**Unit 2b Vocabulary – World War I to Isolationism**

1. Alliance: A military, political, and/or economic partnership between countries. In WWI, the two opposing alliances were the Allies and the Central Powers.
2. Bond: a loan given to the government in exchange for interest. Bonds are to be used for specific purposes like building schools   
   or financing a war. In the World Wars, war bonds were called “Liberty Loans.”
3. Civil liberties: freedoms of expression protected by the First Amendment (speech, press, assembly, petition, religion). They are sometimes limited during a crisis of national security. In WWI, there were concerns about espionage and sedition hurting the war effort.
4. Communism:  an economic and political system based on the goal of eliminating social class inequality. Resistance to government redistribution of wealth/property led to the rise of military dictatorships and one-party systems.
5. Isolationism: opposition to political and economic entanglements with other countries. Usually seen in the form of neutrality, disarmament, trade barriers, and diplomatic agreements.
6. Militarism: the policy of building up armed forces in order to aggressively prepare for war. Can be used as a strategy to deter countries from attacking, but typically results in heightened tensions that can spark the outbreak of war.
7. Mobilization: actively engaging the country’s economic and human resources for wartime purposes. Can involve actions like partnering with factories to produce war materials, creating government agencies to coordinate volunteerism, or instituting the Selective Service system to prepare for a draft.
8. Nationalism: a devotion to the interests of one’s nation. Can take the form of “offensive” nationalism (controlling others for the sake of your own national interests) or “defensive” nationalism (organizing and acting in defiance of being controlled by another).
9. Propaganda: a kind of biased communication designed to influence people’s thoughts and actions.
10. Stalemate: results with there is no victor in an armed conflict, and typically results in a cease-fire. In WWI, the use of trench warfare resulted in a stalemate until the U.S. finally entered the war with fresh soldiers and resources to tip the balance.

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