**Unit 3 Vocabulary: Imperialism & WWI**

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| Group 1 |
| Imperialism | a policy or practice by which a country increases its power by gaining control over other areas of the world economically, militarily, politically and/or culturally |
| Jingoism | the feelings and beliefs of people who think that their country is always right and who are in favor of aggressive acts against other countries |
| Exceptionalism |  the perception that a country, society, institution, movement, or time period is unique, unusual or extraordinary in some way and thus does not need to conform to normal rules or general principles |
| Missionary | a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country |
| Cultural relativism | The theory that value judgments, as of truth, beauty, or morality, have no universal validity but are valid only for the persons or groups holding them. |
| Ethnocentrism | the belief in the inherent superiority of one's own ethnic group or culture |
| White Man’s Burden | the alleged duty of the white peoples to manage the affairs of the less developed nonwhite peoples |
| Group 2 |
| Diplomacy | the profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations, typically by a country's representatives abroad |
| Yellow journalism | journalism that is based upon sensationalism and crude exaggeration |
| Protectorate |  A relationship of protection and partial control assumed by a superior power over a dependent country or region |
| Spheres of influence | a country or area in which another country has power to affect developments although it has no formal authority |
| Corollary | a proposition that follows from (and is often appended to) one already proved |
| Group 3 |
| Isolationism | 1. a policy of remaining apart from the affairs or interests of other groups, especially the political affairs of other countries.
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| Alliance system | a formal agreement or treaty between two or more nations to cooperate for specific purposes. |
| Nationalism | The strong belief that the interests of a particular nation-state are of primary importance. Also, the belief that a people who share a common language, history, and culture should constitute an independent nation, free of foreign domination |
| 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 |
| Mechanization | process of changing from working largely or exclusively by hand or with animals to doing that work with machinery |
| Group 4 |
| Shell shock | psychological disturbance caused by prolonged exposure to active warfare, especially being under bombardment |
| Stalemate | an unresolved situation which no one can win |
| Trench warfare | a type of combat in which opposing troops fight from trenches facing each other |
| Artillery | mounted projectile-firing guns or missile launchers, mobile or stationary, light or heavy, as distinguished from small arms |
| Casualties | a member of the armed forces lost to servicethrough death, wounds, sickness, capture, or because his or her whereabouts or  condition cannot be determined |
| Group 5 |
| Civilian | a person not in the armed services or the police force |
| Homefront | the civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in war abroad |
| Espionage | the practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information |
| sedition | conduct or speech inciting people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch |
| War Bond | Debt securities issued by a government for the purpose of financing military operations during times of war. It is an emotional appeal to patriotic citizens to lend the government their money because these bonds offer a rate of return below the market rate |
| U-boat | German submarine used in World War I or World War II |
| Convoy system | a group of merchant vessels sailing together, with or without naval escort, for mutual security and protection |
| Mobilization | the act of assembling and making both troops and supplies ready for war |
| Propaganda | information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view |
| Overt act | An open, manifest act from which criminality may be implied. An outward act done in pursuance and manifestation of an intent or design |
| Conscientious objector | a person who refuses to serve in the armed forces or bear arms on moral or religious grounds |
| Group 6 |
| Armistice | an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time |
| Mandate system | The mandate system was established by the League of Nations after World War I. The system was established to set regulations pertaining to territories transferred between countries. The mandate pertained to territories once controlled by states that saw defeat during World War I, mainly Imperial Germany and the Ottoman Empire. |
| Reparations | the making of amends for a wrong one has done, by paying money to or otherwise helping those who have been wronged |
| Self determination | the right of the people of a particular place to choose the form of government they will have |