**Definition (Clue #1)**

The belief that a country should have a strong aggressive military to defend and promote its interests.

**Definition (Clue #2)**

Agreements between nations stating that each country will assist the other if they are attacked – countries support each other in times of need.

**Definition (Clue #3)**

Extreme pride in one’s nation. When a country of group of countries come together with the same desires or interests.

**Definition (Clue #4)**

The search and acquisition of land for; raw materials to fuel industry, markets to buy and sell goods. This leads to countries competing with each other.

**Definition (Clue #5)**

The planned killing or murder of a specific person – usually a high-profile figure.

**Description (Clue #6)**

1. Increased Nationalism, between Austria Hungary (AH) towards Serbia.
2. Alliances declaring war on each other.
3. AH lost its crowned prince, they were angry toward Serbia
4. AH losing control over nationalist regions
5. Germans in Austria, Magyars in Hungary)
6. AH annexed Balkans provinces, Balkans felt closer to south Russia.
7. June 28 1914, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary visited the capital of Bosnia (Sarajevo) which had been taken over by Austria-Hungary in an earlier conflict. On that day, a Serbian member of a radical nationalist group, called the Black Hand, assassinated the Archduke and his wife, Duchess Sophia. The assassination forced Austria-Hungary to declare war on Serbia.

**Description (Clue #7)**

1. Alliances were unions of countries for mutual benefit.
2. By the 20th C, countries across Europe were getting into alliances with each other for things like trade.
3. However, these alliances of trade went deeper into alliances of allegiance if war was ever declared.
4. The alliances included:
* **The Triple Entente:** Russia, Serbia, France, Britain and some African countries
* **The Triple Alliance:** Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary and some African countries

**Description (Clue #8)**

1. Country’s military receives more funding.
2. Countries are competing with each other to have the best planes, ships and weapons. Countries began feeling threatened by the amount being spend
3. Countries competing with each other, trying to outdo each other.
4. Able to gain more colonies and land than the other industrialized countries they were competing with.
5. Training more soldiers and had the money to have a larger army.
6. Using the superior technology to take more colonies.
7. Military technology, employing more troops, and training their soldiers.
8. Using new tech. to gain more colonies - all trying to gain more power, very competitive

**Description (Clue #9)**

1. Countries liked Serbia wanted to be independent.
2. People became passionate for their own country/group wanting to win leading to tension
3. Countries had opposition to their desired interest…leading to tension
4. Unification of countries/regions with the same ideas, values, history
5. Different ideas between ethnic groups from nation to nation Ethnic groups wants to rule themselves.
6. Don’t like people who are different from themselves. Believed culture was superior to other
7. People identify with regions/ethnic groups as opposed to their ruling empire
8. More people began joining military to support countries conquest efforts.
9. People strongly attach to their country/regions culture Citizens wanted to help county, felt passionate about war
10. inspired the people in the country to actually fight for their country.
11. Ethnic groups in empires wanted to rule themselves.

**Description (Clue #10)**

1. Increase tension between countries since they were competing for the same market.
2. Led to hostility and tension in countries boarder, countries were fighting for more land. (included the people the colonies)
3. Helped create weapons for the War. Materials came from foreign nations.
4. Expanded military bases in colonized countries
5. They fought to claim colonies to get raw material - made the countries more power because they have more land/raw materials —> more money - Added smaller fights on areas of spheres of influence contributing to more problems.
6. Countries in Europe used up their own natural resources. Needed to look elsewhere. - countries are going to want more and more land - resources fueled militarism and nationalism (feel loud and proud) - completive with other nations —> small fights to emerge.
7. Tension between countries because fighting over resources and land - Competitiveness, over land. Not sure who would over the other.
8. Land disputes fueled tension between the countries in Europe