

## **Imperialism**

“Powerful countries practised imperialism by establishing colonies all over the world to create empires.”

The policy of one nation acquiring, controlling, or dominating another country or region.

## **Militarism**

“They embraced militarism and saw war as an acceptable way to resolve conflicts and achieve their goals.”

A nation’s policy of enlisting, training, equipping, and maintaining armed forces ready for war.

## **Triple Alliance**

“The Triple Alliance was made up of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy.”

The alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy prior to the First World War.

## **Triple Entente**

“The Triple Entente (also known as the Allies) consisted of France, Britain, and Russia.”

The alliance of France, Britain, and Russia prior to the First World War.

## **Nationalism**

“They practised their own type of nationalism, showing great pride in and patriotism for their mother country.”

Devotion to and support of one’s culture and nation, sometimes resulting in the promotion of independence.

## **War Measures Act**

“To meet the demands of war, Prime Minister Borden introduced the War Measures Act in 1914.”

An act that gives the federal government emergency powers during wartime, including the right to detain people without laying charges.

## **Enemy aliens**

“Anyone suspected of being an “enemy alien” or a threat to the government could be imprisoned, or deported, or both.”

A national living in a country that is at war with his/her homeland.

## **Internment camps**

“More than 8500 people were held in isolation in internment camps.”

A government-run camp where people who are considered a threat are detained.

## No man's land

"Between the trenches of the two enemies lay no man's land, a terrible wasteland of corpses, barbed wire, and mud."

The area between the trenches of two opposing forces.

## Western Front

"By Christmas 1914, armies protected by trenches that ran through northern France and Belgium on the Western Front were locked in a stalemate."

The area of fighting in western Europe during the First World War, characterized by trench warfare and inconclusive battles with heavy casualties on both sides.

## War of attrition

"Over the next three years, generals stubbornly engaged in a war of attrition, each side repeatedly attacking the other until one was... exhausted and unable to continue."

A military strategy based on exhausting the enemy's manpower and resources before yours are exhausted, usually involving great losses on both sides.

## Convoy

"Eventually the Allies developed the convoy system to help protect their ships from the German U-boats."

A group of ships travelling together protected by an armed force.

## Victory Bonds

"Canadians were urged to buy Victory Bonds."

Bonds issued by the Canadian government to support the war effort.

## Honour rationing

"Honour rationing was introduced to help combat shortages on the home front."

A civilian effort to consume less and conserve supplies on the home front.

## Propaganda

"During the First World War, Canadians were bombarded with propaganda. It was everywhere: films, magazine articles, radio programs, political speeches, and posters."

Information, usually produced by governments, presented in such a way as to inspire and spread particular beliefs or opinions.

## Conscription

"When the war began, Prime Minister Borden promised there would be no conscription, or compulsory enlistment, for military service."

Forced enlistment in the armed forces of all fit men of certain ages.

## **Khaki election**

“The 1917 election became known as the khaki election because of these attempts to win the support of people serving during the war.”

The name given to the 1917 federal election because of Borden's efforts to win the military vote.

## **Hundred Days Campaign**

“In August 1918, the Allies launched a series of attacks that came to be known as the Hundred Days Campaign.”

The final Allied offensive against the Central Powers on the Western Front, from August 8 to November 11, 1918.

## **Paris Peace Conference**

“The Paris Peace Conference lasted for six months and resulted in a number of treaties that defined new borders and compensation for losses suffered during the war.”

A meeting in Paris in 1919 to discuss the terms of a peace agreement after the First World War.

## **Treaty of Versailles**

“One of the treaties that came out of the Paris Peace Conference was the Treaty of Versailles.”

One of the treaties that ended the First World War; it imposed strict sanctions on Germany.

## **War Guilt Clause**

“Germany had to agree to a War Guilt Clause, meaning that it had to accept sole responsibility for causing the war.”

An article in the Treaty of Versailles that made Germany responsible for starting the First World War.