

*Key Terms Sheet***UNIT #5: WORLD WAR I**

Chapter 9, Sections 1-4 (Pages 318-348)

Term	Definition
Militarism (pg. 320-322)	Refers to the rapid buildup of a country's military, all of the major world powers are doing this in the early 1900s
Alliances	An agreement between two or more countries, often in the form of defensive alliances (I have your back if you have my back), there was a complex web of alliances both secret and public in the early 1900s
Imperialism	Refers to the belief that a country's power is measured by its territorial size (how much land they control) and military strength, all countries are trying to acquire additional territory
Nationalism	Deep devotion to ones' own country or homeland, everyone believe that their country/nation is the best, leads to increase tension and competition between the major powers at this time
Balkans (pg. 322)	South eastern part of Europe, collection of newly independent countries, this area is referred to as a powder keg and is the location where Franz Ferdinand was assassinated
Franz Ferdinand (pg. 322)	Archduke of Austria-Hungary (next in line of succession to the empire's throne), was assassinated in Bosnia in 1914 by a Serbian radical
Propaganda (pg. 324)	Information controlled by the government which was designed to promote/support the war effort
German Submarines (pg. 326)	Most sophisticated under water war ships of their time, begin terrorizing the seas at the outbreak of the war
Lusitania (pg. 326)	British passenger liner that was sunk by a German submarine with one torpedo, almost 1,200 innocent civilians die, 128 were American
Zimmerman Telegram (pg. 327)	Telegram sent to Mexico in 1917 from a German military advisor named Arthur Zimmerman which asked Mexico to invade the southwest border of the U.S. if the U.S. entered the war and that Germany would help Mexico acquire the land they lost in the 1848 Mexican-American War
Sussex Pledge (pg. 327)	President Wilson's foreign policy agreement with Germany, after sinking a French commercial liner call the Sussex Wilson gave Germany an ultimatum, they either stop sinking innocent civilian ships or the U.S. will enter the war

War Industries Board (pg. 328)	Government involvement in American industry/businesses in order to ration our country's resources
Liberty Bonds (pg. 329)	Government bonds that American people could purchase to support the war effort (help pay for the war)
Great Migration (pg. 330)	Movement of African Americans out of the south and into the north, they filled jobs left vacated by those being shipped over to Europe to fight in the war
Committee of Public Information	Government controlled all information being reported on or about the war
Espionage	Spying, secret enemy, gathering confidential information, very common during wartime
Selective Service/ Draft (pg. 332)	Mandating that every capable and eligible man 22-30 years old sign up for military service
Trench Warfare (pg. 336)	Type of fighting condition that soldiers in WWI faced, brutal and high fatalities very typical of this kind of fighting, resulted in a stalemate
Armistice (pg. 341)	Refers to the peace terms that the Allied Powers and the Axis Powers reached in 1918, bringing WWI to an end
Treaty of Versailles (pg. 342)	Conference conducted in Paris to discuss what should happen to Germany and what a post-war Europe should look like, these peace talks were dominated by the "Big Four" (U.S., Britain, France & Italy)
Fourteen Points	President Woodrow Wilson's plan for a post war Europe, outlined how to avoid a future conflict
League of Nations	"general association of nations" designed to preserve peace and have participation nations pledge respect and protect each other territorial and political integrity
Reparations (pg. 344)	Monetary compensation, Germany was forced to pay war damages or reparations in excess of \$33 Billion

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<p>Militarism</p> <p>Reparations</p> <p>Treaty of Versailles</p> <p>Committee of Public Information</p> <p>Liberty Bonds</p> <p>Franz Ferdinand</p> <p>Propaganda</p> <p>Balkans</p>	<p>League of Nations</p> <p>Trench Warfare</p> <p>Selective Service/ Draft</p> <p>Great Migration</p> <p>Sussex Pledge</p> <p>Lusitania</p> <p>Nationalism</p> <p>Imperialism</p>	<p>Fourteen Points</p> <p>Armistice</p> <p>Espionage</p> <p>War Industries Board</p> <p>Zimmerman Telegram</p> <p>German Submarines</p> <p>Alliances</p>
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	Movement of African Americans out of the south and into the north, they filled jobs left vacated by those being shipped over to Europe to fight in the war
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	Monetary compensation, Germany was forced to pay war damages or reparations in excess of \$33 Billion

Militarism Reparations Treaty of Versailles Committee of Public Information Liberty Bonds Franz Ferdinand Propaganda Balkans	League of Nations Trench Warfare Selective Service/ Draft Great Migration Sussex Pledge Lusitania Nationalism Imperialism	Fourteen Points Armistice Espionage War Industries Board Zimmerman Telegram German Submarines Alliances
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Correct? YES or NO	Term	Definition
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YES NO	Nationalism	Deep devotion to ones' own country or homeland, everyone believe that their country/nation is the best, leads to increase tension and competition between the major powers at this time
YES NO	Balkans	South eastern part of Europe, collection of newly independent countries, this area is referred to as a powder keg and is the location where Franz Ferdinand was assassinated
YES NO	Franz Ferdinand	Archduke of Austria-Hungary (next in line of succession to the empire's throne), was assassinated in Bosnia in 1914 by a Serbian radical
YES NO	Lusitania	Information controlled by the government which was designed to promote/support the war effort
YES NO	German Submarines	Most sophisticated under water war ships of their time, begin terrorizing the seas at the outbreak of the war
YES NO	Propaganda	British passenger liner that was sunk by a German submarine with one torpedo, almost 1,200 innocent civilians die, 128 were American
YES NO	Zimmerman Telegram	Telegram sent to Mexico in 1917 from a German military advisor named Arthur Zimmerman which asked Mexico to invade the southwest border of the U.S. if the U.S. entered the war and that Germany would help Mexico acquire the land they lost in the 1848 Mexican-American War

Yes No Strategies

YES NO	Sussex Pledge	President Wilson's foreign policy agreement with Germany, after sinking a French commercial liner call the Sussex Wilson gave Germany an ultimatum, they either stop sinking innocent civilian ships or the U.S. will enter the war
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YES NO	League of Nations	"general association of nations" designed to preserve peace and have participation nations pledge respect and protect each other territorial and political integrity

Yes No Strategies

YES	Reparations	Monetary compensation, Germany was forced to pay war damages or reparations in excess of \$33 Billion
NO		