WORLD WAR I

Vocabulary

Terms:

**Militarism** - The belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

**Nationalism** - The aspiration for national independence felt by people under foreign domination.

**Mobilize** - To prepare and organize (troops) for active service.

**Alliance System** - A group of nations and/or people that worked together to attack an enemy nation.

**Central Powers** - The alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria during World War I.

**Allied Powers** - The alliance of Great Britain, Russia, France, and later the United States during World War I.

**Trench Warfare** - A type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.

**Propaganda** - Propaganda is a form of communication that is aimed at influencing the attitude of a community toward some cause or position.

**U-Boats** - A German submarine used in World War I.
Lusitania - A Cunard liner that was sunk by a German submarine in the Atlantic in May 1915 with the loss of over 1,000 lives

Zimmermann Telegram - A 1917 proposal from Germany to Mexico to make war against the United States. It was ignored by Mexico but angered Americans and led in part to the declaration of war in April.

Selective Service Act - Passed in May 1917, an act that established the draft and eventually led to all males between the ages of 21-30 registering.

Liberty Bonds - A Liberty Bond was a war bond that was sold in the United States to support the allied cause in World War I.

Armistice - An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.

Fourteen Points - In January 1918, President Wilson outlined a peace plan with fourteen points, including no secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, free trade, arms reduction, non-colonization, and national self-determination.

League of Nations - An association of countries established in 1919 by the Treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and achieve international peace and security.

Versailles Treaty - A treaty signed June 28, 1919 after WWI putting restrictions on Germany's military power. The purpose of treaty was to shrink Germany's military establishment and potential to rearm.

Reparations - Payments that Germany was forced to pay by France and England after World War One for the war damages it had caused. The sum of money - 32 billion dollars - was so large that it was impossible for Germany to pay the full amount without destroying its own economic recovery.

Self-Determination - A principle, often seen as a moral and legal right, that "all peoples have the right [to] freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development."
People:

Archduke Franz Ferdinand - Heir to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He was assassinated 28th June 1914.

Kaiser Wilhelm II - Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia. Grandson of Queen Victoria, he supported the Afrikaners in South Africa and Austria's demands on Serbia (1914). He was forced to abdicate at the end of World War I.

Woodrow Wilson - 28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations.

Herbert Hoover - FDR’s predecessor as U.S. President. Felt businesses and community assistance were best equipped to help Americans recover from the stock market crash of 1929 and the ensuing Great Depression.

Eugene Debs - An American union leader, one of the founding members of the International Labor Union and the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), and several times the candidate of the Socialist Party of America for President of the United States.

John J. Pershing - A general officer in the U.S. Army who led the American Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Pershing is the only person to be promoted in his own lifetime to the highest rank ever held in the United States Army.

Henry Cabot Lodge - Republican U.S. Representative and Senator who argued against the League of Nations in 1919.

The “Big Four” - The four countries that decided what to do with (or to) Germany after the war

-David Lloyd-George of England
-George Clemenceau of France
-Woodrow Wilson of the U.S.
-Vittorio Orlando of Italy