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 note written by Germany and sent to Mexico trying to get Mexico to join the war and invade the United States.
12. Selective Service Act – this law established a **draft** for which all men had to sign up and potentially be chosen to go fight in the war
13. American Expeditionary Forces (AEF) – the name of the American army that fought in World War I
14. Home Front – what’s going on in America during the war
15. 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.
16. Committee on Public Information – this government agency used **propaganda** to encourage people to move from neutrality to support of the Allies.
17. Food Administration – this government agency encouraged American citizens to conserve food and supplies so that the United States army would have enough.
18. War Bonds/Liberty Bonds/Victory Bonds – sold to United States citizens in order to pay for the war.
19. Espionage and Sedition Acts – Laws that were passed in the United States that said people could not speak out against or protest the war.
20. *Schenck v. United States* – this court case declared that the Espionage and Sedition Acts were constitutional and the **free speech is NOT unlimited**.
21. Great Migration – the movement of African Americans from the South to the North during World War I to take jobs in the factories left open by the war.
22. Nineteenth Amendment – women gain the right to vote
23. Fourteen Points – Woodrow Wilson’s plan to end the war
24. Idealism – believing the best about a situation
25. League of Nations – a group created after World War I that promoted world peace by **collective security** and **disarmament** (getting rid of weapons)
26. Armistice – an agreement to stop fighting
27. Big Four – it refers to the countries who won World War I, Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States. They created the **Treaty of Versailles**.
28. Treaty of Versailles – this document officially ended World War I. It placed on the blame on Germany and forced them to pay **reparation** (money) for damages that they caused. It also created the **League of Nations**.
29. Isolationism – the belief that the United States should stay out of world affairs.
30. Communism – a political belief that says the government should own all business (**socialism**) and usually is led by a tyrannical (dictator) leader.
31. Red Scare – the fear that **communism** was spreading in the United States after World War I
32. Palmer Raids – Raids enforced by Attorney General Mitchell Palmer which targeted poor immigrant communities for arrest and deportation because of their supposed ties to **communism**.
33. Sacco and Vanzetti – two Italian immigrants who were charged with murder. However, many people believed that they were falsely accused and were only put to death because they were communist.
34. Emergency Quota Acts – laws passed in the United States after World War I to limit the number of immigrants that could enter the United States.
35. Tariff – tax on trade; it helps American businesses but hurts competition and consumers
36. *Plessy V. Ferguson* – the supreme court case that said “separate but equal” was legal
37. Sherman Antitrust Act/Clayton Antitrust Act – Laws created to get rid of monopolies