

1. Explain what Keegan means when he comments on the importance of time and space in waging war.
2. What was particularly important about East Prussia to the German high command and officers?
3. The high proportion of cavalry created what kinds of problems for Russia?
4. How big was Russia's infantry?
5. Explain Russia's attitude toward giving ground. How did it differ from Germany's?
6. What roles did Ludendorff and Hindenburg assume on the Eastern front?
7. What was a "cauldron" battle?
8. What was the significance of the battle of Tannenberg? Who won? At what costs?

9. What has happened to Austria's determination to punish Serbia for the assassinations in Sarajevo?
10. How did the Russians demonstrate their war-making flexibility in contrast to the Germans?
11. On page 153, read the first paragraph: "In fact the Serbs . . . Austria's B-Staffel." What is particularly significant in what we learn here? And how far did Putnik march the Serbs the 48 hours before battle? And how soon did the Serbs expel the interlopers from their territory?
12. How many different language groups did the Austrian army comprise? And what were the big problems?
13. Supposing the Russian army to be 80 percent peasant, what advantages and what disadvantages did that cause?
14. What is significant about the return to the steel helmet?
15. Describe the situation for wintering troops in the Carpathians, particularly among the Finns, Russians, Austrians.

