

1. alliance	An agreement between nations to work together for common interests	14. Mandate System	Allocation of former German colonies and Ottoman possessions to the victorious powers after World War I, to be administered under League of Nations supervision. Used especially in reference to the Western European possession of the Middle East after WWI.
2. Balkan powder keg	the state of unrest in the Balkans; led to the Archduke's assassination sparking WWI	15. Sykes-Picot Agreement	(1916) Britain and France went against their promises of an independent Arab state and instead divided up the Ottoman Empire using the Mandate system
3. Schlieffen Plan	Germany's military plan at the outbreak of World War I, according to which German troops would rapidly defeat France and then move east to attack Russia.	16. Kemal Ataturk	Also known as Mustafa Kemal. After the Ottoman empire collapsed he became the leader of Turkish republic formed in 1923. Reformed Turkish nation using Western models.
4. mobilize	to prepare military forces for war	17. Arab Revolt	The Arab revolt against the Ottomans in WWI was inspired by T.E. Lawrence, who undermined Ottoman control by inspiring Arab nationalism.
5. western front	A line of trenches and fortifications in World War I that stretched without a break from Switzerland to the North Sea. Scene of most of the fighting between Germany, on the one hand, and France and Britain, on the other. Characterized by trench warfare.		
6. eastern front	In WWI, the region along the German-Russian Border where Russians and Serbs battled Germans, Austrians, and Turks.		
7. trench warfare	A form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield.		
8. war of attrition	A war based on wearing the other side down by constant attacks and heavy losses		
9. propaganda	Ideas spread to influence public opinion for or against a cause.		
10. 1st Battle of the Marne (1914)	A turning point in WWI because the French halted the German's advance and ruined the Schlieffen Plan		
11. 2nd Battle of the Marne (1918)	One of the last battles of WWI in which Germany's grand offensive to break the stalemate ended in ruins as Allied forces counterattacked with the arrival of fresh American troops		
12. chemical warfare	Perhaps the most feared new weapon introduced during WW1 was poison gas. It could be released as a cloud of mist that silently drifted over the trenches. It could also be launched inside an exploding shell. Either way, soldiers had only seconds to slip on their gas masks or else suffer a slow, suffocating death.		
13. Treaty of Versailles	(1919) Created by the leaders victorious allies Nations: France, Britain, US, and signed by Germany to help stop WWI. The treaty 1)stripped Germany of all armed forces 2) Germany had to repair war damages(33 billion) 3) Germany had to acknowledge guilt for causing WWI 4) Germany could not manufacture any weapons.		