

Chapter 11: World War 1, pgs 370-407

Definitions

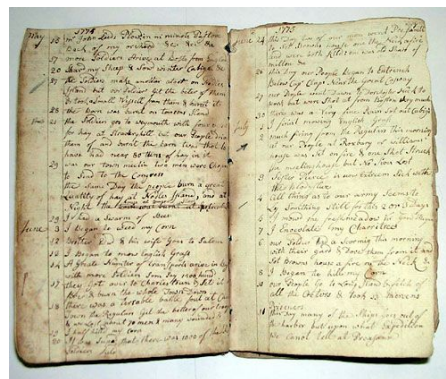
Section 1: World War 1 Begins, pgs 372-380

Note 1: Just because I have provided you with the definitions does not always mean that they are easy! Actively read and underline/highlight the important parts!

***Note 2:** Do all of these definitions look correct? Do they relate to what we are reading? How would you define them? Think about this for when you will have to create definitions your own.

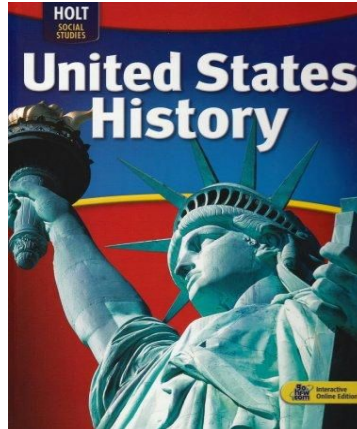
Primary Source: Primary sources are the raw materials of historical research - they are the documents or artifacts closest to the topic of investigation. Often they are created during the time period which is being studied (correspondence, diaries, newspapers, government documents, art) but they can also be produced later by eyewitnesses or participants (memoirs, oral histories). You may find primary sources in their original format (usually in an archive) or reproduced in a variety of ways: books, microfilm, digital, etc.

<http://research.library.gsu.edu/primaryhistory>



Secondary Source: Secondary sources are interpretations of events written after an examination of primary sources and usually other secondary sources, such as books and journal articles.

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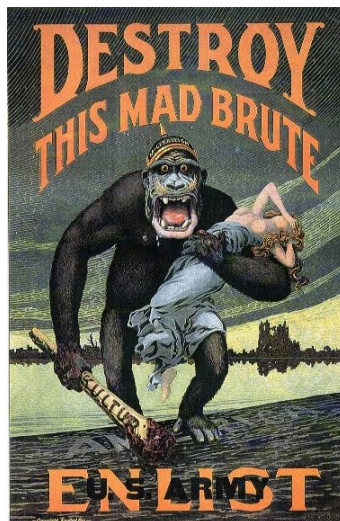
Nationalism: A devotion to the interest and culture of one's nation. (pg 373)

The Americans



Militarism: The policy of building up armed forces in aggressive preparedness for war and their use as a tool of diplomacy. (pg 373)

The Americans



Allies: Serbia, Russia, France, Britain, Japan, Italy, and the United States



Central Powers: Austria-Hungary, Germany, Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria



Archduke Franz Ferdinand: (18 December 1863 – 28 June 1914) was an Archduke of Austria-Este, Austro-Hungarian and Royal Prince of Hungary and of Bohemia, and from 1896 until his death, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne.

His assassination in Sarajevo precipitated Austria-Hungary's declaration of war against Serbia. This caused the Central Powers (including Germany and Austria-Hungary) and Serbia's allies to declare war on each other, starting World War I.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archduke_Franz_Ferdinand_of_Austria



No Man's Land: The stretch of land between the front line trenches was dangerous. No Man's Land contained miles of barbed wire, hundreds of corpses, and land mines. Sometimes as narrow as 15 yards or as wide as several hundred yards, No Man's Land was heavily guarded by machine gun and sniper fire. Soldiers were forced to cross No Man's Land to advance or scout for enemy positions. Official truces were often necessary to retrieve the wounded or bury the dead.

<https://www.nysm.nysed.gov/citizensoldier/conflicts/WWI/nml.cfm>



Trench Warfare: Combat in which each side occupies a system of protective trenches. <http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/trench-warfare>



Lusitania: A British passenger ship that was sunk by a German U-boat. (pg 378)
The Americans



Zimmerman Note: Most historians agree that American involvement in World War I was inevitable by early 1917, but the march to war was no doubt accelerated by a notorious letter penned by German foreign secretary Arthur Zimmermann. On January 16, 1917, British codebreakers intercepted an encrypted message from Zimmermann intended for Heinrich von Eckardt, the German ambassador to Mexico. The missive gave the ambassador a now-famous set of instructions: if the neutral United States entered the war on the side of the Allies, Von Eckardt was to approach Mexico's president with an offer to forge a secret wartime alliance. The Germans would provide military and financial support for a Mexican attack on the United States, and in exchange Mexico would be free to annex "lost territory in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona." In addition, Von Eckardt was told to use the Mexicans as a go-between to entice the Japanese Empire to join the German cause.

<http://www.history.com/news/ask-history/what-was-the-zimmermann-telegram>

