

Glossary for *Seeds of Change* Exhibit

- Allied Forces- France, Imperial Russia, Great Britain
- Armed forces- The military forces of a nation that may include the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, and Air Force
- Armistice- When warring parties agree to stop fighting, the end of the war.
- Army – The division of the armed forces whose main function is to protect and defend the United States (and its interests) by way of ground troops, armor (tanks), and artillery.
- Central Powers-Germany, Austro-Hungary, Bulgaria, Ottoman, and later Italy.
- Imperialism – A domination by one country of the political, economic, or cultural life of another country or region.
- Influenza - Commonly called the flu, it is an illness caused by viruses that infect the respiratory tract. Early symptoms include headaches and then high fever, sore throat, weakness and fatigue.
- Isolationism - When one country avoids intervening with other countries.
- League of Nations – The organization formed as a result of the Treaty of Versailles for the purpose of maintaining peace.
- Liberty Bond - A special type of savings bond sold in the US to support the Allied cause in World War I. It could be redeemed for the original value of the bond plus interest. South Carolina's quota or goal was \$74.5 million. They exceeded that amount by an additional \$6 million.
- Lusitania - The British ocean-liner torpedoed by German U-boats in 1915 during World War I, killing 128 Americans onboard.
- Marines- The division of the armed forces whose primary function (job) is to assault, capture, and control "beach heads."

Nationalism – A feeling of pride and devotion to one’s country.

Navy- The division of the armed forces whose primary function is to maintain the freedom of the seas. The Navy is also primarily responsible for transporting Marines to areas of conflict.

Pandemic – When an influenza epidemic spreads worldwide infecting a large proportion of the human population.

Patriotism- The love of one’s country and willingness to sacrifice for it.

Quarantine - A enforced isolation of sick individuals in order to prevent spreading disease.

Separate but equal- A system of segregation that justifies giving different groups of people separate facilities or services like schools, hospitals, water fountains, waiting rooms with the claim that each group still receives equal quality of treatment.

Segregation- A separation of different races in daily life.

Telegram - A message sent by a telegraph machine that sends information over a wire using a series of electrical current pulses.

Treaty of Versailles- The peace treaty written following the armistice using most of President Woodrow Wilson’s “Fourteen Points” including the organization of the League of Nations.

War Stamp - A special postage stamp issued in wartime and so inscribed.