Card Sort – political cartoons of wwi

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| **Militarism**  | **Alliances** | **Imperialism** | **Nationalism** |
| A formal agreement between two or more states for mutual support in case of war. | Germany controlled colonies in Africa. | Russia had an alliance with Serbia and France. | The belief or desire of a government or people that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests. |

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| France lost two territories, called Alsace-Lorraine in a conflict with Germany in 1871. France strongly wanted the return of the two territories, and this led to strong anti-German feelings of French citizens. People living in Alsace-Lorraine considered themselves French. | A system in which a [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/country) [rules](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/rule) other [countries](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/country), sometimes having used [force](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/force) to get [power](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/power) over them. | Identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations. | From 1910 to 1914, European countries increased the spending of defense significantly. France increased defense spending by 10%, Great Britain by 13%, and Germany by 73%. |
| Great Britain had agreements to protect France and Belgium if invaded. | France controlled colonies in Africa and SE Asia, called French-Indo China consisting of present-day Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. | Germany became a unified country in 1871 and was determined to become a world political power. | The German Navy Law of 1898 increased the number of battleships in Germany from 9 to 12. |
| A formal agreement between two or more states for mutual support in case of war. | Great Britain controlled all of India, called the British Raj. | The continent of Africa is under European control except for two countries, Liberia and Ethiopia. | Austria-Hungary was a large empire established in 1867, consisting of many different ethnicities such as Czechoslovakians, Serbians, and Polish people. They did not want to be controlled by the Austrian-Hungarian empire and desired their own countries. |

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