

Chapter-11: The First World War - Vocabulary

Terms in this set (28)

Nationalism	a devotion to the interests and culture of one's nation
Militarism	the policy of building up armed forces in aggressive preparedness for war and their use as a tool of diplomacy
Allies	Great Britain, France, and Russia and later joined by the United States.
Central Powers	Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire that opposed the Allies in World War I.
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	heir to the Austria throne
No man's land	an unoccupied region between opposing armies.
Trench Warfare	military operations in which the opposing forces attack and counterattack from systems of fortified ditches rather than on an opened battlefield
Lusitania	a British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-boats in 1915

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Zimmerman Note	a message sent in 1917 by the German foreign minister to the German ambassador in Mexico, proposing a German-Mexican alliance and promising to help Mexico regain Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona if the United States entered WWI.
Eddie Rickenbacker	famous fighter pilot of World War I.
Selective Service Act	a law, enacted in 1917, that required men to register for military service
Convoy System	the protection of merchant ships from U-boat-German submarine-attacks by having the ships travel in large groups escorted by warships.
American Expeditionary Force	the U.S. Force , led by General John Pershing, who fought with the Allies in Europe during WWI.
General John J. Pershing	the leader of the American Expeditionary Force
Alvin York	American WWI hero
Conscientious Objector	a person who refuses, on moral grounds, to participate in warfare
Armistice	a truce, or agreement to end an armed conflict
War Industries Board	an agency established during WWI to increase efficiency and discourage waste in war-related industries

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Propaganda	a kind of biased communication designed to influence people's thoughts and actions
Espionage and Sedition Acts	two laws, enacted in 1917, and 1918, that imposed harsh penalties on anyone interfering with or speaking against U.S. participation in WWI.
Great Migration	the large-scale movement of African Americans from the South to Northern Cities in the early 20th Century
Fourteen Points	the principles making up President Woodrow Wilson's plan for world peace following WWI.
League of Nations	an association of nations established in 1920 to promote international cooperation and peace.
Georges Clemenceau	a french premier, had lived through two german invasions of france
David Lloyd George	the british prime minister
Treaty of Versailles	the 1919 peace treaty at the end of World War I which established new nations, borders, and war reparations.
Reparations	the compensation paid by a defeated nation for the damage or injury it inflicted during a war.
War-guilt Clause	a provision in the Treaty of Versailles by which Germany acknowledge that it alone was responsible for World War I.