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What is Balkan nationalism?	A movement in the Balkans where ethnic groups sought independence from empires, particularly Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, leading to regional instability.
Why was Balkan nationalism significant for Austria-Hungary?	It threatened the stability of the multi-ethnic Austrian Empire as Slavic groups sought independence, potentially leading to its fragmentation.
How did Russia view Balkan nationalism?	Russia supported Balkan nationalism due to its Pan-Slavic ideology, seeing itself as the protector of Slavic peoples and seeking influence in the Balkans.
What role did militarism play in the lead-up to the First World War?	Militarism created an arms race and increased military influence over politics, particularly in nations like Germany, where the army held significant power.

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What was the significance of the German army in the Second Reich?

The German army was highly influential in German politics, promoting aggressive policies and contributing to the escalation of tensions in Europe.

What was the arms race?

The arms race was the competition between European powers to build up their armies and navies, increasing tensions and preparedness for war.

What was the naval race?

The naval race was the competition between Britain and Germany to build the most powerful fleets, particularly dreadnought battleships.

What were military plans like in the early 20th century?

Military plans, such as Germany's Schlieffen Plan, were rigid and designed for rapid mobilisation, increasing the likelihood of war once tensions escalated.

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What were the Moroccan Crises?	Two international crises (1905 and 1911) over French influence in Morocco, with Germany challenging France, increasing tensions between European powers.
What was the Anglo-French Entente?	An agreement between Britain and France in 1904 to resolve colonial disputes, marking the start of closer cooperation against Germany.
What was the Triple Entente?	An alliance between Britain, France, and Russia formed by 1907 to counter the growing power of the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy).
Why was the Ottoman Empire in decline?	The Ottoman Empire faced internal weaknesses, nationalist uprisings, and external pressures from European powers, leading to the loss of territories in Europe.

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What was the Young Turk Movement?

A reformist movement within the Ottoman Empire that sought modernisation and constitutional government, leading to political instability and weakening the Empire.

What is Pan-Slavism?

Pan-Slavism is the belief in the unity and cooperation of all Slavic peoples, often supported by Russia as a way to increase its influence in Eastern Europe.

What caused the Bosnian Crisis of 1908?

Austria-Hungary annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina, angering Serbia and Russia, as it was seen as a challenge to Slavic nationalism and Russian influence.

What were the consequences of the Bosnian Crisis?

The crisis increased tensions between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, weakened Russian prestige, and intensified alliances, setting the stage for further conflict.