

Glossary

ABLE TO SERVE: AFRICAN AMERICANS IN WORLD WAR I

- **Colonel Charles Young** - American war hero, colonel in the US Army. Was denied command in WWI due to his health and was retired by the Army. Was later reinstated and sent to Liberia as a military attaché.
- **Emmet Jay Scott** - African American author, civil rights leader, accepted a job as special assistant to the Secretary of War in WWI to help show accomplishments of African American soldiers in the war.
- **Eugene Bullard** - African American fighter pilot during WWI who joined the French Foreign Legion and later flew for the French forces.
- **Harlem Hellfighters** - Legendary 369th regiment that fought the Germans during WWI. Began as a New York National Unit and were the first of the American forces to the Rhine River. Were welcomed back as heroes.
- **Henry Johnson & Needham Roberts** - War heroes that fought off a 24-man German patrol. They were given the Croix de Guerre by the French for their actions and later received Purple Hearts.
- **Ida B. Wells** - Anti-lynching journalist who covered the Houston uprising and brought media attention to African Americans serving in the military.
- **Jim Crow** - A series of unconstitutional laws that legalized racist segregation practices mainly in the south. The term was made popular by a black-face minstrel character.
- **Phillip Randolph** - African American founder of labor union, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and civil rights activist.
- **Prejudice** - An unfair feeling or action caused by dislike for a person or group based on sex, race, religion, and other factors.
- **Resegregation** - To become resegregated, or separated once again.
- **Stereotype** - A generalized belief about a particular category of people.
- **W.E.B. DuBois** - Respected African American intellectual and civil rights leader who believed that African Americans should fight alongside white soldiers in the military in hopes of achieving honor and sympathy for their cause.

ARTISTS AND WORLD WAR I

- **Classicism** - Art that is based on the Greek and Roman standards of style, emphasizing harmony, obedience, and restraint.
- **Futurism** - An Italian art movement in the early twentieth century that attempted to portray dynamism and energy.
- **Post-Expressionism** - The post-war expressionist style of art that attempted to capture the "soul" of a subject by using color and perspective.
- **Propaganda** - Information through media that may be misleading in nature to promote an idea or cause.

- **Satire** - A style of art or literature that criticizes conduct, ideologies, or institutions using humor, irony, or parody.
- **Vorticism** - The modern style in art based on the Cubism style and portrayed dynamic images, made famous by Wyndham Lewis.

FALL OF EMPIRES

- **Blockade** - The process of blocking all supplies in and out of a country. During WWI, the British Navy performed a blockade on Germany.
- **Fourteen Points** - President Woodrow Wilson's proposal to put an end to WWI, promoting "peace without victors."
- **Propaganda** - Information conveyed through media that may be misleading in nature to promote an idea or cause.
- **Royal Inter-marriage** - The practice of royal dynasties intermarrying with other ruling families for the purpose of their own national interests.
- **Schlieffen Plan** - The top-secret plan by Germany that involved invading Belgium and France in support of the Austro-Hungarian Empire to trigger a war.
- **Stalemate** - In 1914, both armies on the Western Front were evenly matched, resulting in a situation where neither army could advance.
- **Total War** - The policy of using any means necessary to secure victory in war. During WWI, this included the use of sophisticated technology and industry to overwhelm their opponent.
- **Triple Alliance** - The major alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy during WWI.
- **Triple Entente** - The allied defensive front during WWI against Germany that consisted of Great Britain, France, and Russia.
- **Western Front** - The 400-mile stretch of land crossing through France and Belgium where the opposing armies of WWI fought.

WILSON AND WAR

- **Foreign Policy** - A nation's decisions and actions in the world that are made to protect the safety and economic self-interest of that country.
- **Four Minute Men** - An organization of volunteers authorized by Woodrow Wilson and the Committee on Public Information that produced bulletins and speeches to help the government win the war.
- **Idealism** - A policy by previous Presidents Taft and Wilson during WWI that demonstrated a belief that nations would be peaceful if they converted to democratic principles.
- **League of Nations** - The organization founded following the Paris Peace Conference and championed by U.S. president Woodrow Wilson after WWI that promoted peace among nations to end war.
- **Monroe Doctrine** - The policy promoted by U.S. President James Monroe in 1823 that warned European nations against interfering in the Western Hemisphere.
- **Neutrality** - A policy adopted by a nation or government that attempts to refrain from interfering in another nation's affairs.
- **Paris Peace Conference** - The conference called by allied European powers following WWI to discuss the terms of peace for Germany and the other Central Powers.
- **Treaty of Versailles** - The treaty signed by the warring nations of Europe after WWI to end the war and decide the terms for the defeated nations.
- **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** - After Britain's blockade of German supply boats, Germany authorized the use of its submarines to sink any nation's boats supplying the allies during the war.

- **“War to End All Wars”** - The statement made by critics after listening to US president Woodrow Wilson’s plan for peace following WWI.
- **Wilson’s Fourteen Points** - The speech made by Woodrow Wilson following WWI that promoted an idealist plan for peace and democracy among the leading powers of the world.
- **Zimmermann Telegram** - An intercepted telegram sent to the Mexican Government by the Germans promising them US land if they joined the Central Powers and attacked the United States on the southern border.