List of Possible Scenarios
(Students must sign up for a scenario with the teacher. Only one group per class will research any one scenario)

Group A (that read the background on Sarajevo 1914):

1. You are a British linguist and anthropologist whose specialty is the Serbo-Croatian language and the culture of the area. It is early 1914, and people are considering the Balkans to be a powder keg about to explode. Your job is to report to your government about the development of the Serbian literary language and the new ideas of “Yugoslavism.” How could this contribute to an international crisis?

2. You are a German expert in Serbian literature. Your expertise is needed by the German government, which is concerned about Serbia’s rising nationalism. Report on Serbian epic poetry and the development of the Serbian written language. How might this contribute to Serbian nationalism? Is this a dangerous or stabilizing force in the Balkans during this uncertain time in early 1914?

3. You are a French expert on religion and its connection to politics. Your government needs you to report on the Serbian Orthodox religion. What is the religion all about and how is it similar to/different from Western Christianity? Most importantly, what is its role in Serbian politics in 1914, and how might that role continue into the future?

4. You are a Russian intelligence agent in early 1914 whose government is especially interested in fellow Slavic peoples like the Serbs. Give them a brief background of Serbia’s goals in the Balkans, both during and after the Balkan Wars.

5. You are a Serbian political analyst, whose job is to report to your government about the activities of your country’s own nationalist organizations. It is 1914. Report on the secret societies (such as the Black Hand) as well as the publicly recognized ones. Give your opinion about how the work of such groups could affect your country.

6. The U.S. does not think it has much interest in the Balkans in 1914, but it is a bit concerned about the possibility of war in Europe. You are a political analyst. Write a report explaining the recent Balkan Wars, their results, and your assessment of the current dangers in that region.

7. You are from Istanbul and are an historian of Ottoman history. Your government wants you to report on the legacy of Ottoman rule in Bosnia. How has the culture and ideas of Bosnia been affected by centuries of Ottoman rule? And how have they changed in recent years since Bosnia has been controlled by the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

8. You are an Austrian anthropologist and social historian. Write a report for your government about situation in Bosnia. Be sure to discuss the ethnic make-up of Bosnia and developments in the area from 1878, when Austria-Hungary took over the region, to the present (early 1914).
9. In 1914, there are no universities in Bosnia, so students go abroad to study. You are one of these students, a literature student who is also an expert on Bosnian youth culture. Your university colleagues from Bosnia have asked you to research the revolutionary movement in Bosnia (Young Bosnia) among high school students, their way of thinking, and their goals. Be sure to explore the way in which Serbian epic poetry expresses their goals and plans.

Group B (that read the background on the Kosovo crisis in the 1990s):

10. It is June 28, 1989. You are an American political scientist and intelligence analyst reporting on the commemoration of the 600th anniversary of the Battle of Kosovo. You have just heard a speech by Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević. What dangers and/or opportunities for the U.S. do you see in his speech? What is the relevance of the medieval battle to the present?

11. You are a Serbian soldier stationed in Kosovo reporting on events there in the late 1998 (before NATO intervention). What is your perspective on what is happening in the region? What action do you advise Serbia to take?

12. You are an ethnic Albanian reporter from Kosovo, who is sympathetic to the KLA. It is early 1999, and your goal is to smuggle a report to the West about how your people are being treated. Explain your view of what is happening and what the West should do.

13. You are an American anthropologist and linguist whose specialty is the Albanian people and language. The U.S. is considering moving troops into Kosovo and needs some background. What should the U.S. know about the Albanians? What makes them different from or similar to Serbs?

14. You are an architect interested in the preservation of Serbian cultural monuments in Kosovo. Serbs are complaining to the U.S. government that many of these monuments are being destroyed. American officials need you to report on what Serbian cultural landmarks exist in Kosovo, how they can be preserved, and what action needs to be taken by the U.S. to protect them.

15. It is late 1999, and NATO is in charge of Kosovo. You are in charge of researching the question of Albanian ethnic groups, those who live outside of Kosovo (in Albania and Macedonia) and their relations with the ‘Kosovars’ (Albanians from Kosovo). What are the possible problems and advantages of the situation for U.S. interests? What should U.S. policies be toward the different groups of Albanians?

16. You are a defense lawyer at the International Court of Justice. On June 28, 2001, former Serbian president Slobodan Milošević has been sent to the Hague to stand trial for
war crimes. Your job is to investigate only those charges against him involving Kosovo. Are there any mitigating factors that can be used in his defense?

17. You are a lawyer for the prosecution at the International Court of Justice. On June 28, 2001, former Serbian president Slobodan Milošević has been sent to the Hague to stand trial for war crimes. Your job is to investigate only those charges against him involving Kosovo. Why should he be found guilty? Why do you disagree with his defense lawyers?

18. You are an intelligence analyst for the CIA. It is 2007, and there are proposals to make Kosovo an independent state. What problems or advantages could result from this?