Unit 6 Vocab – Imperialism and WWI

**Imperialism** – The idea of stronger countries extending political and economic control over weaker countries, in which the weaker countries provided raw materials and markets for manufactured goods.

**Colony** – Areas that are completely controlled by a foreign power – the mother country sends people to rule.

**Protectorate** – Area where local rulers (natives) remain in charge, but the country’s policies are guided by a foreign country-- not directly ruled, but protected.

**Sphere of Influence** – Area in which an outside power claims exclusive investment or trading privileges

**Missionary** – These people were sent to other countries in order to convert non-Christians.

**Boxer Rebellion** – In 1900, the Chinese revolted to kick out Europeans in what is known as this.

**Militarism** – The glorification of armed strength and the ideals of war and putting your country first even before peace with other countries.

**Armament** – The massive build-up of a country’s weapons and military supplies.

**Triple Entente** – Defense agreement between Great Britain, France and Russia

**Triple Alliance** – Defense Agreement between Germany, Italy and Austria-Hungary

**Allies** – Defense agreement between Britain, France, Russia, Italy and the US

**Central Powers** – Defense agreement between Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire

**The Balkans** – Region of Southeast Europe that is home to many different ethnic groups that are partly controlled by the Austrian Empire and disputed over with Russia.

**Archduke Franz Ferdinand** – The immediate cause of WWI was the assassination of this man, who was the heir to the Austrian throne.

**Kaiser Wilhelm II** – This man was chancellor of Germany and leader of the Central Powers during WWI.

**Armistice** – When warring countries formally agree to stop fighting until a peace plan can be reached

**Woodrow Wilson** – President of the United States during WWI

**Propaganda** – One-sided information designed to persuade—to keep up morale and support the war using posters, flyers, songs, etc.

**No Man’s Land** – The stretch of land between the trenches of the opposing sides.

**The Mandate System** – Through the Treaty of Versailles, the Ottoman Empire’s territories were divided into territories controlled by the League of Nations and the Allies until they were judged to be ready for independence.

**League of Nations** – An international cooperative organization of nations designed to prevent future wars. Despite being invented by the US President, the US refused to join it. They were tired of the war and did not want to get involved in European affairs again. It had no military, therefore no enforcement power.

**Tsar Nicholas II** – Civil Unrest, food and fuel shortages, discontent over this man’s leadership and the massive casualties of war drove Russia into a political, social, and economic revolution. This man gave up his throne in March of 1917.

**Bolshevik** – A group of Russian Revolutionaries who follow the teachings of Karl Marx. They were led by Vladmir Lenin.

**New Economic Policy (NEP)** – Lenin introduced this, which temporarily put aside his plan for state-controlled economy and opted for small-scale capitalism.