**Unit 5 World War I Vocabulary**

**Causes of the War**

1. Militarism – the building up of the military
2. Alliances – an agreement between countries to help one another if they go to war
3. Nationalism – the love and pride for one’s country
4. Imperialism – when one country takes over another country
5. Central Powers – Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire in World War I
6. Allied Powers – Great Britain, France, and Russia in World War I
7. Neutral – not choosing sides; the United States was **neutral** at the beginning of World War I
8. Unrestricted Submarine Warfare – Germany’s use of the submarine to sink Allied ships including the ***Lusitania***
9. *Lusitania* – a ship sunk by German U-boats. It killed 128 Americans and turned American opinion against Germany.
10. *Sussex Pledge* – Germany pledged to stop **unrestricted submarine warfare** but they later continued
11. Zimmermann Note – a German note and sent to Mexico trying to get Mexico to join the war and invade the United States.

**War At Home**

1. Selective Service Act –law established a **draft** -all men had to sign up and potentially be chosen to go fight in the war
2. American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) – the name of the American army that fought in World War I
3. Home Front – what’s going on in America during the war
4. War Industries Board – this government agency played a big role in directing the United States economy during the war to make factories make war supplies.
5. Committee on Public Information – this government agency used **propaganda** to encourage people to move from neutrality to support of the Allies.
6. Food Administration – this government agency encouraged American citizens to conserve food and supplies so that the United States army would have enough.
7. War Bonds/Liberty Bonds/Victory Bonds – sold to United States citizens in order to pay for the war.
8. Espionage and Sedition Acts – US laws that were passed that said people could not speak out against or protest the war.
9. *Schenck v. United States* –declared that the Espionage & Sedition Acts constitutional; **free speech is NOT unlimited**.
10. Great Migration – the movement of southern African Amer. to the North in WWI for factory jobs in the open by the war.
11. Nineteenth Amendment – women gain the right to vote

**After the War**

1. Fourteen Points – Woodrow Wilson’s plan to end the war
2. Idealism – believing the best about a situation
3. Armistice – an agreement to stop fighting
4. Big Four –countries who won World War I, Great Britain, France, Italy, and US . They created the **Treaty of Versailles**.
5. Treaty of Versailles –ended World War I. Germany blamed and paid **reparation** (money). Created the **League of Nations**.
6. League of Nations – a group created after WWI; promoted world peace by **collective security** and **disarmament**
7. Isolationism – the belief that the United States should stay out of world affairs.
8. Communism – a political belief that says the govt. own all business (**socialism**) and usually is led by a dictator.
9. Red Scare – the fear that **communism** was spreading in the United States after World War I
10. Palmer Raids –Attorney. Gen. Mitchell Palmer raids of immigrants; deportation because of **communist ties** .
11. Sacco and Vanzetti – two Italian communist immigrants; hasty trial; executed;
12. Emergency Quota Acts – limit the number of immigrants that could enter the United States.
13. Tariff – tax on trade; it helps American businesses but hurts competition and consumers