbia?
4. Briefly describe Russia's attitude toward Serbia. How did the tsar's decisions about mobilisation express that attitude?
5. Who were the "cautious old men" who sought to avoid war, and how did they do so?
6. Briefly describe the attitudes of these persons toward a war:
  - Hollweg
  - Kaiser Wilhelm II
  - Von Falkenhayn
  - Moltke
  - Grey

Joffre

Poincare

7. What demands did Austria-Hungary present to Serbia, and upon what deadlines? And how precisely did Serbia respond?
8. Until Serbia responded, how did British and French ambassadors expect her to respond? And why precisely did Serbia's responses change at the last minute?
9. How did the British and French try to restrain the tsar and his intent to mobilize?
10. When, finally, did Austria-Hungary declare war on Serbia? How many days had elapsed since the crisis began? When did Austria-Hungary actually mobilize against Serbia? How many days had elapsed by then?
11. When Germany might have left Austria-Hungary on her own to settle with Serbia, who meddled and ensured a greater war?

12. When did Russia finally mobilise, and how and when did Britain and France learn of that mobilization?

13. Until when might a great war have been prevented?