**Imperialism**

Imperialism

**“The White Man’s burden”-** White man’s responsibility to Christianize the uneducated.

**Direct rule-** System in which central government controls the states or provinces

**Indirect rule**-control parts of their [colonial empires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_empire), particularly in [Africa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonisation_of_Africa) and[Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_imperialism_in_Asia), through pre-existing local power structures.(protectorates)

**Annex**- an addition to a document.

**Protectorate**- a state that is controlled and protected by another.

**Sphere of influence**-a country or area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority.

**Missionaries**-a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.

**Natural Selection**-the process whereby organisms better adapted to their environment tend to survive and produce more offspring.

**Social Darwinism**-the theory that individuals, groups, and peoples are subject to the same Darwinian laws of natural selection as plants and animals

**Racism**-prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior.

**Genocide**-the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation.

**Concessions**-a thing that is granted, especially in response to demands; a thing conceded.

**Viceroy**-a ruler exercising authority in a colony on behalf of a sovereign.

**Trade surplus**-the amount by which the value of a country's exports exceeds the cost of its imports.

**Trade deficit**-the amount by which the cost of a country's imports exceeds the value of its exports.

**World War I**

**Militarism**- the belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests.

**Alliance**- a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations.

**Nationalism**- patriotic feeling, principles, or efforts.

**Central Powers**-Germany and its allies Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire

**Triple Entente**- the Russian Empire, the French Third Republic, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain

**Ultimatum**-a final demand or statement of terms

**Neutrality**-the state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict

**Stalemate**- a position counting as a draw

**Western Front**- the fighting zone in France, where the British, French, Belgian armies faced that of Germany.

**no-man’s land**- area of land in between the two armies trenches, usually filled with craters and land mines.

**Verdun**- bloody battle where German advancement was stopped

**Somme**- One of the largest battle is WW1, tanks were first used and Allied forces went on the offensive.

**Zeppelin**-large dirigible balloon consisting of a long, cylindrical, covered framework containing compartments or cells filled with gas, and of various structures for holding the engines, passengers, and bombs

**Convoys**- is a group of vehicles, typically motor vehicles or ships, traveling together for mutual support and protection

**Schlieffen Plan**- Germany’s Plan to attack France quickly through Belgium to eliminate fighting on two fronts.

**Total war**- involving the governments, economies and populations of combatant nations

**Conscription**- compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.

**Propaganda**- information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

**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

**Lusitania**- British non-military ship with U.S. passengers sunk by German U-boats

**Zimmerman Note**-proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico in the event of the United States' entering World War I against Germany.

**Reparations**-form of compensatory payment

**League of Nations**- International Organization brought about much international cooperation on health, labor problems, refugee affairs,after WW1

**Collective Security**- the cooperation of several countries in an alliance to strengthen the security of each

**Treaty of Versailles**- Agreement that ended WW1 and caused WW2

**Fourteen Points**- Fourteen goals of the United States in the peace negotiations after World War I

**Self-Determination-** the process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.

**Russian Revolution**

**Vladmir Lenin**-a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government

**Leon Trotsky**- Marxist revolutionary and theorist, Soviet politician, and the founding leader of the Red Army

**Treaty of Brest-Litovsk**- Peace Agreement between Russia and Axis powers for Russia to leave WW1

**Bolshevik**- a member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.

**Derogatory**- showing a critical or disrespectful attitude.

**Bloody Sunday**- when unarmed demonstrators were fired upon by soldiers of the Imperial Guard

**October Manifest-**A document issued by Emperor Nicholas II of Russia at the height of the 1905 Revolution which promised a return to constitutional monarchy.