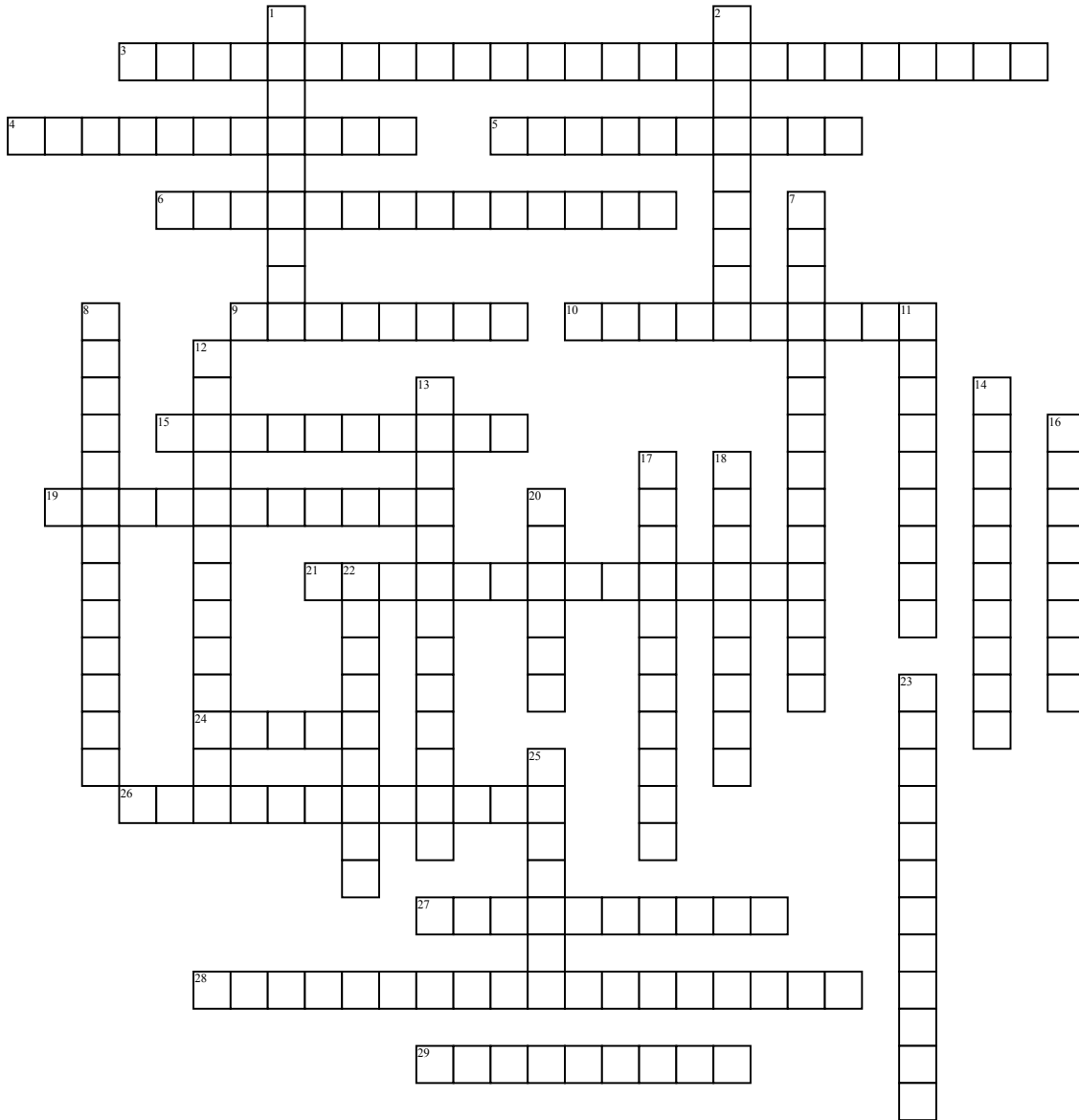


# WW1 Vocabulary



## Across

3. novel by Erich Maria Remarque, a German veteran of World War I.  
 4. the compensation for war damage paid by a defeated state.  
 5. the principle or policy of maintaining a large military establishment.  
 6. a region in NE France, including the former provinces of Alsace and Lorraine  
 9. was a Russian mystic and self-proclaimed holy man who befriended the family of Tsar Nicholas II, the last monarch of Russia, and gained considerable influence in late imperial Russia.  
 10. is the term used by soldiers to describe the ground between the two opposing trenches.  
 15. a member of the majority faction of the Russian Social Democratic Party, which was renamed the Communist Party after seizing power in the October Revolution of 1917.  
 19. a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.  
 21. was a Bosnian Serb member of Young Bosnia, a Yugoslavist organization seeking an end to Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina.  
 24. one of a group of peoples in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe, including the Russians and Ruthenians

26. compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces.  
 27. a painful condition of the feet caused by long immersion in cold water or mud and marked by blackening and death of surface tissue.  
 28. a document signed between Germany and the Allied Powers following World War I that officially ended that war.  
 29. a situation in which further action or progress by opposing or competing parties seems impossible  
**Down**  
 1. a British ocean liner and briefly the world's largest passenger ship. The ship was sunk on 7 May 1915 by a German U-boat 11 mi off the southern coast of Ireland. The sinking presaged the United States declaration of war on Germany in 1917.  
 2. a wearing down or weakening of resistance, especially as a result of continuous pressure or harassment:  
 7. was the name given after the First World War to German war plans and the influence of Field Marshal Alfred von Schlieffen and his thinking on the invasion of France and Belgium on 4 August 1914.  
 8. a Russian communist revolutionary, politician, and political theorist. He served as head of government of Soviet Russia from 1917 to 1924 and of the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924.  
 11. a US infantryman, especially one in World War I.

12. was an American statesman and academic who served as the 28th President of the United States from 1913 to 1921  
 13. was a secret diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office in January 1917 that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico  
 14. information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.  
 16. a war that is unrestricted in terms of the weapons used, the territory or combatants involved, or the objectives pursued, especially one in which the laws of war are disregarded.  
 17. patriotic feeling, principles, or efforts.  
 18. a secret criminal and terrorist society in New York during the early 20th century.  
 20. a German submarine used in World War I or World War II.  
 22. an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.  
 23. a peace treaty signed on 3 March 1918 between the new Bolshevik government of Russia and the Central Powers, that ended Russia's participation in World War I.  
 25. the understanding between Britain and France reached in 1904, forming the basis of Anglo-French cooperation in World War I.