**World War I**

**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.

**Alliance**- a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations.

**Nationalism**- belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance. Also, the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination.

**Central Powers**-

 Alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire during WWI

**Triple Entente**- Alliance between Russia, France, and Great Britain during WWI

**Ultimatum**- a final demand or statement of terms

**Neutrality**- the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict

**Stalemate**- a position counting as a draw, neither side can progress

**Western Front**- the fighting zone in France, where the British, French, Belgian armies faced that of Germany.

**no-man’s land**- area of land in between the two armies trenches, usually filled with craters and land mines.

**Zeppelin**- large, rigid balloon airship consisting of a long, cylindrical, covered framework containing cells filled with gas, and various structures for holding the engines, passengers, and bombs

**Convoys**- a group of vehicles, typically motor vehicles or ships, traveling together for mutual support and protection

**Schlieffen Plan**- Germany’s Plan to attack France quickly through Belgium to eliminate fighting on two fronts in 1914; the plan failed, and Germany fought both nations simultaneously

**Total war**- involving the governments, economies and populations of combatant nations

**Conscription**- compulsory/required enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces; the draft

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

**War of Attrition**-

a prolonged war or period of conflict during which each side seeks to gradually wear out the other by a series of small-scale actions

**Lusitania**- British non-military ship with U.S. passengers sunk by German U-boats; prompted U.S. involvement in WWI

**Zimmerman Note**-

Letter sent to Mexico proposing a military alliance between Germany and Mexico in the event of the United States' entering World War I against Germany; prompted U.S. involvement in WWI

**Reparations**- Compensation demanded by a victorious nation from a defeated nation

**Collective Security**-

the cooperation of several countries in an alliance to strengthen the security of each

**Treaty of Versailles**-

World War I officially ended with the signing of the Treaty of Versailles on June 28, 1919. Negotiated among the Allied powers with little participation by Germany, its 15 parts and 440 articles reassigned German boundaries, assigned liability for reparations, and blamed Germany for the entire war

**Fourteen Points**- Fourteen goals of the United States stated in the peace negotiations after World War I; the 14th point was the League of Nations

**League of Nations**-

intergovernmental organization founded on 10 January 1920 as a result of the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War. Although it was Woodrow Wilson’s idea, the U.S. Senate refused to get involved in an attempt to isolate itself from world affairs.

**Self-Determination-**

the process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.

**Russian Revolution**

**Vladmir Lenin**- a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. Lenin was the founder of the Russian Communist Party, leader of the 1917 Bolshevik Revolution, and the architect, builder, and first head of the Soviet Union. Lenin spent the years leading up to the 1917 revolution in exile, within Russia and abroad.

**Leon Trotsky**- Marxist revolutionary and theorist, Soviet politician, and the founding leader of the Red Army. Leon Trotsky waged Russia's 1917 revolution alongside **Vladimir Lenin**. As commissar of war, he helped defeat forces opposed to Bolshevik control. He engaged in a power struggle against Joseph Stalin which led to his death.

**Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**-

Peace Agreement between Russia and Axis powers for Russia’s exit from WW1

**Bolshevik**- a member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.

**Derogatory**- showing a critical or disrespectful attitude.

**Bloody Sunday**- when unarmed demonstrators were fired upon by soldiers of the Imperial Guard in the Russia

**October Manifest-**A document issued by Emperor Nicholas II of Russia at the height of the 1905 Revolution which promised a return to constitutional monarchy.

**Great Depression**

**Kellogg-Briand Pact-** 1928 international agreement in which signatory states promised not to use war to resolve "disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise.

**Disarmament-** the reduction or withdrawal of military forces and weapons.

**Overproduction**-  is the accumulation of unsalable inventories in the hands of businesses.

**margin buying**-   refers to the initial or down payment made to the broker for the asset being purchased.

**New Deal-** FDR’s plan designed to improve conditions for persons suffering in the Great Depression.