

① Pre-Unit 1 vocab

Primary source Document: Document created at time of event.

Ex) 1st hand eyewitness accounts, diary entries, autobiography, speech, photographs, letters, gov reports. Can be unreliable, biased, frag, ^{lacks} support

Secondary Source Document: Document created well-after an event and synthesizes data. Ex) Biography, text books, encyclopedias.

Reliability: is it a primary or secondary source? Degrees of liability - how reliable (very? quite? somewhat?), Search for biased language and people.

Bias: The lens through which a document or person views a situation; shapes by background, slant put on a viewpoint. Ex) Racist, sexist, Religious, Conservative

Imperialism: Gain political/economic control over another country, or colonies. Ex) Much of Africa carved up by Europeans

② Nationalism: Pride in ones country. When extreme, it becomes dangerous and can lead to war/eliminating others.

Totalitarianism: Having complete authority over every aspect of your populace's lives. Requires military and secret police.

Communism: Extreme left political ideology where complete equality is the ideal. Means of production owned by collective.

Ex) USSR, Mao's China, Cuba

Fascism: Extreme white political ideology emphasizing nationalis and militarism. Ex) Hitler, Mussolini, Franco

Right wing: On the right of the political spectrum, prefers tradition, private ownership (conservatism/fascism)

Left wing: On the left of the political spectrum, prefers change (socialism/communism)

Democracy: Political ideology associated with freedom, liberty, individual rights, and universal suffrage.

Industrialism: Mass production, which creates a working class.

③ Communism is impossible without the exploitation and urbanization resulting from industrialization.

Unit 1 vocab

Lloyd George: Prime Minister of Britain, saw the need for a moderate peace and told Parliament: "We must not allow any sense of revenge, any spirit of greed, any grasping desire to override the fundamental principles of righteousness". He believed a bitter Germany would help no one.

Georges Clemenceau: Prime Minister of France. After suffering the most losses, President Poincaré demanded compensation from the Germans, and Clemenceau was determined to make it impossible for Germany to attack France ever again.

Woodrow Wilson: American President, USA suffered no damage at home as a result of the war. Armies didn't arrive in Europe in large numbers until the last 6 months. Casualties lower than everyone else. Wilson, wanted a just peace that would make future wars impossible.

Vittorio Orlando: Italian leader that walked out in anger at the way his country was being ignored by the "Big 3". Orlando did return to the conference but the Italians remained angry, convinced that the promises made by Britain and France to Italy at the Treaty of London in 1915 were not kept.

Treaty of Versailles: Took place at the Paris Peace Conference in 1919, that lasted 6 months. The treaty was a way to negotiate the reparations and war guilt from world war I. Since the PPC was the first gathering of that many nations, Woodrow Wilson proposed the League of Nations, which was apart of the treaty of Versailles.

Self-determination: "The principle that people should decide the country to which they belong." - Woodrow Willson 1919.

Reparations: Money and goods paid by a defeated nation to victorious nations for the repair of war damages.

Successor States: 9 states in central and eastern Europe created from territory belonging to the former empires of Russia, Austria-Hungary and Germany at the end of the war. They were Finland, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, and Yugoslavia.

Alliances: a pact/contract to defend/aid one another.

Anschluss: The union in 1938 of the two German-speaking nations, Austria and Germany, despite this being forbidden by the PPC.

League of Nations: Proposed in Wilson's 14 points based on collective security and an end to all future wars.

De-militarized zone: Area in which no troops, weapons, or fortifications are allowed.

Rhineland: Given to Germany at PPC but demilitarized 1919-36.

Article 231: part of the Treaty of Versailles which laid all the blame for starting the war on Germany and her allies.

Diktat: The terms of the treaty were not for negotiation.

Germany's new civilian government was given the option of either signing the treaty, or face an Allied invasion and a continued naval blockade. The German PM called this an "imposed settlement".

The German PM resigned rather than sign it. New government reluctantly accepted on June 23rd - 4 hours before the deadline.

Saar: In the Treaty of Versailles Saar was given to France to supervise for the League (mandate) with use of coalmines. Plebiscite to be held in 15 years.

Sudetenland: Formerly part of Austro-Hungarian Empire; largely German population, strategically important, its mountains forming a natural defence for Czechoslovakia when it was given to them in 1919.

Polish Corridor: Posen and West Prussia were given to the new state of Poland to provide the Poles with a 'corridor' to the sea; also creating a trade route for Poland.

Mandate: Run by different Allied powers until ready for self-rule

Wilson

French + British Mandates = Germany lost all her colonies in Africa and the Pacific. East Africa was mandated to Britain. Britain and France divided the Cameroons and Togoland between them. New Guinea in the Pacific went to Australia.