**World War I Vocabulary**

**1.) Militarism-** A rise in military sending and influence of government policies, and a preference for force as a solution to problems

**2.) Alliance System**- Defense agreement among nations

**3.) Nationalism**- Feeling of intense loyalty to one's country or group

**4.) Imperialism-** Type of government that seeks to increase its size, either by forcing (through war) or influencing (through politics) other countries to submit to their rule.

**5.) Neutrality-** Not taking sides, especially in a war or dispute

**6.) Propaganda**- Information especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

**7.) Isolationism-** Policy of nonparticipation in international economic and political relations

**8.) Trench Warfare-** Form of fighting where two sides fight each other from opposing trenches (long narrow ditches)

**9.) Stalemate**- Deadlock on the Western Front during the first World war

**10.) Blockade**- Isolation of an enemy's ports by means of warships to prevent passage of persons or supplies. To block or prevent the import or export of supplies from a port

**11.) Lusitania-** British ocean liner carrying Americans that was sunk off the coast of Ireland by German U-Boats in 1915

**12.) Zimmerman Telegram-** 1917 message British intercepted from the German government to the Mexican government offering German support if Mexico declared war against the U.S. and offered to return land Mexico had lost to the U.S

**13.) Allied Powers**- Coalition formed by Great Britain, France, and Russia from the start of WWI and later Belgium, Italy and the United States

**14.) Central Powers-** World War I alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire

**15.) Homefront**- Systematic mobilization of the country's entire population and economy to produce the soldiers, food supplies, ammunitions and money necessary to win the war

**16.) Front Lines-** The place where two opposing armies are facing each other in battle

**17.) Russian Revolution-** 1917 uprising that destroyed the Tsarist (Czar) autocracy and led to the rise of communism and the Soviet Union in Russia

**18.) Bolshevik-**  A revolutionary group founded by Vladimir Lenin and Alexander Bogdanov; by 1905 a major organization consisting primarily of workers under a democratic internal hierarchy governed by the principle of democratic centralism; they considered themselves the leaders of the revolutionary working class of Russia; seized control of the government in Russia (October 1917) and became the dominant political power

**19.) Communism-** A political theory derived from Karl Marx, advocating a society in which all property and resources are collectively owned by a classless society and each person works and is paid according to their abilities and needs

**20.) Armistice-** A state of peace agreed to between opponents so they can discuss peace terms

**21.) Fourteen Points-** Woodrow Wilson's peace plan that was easy on the German’s punishment for WWI and included: people all over the world are to determine their own fate (self-determination), no colonial powers grabbing nations, free trade, no secret pacts, freedom of the seas, arms reduction, and creation of the League of Nations.

**22.) Treaty of Versailles-** The treaty imposed on Germany by the Allied powers in 1919 after the end of World War I which blamed Germany for the war and demanded exorbitant reparations from the Germans

**23.) League of Nations-** An international organization formed in 1920 to promote cooperation and peace among nations

**24.) Reparations-** Payment for damages after a war

**25.) Sykes-Picot Agreement-** Representatives of Great Britain and France secretly reached an accord, by which most of the Arab lands under the rule of the Ottoman Empire were to be divided into British and French spheres of influence with the conclusion of World War I.

**26.) Balfour Declaration-**  A public statement issued by the British government in 1917 during World War I announcing support for the establishment of a "national home for the Jewish people" in Palestine, then an Ottoman region with a small minority Jewish population.

**27.) The Mandate System-** the victors of World War I were given responsibility for governing former German and Ottoman territories by administering the territory on behalf of the League of Nations

**28.) Self-Determination-** the process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.

**29.) Armenian Genocide-** Ottoman government's systematic extermination of 1.5 million Armenians, mostly citizens within the Ottoman Empire; as of 2018, 29 countries have [officially recognized the mass killings as genocide](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armenian_Genocide_recognition), as have most genocide scholars and historians