

Airplanes	this was the first war for these to appear, innovations are added as the war goes on, hold bombs and machine guns for attack
Alliance	a bond or connection between two things, such as countries
Allied Powers	France, Russia, Italy, Great Britain, United States, Greece, Portugal, Romania, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, wife is Sophia, visited Sarajevo, both assassinated (June 1914)
Armistice	a truce or agreement to end fighting, as in the holiday (November 11, 1911)
Black Hand	the Serbian terrorist group that assassinated Franz Ferdinand
Central Powers	Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria, Spain
Fourteen Points	A series of proposals in which U.S. president Woodrow Wilson outlined a plan for achieving a lasting peace after World War I.
Freedom of the Seas	Principle that neutral nations have the right to trade without interference even during wartime.
Gas masks	provided protection from chlorine gas

Imperialism	A policy of one country extending its rule over foreign countries
Influenza	a pandemic of this sickness resulted in the deaths of around 70 million people
Kaiser Wilhelm	Emperor of Germany during World War I
League of Nations	An organization of nations formed after World War I to promote cooperation and peace.
Lusitania	passenger liner sunk by German Uboats, had 100 U.S. passengers on-board
Militarism	a policy of aggressive military preparedness
Mobilization	Gathering resources and preparing for war
Nationalism	a sense of pride and devotion to one's nation
Neutral	taking no side in a conflict
No-man's land	the area between opposing trenches, which could stretch miles and was often very dangerous

Propaganda	ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause
Rationing	A limited portion or allowance of food or goods; limitation of use
Reparations	As part of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany was ordered to pay fines to the Allies to repay the costs of the war. Opposed by the U.S., it quickly lead to a severe depression in Germany.
Self-Determination	The ability of a government to determine their own course of their own free will
Serbia	country seeking independence from Austria, supported by Russia
Treaty of Versailles	this document ended the war
Trench	ditches where soldiers could have some protection
Trench warfare	lines of trenches, ex. the Western Front
Uboat	German submarine
Woodrow Wilson	president of the United States, created the League of Nations, had the 14-points

Zimmermann telegram

A telegram Germany sent to Mexico to convince them to attack the U.S. In exchange, if the Central Powers won, Mexico could regain territory it lost to the U.S. during the 1846 Mexican War.
