CARD SORT – POLITICAL CARTOONS OF WWI

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.

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 rules other countries, sometimes having used force to get 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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