

<p>Nationalism</p>	<p>A feeling of pride and devotion to ones country.</p>
<p>Russification</p>	<p>The attempt by Russian rulers to make all groups under Russian rule think, act, and believe as Russians.</p>
<p>Napoleon Bonaparte</p>	<p>An Emperor of France who ruled with absolute power. He conquered most of Europe and replaced defeated nations with friends and family. (little man)</p>
<p>Laissez-Faire</p>	<p>A policy allowing business to operate with little to no government interference. "Hands Off Government"</p>
<p>Capitalism</p>	<p>An economic system in which the means of production are <u>privately</u> owned and operated for profit. (Ex. U.S, opposite</p>

	of communism)
Karl Marx	A German philosopher who promoted a more radical theory of “scientific socialism”. Co-wrote the “Communist Manifesto” with Fredrich Engels. His ideas would lead to a communist society in Germany.
Meiji Restoration	Period from 1868-1912 in Japan in which Japan modernized (updated) and industrialized (factories). Japan restored their economy.
Opium War	A conflict between Great Britain and China in 1839 over the opium trade.
Archduke Ferdinand	The heir to the Austrian throne. On June 28 th , 1914 the duke and his wife were killed by Gavrilo Princip, a member of a radical Slavic nationalist group. This led to the outbreak of WW I.

Allied Powers	During World War II an alliance between Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, U.S, and others.
Central Powers	During World War II an alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and Bulgaria.
Trench Warfare	A type of warfare in which troops dig trenches and fight in them.
Propaganda	The spreading of ideas to promote a certain cause or to damage an opposing cause. (Ex. advertisements, commercials, etc.)
Reparations	A payment for war damages,

	debt. (Ex. Germany had to pay for the damages caused in World War I.)
Bolsheviks	Members of 1917 Russian Revolutionary group (Communists), who overthrew a monarchy.
Vladimir Lenin	1 st Communist leader of Russia. Leader of the revolutionary party, the Bolsheviks. Followed the ideas of Karl Marx and was against capitalism.
Joseph Stalin	2 nd Communist leader of Russia. Ruled through terror and brutality.
Great Purge	Stalin accused thousands of people crimes against the government. Many of the

	accused were executed, others were exiled or sent to prison camps.
Command Economy	An economy in which the government makes all basic economic decisions. (Ex. Russia's economic plan)
Fascism	The rule of a people by a dictator (strict government) that is nationalistic and imperialistic. (Ex. Russia & Italy)
Benito Mussolini	Facist leader of Italy. Used force and terror to gain control of Italy. Put the goals of the state above individual rights.
Adolf Hitler	Germany's leader and head of the Nazi Party. He promised to rebuild Germany's economy and military, violating the Treaty of Versailles. He also Believed that German's were

	the superior race and used force against those who were different.
Third Reich	The name of Germany's government or Hitler's Germany. A totalitarian state (total control).
Industrial Revolution	A period in which production of goods shifted from using hand tools to using power-driven machines. Products cost less, were made faster, and were made in larger amounts.
French Revolution	Caused by the dissatisfaction of the Third Estate. Led to French nationalism.
Enlightenment/ Scientific Revolution	The period in the 1700's in which people rejected traditional ideas and supported a belief in human reason. (Ex. Laws of nature and reason, philosophy, John Locke)

Treaty of Versailles

A treaty signed in Paris by the allied powers to end World War I and keep peace in the future. The treaty stated that Germany had to pay reparations, give back land, and minimize their military and technology.