**Key Concepts WWI Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: an internal diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office in January 1917 that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico in the event of the United States' entering World War I against Germany.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a type of naval warfare used by Germany in which U-boats (submarines) sink vessels such as freighters, tankers, and passenger ships without warning
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The association of Russia, Great Britain, and France during World War I.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: The association of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and later the Ottoman Empire during World War I.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the most important of the [peace treaties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty) that brought [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) to an end. This ended the [state of war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_war) between [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Empire) and the [Allied Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_I). It was signed on 28 June 1919, it forced Germany to accept “war guilt”, to disarm, make substantial territorial concessions, and pay [reparations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I_reparations) to certain countries that had formed the Entente powers.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Shortly after the end of World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, this took hold in the United States. A nationwide fear of communists, socialists, anarchists, and other dissidents suddenly grabbed the American psyche in 1919 following a series of anarchist bombings. The nation was gripped in fear.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the movement of 6 million African-Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1910 and 1970.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Congress passes 2 months after entrance into WWI; Enforced by A. Mitchell Palmer; Made it a crime for any person to convey information intended to interfere with the U.S armed forces prosecution of the war effort or to promote the success of the country’s enemies.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Passed the in 1918; Imposed harsh penalties on anyone found guilty of making false statements that interfered with the prosecution of the war; Insulting or abusing the U.S. government, the flag, the Constitution or the military; Agitating against the production of necessary war materials or advocating, teaching, or defending any of these acts.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson on 8 April 1918 to adjudicate labor disputes during World War I
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A world organization established in 1920 to promote international cooperation and peace. It was first proposed in 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson, although the United States never joined the League. Essentially powerless, it was dissolved in 1946.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: 28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations
13. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: used his powerful position [to oppose Wilson's plan](http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/lodge_leagueofnations.htm) for U.S. participation in the [League of Nations](http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/leagueofnations.htm).  Proposing a series of amendments to Wilson's bill ratifying U.S. entry into the League, Lodge succeeded in watering down U.S. involvement while simultaneously encouraging popular opposition to Wilson.
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: was a promise made in 1916 during World War I by Germany to the United States to surface and allow the surrender and safety of passengers on ships before they were sunk prior to the U.S. entry into the war.
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a series of raids conducted by the United States Department of Justice to capture, arrest and deport suspected radical leftists, especially anarchists, from the United States.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a statement of principles for peace that was to be used for peace negotiations in order to end World War I. The principles were outlined in a January 8, 1918 speech on war aims and peace terms to the United States Congress by President Woodrow Wilson. Among the points were No secret treaties; Freedom of the Seas; Free Trade; Reduction in weapons & armies; and to form a League of Nations.
17. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: A law that severely restricted immigration by establishing a system of national quotas that blatantly discriminated against immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and virtually excluded Asians. The policy stayed in effect until the 1960s.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the German army's plan for war against France and Russia, march through Belgium quickly defeat France and then turn and fight Russia in the East
19. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a new technology used by Germany; submarine used in World War I or World War II.
20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a British luxury passenger liner sunk by a German submarine in the North Atlantic on May 7, 1915: one of the events leading to U.S. entry into World War I.
22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: authorized the federal government to raise a national army for the American entry into World War I through the compulsory enlistment of men 21 to 30 years old.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: a vegetable garden, especially a home garden, planted to increase food production during a war.
24. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the Creel Committee, was an independent agency of the government of the United States created to influence U.S. public opinion regarding American participation in World War I.
25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: case decided in 1919 by the U.S. Supreme Court. During World War I, an individual produced a pamphlet maintaining that the military draft was illegal, and was convicted under the Espionage Act of attempting to cause insubordination in the military and to obstruct recruiting. Free speech rights afforded by the First Amendment, while generous, are not limitless, and context determines the limits.
26. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, the beginning of the reparations section that stated Germany was to assume all responsibility for the damage caused during World WarII.
27. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: the generation reaching maturity during and just after World War I, a high proportion of whose men were killed during those years.

**Key Concepts WWI Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_Key\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

1. **Zimmerman Telegraph**: an internal diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office in January 1917 that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico in the event of the United States' entering World War I against Germany.
2. **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**: a type of naval warfare used by Germany in which U-boats (submarines) sink vessels such as freighters, tankers, and passenger ships without warning
3. **Allies/Triple Entente**: The association of Russia, Great Britain, and France during World War I.
4. **Central Powers/Triple Alliance**: The association of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy and later the Ottoman Empire during World War I.
5. **Treaty of Versailles**: the most important of the [peace treaties](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peace_treaty) that brought [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) to an end. This ended the [state of war](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Declaration_of_war) between [Germany](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Empire) and the [Allied Powers](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Allies_of_World_War_I). It was signed on 28 June 1919, it forced Germany to accept “war guilt”, to disarm, make substantial territorial concessions, and pay [reparations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I_reparations) to certain countries that had formed the Entente powers.
6. **Red Scare**: Shortly after the end of World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, this took hold in the United States. A nationwide fear of communists, socialists, anarchists, and other dissidents suddenly grabbed the American psyche in 1919 following a series of anarchist bombings. The nation was gripped in fear.
7. **Great Migration**: the movement of 6 million African-Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1910 and 1970.
8. **Espionage Act**: Congress passes 2 months after entrance into WWI; Enforced by A. Mitchell Palmer; Made it a crime for any person to convey information intended to interfere with the U.S armed forces prosecution of the war effort or to promote the success of the country’s enemies.
9. **Sedition Act**: Passed the in 1918; Imposed harsh penalties on anyone found guilty of making false statements that interfered with the prosecution of the war; Insulting or abusing the U.S. government, the flag, the Constitution or the military; Agitating against the production of necessary war materials or advocating, teaching, or defending any of these acts.
10. **Nation War Labor Board**: was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson on 8 April 1918 to adjudicate labor disputes during World War I
11. **League of Nation**: A world organization established in 1920 to promote international cooperation and peace. It was first proposed in 1918 by President Woodrow Wilson, although the United States never joined the League. Essentially powerless, it was dissolved in 1946.
12. **Woodrow Wilson**: 28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations
13. **Henry Cabot Lodge**: used his powerful position [to oppose Wilson's plan](http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/lodge_leagueofnations.htm) for U.S. participation in the [League of Nations](http://www.firstworldwar.com/source/leagueofnations.htm).  Proposing a series of amendments to Wilson's bill ratifying U.S. entry into the League, Lodge succeeded in watering down U.S. involvement while simultaneously encouraging popular opposition to Wilson.
14. **Sussex Pledge**: was a promise made in 1916 during World War I by Germany to the United States to surface and allow the surrender and safety of passengers on ships before they were sunk prior to the U.S. entry into the war.
15. **Palmer Raid**: a series of raids conducted by the United States Department of Justice to capture, arrest and deport suspected radical leftists, especially anarchists, from the United States.
16. **Wilson’s 14 Points**: a statement of principles for peace that was to be used for peace negotiations in order to end World War I. The principles were outlined in a January 8, 1918 speech on war aims and peace terms to the United States Congress by President Woodrow Wilson. Among the points were No secret treaties; Freedom of the Seas; Free Trade; Reduction in weapons & armies; and to form a League of Nations.
17. **National Origins Act**: A law that severely restricted immigration by establishing a system of national quotas that blatantly discriminated against immigrants from southern and eastern Europe and virtually excluded Asians. The policy stayed in effect until the 1960s.
18. **Schlieffen Plan**: the German army's plan for war against France and Russia, march through Belgium quickly defeat France and then turn and fight Russia in the East
19. **U-Boat**: a new technology used by Germany; submarine used in World War I or World War II.
20. **Armistice**: an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.
21. **Lusitania**: a British luxury passenger liner sunk by a German submarine in the North Atlantic on May 7, 1915: one of the events leading to U.S. entry into World War I.
22. **Selective Service Act**: authorized the federal government to raise a national army for the American entry into World War I through the compulsory enlistment of men 21 to 30 years old.
23. **Victory Garden**: a vegetable garden, especially a home garden, planted to increase food production during a war.
24. **Committee on Public Information/ CPI**: the Creel Committee, was an independent agency of the government of the United States created to influence U.S. public opinion regarding American participation in World War I.
25. **Scheck vs U.S.**: case decided in 1919 by the U.S. Supreme Court. During World War I, an individual produced a pamphlet maintaining that the military draft was illegal, and was convicted under the Espionage Act of attempting to cause insubordination in the military and to obstruct recruiting. Free speech rights afforded by the First Amendment, while generous, are not limitless, and context determines the limits.
26. **War Guilt Clause**: Article 231 of the Treaty of Versailles, the beginning of the reparations section that stated Germany was to assume all responsibility for the damage caused during World WarII.
27. **Lost Generation**: the generation reaching maturity during and just after World War I, a high proportion of whose men were killed during those years.