

1. **No Man's Land:** A strip of land between the trenches of opposing armies along the Western Front during WWI
2. **Stalemate:** a situation in which further action by either of two opponents is impossible. to bring to a standstill
3. **Trench Warfare:** a type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other.
4. **U-boat:** German submarine
5. **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.
6. **doughboy:** a US infantryman, especially one in World War I.
7. **mobilization:** the action of a country or its government preparing and organizing troops for active service
8. **propaganda:** information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
9. **total war:** A war that involves the complete mobilization of resources and people, affecting the lives of all citizens in the warring countries, even those remote from the battlefields.
10. **genocide:** the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.
11. **migration:** A movement from one country or region to another
12. **planned economies:** an economic system directed by government agencies
13. **armistice:** an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce
14. **reparation:** the making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged.
15. **Archduke Franz Ferdinand:** heir to the Austria-Hungarian throne, was assassinated in Sarajevo, started World War I.
16. **Gavrilo Princip:** The assassin of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, a member of the Black Hand
17. **Kaiser Wilhelm II:** Emperor of Germany during World War I
18. **Woodrow Wilson:** 28th president of the United States, known for World War I leadership, the Fourteen Points, and the League of Nations
19. **Franz Joseph I of Austria:** Emperor of the Austria-Hungary Empire during World War I.
20. **Central Powers:** In World War I the alliance of Germany and Austria-Hungary and other nations allied with them in opposing the Allies.
21. **Triple Alliance:** An alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy in the years before WWI.
22. **Triple Entente:** An alliance between Great Britain, France and Russia in the years before WWI.
23. **Battle of Belleau Wood:** First hard fought American victory over Germans in France in 1918
24. **Battle of Chateau-Thierry:** First battle in which the Americans took part in WWI in 1918
25. **First Battle of the Marne:** The Battle of the Marne was a World War I battle fought in September 1914. It resulted in an Allied victory against the German armies in the west
26. **Battle of the Somme:** A 1916 battle between German and British forces. Ending in a stalemate, it is notable for the high number of casualties- 1.25 million men killed or wounded - and the first use of tanks in warfare.
27. **Battle of Verdun:** Battle fought between French and German armies from February to December 1916; more than 700,000 people died - one of the most costly battles of the WWI.
28. **Christmas Truce:** series of widespread but unofficial ceasefires along the Western Front of World War I around Christmas 1914
29. **Hundred Days Offensive:** Britain, France, and America counterattack the Germans
30. **Sinking of the Lusitania:** Cruise ship that was sunk by German submarines and helped bring the US closer to involvement in WWI
31. **In Flanders Fields:** Poem published in Punch Magazine in 1915 and written by Canadian poet John McCrae. It reflects the patriotic feelings during the early days of the war. To this day, the red poppy is the symbol of Remembrance Day.
32. **War Guilt Clause:** Article 231 in the Treaty of Versailles that blamed Germany for starting World War I
33. **League of Nations:** An organization of nations formed after World War I to promote cooperation and peace.
34. **Factors that contributed to the start of World War One:** Alliance system, nationalism, imperialism, and militarism
35. **When did World War One start:** July 28, 1914
36. **How did the war on the Eastern Front differ from war on the Western Front:** The Western Front was a small front and became a series of trenches & resulted in a stalemate. The Eastern Front longer and more open and became a war of movement. Geography played a major role in this development
37. **What made WWI more devastating than any previous wars?:** Technology created weapons that could kill in large numbers. Militaries still used 19th century tactics that emphasized large movements
38. **Why did the war widen to become a world conflict?:** Because of the stalemate on the Western Front, both sides sought to gain new allies. By seeking more allies, more countries became involved in the conflict
39. **What was the impact of total war:** World War I inflicted heavy casualties on both sides because of new weapons. On the home front, propaganda was common & women started to go to work. After the war, women had more rights
40. **What was the name of the peace treaty that ended the war?:** Treaty of Versailles
41. **When did the US enter the war?:** April 1917
42. **Where did the diplomats meet to sign the peace treaty?:** Hall of Mirrors, Versailles Palace

- 43. **When did the war end?:** November 11, 1918
- 44. **When did they sign the peace treaty:** June 28, 1919
- 45. **What countries were part of the Allies?:** Russia, France, Serbia, and Great Britain
- 46. **What did the U.S. attempt to do prior to entering the war?:** Remain neutral
- 47. **What were the reasons the U.S. entered the war?:** Unrestricted submarine warfare and the Zimmerman Telegram,
- 48. **The Allies defeated Germany at what battle to end the war?:** The Second Battle of the Marne