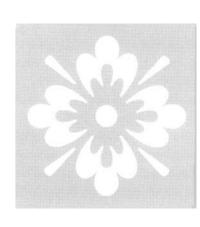
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No. Aircraft were used primarily for observation and reconnaissance. (James Corum)
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States a decisive factor in World War I?
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Yes. The material and moral impact of U.S. intervention and the subsequent rapid deployment of troops to Europe both sustained the Allies and disheartened the Germans in the crucial early months of 1918. (Paul Du Quenoy)
No. The German empire collapsed under the weight of the combined efforts of the British and French from 1914–1918, not because of the arrival of American troops. (Phil Giltner)
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No. The British command structure demonstrated a capacity to integrate human resources and matériel into a war-winning system. (Sanders Marble)
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acknowledged that Belgian neutrality was an important element in European stability and British strategic interests.  (Paul Du Quenoy)	
No. The British had already determined to declare war once Germany had mobilized its military forces. (John Wheatley)	
British Strategy: Did Britain commit an error in deploying the BEF to France in 1914?	
Yes. The half-dozen divisions of the BEF were no more than a flank guard in northern France. Deployed through Antwerp, or even directed against the German Baltic coastline, they could have had a much greater effect. (William R. Forstchen)	
No. Developments in technology and the increased size of armed forces had long since rendered "strategies of the indirect approach" ineffective against major powers.  (John Wheatley)	
British War Economy: Was the British war economy characterized by systematic government control?	
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No. From the beginning Britain relied on the private sphere whenever possible and improvised as the need arose.  (Robert McJimsey)	
Brusilov Offensive: Did the Brusilov Offensive of 1916 demonstrate the vigor of the Russian army?	
No. The initial Russian success reflected the weakness of the Austro-Hungarian opposition; the offensive eventually stalled as much from the incompetence of the Russian High Command as from enemy resistance. (David L. Ruffley)	
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No. When used properly, cavalry provided tactical and operational mobility that could influence the course of a battle.  (Daniel Todman)	
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Yes. The loss rates for unescorted merchant ships are proof that the Royal Navy neglected protection of merchant vessels in favor of fleet action against U-boats and raiders.  (David J. Ulbrich)	
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imperialism?
Yes. After four years of warfare, imperial powers lacked the means and the will to sustain their empires against a rising tide of nationalism. (Phil Giltner).
No. After the war, imperial powers expanded their control in the Middle East, the Far East, and Latin America.  (William Kautt)93
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Yes. Foch skillfully thwarted the German offensive of 1918.  (Michael S. Neiberg)105
No. Foch was a figurehead, who never directly coordinated Allied offensive operations. (Robert B. Bruce)
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No. The French African soldiers were regarded as elite shock troops, and they played an increasingly important role in the war effort as regular manpower reserves declined.  (Robert B. Bruce)
German Collapse: Was the surrender of Germany in 1918 a consequence of a decisive military defeat?
No. Germany surrendered because military leaders recognized that German society could not endure wartime conditions any longer. (Robert T. Foley)
German Tactics: Did the German General Staff effectively implement tactical and doctrinal innovations during the war? 126 Yes. The German General Staff had a highly effective organization that ensured new tactics were rapidly
incorporated into military training programs. (James Corum) 127  No. Most of the new tactics adopted by the German Army were improvisations made by lower-level staff and field officers.  (Dennis Showalter)
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No. The nationalities of the Austro-Hungarian Empire held together remarkably well throughout the war, and they sought independence only after they had discovered that the Allies had no interest in sustaining the Habsburg system.
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No. The German battle fleet produced a small return for the
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(Sanders Marble)
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•
Yes. World War I provided a context for men to express erotic
conceptions of virile masculinity and misogyny.
(Bobby A. Wintermute)
No. War was the province of conventionally defined
masculinity that made little room for unconventional
sexuality. (David J. Ulbrich)
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Imperial Russia: Was Imperial Russia's gradual dissolution in
1914–1915 a manifestation of structural weaknesses
exacerbated by the war?
•
Yes. The tsarist policy of centralizing power, limiting reforms,
and ignoring the suggestions of advisers ensured that Russia
could not effectively wage war and remedy its internal
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No. The crisis in Russia was a function of military defeats that
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Yes. The League provided an effective problem-solving forum
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No. The structure and mandates of the League gave it authority
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during World War I?
Yes. Naval vessels suffered from poor designs and
communications. (Vincent J. Scutaro)
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
No. Naval operations during the Great War were hindered by
the failure of the admirals to develop strategic and operational
doctrines that utilized the capabilities of their warships.
(Sanders Marble)
Q-ships: Did the British use of armed merchant vessels
Q-ships: Did the British use of armed merchant vessels inadvertently stimulate the German development of
Q-ships: Did the British use of armed merchant vessels inadvertently stimulate the German development of unrestricted submarine warfare?

v	res. The possible presence of Q-ships (armed merchant essels) made U-boats less willing to surface and warn nerchant crews before sinking their vessels.  John Abbatiello)
rı	lo. The logic of submarine attacks worked against traditional ules of naval warfare, and the presence or absence of Q-ships ad no bearing on the situation. (Vincent J. Scutaro)
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n	lo. The Russian logistical system was able to only sustain the naterial demands of the war for a few months before sliding
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L	.enin's return. (Greta Bucher)
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þ	reakdowns. (H. B. McCartney)
е	repower that was a normal condition of the frontline experience caused behavioral disturbances in many soldiers.  Mark A. R. Facknitz)
E	egic Bombing: Did the strategic bombing of cities by the British and Germans lead to total war?
n	Yes. Both sides hoped that bombings would depress civilian morale and drive the enemy to the negotiating table.  **James Corum**
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