

In this document, you will find the key words and their associated definitions for **World History 1450 to Present B**.

| Unit 2: World War II | |
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| Lesson 2 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Aryan** – an idealized race of people used by the Nazis to establish racial superiority  **autarky** – an economic system of self-sufficiency and limited trade  **authoritarian** – a strict, centralized government system with power held by one ruler or a small group  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **Blackshirt** – any member of the combat squads of Italian fascists set up under Mussolini to keep order and terrorize opponents  **Bolsheviks** – a group of Russian socialists who supported Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **bourgeoisie** – the upper-middle class members of society who benefitted from the growth of industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; according to Karl Marx, this class grew in power due to its exploitation of the proletariat  **Brownshirt** – any member of the combat squads of Nazi fascists set up under Hitler to keep order and terrorize opponents  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **centralized** – power concentrated in one main place or individual  **chancellor** – the prime minister of the German government  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **coalition government** – a type of government created when leaders from two or more political parties agree to form one national government  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the social class and the state  **corporate state** – an economic system first used in fascist Italy that organizes workers into different job groups that are under the control of the state  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **Falange** – an extremist Spanish nationalist group founded in the early 1930s and then used by Francisco Franco to carry out his fascist policies  **fasces** – a bundle of wooden rods with a projecting ax blade, used as a symbol of power in ancient Rome and then used as an emblem of authority in fascist Italy  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **Gestapo** – secret police in Nazi Germany  **Great Depression** – a global economic crisis that began in 1929 and lasted for a decade  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **Guomindang** – the Nationalist party that was active in China from 1912 to 1949  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **imperialism** – a system of one nation extending control over the territory of another through the use of economic, military, or social power  **indoctrinate** – to teach to accept partisan views or beliefs without questioning  **industrialization** – the process of developing machine production of goods  **lebensraum (living space)** - the idea that the German people needed more land to settle  **leftist** – describing political ideas that support social equality  **Long March** – the 6,000-mile retreat by Chinese communists forces as they fled Jiang Jieshi’s Guomindang during the mid-1930s  **manifesto** – a public declaration of an organization’s official policies and goals  **Marxist** – a supporter of the theory that workers should overthrow capitalism and gain control of a nation’s labor, productivity, and economic development  **May Fourth Movement** – a student-led cultural movement in the People’s Republic of China that began in 1919 to protest foreign capitalism in that nation  **means of production** – the facilities and resources for producing and distributing goods  **Mensheviks** – the Russian socialists who supported Marx’s ideas but did not advocate revolution; this group was more moderate in their beliefs than Vladimir Lenin and the Bolsheviks  **militarism** – the policy of building large armies and navies; the glorification of the military  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interest  **Nazi** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Nazism** – a form of fascism created by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party that opposed liberal democracy and promoted anti-Semitism, anti-communism, and scientific racism  **Nordic model** – the form of social democracy used in the Scandinavian countries that incorporates elements of capitalism and social welfare  **Nuremberg Laws** – a set of laws passed in Nazi Germany that took away the citizenship of German Jews and prohibited them from marrying non-Jewish people  **parliamentary constitutional monarchy** – a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government where a prime minister is the head of government and governs the country  **prime minister** – the head of the executive branch in a parliamentary system of government  **proletariat** – a term used by Karl Marx to describe the industrial working class, whom he argued were being exploited by industrial capitalism  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **public works** – the projects built and operated by the government for the people to use for free, such as schools, roads, and dams  **puppet state** – a country that appears sovereign but is controlled by a foreign power  **regime** – a government, especially one under authoritarian control  **right-wing extremist** – a person who is part of a political group that supports authoritarian, nationalistic rule to keep order and uses methods of oppression against others  **social democracy** – a political ideology in which there is a gradual transition from capitalism to socialism instead of a violent overthrow of a nation’s political and economic systems  **social justice** – an initiative that aims to bring political, economic, social, and personal rights and opportunities to all  **social welfare** – organized public or private social services, such as healthcare, used to assist disadvantaged groups  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates for the working class controlling wealth  **soviet** – a council, literally; an organized government to run a state  **Soviet Union** – the one-party communist state that was in control of Russia from 1922 to 1991  **Third Reich** – the German government of Adolf Hitler  **totalitarian government** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918  **welfare state** – a government that creates specific programs that provide basic economic security for its citizens  **World War I** – an international war that was fought between 1914 and 1918  **World War II** – a global conflict that was fought between 1939 and 1945 |
| Lesson 3 | **Allies** – the alliance of France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the United States during World War I  **America First Committee (AFC)** – an isolationist organization formed in 1940 to oppose U.S. involvement in World War II  **anti-Semitic** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **arsenal** – a collection of weapons and military equipment stored by a country  **authoritarian** – a strict, centralized government system with power held by one ruler or a small group  **Beer Hall Putsch** – an attempted insurrection of the government in Munich by Hitler and the Nazi Party (1923)  **Central Powers** – the term used to describe the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire  **chancellor** – the prime minister of the German Weimar Republic government  **coalition government** – a type of government created when leaders from two or more political parties agree to form one national government  **collective security** – a regional or global arrangement in which each member commits to the defense of other member states when they are attacked by a hostile enemy  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of the social class and the state  **communist** – a person who supports a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefits of labor  **extremist** – a person who holds beliefs that most people think are unreasonable or unacceptable  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **First Red Scare** – the time period in the United States between 1917–1920 that led to the arrests and deportations of suspected communists  **gold standard** – a monetary system that backs the value of currency with gold  **Great Depression** – a global economic crisis that began in 1929 and lasted for a decade  **hyperinflation** – an economic effect that occurs when money rapidly loses value  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **isolationism** – a policy of avoiding political alliances with other nations  **kaiser** – the German title for an emperor  **Kristallnacht** – a German attack on Jewish people, known as the “Night of Broken Glass”  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **Lend-Lease Act** – a law in the United States that allowed the government to send aid to other countries during World War II  **Mein Kampf** – a book written by Adolf Hitler in prison that formed the ideology behind how Hitler would operate his government  **Nanjing Atrocities** – a period of from late 1937 to early 1938 where the Japanese Army murdered and assaulted Chinese civilians and soldiers  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **Nazi** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Nazism** – a form of fascism created by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party that opposes liberal democracy and promotes anti-Semitism, anti-communism, and scientific racism  **neutrality** – the position of not taking a side in a conflict or disagreement  **Nuremberg Laws** – a set of laws passed in Nazi Germany that took away the citizenship of German Jews and prohibited them from marrying non-Jewish people  **Nye Committee** – the 1930s U.S. Senate committee led by Senator Gerald Nye that examined the American entry into World War I  **Pan-Asianism** – the belief in the unification of all of Asia  **parliamentary republic** – a democratic form of government where the party with the greatest number of representatives in the parliament (or legislature) forms the government and its leader becomes prime minister  **profiteering** – the practice of making an excessive amount of money through illegal means  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **racket** – a form of organized crime used to collect an illegal profit  **raw materials** – natural goods that an industry needs to manufacture products  **reparation** – the compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **right-wing extremist** – a person who is part of a political group that supports authoritarian, nationalistic rule to keep order and uses methods of oppression against others  **scapegoat** – a person blamed for the problems faced by others  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **Soviet Union** – the one-party communist state that was in control of Russia from 1922 to 1991  **tariff** – a tax placed by a nation on goods imported from another nation  **Third Reich** – the German government of Adolf Hitler  **totalitarian government** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **treatise** – a written work dealing formally with a specific subject  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918  **Weimar Republic** – the German state that existed from the end of World War I in 1918 through 1933, when Adolf Hitler came to power in Germany  **World War I** – an international war that was fought between 1914 and 1918  **World War II** – a global conflict that was fought between 1939 and 1945 |
| Lesson 4 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Bolsheviks** – the socialist faction led by Vladimir Lenin that seized power in Russia in 1917  collectivization of agriculture – a program to combine small farms in the Soviet Union into large collective farms that the government would control  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefits of labor  **concentration camps** – the camps used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **Cult of Personality** – a practice in dictatorships of attributing superhuman qualities to the dictator  **Enabling Act** – a measure enacted in 1933 that allowed Adolf Hitler to issue laws on his own authority  **fascist** – a far-right proponent of a country that is a single race, with a rigid social hierarchy, male dominance, and violence toward those seen as outsiders  **Fascist Party** – those who seek to unite their country and expand abroad under a dictatorship that controls every aspect of life  **Final Solution** – the Nazi’s plan to kill all Europe’s Jews  **Five-Year Plan** -- a plan implemented by Joseph Stalin in the USSR that intended to improve the economy through state-controlled industrialization  **genro** – a group of Japanese statesmen who dominated its government from the 1880s through the 1920s  **ghetto** – an area in cities in which the Nazis required Jews to live  **Gleichschaltung** – the Nazi Party’s program to consolidate every aspect of German life under its control  **Great Depression** – the massive, worldwide economic contraction that began with the 1929 Wall Street crash and continued until World War II  **Great Terror** – Stalin’s campaign to eliminate all possible opposition to him  **Greater East Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere** – the Japanese program to unite the economies of East Asia around itself. Other countries would provide raw materials for and buy manufactured goods from Japan  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **Kristallnacht** – the “Night of Broken Glass,” a German attack on Jews living in Germany  **leadership principle** – the idea that every organization should have a single, absolute leader  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **lebensraum (living space)** – the idea that the German people needed more land to settle  **liberalism** – a political and economic ideology that emphasized individual freedom, equal treatment under the law, and free-market economic policies  **Manchukuo** – the puppet state created by the Japanese to rule the Chinese province of Manchuria  **Manchurian Incident** – a bombing staged by Japanese authorities to justify seizing control of the Chinese province of Manchuria  **Nazi Party** – the political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Night of the Long Knives** – the murder, on Adolf Hitler’s orders, of Hitler’s opponents in the Nazi Party and some outside of it  **NKVD** – the Soviet secret police in the 1930s and 1940s  **Nuremberg Laws** – measures enacted by the German government to restrict the rights of Jews and others whom it considered inferior  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **secret speech** – Nikita Khrushchev’s denunciation of many of Stalin’s crimes  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **show trials** – the trials of high-ranking Soviet officials in which they confessed to plotting against Stalin  **socialism in one country** – Joseph Stalin’s plan to build up industry in the Soviet Union under government control  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should control wealth. Most see government control of the economy as the means to this end.  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state |
| Lesson 5 | **Anschluss** – a German word meaning “union”; first used to represent the political union of Austria and Germany  **anti-Semitic** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **appeasement** – an attempt by European leaders to avoid war by allowing the German annexation of Czechoslovakia  **Aryan** – an idealized race of people used by the Nazis to establish racial superiority  **blitzkrieg** – the German military strategy of winning battle quickly, overpowering the opposition before they even had a chance to react  **communism** – a totalitarian system of government in which a single authoritarian party is in charge  **fascism** – a political ideology that focuses on one political party, one leader, and the concept of nationalism above individualism  **isolationism** – a policy of avoiding political alliances with other nations  **League of Nations** – an international organization proposed by President Wilson to prevent war from breaking out again; the U.S. did not join, and the largely ineffectual organization was gone within a few decades  **lebensraum (living space)** – the idea that the German people needed more land to settle  **Munich Agreement** – a deal created by Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany in 1938 that allowed Germany to take over the Sudetenland, an area in the western part of Czechoslovakia  **Nanjing Atrocities** – a period from late 1937 to early 1938 where the Japanese Army murdered and assaulted Chinese civilians and soldiers  **Nazism** – a form of fascism created by Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party that opposes liberal democracy and promotes anti-Semitism, anti-communism, and scientific racism  **reparation** – the compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Treaty of Versailles** – the peace agreement that ended World War I in 1918 |
| Lesson 6 | **Allied powers** – a name given to the countries that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II. The Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **Anti-Comintern Pact** – an agreement between Germany, Italy, and Japan to ally with one another due to their similar interests  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **arsenal** – a collection of weapons and military equipment stored by a country  **Atlantic Charter** – a joint statement released by Great Britain and the United States in 1941 outlining their goals in fighting World War II, including the preservation of self-determination for oppressed people  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **censor** – the act of limiting or prohibiting information from being shared  **coalition government** – a type of government created when leaders from two or more political parties agree to form one national government  **Double V Campaign** – a World War II movement that promoted democracy and victory for Black soldiers in overseas wars and rallied for equal rights at home  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **fireside chats** – the radio speeches given by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to encourage trust and confidence in the government  **French Indochina** – a territory in southeast Asia that consisted of modern-day Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam  **handbill** – a small, printed notice distributed to people by hand  **homefront** – the civilian population and activities of a nation whose armed forces are engaged in warfare  **internment camp** – a prison or facility to house political prisoners or enemies of war  **isolationism** – a policy of avoiding political alliances with other nations  **isolationist** – a person who favored avoiding foreign political involvement in order to focus on domestic issues  **leaflet** – a printed, folded sheet of paper containing information that is usually distributed for free  **Lend-Lease Act** – a law in the United States that allowed the government to send aid to other countries during World War II  **mass media** – diverse communication technologies used to reach large numbers of people  **misogynistic** – strongly prejudiced against women  **Nazi** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **newsreel** – a short film covering current affairs and usually shown as part of a program at a movie theater  **Potsdam Conference** – the last major Allied conference of World War II, which divided Germany into occupation zones and laid the foundation for the United Nations to be created  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **puppet state** – a country that appears sovereign but is controlled by a foreign power  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **Soviet Union** – the one-party communist state that was in control of Russia from 1922 to 1991  **transmitter** – equipment used to send electromagnetic waves that serve as signals for radio and television  **Tripartite Pact** – an agreement that officially formed the Axis powers of Germany, Italy, and Japan  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **United States Office of War Information (OWI)** – the federal agency responsible for the creation and distribution of propaganda related to U.S. involvement in World War II  **war bond** – a low-interest loan by civilians to the federal government  **World War II** – a global conflict that was fought between 1939 and 1945  **Yalta Conference** – a meeting between Allied powers during World War II to discuss postwar Europe after the defeat of Germany and Soviet entry into the war against Japan |
| Lesson 7 | **Allied powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States; also known as the Allies  **Atlantic Wall** – a system of defenses and fortifications built by Nazi Germany on the cliffs of Normandy  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **British Raj** – the government of India from 1858 until their independence in 1947  **caste system** – a class structure determined by birth and occupation  **mobilization** – preparing and moving military troops and supplies for war  **propaganda** – biased or misleading information, promoted by a particular political ideology, with the intent to persuade  **Reichstag** – a legislative building; German house of parliament  **theater** – the area where military events are occurring or progressing; includes land, airspace, and sea |
| Lesson 8 | **annexation** – a formal act whereby a state proclaims its sovereignty over territory hitherto outside its domain  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Aryan** – an idealized race of people used by the Nazis to establish racial superiority  **Bolshevik** – a group of Russians who supported Karl Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **bourgeoisie** – the upper-middle class members of society who benefitted from the growth of industry in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; according to Karl Marx, this class grew in power due to its exploitation of the proletariat  **collectivization** – the placement of a country’s economic production under government control  **concentration camps** – the camps used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **Cossacks** – the people who lived along the Volga River in what is now Russia; known for their military capabilities and often used as soldiers by Russian rulers  **diaspora** – a mass migration of people from their homeland  **eugenics** – the pseudoscientific belief that the human race can be improved through the selective breeding of those with superior traits  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **ghetto** – a segregated area of a city used to isolate minority groups  **gulag** – a system of forced labor camps used by the Soviet Union  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **Holodomor** – an intentional mass famine in Ukraine between 1932 and 1933 by the Soviet Union killing approximately 3.5 million people  **Jehovah’s Witnesses** – a Christian denomination that believes the end of world is imminent and only God’s chosen few will survive; members renounce any loyalty to the state or military service as part of their faith  **kulaks** – the peasants who owned large plots of land at the end of the Russian Empire  **Meiji Restoration** – a political event that restored imperial rule in Japan to the Emperor Meiji and was characterized by rapid industrialization and the adoption of Western ideas and methods of production  **Nazi Party** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Nuremberg Code** – a set of principles regarding medical ethics and human experimentation established after World War II  **pogrom** – the organized persecution or massacre of an ethnic group  **propaganda** – biased or misleading information, promoted by a particular political ideology, with the intent to persuade  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Romani** – a migratory population originally from northern India living in small, diasporic communities throughout Europe  **scientific racism** – the use of pseudoscientific ideas to support racism  **Shinto** – Japan’s Indigenous religion  **Social Darwinism** – the misapplication of Charles Darwin’s ideas to people and societies  **usury** – the practice of lending money and charging interest |
| Lesson 9 | **Allied powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States; also known as the Allies  **Allies** – the name given to the alliance of France, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States during World War II  **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans onto the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **Blitz** – the term use by Great Britain to describe the bombing attacks by Germany from September 1940 to May 1941  **blitzkrieg** – a German military strategy used to win a battle quickly by overpowering an opponent before they have a chance to react, also known as “lightning war”  **D-Day** – the invasion of German-occupied France by Allied forces led by Supreme Commander Dwight Eisenhower  **deductive reasoning** – a method used to draw specific conclusions based on broad generalizations  **inductive reasoning** – the process of making broad generalizations about a topic from specific observations  **Manhattan Project** – the American research project in the 1940s, with British and Canadian help, that developed the first nuclear weapons  **Operation Barbarossa** – the code name German used to attack the Soviet Union during World War II  **Operation Sea Lion** – the code name German used to attack Great Britain during World War II  **U-boat** – the name given to German submarines |
| Lesson 10 | **amphibious assaults** – using a combination of the army and navy to attack land areas  **blitzkrieg** – a German military strategy used to win a battle quickly by overpowering an opponent before they have a chance to react, also known as “lightning war”  **delaying strategy** – when a small force fights an invading army in hopes that the larger part of the army can escape  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** – the defense alliance of European and North American states across the Atlantic Ocean  **Operation Barbarossa** – the German strategy for attacking the Soviet Union during World War II  **Schlieffen Plan** – a German military plan developed World War I that called for Germany to deliver a quick defeat of France before turning to Russia, in hopes of avoiding a two front war |
| Lesson 11 | **alien** – a foreigner, especially one who is not a naturalized citizen of the country where they are living  **Allied powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States; also known as the Allies  **amphibious** – related to forces landing from the sea  **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans onto the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **barrack** – a building used to house soldiers  **contraband** – goods that have been imported or exported illegally  **espionage** – the practice of spying or using spies, typically by governments to obtain political or military information  **executive order** – a rule issued by the president to manage operations of the federal government  **Executive Order 8972** – President Roosevelt’s 1941 order authorizing the secretaries of war and of the navy to maintain military guards and patrols to protect national defense materials and sites from destruction by enemy agents  **Executive Order 9066** – President Roosevelt’s 1942 order authorizing the secretary of war to declare specific parts of the U.S. as secured military zones  **habeas corpus** – a legal right in which a prisoner can report an unlawful detention or imprisonment to a court and request to be brought forth to trial  **incarcerate** – to imprison or confine  internment camp – a prison or facility to house political prisoners or enemies of war  **island hopping** – U.S. strategy of using natural barriers in the Pacific Ocean to breach the defense perimeter of Japan in World War II  **Issei** – an immigrant to North or South America who was born in Japan  **kamikaze** – select Japanese air force fliers who were tasked with flying suicide missions in an effort to make direct hits on valuable Allied military assets such as battleships and aircraft carriers  **Kibei** – a U.S.-born Japanese American who returned to the U.S. after receiving their formal education in Japan  **Manhattan Project** – the American research project in the 1940s, with British and Canadian help, that developed the first nuclear weapons  **naturalization** – the process someone who is born outside of the United States uses to voluntarily become a citizen of the United States  **Nisei** – a person born in North or South America to Japanese emigrants  **no-no resident** – a Nisei detainee who refused to reject allegiance to the Japanese emperor and was unwilling to serve in the U.S. military  **Operation Downfall** – the U.S. military plan to launch an amphibious invasion of Japan that would end World War II  **Operation Iceberg** – the U.S. military plan to capture the island of Okinawa and then use that site to launch an invasion of Japan  **Potsdam Conference** – the last major Allied conference of World War II, which divided Germany into occupation zones and laid the foundation for the United Nations to be created  **Potsdam Declaration** – the last ultimatum for Japan to surrender made by the United States, Britain, and China  **primary source** – a historical record created by a person who experienced something firsthand Public  **Proclamation No. 4** – General John DeWitt’s 1942 announcement that authorized the forced evacuation and detention of Japanese American Pacific coast residents  **reparation** – the compensation for wrongdoing, especially through monetary payment  **sabotage** – to deliberately destroy, damage, or obstruct something, especially for military or political advantage  **saboteur** – a person who deliberately damages or destroys items that weaken a political or military enemy  **Sansei** – a person born in North or South America whose grandparents were Japanese immigrants  **surveillance** – close observation, especially of a suspected spy or criminal  **United States Office of War Information** – the federal agency responsible for the creation and distribution of propaganda related to U.S. involvement in World War II  **War Relocation Authority** – a civilian organization established to oversee the removal and relocation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast during World War II |
| Lesson 12 | **Allied powers** – a name given to the countries that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II; the Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **appeasement** – an attempt by European leaders to avoid war by allowing the German annexation of Czechoslovakia  **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans on to the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **civilian** – a term to describe nonmilitary personnel  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **Communism** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **D-Day** – the invasion of German-occupied France by Allied forces led by Supreme Commander Dwight Eisenhower  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **fascism** – an authoritarian government run by dictators promoting extreme nationalism  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **International Criminal Court** – a permanent court established to prosecute war crimes and genocide  **Khmer Rouge** – the communist party of Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 that is responsible for the genocide of 1.5 to 2 million people  **Luftwaffe** – the German air force  **NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organization; formed by a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **non-aggression pact** – a treaty between two or more countries that agree not to fight each other  **Nuremberg Trials** – the first international war crimes trials intended to prosecute high ranking Nazi officials for war crimes  **political ideologies** – the ideals and principles of how a society should work  **Potsdam Conference** – the last major Allied conference of World War II, which divided Germany into occupation zones and laid the foundation for the United Nations to be created  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in the conflict  **reparations** – compensation for a wrongdoing, often through monetary payment  **Tehran Conference** – the first meeting of the “Big Three” Allied Powers where they decided to launch an invasion of Nazi-occupied France  **the Blitz** – an eight-month bombing campaign on key cities in Great Britain by the German Luftwaffe  **United Nations (UN)** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **Yalta Conference** – a meeting between Allied powers during World War II to discuss postwar Europe after the defeat of Germany and Soviet entry into the war against Japan  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Lesson 13 | **38th parallel** – the line of latitude that divides North and South Korea  **Allied powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States; also known as the Allies  **Atlantic Charter** – a joint statement released by Great Britain and the United States in 1941 outlining their goals in fighting World War II, including the preservation of self-determination for oppressed people  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **exchange rate** – a term that describes how much one country’s currency is worth compared to another  **Great Depression** – a global economic crisis that began in late 1929 and lasted for a decade  **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – an international financial institution that works to promote global economic cooperation and financial security  **League of Nations** – an international organization proposed by President Wilson to prevent war from breaking out again; the U.S. did not join, and the largely ineffectual organization was gone within a few decades  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **NATO** – North Atlantic Treaty Organization; formed by a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **Potsdam Conference** – Last major Allied conference of World War II. Divided Germany into occupation zones and laid the foundation for the United Nations to be created.  **satellite state** – an independent nation that is politically, economically, or militarily influenced by a foreign nation  **Security Council** – the governing body of the United Nations comprised of 15 members, with five having veto power over the General Assembly  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **United Nations (UN)** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)** – an agency within the United Nations used to promote international cooperation on educational, scientific, and cultural issues  **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – the United Nations international agreement that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights of all people  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955  **World Bank** – an international organization that provides loans and grants to low- and middle-income governments for capital projects and has a goal of reducing poverty  **Yalta Conference** – a meeting between Allied Powers during World War II to discuss postwar Europe after the defeat of Germany and Soviet entry into the war against Japan |

| Unit 3: Europe-US Since 1945 | |
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| Lesson 2 | **acquit** – to find someone not guilty of a crime  **Allied countries** – the alliance that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II; the Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **civilian** – a person not in the military  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **concentration camp** – a camp used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **crimes against humanity** – certain crimes, such as genocide, that are committed as institutional policy and directed toward civilians  **extermination camp** – a camp used by Nazi Germany to execute prisoners, including Jews and other groups deemed “enemies of the state”  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **Geneva conventions** – protocols that outline international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in times of war; amended in 1949 after the atrocities of World War II  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **Holocaust** – the genocide of European Jews and other communities by the Nazis during World War II  **human rights** – the rights that all people deserve according to the moral principles ascribed to human behavior, typically codified as legal rights and defined by international law  **International Military Tribunal** – the court that ran the Nuremberg trials  **LGBTQ+** – a person who identifies as a member of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer, and/or allied communities  **Nazi Germany** – the country of Germany when it was run by a political party associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in the 1930s  **Nuremberg trials** – the first international war crimes trials intended to prosecute high-ranking Nazi officials for war crimes  **prisoner of war** – a person held prisoner by the enemy during wartime  **Red Cross** – an organization that helps those in time of war and disaster  **repatriate** – sending a person back to their country of origin  **Roma** – a traditionally nomadic ethnic group with global spread and a large presence in Europe; also known as “Gypsies,” although this term is considered insulting by the Roma people  **tribunal** – a court  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – the United Nations international agreement that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights of all people |
| Lesson 3 | **alliance** – a group of countries working together for a common purpose  **anti-colonialist** – a movement against colonization  **Berlin Wall** – a permanent wall built in Berlin in 1961 that separated West Berlin from East Berlin to prevent movement between to the two areas; stood from 1961 to 1989  **capitalism** – a system of social organization where there is a free market with a limited role of government  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **colonial rule** – when a powerful nation exerts control over less-powerful countries  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **demilitarized zone** – an area in which military powers or contending groups forbid military installations or activities  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **European Economic Community** – an organization established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 as a “Common Market” that expanded the goals of the earlier European Coal and Steel Community  **European Union (EU)** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993 as a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **French Indochina** – a territory in Southeast Asia that consisted of modern-day Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam  **geopolitical belief** – a set of ideas referring to international relations, geography, and politics  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and conduct hit-and-runs  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **mass migrations** – the large-scale movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another. It can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked, out of concern about the growing Soviet bloc  **pacifist** – someone who believes that peace, not violence, should be used to solve conflicts  **Partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts that took place during the Cold War between the United States and a party other than the Soviet Union, often as a stand-in for the conflict between the U.S. and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **satellite state** – an independent nation that is politically, economically, or militarily influenced by a foreign nation  **Second Indochina War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Vietnam War  **solidarity** – an agreement among individuals with a common interest  **superpower** – a state with a dominant position and power on a global scale  **Truman Doctrine** – a U.S. policy established by President Truman in 1947 that was intended to stop the spread of communism by providing aid to countries where communism was on the rise  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955 |
| Lesson 4 | **atomic bomb** – a nuclear weapon first developed by Americans during World War II; atomic bombs have only been used twice in history and both were dropped by the Americans onto the Japanese cities of Nagasaki and Hiroshima in August 1945  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **Cuban Missile Crisis** – a stand-off between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962, which was the result of tensions over Cuba and the Soviet Union’s efforts to put nuclear weapons on the island of Cuba  **demilitarized zone** – an area in which military powers or contending groups forbid military installations or activities  **détente** – a relaxation of tensions between countries  **deterrence** – a military strategy when one power uses the threat of a reprising attack to rule out an attack from an adversary power in the first place; usually used in the context of the threat of a nuclear attack  **Explorer 1** – the first American satellite in space  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **International Space Station (ISS)** – a space station in orbit around the earth, run through cooperation between five different space agencies  **Joseph Stalin** – the political leader of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) through World War II  **Korean War** – a war fought between North Korea and South Korea from 1950 to 1953  **Manhattan Project** – the American research project in the 1940s, with British and Canadian help, that developed the first nuclear weapons  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **mutually assured destruction** – the theory of mutual warfare that proposed that as soon as one country used a nuclear weapon, the other would do so as well. Therefore, it was in each country’s own interest to not use nuclear weapons  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **nuclear weapon** – a bomb that uses a nuclear reaction to create destruction  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts that took place during the Cold War between the United States and a party other than the Soviet Union, often as a stand-in for the conflict between the United States and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, although the United States and Soviet Union did not go head-to-head, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **space race** – the race between the U.S. and the USSR during the Cold War to reach achievements in outer space first  **spacewalk** – the action of a person who moves in space outside of their spacecraft  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Sputnik 1** – the first artificial satellite sent into low Earth orbit by the USSR in 1957  **Viet Cong** – a South Vietnam supporter of the North Vietnam communists  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955 |
| Lesson 5 | **Afrocentric** – the emphasis or promotion of African culture and the contributions of Africans to the development of Western civilization  **autonomy** – the ability to rule or govern independently, without oversight from another  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **containment policy** – the United States policy during the Cold War of preventing the spread of communism  **Contras** – a group of rebels who fought the Sandinistas in Nicaragua beginning in the 1980s  **coup d’état** – a violent takeover of the government  **Cuban Missile Crisis** – a stand-off between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962, which was the result of tensions over Cuba and the Soviet Union’s efforts to put nuclear weapons on the island of Cuba  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **domino theory** – the belief that if one country become communist, other countries will soon follow  **Horn of Africa** – the easternmost peninsula on the African continent  **Hot Line** – a direct telegraph line between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States  **ideological conflict** – a war of opposing ideals based on a political or economic policy that can occur between rival nations or groups  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **Indigenous people** – a group of people with a historical, ancestral identification with the place where they live  **Iron Curtain** – a term used to describe the political divide that separated East from West during the Cold War  **Marxism** – the theory that class conflict would lead to a revolution and, ultimately, a classless society in which everyone would own the means of production and have an equal share  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **nationalize** – to transfer from private to state ownership  **neocolonialism** – the practice implemented by former imperial powers to control their former overseas colonies through economic, cultural, and political pressure  **Non-Aligned Movement** – an organization of states during the Cold War that did not formally align with either the communist nations led by the Soviet Union or the capitalist pro-U.S. forces  **Pan-Africanism** – the belief that everyone of African descent should be politically unified  **Pan-Arabism** – a philosophy that says all Arab countries in North Africa and Southwest Asia should be unified politically and culturally  **Partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations — India and Pakistan — in 1947  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **Sandinistas** – a political group in Nicaragua that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in the late 1970s  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **Soviet Union (U.S.S.R.)** – the one-party communist state that was in control of Russia from 1922 to 1991  **space race** – the race between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War to reach achievements in outer space first  **Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT)** – a 1972 agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union to limit the number of ballistic missiles that each power could keep  **sub-Saharan** – a term for regions below the Sahara Desert in Africa  **superpower** – a state with a dominant position and power on a global scale  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **uranium** – a radioactive metal used to produce nuclear weapons |
| Lesson 6 | **baby boom** – the name given to the significant increase in the United States birth rate in the years 1946–1964  **barrio** – a Spanish-speaking neighborhood  **Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka** – a landmark Supreme Court case, which rejected the doctrine of separate but equal and led to a policy of integration  **Buddhism** – an Eastern religion, prominent in India and across East and Southeast Asia, that seeks to understand the true sources of suffering and the method to eliminate them, the Four Noble Truths  **Christian** – a person who follows Christianity  **Christianity** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around the first century CE based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **containment policy** – the United States policy during the Cold War of preventing the spread of communism  **counterculture movement** – a movement beginning in the 1960s that attracted youths who were against war, racial discrimination, and sexism  **Crusades** – the religious wars during the Middle Ages sanctioned by the Catholic Church to expand Christianity into the Holy Lands  **denomination** – an independent branch of a religion  **foot binding** – the practice in China of tightly wrapping girls’ feet with cloth in order to keep them small, which was a desirable trait and a status symbol; the feet would change in size and shape to look like a lotus flower  **fundamentalism** – a belief system in religion that follows a strict belief of scripture; examples include Christianity and Islam  **Hindu** – a person following Hinduism, an Eastern religion originating in India in which a diverse set of religious practices aim to help the soul rejoin Brahman, or ultimate reality  **Hinduism** – an Eastern religion, originating in India; a diverse set of religious practices that aim to help the soul to rejoin Brahman or ultimate reality  **hippies** – the young members of the 1960s counterculture movement who rejected mainstream culture  **Islam** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around 600 CE  **Judaism** – a monotheistic religion based on the teaching and principles of the Tanakh  **McCarthyism** – the Cold War practice of accusing people of disloyalty to the government and unfairly investigating them; named for U.S. Senator Joe McCarthy  **meditation** – the act of focusing on one’s own thoughts; in some Eastern religious traditions many particular forms of meditation have been developed as part of spiritual practices  **Muslim** – a follower of Islam  **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** – a U.S. civil rights organization created to advance justice for Black people in the U.S.  **National Farm Workers Association** – a United States farm workers labor union founded in 1962  **orthodox** – following the traditionally accepted views of a religion  **pluralism** – the philosophy that people of different beliefs, backgrounds, and lifestyles can coexist together  **Red Scare** – the fear of communism in the United States during the Cold War that lead to the surveillance of any citizen suspected of being a communist  **rural** – a word used to describe people and things related to the countryside or agriculture; the opposite of urban  **Russian Revolutions** – the period from about 1917 to 1922 when Russia was in turmoil; during 1917, three separate revolutions occurred: the abdication and murder of Tsar Nicholas II and his family; the overthrow of the Duma provisional government; and the Bolshevik’s overthrow of the most recent government, after which the nation descended into civil war  **Sedition Act of 1918** – a law that allowed the U.S. government to monitor those whose beliefs were considered communist or a “threat” to national security  **Shiʿa Islam** – one form of Islam developed in the years after Muhammad’s death because early adherents strongly believed that the leader of Islam should be related to Muhammad. Today, it is practiced by a minority of Muslims around the world.  **suburb** – a residential area located outside of a city  **suburban** – referring to a spread-out settlement outside of downtown, often more residential in nature  **Sunni** – a division of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be selected by an elite group of followers and does not have to be a member of the prophet Muhammad’s family  **sustainability** – the idea of altering the methods and technologies of industry in agriculture to limit environmental damage that could inhibit those activities in the future  **the Thirty Years’ War** – a series of wars in Europe that lasted from 1618–1648; fought for many reasons, including religion  **Truman Doctrine** – a U.S. policy established by President Truman in 1947 that was intended to stop the spread of communism by providing aid to countries where communism was on the rise  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city  **urban renewal** – the process of tearing down neighborhoods with insufficient housing and infrastructure and constructing low-income housing or housing and businesses for more affluent people  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War  **wiretap** – a device used by law enforcement such as the FBI to secretly monitor telephone conversations  **yoga** – an ancient Hindu practice developed to unite body, mind, and spirit |
| Lesson 9 | **Bosniak** – an individual who is Muslim and from Bosnia, a part of the former Yugoslavia  **Catholic** – pertaining to a branch of Christianity led by the Roman Catholic Church  **colonization** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **crimes against humanity** – certain crimes, such as genocide, that are committed as institutional policy and directed toward civilians  **Croat** – an individual from Croatia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **dissident** – a person who opposes the official policies of a specific body, such as a government or religious institution  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **ethnic nationalism** – an idea that defines nationality based on ethnicity and typically calls for national purity or superiority along ethnic lines  **ethnicity** – the group a person belongs to in the categorization of people based on shared history, ancestry, language, or culture  **European Union** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **Irish Republican Army** – a group in Northern Ireland fighting to leave the United Kingdom during the Troubles  **Kosovar Albanians** – an ethnically Albanian group from the Kosovo region of the Balkan Peninsula  **mass atrocity** – an action that results in the death of civilians on a large scale  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – the defense alliance of European and North American states across the Atlantic Ocean  **paramilitary group** – a group not associated with a country’s military that operates in a similar manner, using military strategies and structures to achieve its goals  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **Protestant** – pertaining to a Christian religion that is not part of the Catholic Church  **sectarian violence** – violence committed by a subsect of a religious or political organization (including a government) against another subsection or organization; the intent is to separate from or change that organization  **Serb** – an ethnic group of Slavic origins from the Balkan region; currently an individual from Serbia  **Slovene** – an individual from Slovenia, part of the former Yugoslavia  **Srebrenica Massacre** – an event in the summer of 1995 in which Bosnian Serbs systematically murdered more than 7,000 Bosniaks and removed another 20,000 civilians from the region  **terrorist** – a person who commits acts of violence to create fear and intimidation, with the purpose of advancing a political or social agenda  **the Troubles** – a period in the late 1960s to 1998 in which different groups fought in Northern Ireland over whether or not to leave the United Kingdom  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **Yugoslav** – an individual from Yugoslavia |
| Lesson 10 | **Bracero Program** – a series of diplomatic agreements between the U.S. and Mexico that temporarily allowed Mexican men to become farmworkers in the U.S.  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **customs duty** – a tax on imported goods  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **European Coal and Steel Community** – an organization created in the early 1950s by Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands in order to connect these countries’ steel and coal industries to make trade easier  **European Economic Area (EEA)** – an area in which the single market system established by the European Economic Community is enforced  **European Economic Community** – an organization established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 as a “Common Market” that expanded the goals of the earlier European Coal and Steel Community  **European Union** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, as a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **executive order** – a directive from the president that relates directly to the operations of the federal government  **free-market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought  **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology as well as the impact of these processes on societies and cultures  **immigration** – the act of moving permanently to a foreign country  **individualism** – a social principle emphasizing independence and self-reliance  **isolationism** – a political stance that advocates avoiding economic or diplomatic ties to other countries  **lingua franca** – a commonly adopted language used as a bridge where there are many different local languages  **Marshall Plan** – an aid program to rebuild Western Europe  **naturalized citizen** – a person who is born in a foreign country and completes all the steps required by law to become a citizen  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – the defense alliance of European and North American states across the Atlantic Ocean  **parliament** – a legislative body of government  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **single market** – a type of economic marketplace created by a group of countries and based on an agreement to trade without any restrictions or tariffs  **supranational organization** – a union of multiple nations coming together to make decisions as a group  **tariff** – a charge or tax paid on exports or imports  **taxes** – payments made by citizens to their government to support public works  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **visa** – the permission given on a passport that allows someone to enter, leave, and stay in a country for a defined period of time  **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an organization that sets rules for international trade and decides disputes between member countries about trade |
| Lesson 11 | **activist** – a person who takes action for political or social change  **amendment** – a change or addition to the Constitution  **American Civil Rights Movement (1954–1968)** – an era marked by organized protest for civil rights and desegregation in the American South  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **civil rights** – the legal guarantees that ensure equal opportunities and protect against discrimination regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics  **colonization** – the process of one country taking over another in order to take its land and resources  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **counterinsurgency** – a strategy or set of strategies used to combat guerilla warfare  **cultural assimilation** – a process by which individuals from a certain culture are absorbed into the culture of a dominant group  **Equal Rights Amendment (ERA)** – a proposed addition to the U.S. Constitution that would guarantee equal legal rights to all Americans regardless of gender  **feminism** – a movement based on obtaining rights for women  **homosexuality** – a sexual orientation in which a person is sexually attracted to someone of the same gender as themself  **human rights** – the rights that all people deserve according to the moral principles ascribed to human behavior, typically codified as legal rights and defined by international law  **immigration** – the act of moving permanently to a foreign country  **Indigenous peoples** – the original inhabitants of a given area  **Jim Crow era** – the period from the 1870s through the 1950s when segregation was legal and enforced in the southern U.S.  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **non-alignment** – an approach pursued by many newly independent nations in the Global South to avoid taking sides between the United States and the Soviet Union  **ratification** – to make official and legally binding  **Roe vs. Wade** – the 1973 U.S. Supreme Court decision that protected a pregnant person’s right to an abortion without excessive government restrictions  **segregation** – an imposed physical separation of people; the enforced or required separation of people based on their skin color  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – the United Nations international agreement that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights of all people |
| Lesson 12 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **capitalism** – a system of social organization where there is a free market with a limited role of government  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **collective security** – a regional or global arrangement in which each member commits to the defense of other member states when they are attacked by a hostile enemy  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)** – an organization created in the early 1950s by Belgium, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands to connect these countries’ steel and coal industries to make trade easier  **European Economic Community (EEC)** – an organization established by the Treaty of Rome in 1957 as a “Common Market” that expanded the goals of the earlier European Coal and Steel Community  **European Union** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **human rights** – the rights that all people deserve according to the moral principles ascribed to human behavior, typically codified as legal rights and defined by international law  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **Monroe Doctrine** – a United States foreign policy goal that opposed European colonialism in Latin America  **Non-Aligned Movement** – an organization of states during the Cold War that did not formally align with either communist nations led by the Soviet Union or pro-American forces  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – the defense alliance of European and North American states across the Atlantic Ocean  **Organization of American States (OAS)** – an organization of countries in the Western Hemisphere established in 1948  **ratify** – to make official and legally binding  **Security Council** – the governing body of the United Nations, comprised of 15 members, with five having veto power over the General Assembly  **Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO)** – an organization established in 1954 of countries that include the United States, France, Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Pakistan  **tariff** – a tax imposed by a nation on goods imported from another nation  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** – (UNESCO) the agency within the United Nations used to promote international cooperation on educational, scientific, and cultural issues  **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** – the United Nations international agreement that outlines the fundamental freedoms and rights of all people |

| Unit 4: Mid East-Africa Since 1945 | |
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| Lesson 2 | **Allied powers** – a name given to the countries that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II. The Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **Allies** – the alliance of France, Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan, and the United States during World War I  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **Arab League** – a political union of Arabic-speaking member states formed in 1945  **assimilation** – a policy in which the imperialists force their culture and way of life onto their subjects; the policy assumes that the way of life of the imperialist is superior to the way of life of the subject  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **Berlin Conference** – the conference that formalized the scramble for African colonies by various European nations in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and led to the partition of Africa between these imperial powers  **betterment schemes** – the South African government’s forced removal of Africans from their lands to reserves in order to improve agricultural production on existing Black-owned farms  **Burns Constitution** – the plan of government introduced in 1946 by the British colonial government in the Gold Coast colony as part of its decolonization effort there  **Central powers** – the alliance between Austria-Hungary and the German Empire in World War I that grew to include the Ottoman Empire and Bulgaria  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **decolonization** – the dismantlement of colonial empires that had been in existence prior to World War II; the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **divide and rule** – a policy to deliberately weaken a unified group by separating it into sections with different privileges and rules  **fascism** – a far-right, authoritarian political belief that places the worth of some lives above others through violence  **Fifth Pan-African Congress** – a conference held in Manchester, England, in 1945 to discuss how the end of World War II could mean freedom for everyone of Black African descent  **guerilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **indirect rule** – a form of imperial government in which local people administer the colony under the control of a foreign power  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **mandate system** – a system put in place by the League of Nations to govern toward national self-determination the former colonies of the imperial powers that lost World War I  **Mau Mau Rebellion** – a violent uprising led by Indigenous Kenyans in the 1950s against British rule  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **Non-Aligned Movement** – an organization of states during the Cold War that did not formally align with communist nations led by the Soviet Union or pro-American forces  **Pan-Africanism** – a philosophy that says the contributions of Africans, both in Africa and those who live abroad, past or present, should be celebrated. This includes historical, cultural, spiritual, and artistic works  **Pan-Arabism** – a philosophy that promotes the cooperation between and unity of all Arab states  **paternalism** – the imperialist policy of treating subjects as if they are children and incapable of self-rule  **self-determination** – the idea that each ethnic group should have its own country and government  **settler colonialism** – a form of colonialism in which foreign peoples move into colonized lands to replace Indigenous peoples, often through the taking of arable lands, natural resources, and forced cultural conversion  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Sykes-Picot Agreement** – an agreement made between France and Great Britain to establish spheres of influence and territorial boundaries after World War I  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Lesson 3 | **Balfour Declaration** – a declaration promising British support in the development of a Jewish homeland in Palestine  **Haskalah** – a movement among Jews that argued for greater assimilation into European culture through reforms in various aspects of traditional culture, including school curriculum, synagogue services, style of dress, and chosen occupations  **monotheism** – the belief in one god  **Nakbah** – catastrophe  **pogroms** – the organized persecution or massacre of an ethnic group  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking safety from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **Resolution 181** – the United Nations resolution that divided Palestine into two independent nations  **secular** – describing something that has no religious or spiritual basis  **Six-Day War** – an Arab-Israeli war lasting from June 5–10, 1967  **Yom Kippur War** – an Arab-Israeli war lasting from October 6–25, 1973  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Lesson 4 | **Atlantic Charter** – a joint statement released by Great Britain and the United States in 1941 outlining their goals in fighting World War II, including the preservation of self-determination for oppressed people  **collective punishment** – the punishment of an entire group for the actions, or perceived actions, of an individual who is a member of that group  **colonialization** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing economic and political control over an already settled land through subjugation of the inhabitants  **coup d'état** – a violent takeover of the government  **cult of personality** – a practice in dictatorships of attributing superhuman qualities to the dictator  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **feminism** – a movement based on obtaining rights for women  **Fifth Pan-African Congress** – a conference held in Manchester, England in 1945 to discuss how the end of World War II could mean freedom for everyone of Black African descent  **First Pan-African Conference** – a conference held in London in 1919 to bring leaders of Black African descent together to discuss liberation and put an end to racism and colonization  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **historian** – a person who studies history and communicates their findings to others  **homogenous** – referring to similar things  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land through taking territory or economic and political control  **independence movement** – a group of people pushing for their country to be its own sovereign nation  **indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **Indigenous people** – a group of people with a historical, ancestral identification with the place where they live  **mandate** – an administrative system that gave the Allied powers, particularly France and Great Britain, control over former German and Ottoman territories after World War I  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **Pan-Africanism** – the belief that everyone of African descent should be politically unified  **positive action** – a form of nonviolent activism that uses protests and strikes  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **secular** – describing something that has no religious or spiritual basis  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **suffrage** – the right to vote in elections  **terrorism** – an act of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective  **The Arab League** – a political union of Arab-speaking member states formed in 1945  **United Arab Republic** – a sovereign state formed in 1958 which combined Egypt and Syria  **zakat** – the traditional Islamic practice of giving a certain percentage of your income to charity  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Lesson 5 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **assimilation** – a policy in which the imperialists force their culture and way of life onto their subjects; the policy assumes that the way of life of the imperialist is superior to the way of life of the subject  **Axis powers** – an alliance formed during World War II that included Germany, Italy, and Japan  **colonization** – the act of large-scale settling of and establishment of economic and political control over an already settled land  **concentration camp** – a camp used by Nazi Germany to hold prisoners for forced labor and eventual execution  **crime against humanity** – a crime, such as genocide, that is committed against civilians as institutional policy  **ethnic cleansing** – a dominant ethnic group killing, imprisoning, or removing people of a minority group from a land based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **extermination camps** – the places that the Nazis used to execute prisoners including Jewish people and other groups deemed “enemies of the state”; also referred to as concentration camps  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **mass atrocity** – a violent, targeted act against a population on a large scale  **Mein Kampf** – a book written by Adolf Hitler in prison that formed the ideology behind how Hitler would operate his government  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **war crime** – an action that violates the conduct of war  **World War I** – a global conflict from 1914 to 1918 that started in Europe  **Young Turks** – a Turkish political movement in the twentieth century advocating for an ethnically Turkish-dominated Ottoman Empire  **Zionism** – the movement to establish a Jewish homeland |
| Lesson 6 | **concentration camps** – the places used by a government to detain individuals or groups of people without a trial  **crime against humanity** – a crime, such as genocide, that is committed against civilians as institutional policy  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **mass atrocity** – an action that results in the death of civilians on a large scale  **war crime** – committed during or in connection with war that violated accepted international laws |
| Lesson 7 | **anti-Semitism** – a hostility or prejudice against the Jewish people  **Black Death** – the name for multiple European epidemics of bubonic plague that occurred from 1347 to 1400  **British East India Company** – the organization formed by British merchants around 1600 to control and expand trade in South Asia  **bubonic plague** – a deadly contagion that originated in China and was transmitted to humans by lice and fleas  **carrying capacity** – the amount of population that a given piece of land can support effectively  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **collectivization** – the placement of a country’s economic production under government control  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **Columbian Exchange** – the exchange of plants, animals, and diseases between the Americas and Eurasia after the arrival of Christopher Columbus  **conquistador** – a Spanish soldier in the Americas during the 1500s and 1600s  **decolonization** – the dismantlement of colonial empires that had been in existence prior to World War II  **ethnicity** – a categorization of people based on shared history, ancestry, language, or culture  **eugenics** – the pseudoscientific belief that the human race can be improved through the selective breeding of those with superior traits  **export** – a trade good produced in one nation but sold to places outside that nation  **famine** – a period of time when food is very scarce, usually resulting in starvation and other impacts on affected people  **foreign investment** – capital flows from one country to another, granting foreign investors extensive ownership stakes in domestic companies and assets  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **Holodomor** – an intentional mass famine in Ukraine between 1932 and 1933 by the Soviet Union killing approximately 3.5 million people  **import** – a commodity or service that is bought from a different country  **Indigenous people** – the distinct social and cultural groups that share collective ancestral ties to the lands and natural resources where they live  **Irish Potato Famine** – a period of great starvation in Ireland from 1845–1852 due to a fungus which destroyed their primary crop, potatoes  **land revenue system** – the system of taxation set up by the British in India to tax farmers  **Little Ice Age** – the period of climate change between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries that saw a decrease in global temperature linked to an increased occurrence of environmental disasters and famine  **marginalized people** – the people who are excluded or discriminated against due to their race, gender, ethnicity, etc.  **monoculture** – the cultivation of a single crop  **monsoon** – the seasonal wind and rain patterns associated with South and Southeast Asia  **national identity** – an individual’s sense of belonging to a specific nation-state without consideration for citizenship  **Neolithic Agricultural Revolution** – the gradual adoption of farming practices that led to widespread lifestyle changes for many humans  **pandemic** – an infectious disease that spreads across a large region and can be global in scale  **Pax Mongolica** – Latin for “Mongol Peace;” this term describes the era of stability in Eurasia controlled by the Mongols during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries  **Protestant Reformation** – the sixteenth-century religious reform movement in Europe challenging the authority and doctrine of the Catholic Church  **pseudoscientific** – something that is neither factual nor based in science, but claims to be  **race** – a categorization of people based on perceived physical similarities  **region** – a small or large geographic area defined on the basis of certain common characteristics (culture, language, history, function, etc.)  **sedition** – the organized resistance to an established authority  **social identity** – the part of a person’s self-understanding that stems from their membership in a group of people that is larger than the immediate family  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should control wealth. Most see government control of the economy as the means to this end  **staple food** – the food that is the largest part of a person’s diet  **sub-Saharan Africa** – a term for regions below the Sahara in Africa  **tribe** – a group of extended families that live together and shares a distinct culture  **urban** – related to, or characteristic of, a town or city |
| Lesson 8 | **al-Qaeda** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world and responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the United States  **annexation** – a formal act whereby a state asserts its independent, autonomous authority over territory previously outside its domain  **ayatollah** – a high-ranking member of the Shi’a clergy  **Black Panther Party** – an African-American revolutionary civil rights organization founded in 1966 and disbanded in the 1980s  **brain drain** – out migration of highly educated and skilled workers seeking better opportunities from less economically advanced to more advanced countries and regions  **colonialism** – when a country takes control of another country by sending settlers to the area  **contras** – a group of rebels who fought the Sandinistas in Nicaragua beginning in the 1980s  **exalted status** – a person who is elevated in status based on important works  **hajj** – a pilgrimage made to the Kaaba in the sacred city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **Iran-Contra Affair** – a complicated web of illegal activities, mostly done in secret, in which American officials tried to sell weapons to release hostages in Lebanon while also using the funds from the sales to help support the contras in Central America in the 1980s  **jihad** – a term meaning “struggle” in Arabic, but often used to refer to a holy war fought with the ideal of spreading Islam  **National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)** – civil rights organization in the United States that was formed in 1909 by W.E.B. Du Bois and Ida B. Wells to advocate for equal rights for all and end racial discrimination  **Pan-African Organization** – organization started by Henry Sylvester Williams to fight against imperialism and spread the philosophy of Pan-Africanism  **Pan-Africanism** – a philosophy that says the contributions of Africans, both in Africa and those who live abroad, past or present, should be celebrated. This includes historical, cultural, spiritual, and artistic works  **Pan-Arabism** – a philosophy that says all Arab countries in North Africa and Southwest Asia should be unified politically and culturally  **Ramadan** – a month of the Islamic calendar celebrating Muhammad’s first message from God  **Shiite** – a division of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be a descendant of the prophet Muhammad  **Six-Day War** – an Arab-Israeli war lasting from June 5 to 10, 1967  **sovereignty** – independent, autonomous authority  **Sunni** – a division of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be selected by an elite group of followers and does not have to be a member of the prophet Muhammad’s family  **theocracy** – a country ruled by religious leaders  **tribe** – an extended family group that lives together and shares a distinct culture  **weapons of mass destruction** – chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons that are capable of harming large numbers of people |
| Lesson 9 | **al-Qaeda** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world and responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the United States  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **Arab League** – a political union of Arabic-speaking member states formed in 1945  **Arab Oil Embargo** – the decision of Arab oil producing countries to cut off oil shipments to the United States in 1973 and to cut oil production  **Arab Spring** – a series of pro-democracy and reform protests and uprisings that took place in some countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa in 2010 and 2011  **Ayatollah Khomeini** – an Islamic cleric in Iran who rose to power in the Iranian Revolution of the 1970s  **caliphate** – an Islamic state or empire  **Camp David Peace Accords** – a negotiated agreement between Egypt and Israel in 1978 that was supported in large measure by President Jimmy Carter  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **economic sanctions** – the withdrawal of trade and other financial relations with a specific country  **embargo** – an economic block that stops a country from trading with others  **Gulf War** – a war fought in 1990–1991 between Iraq and an international coalition led by the United States after Iraq invaded the neighboring country of Kuwait, located on the Persian Gulf  **Holocaust** – the name given to the genocide of European Jews by the Nazis during World War II  **intifada** – an Arabic word meaning “shaking off” that is used to identify the often violent Palestinian protests against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip  **Iranian Revolution** – during the 1970s, the overthrow of the pro-Western Iranian ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; this led to the creation of Iran as an Islamic state  **Islamic State** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world  **Muslim Brotherhood** – an Egyptian political group that gained power after the Arab Spring and ruled the country from 2012 to 2013  **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** – an intergovernmental organization of major oil exporting countries around the world that sets a uniform price for all members  **Oslo Accords** – the agreements between Israel and the Palestinian Liberation Organization negotiated in 1993 and 1994 that gave limited autonomy to Palestinians living in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip  **Ottoman Empire** – a powerful Muslim state established by Turkic peoples who settled in modern-day Turkey and other regions of West Asia; in the 1400s, the Ottoman Empire conquered the remains of the Byzantine Empire  **Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)** – a political organization formed in the 1960s to represent Palestinians who fled Israel, and later those who lived in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip  **Palestinians** – a group of Arab people who are native to the region of Palestine  **pass laws** – an internal passport system in South Africa during apartheid to limit the movements of Black South Africans by requiring documentation to pass through segregated areas of the country, including cities, universities, and even public buildings  **Persia** – an ancient empire in the Middle East that conquered much of Eastern Europe and Northeast Africa  **secular** – describing something that has no religious or spiritual basis  **segregation** – an imposed physical separation of people  **Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi** – ruler of Iran between 1941 and 1979, he created western-style approach to foreign policy in his country and was overthrown in the Iranian Revolution in the 1970s  **sharia** – an Islamic code of law that guides behaviors  **Shi’a Islam** – one form of Islam developed in the years after Muhammad’s death because early adherents strongly believed that the leader of Islam should be related to Muhammad. Today, it is practiced by a minority of Muslims around the world  **Sunni Islam** – the current dominant strand of Islamic practice in the world that believes that Muslims should choose the successors to Muhammad  **Taliban** – the Islamic fundamentalist militia that governs Afghanistan  **theocracy** – a country ruled by religious leaders  **Yom Kippur War** – an Arab-Israeli war lasting October 6–25, 1973  **Zionist** – a person who believed Jews would always be outsiders in Christian Europe and supported the establishment of a separate Jewish state |

| Unit 5: Asia Since 1945 | |
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| Lesson 2 | **Boxer Rebellion** – an uprising in China that was anti-Western, anti-imperialist, and anti-Christian  **Chinese Communist Party (CCP)** – the sole and official ruling party of the People’s Republic of China  **communist** – a person who supports a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society where each person enjoys the benefits of labor  **Communist Revolution** – name given to the Chinese Communist victory during the Chinese Civil War  **Confucianism** – a philosophical and moral system founded by Confucius emphasizing character, loyalty, and filial piety  **Cultural Revolution** – a social and political movement in China intended to purge capitalist, traditionalist, and Western elements from Chinese society  **Great Leap Forward** – an economic and social program by the Chinese Communist Party to transition China from an agrarian to an industrialized society  **guerrilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **imperialism** – the practice of one group of people establishing control over another in a foreign land  **Kuomintang (KMT)** – a Chinese nationalist party formed in 1912 that ruled China under Chiang Kai-shek from 1928 to 1949, when it fled to Taiwan, where it ruled as the single party in power until 1991  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **paramilitary group** – a group not associated with a country’s military that operates in a similar manner, using military strategies and structures to achieve its goals  **The “New Life” Movement** – a governmental campaign started by Chiang Kai-shek in 1934 to promote cultural reform and anticommunism  **warlords** – a group that ruled and unified various geographic regions of China during the first three decades of the twentieth century until 1928 |
| Lesson 3 | **abdication** – giving up control of a throne  **agrarian** – referring to farming or cultivating land  **bourgeoisie** – a group of people who held capitalist views  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **censor** – the act of limiting or prohibiting information from being shared  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **Cultural Revolution** – the social and political movement in China intended to purge capitalist, traditionalist, and Western elements from Chinese society  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **Deng Xiaoping** – Chinese leader who oversaw a series of economic reforms in the late 1970s and the 1980s that promoted China’s development as a major economic power  **Five-Year Plan** – Mao Zedong’s plan during the 1950s to boost Chinese industrialization and agricultural production  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **Great Leap Forward** – an economic and social program by the Chinese Communist Party to transition China from an agrarian to an industrialized society  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **Household Responsibility System** – implemented in 1982 to transform the People’s Republic of China’s agricultural production system from one of collectivized farming to more independent production by individual farmers  **investment** – a loan of capital to a business with the expectation of getting it back along with a profit  **Little Red Book** – a collection of Mao Zedong’s sayings that were carried by students and other supporters of the Cultural Revolution  **Mao Zedong** – communist revolutionary who founded the People’s Republic of China  **Maoism** – a form of communism developed by Mao Zedong  **May Fourth Movement** – an anti-Japanese movement that began on May 4, 1919 in China that showed China’s growing nationalism and demand for democracy  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **Nationalist** – the ruling party of China from 1928 to 1949 that was overthrown by the Communists  **nationalization** – the process of taking privately owned industries and placing them under the control of a country’s government  **one-child policy** – law with severe consequences that was first introduced in 1979 to curb the growing population in the People’s Republic of China  **Open Door policy** – an economic policy enacted in 1978 that sought to achieve economic growth through the use of foreign investment and the use of modern technology  **Red Guard** – the forces of high school and college Chinese students who became followers of the Cultural Revolution and engaged in violence and riots to destroy aspects of capitalism  **reeducation camps** – a place where people are imprisoned, forced to work, and reeducated to make them support the government  **republic** – a government whose decisions are made by elected people  **rural** – a word used to describe people and things related to the countryside or agriculture; the opposite of the city  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **tariff** – a tax imposed by a nation on goods imported from another nation  **Tiananmen Square** – site of a 1989 reform movement in Beijing led by Chinese students that was violently crushed by the Chinese government after several months of protest and demonstrations |
| Lesson 4 | **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **assassinate** – to murder an important person for political reasons  **Bharatiya Janata Party** – the Hindu nationalist political party that emerged in the 1990s and has led India since 2014  **Buddhism** – an Eastern religion, prominent in India and across East and Southeast Asia, that seeks to understand the true sources of suffering and the method to eliminate them, the Four Noble Truths  **caste system** – a class structure determined by birth and occupation  **Christianity** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around the first century CE based on the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth  **civil disobedience** – a peaceful form of political protest  **coalition government** – a type of government created when leaders from two or more political parties agree to form one national government  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **Congress Party** – political party organized in 1885 that secured India’s independence and ruled India for much of its history as an independent country  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **entrepreneur** – a person who turns an idea or invention into a business  **Green Revolution** – the application of agricultural research in the 1950s and 1960s that led to the development of high-yield crop varieties  **Hindu** – belonging to Hinduism, an Eastern religion originating in India in which a diverse set of religious practices aim to help the soul rejoin Brahman, or ultimate reality  **Hinduism** – an Eastern religion, originating in India; a diverse set of religious practices that aim to help the soul to rejoin Brahman or ultimate reality  **independence movement** – a group of people pushing for their country to be its own sovereign nation  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **Islam** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around 600 CE  **Jainism** – an ancient Indian religion that focuses on nonviolence, non-absolutism, and nonattachment  **Mahatma Gandhi (1869–1948)** – leader of the Indian independence movement  **Muslim** – a follower of Islam  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **Non-Aligned Movement** – an organization of states during the Cold War that did not formally align with either communist nations led by the Soviet Union or pro-American forces  **parliament** – a legislative body of government  **parliamentary republic** – a democratic form of government where the party with the greatest number of representatives in the parliament (or legislature) forms the government and its leader becomes prime minister  **partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947  **satyagraha** – the term used to describe Gandhi’s policy of nonviolent resistance  **secularism** – an ideology that focused on making decisions without religious or spiritual basis  **sedition** – the organized resistance to an established authority  **Sikh** – a member of the Gurmat faith, which was founded in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent  **Sikhism** – a monotheistic religion that preaches the equity of all humankind; founded in the Punjab region of India during the late 1400s  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates for the working class controlling wealth  **Zoroastrianism** – a monotheistic religion that started in Iran thousands of years ago and is still practiced by hundreds of thousands of people worldwide |
| Lesson 5 | **ashram** – a dwelling or home of someone who lives in religious solitude  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton or sugar, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **caste system** – the social levels within a society that are strictly defined, for example in ancient Indian culture; each level has its own duties and individuals are expected to marry someone from their own level, take a job appropriate to their level, etc.  **nationalism** – the belief that identity groups unified by common interests should rule themselves as a nation-state  **satyagraha** – the term used to describe Gandhi’s policy of nonviolent resistance  **social Darwinism** – the sociological, economic, and political belief that some groups and/or peoples are destined for success or failure based on survival of the fittest |
| Lesson 6 | **38th parallel** – the line of latitude that divides North and South Korea  **amphibious assault** – a coordinated military action involving sea, land, and air forces  **annex** – to proclaim sovereignty over another place  **annexation** – a formal act to make one land, state, or territory part of another land, state, or territory  **armistice** – a joint decision by combatants to cease hostilities under certain defined conditions  **assimilate** – to take in and become part of a new culture  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton or sugar, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **collectivized farming** – combining multiple farmers into one operation that is usually under the control of the national government  **colonial rule** – when a powerful nation exerts control over less-powerful countries  **commune** – an organizational unit consisting of a large number of collective farms  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **decolonization** – the dismantlement of colonial empires that had been in existence prior to World War II  **demilitarized zone** – an area in which military powers or contending groups forbid military installations or activities  **domino theory** – a U.S. policy by President Eisenhower stating if one nation in Southeast Asia falls to communism, all will  **draft dodger** – an American man who evaded the Vietnam draft  **French Indochina** – a territory in Southeast Asia that consisted of modern-day Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam  **guerilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **Gulf of Tonkin Resolution** – a U.S. resolution giving President Johnson all necessary power to fight the enemy in Vietnam  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations or powers’ interests  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **Nationalist** – the main political party in mainland China from 1928 to 1949 that opposed Chinese Communist forces and leadership  **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** – an alliance between the United States, Canada, and other Western European countries pledging support for one another if invaded by the Soviet Union  **Partition of India** – the division of the British colony of India into two nations—India and Pakistan—in 1947  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts that took place during the Cold War between the United States and a party other than the Soviet Union, often as a stand-in for the conflict between the U.S. and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, although the United States and Soviet Union did not go head-to-head, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **satyagraha** – the term used to describe Gandhi’s policy of nonviolent resistance  **secularism** – an ideology focused on making decisions without religious or spiritual basis  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **Truman Policy** – a U.S. policy by President Truman to support any nation being threatened by communism  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world |
| Lesson 7 | **animism** – a belief that all things, from inanimate objects to nature, possess a spirit  **Armenian** – a person of Armenian descent, speaking the Armenian language and belonging to the Armenian Orthodox Church  **atrocity** – a seriously terrible act, usually involving violence  **Bengali** – an ethnic community in Bangladesh speaking the Bengali language  **Bolsheviks** – the Russian socialists who supported Karl Marx’s ideas and wanted to see the country embrace them  **Buddhist** – belonging to Buddhism, an Eastern religion prominent in India and China that seeks to understand the truths of the world, called the Four Noble Truths  **collectivization of agriculture** – a program to combine small farms in the Soviet Union into large collective farms that the government would control  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **coup** – a sudden upheaval in government where the ruler is taken out of power  **coup d’état** – a violent takeover of the government  **cultural assimilation** – a process by which individuals from a certain culture are absorbed into the culture of a dominant group  **czar** – the name given to the Russian king  **depose** – to unlawfully remove from power  **divide and rule** – a policy to deliberately weaken a unified group by separating it into sections with different privileges and rules  **extermination** – the total destruction of a group of people through murder  **French Indochina** – a territory in southeast Asia that consisted of modern-day Laos, Cambodia, and Vietnam  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **Holocaust** – the genocide of European Jews and other communities by the Nazis during World War II  **Hutu** – the former majority ethnic group in Rwanda (identifying as Hutu is now illegal)  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **indigenous** – native to a specific area or territory  **Islam** – a monotheistic religion that developed in the Middle East around 600 CE  **Karen** – an ethnic group indigenous to the mountains of Southeast Asia that is a minority in both Myanmar and Thailand  **Khmer Rouge** – the Communist Party of Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 that was responsible for the genocide of 1.5–2 million Cambodian people  **Mao Zedong** – communist revolutionary who founded the People’s Republic of China  **Muslim** – a follower of Islam  **nation-state** – a self-governing region  **national identity** – a sense of belonging to a nation, regardless of citizenship  **nationalism** – an ideology that promotes loyalty to a specific nation’s or power’s interests at the exclusion of other nations’ or powers’ interests  **Nazis** – a political party in Germany associated with Adolf Hitler, which gained influence in the 1920s and brought Hitler to power in Germany in the 1930s  **Ottoman Empire** – a powerful Muslim state established by Turkic peoples who settled in modern-day Turkey and other regions of West Asia; in the 1400s, the Ottoman Empire conquered the remains of the Byzantine Empire  **peasant** – a farmer of low social rank who raised crops on land rented from a wealthy landowner  **Rohingya** – an Indigenous ethnic group living in southwest Myanmar  **Saffron Revolution** – the 2007 protests in Myanmar that forced the military government to make political concessions  **scorched-earth tactics** – a military strategy to destroy anything that might be useful to the enemy  **secede** – to formally withdraw from a union or organization  **Second Indochina War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Vietnam War  **Shan** – an ethnic group indigenous to the mountains of Southeast Asia living primarily in Myanmar, making up about nine percent of the country’s population  **state** – a nation or territory organized under one government and recognized as independent  **Tutsi** – the former minority ethnic group in Rwanda (identifying as Tutsi is now illegal)  **Uighur (Uyghur)** – a minority ethnic group native to Xinjiang, China; pronounced “wee-ger”  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War |
| Lesson 8 | **Allies** – a name given to the countries that fought against Nazi Germany, Japan, and Italy during World War II. The Allies included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States  **Atlantic Charter** – a joint statement released by Great Britain and the United States in 1941 outlining their goals in fighting World War II, including the preservation of self-determination for oppressed people  **cash crop** – a crop, such as cotton or sugar, that is grown for profit and production, rather than food  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **collectivized farming** – combining multiple farmers into one operation that is usually under the control of the national government  **colonial rule** – when a powerful nation exerts control over less-powerful countries  **commune** – an organizational unit consisting of a large number of collective farms  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **domino theory** – a U.S. policy by President Eisenhower stating if one nation in Southeast Asia falls to communism, all will  **Fourteen Points** – President Wilson’s vision for the World after World War I, focused on ideas such as self-determination for all countries, and a permanent peace organization  **guerilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **Ho Chi Minh Trail** – a supply line from North Vietnam to South Vietnam supplying Viet Cong forces with weapons  **mutually assured destruction** – the theory of mutual warfare that proposed that as soon as one country used a nuclear weapon, the other would do so as well. Therefore, it was in each country’s own interest to not use nuclear weapons  **nationalist** – a person with an extreme political loyalty to a national government who believes in their nation’s superiority over others  **scorched-earth tactics** – a military strategy to destroy anything that might be useful to the enemy  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **trusteeship** – a supervisory control by one or more countries over a territory  **Viet Cong** – a South Vietnam supporter of the North Vietnam communists  **Viet Minh** – a Vietnamese resistance movement that fought against both French and Japanese colonial control  **Vietnam War** – a war in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia that lasted from 1955 to 1975; also known as the Second Indochina War |
| Lesson 9 | **activist** – a person who takes action for political or social change  **African National Congress (ANC)** – the political party in South Africa that fought against apartheid  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **barricade** – a barrier put up in the road to prevent access  **boycott** – the refusal to purchase products as a form of protest  **Cape Town Peace March** – an illegal political protest on September 13, 1989, that brought 30,000 people into the streets of Cape Town, South Africa, to call for an end to apartheid  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **Chinese Communist Party** – the founding political party of modern China, which is based in communist philosophy  **civil rights** – the legal guarantees that ensure equal opportunities and protect against discrimination regardless of race, religion, or other personal characteristics  **civil rights movement** – a movement from 1954 to 1968 that sought equal status for Black Americans  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **collective farm** – a large farm that combines multiple farmers into one operation that is usually under the control of the national government  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **Cultural Revolution** – social and political movement in China intended to purge capitalist, traditionalist, and Western elements from Chinese society  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **Deng Xiaoping** – Chinese leader who oversaw a series of economic reforms in the late 1970s and the 1980s that promoted China’s development as a major economic power  **dissident** – a person who opposes the official policies of a specific body such as a government or religious institution  **embargo** – a ban on trade, either with a particular country or of a particular commodity  **entrepreneur** – someone who turns an idea or innovation into a business  **exile** – a person who was forced to leave the country that they come from  **glasnost** – a policy to make the government of the Soviet Union more open and transparent  **Great Leap Forward** – an economic and social program by the Chinese Communist Party to transition China from an agrarian to an industrialized society  **hardliner** – a person who will not give concession or change their stance in a political situation  **hunger strike** – a refusal to eat food for long periods of time as a form of protest  **Iron Curtain** – a term used to describe the political divide that separated East from West during the Cold War  **manifesto** – a written document that publicly states the writer’s goals; typically produced prior to election  **Mao Zedong** – communist revolutionary who founded the People’s Republic of China  **martial law** – a temporary suspension of civil law that places a nation under military control during a state of emergency  **Nelson Mandela** – anti-apartheid political activist and the first Black African president of South Africa  **Peaceful Revolution** – a period of civil disobedience and protest in East Germany from 1989 to 1990 that that led to the collapse of the country’s communist government and its reunification with West Germany  **perestroika** – a policy to reform the communist economic system of the Soviet Union  **petition** – to formally request a government authority to take action on a specific cause  **protest** – an act of complaint and objection to a rule or law  **revolution** – the overthrow of a government in favor of a new system of rule  **sanction** – a punishment put onto a country for breaking a law or rule  **satire** – the use of humor, exaggeration, or ridicule in plays or literature toward people, groups, or society  **segregation** – an imposed physical separation of people  **Sharpeville Massacre** – a series of anti-apartheid protests in South Africa that resulted in the killing of civilians by police  **sit-in** – an action where people sit on the floor or occupy seats without leaving them as a form of protest  **Soweto Uprising** – series of demonstrations and protests led by Black students in South Africa against Afrikaner language requirements resulting in a violent crackdown by the government  **Special Economic Zone** – a zone on the Chinese coast where the Chinese government allowed foreign companies to set up factories  **Stasi** – security force of the East German government in charge of gathering intelligence on its own citizens and engaging covert policing operations against political dissidents  **Tiananmen Square** – site of a 1989 reform movement in Beijing led by Chinese students that was violently crushed by the Chinese government after several months of protest and demonstrations  **Two Whatevers** – the slogan adopted by Hua Guofeng urging the Chinese to follow whatever Mao Zedong had said and whatever he had done  **union** – a group of people joined together by a common purpose or interest  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **visa** – the permission given on a passport that allows someone to enter, leave, and stay in a country for a defined period of time |

| Unit 6: Latin America Since 1945 | |
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| Lesson 2 | **agrarian** – referring to farming or cultivating land  **authoritarian** – a government that controls virtually everything about a country other than possibly a social organization such as a religion; it is not limited by a constitution, the rule of law, or elections, and typically it would be run by one or a few individuals  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **caudillo** – a powerful military and political leader in a Spanish-speaking area  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **Cuban Revolution** – a revolution that took place in Cuba, and established a communist government in 1959  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **Democratic Current** – a wing of the PRI of Mexico, or the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which emerged in the 1980s pushing for a more democratic government  **dictator** – a political leader who has absolute power in their government  **elite** – the people in society with the most power and wealth  **embargo** – an order banning organizations one country from conducting commercial activities with another, specific, country  **free-market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought  **guerilla warfare** – an irregular warfare tactic using small groups of fighters who ambush, sabotage, raid, and do hit-and-runs  **inequality** – the unequal treatment of people  **inflation** – an increase in the cost of goods due to declining purchasing power of money  **Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)** – Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI) was a political party that held control of Mexico for over 70 years, created by a class of military elites after the Mexican Revolution. The party maintained near-absolute power over Mexico for several decades  **junta** – a military or political group that uses violence to gain political leadership  **Mexican Miracle** – an economic boom in Mexico between 1940 and 1970  **Mexican Revolution** – the regional conflicts in Mexico between 1910 and 1920 due to political and social upheaval  **plantation** – a large farm generally specializing in one highly profitable crop  **political instability** – a government at risk of collapse or major regime change  **protectionist** – a policy that seeks to protect domestic industries and businesses by closing off foreign trade  **social welfare program** – government organizations and programs that are designed to help citizens facing economic difficulties  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class be in control of wealth  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates that the working class should be in control of wealth  **strike** – a refusal to work as a form of protest against an employer  **subsidy** – a sum of money given by the government to assist an industry in keeping the price of a certain product low  **terrorism** – the acts of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective  **Tlatelolco Massacre** – a police crackdown on student protestors in Mexico shortly before the opening of the Olympic Games in October 1968 that resulted in multiple deaths and injuries to student protestors |
| Lesson 3 | **Bay of Pigs** – a failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro in Cuba, led by the CIA in 1961  **Canal Zone** – the geographic area containing the Panama Canal  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **collective security** – a regional or global arrangement in which each member commits to the defense of other member states when they are attacked by a hostile enemy  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **communist** – a system of government in which the government controls property (land, factories, companies) and wealth to create a classless society in which each person enjoys the benefit of labor  **contras** – a group of rebels who fought the Sandinistas in Nicaragua beginning in the 1980s  **Cuban Missile Crisis** – a stand-off between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962, which was the result of tensions over Cuba and the Soviet Union’s efforts to put nuclear weapons on the island of Cuba  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **dictatorship** – a type of government where absolute power, with few to no limitations, is concentrated in a leader or small group  **domino theory** – a U.S. policy by President Eisenhower stating if one nation in Southeast Asia falls to communism, all will  **embargo** – an official ban of trade with a country usually for political reasons  **Eurocentric** – the focus on European history and beliefs while excluding other world views or beliefs  **global superpower** – a nation with a large amount of power and influence on a global scale  **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology as well as the impact of these processes on societies and cultures  **Hay–Bunau-Varilla Treaty** – a treaty between the U.S. and Panama signed in 1903 that established the Panama Canal Zone  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **Iran-Contra Affair** – a complicated web of illegal activities, mostly done in secret, in which American officials tried to sell weapons to release hostages in Lebanon while also using the funds from the sales to help support the contras in Central America in the 1980s  **Marxist** – a supporter of the theory that workers should overthrow capitalism and gain control of a nation’s labor, productivity, and economic development  **mutually assured destruction** – the theory of mutual warfare that proposed that as soon as one country used a nuclear weapon, the other would do so as well. Therefore, it was in each country’s own interest to not use nuclear weapons  **neutrality** – not supporting a side in a conflict or disagreement  **Neutrality Treaty** – a treaty between the U.S. and Panama signed in 1977 that guarantees the neutrality of the Panama Canal  **Panama Canal** – a manmade waterway connecting the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean used for trans-Atlantic commerce  **Panama Canal Treaty** – a treaty between the U.S. and Panama signed in 1977 that abolished the Panama Canal Zone  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **reconnaissance** – one party in a military conflict checking out the terrain and situation of the opposing side  **Sandinistas** – a political group in Nicaragua that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in the late 1970s  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **Suez Canal** – a canal that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea by running through Egypt  **United Fruit Company** – now known as Chiquita, the United Fruit Company was an American-owned company operating in Guatemala |
| Lesson 4 | **barbudos** – the bearded people who were part of the rebel forces in Cuba  **capitalism** – a system of social organization where there is a free market with a limited role of government  **capitalist** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the U.S. and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **communism** – a movement to create a socioeconomic system structured around common ownership of the means of production and the abolition of social class and the state  **diversify** – to expand the range of products or services  **embargo** – an official ban of trade with a country, usually for political reasons  **import substitution industrialization (ISI)** – an economic approach where a country focuses its efforts on manufacturing products that they had previously imported  **import-export** – a trade that relies on exporting one good out of the local market and bringing an import good back to sell from another location  **Inflation** – an increase in the cost of goods due to declining purchasing power of money  **Marxism** – an economic system developed by Karl Marx, often referred to as communism  **monopoly** – the complete control of a particular industry by a company or group of companies  **multinational corporation** – a company whose reach goes beyond that of a national border  **nationalization** – a transfer of industry from private to state ownership or control  **protectorate** – a country that is controlled by, but not governed by, another country  **satellite state** – an independent nation that is politically, economically, or militarily influenced by a foreign nation  **socialism** – a political ideology that advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **sphere of influence** – an area over which a country or government has influence yet no formal authority  **superpower** – a state with a dominant position and power on a global scale  **United Fruit Company** – the United Fruit Company was an American-owned company operating in Guatemala; now known as Chiquita  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together |
| Lesson 5 | **boycott** – to withdraw from something as a form of protest  **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** – a U.S. intelligence agency known for covert operations, particularly during the Cold War  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **Contras** – a group of rebels who fought the Sandinistas in Nicaragua beginning in the 1980s coup – a violent takeover of the government  **coup** – a violent takeover of the government  **death squad** – an armed military group who kill specific people or groups, especially those who oppose political leaders  **democracy** – a form of government in which the people of the nation are of the ultimate authority, either by electing representatives or deciding on governance directly  **Dirty War** – when military dictators of Argentina got rid of any people they suspected of being their opponents during the years of 1976 to 1983  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **guerilla war** – a small scale hit-and-run type of warfare  **immunity** – in law, a state or government being exempt from prosecution or penalty for crimes they committed  **Indigenous peoples** – the distinct social and cultural groups that share collective ancestral ties to the lands and natural resources where they live  **inflation** – an increase in the cost of goods due to declining purchasing power of money  **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights** – a part of the Organization of American States (OAS) whose mission is to protect and promote human rights in the American Hemisphere  **Junta** – the military regime that took power by force in Argentina in 1976  **LGBTQ+** – a person who identifies as a member of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and/or allied communities  **monarchy** – a government headed by a king or queen  **Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo** – an organization begun in Argentina during the Dirty War of the 1970s with a goal of making the world see the corruption of the Argentinian government—exposing, in particular, the fact that many Argentinians were being taken away and never seen again, supposedly because they had done things against the authoritarian government  **Organization of American States (OAS)** – an organization formed to promote social, cultural, economic, and military cooperation in the Western hemisphere  **republic** – a government whose decisions are made by elected people  **sanction** – a punishment put onto a country for breaking a law or rule  **Sandinistas** – a political group in Nicaragua that overthrew the Somoza dictatorship in the late 1970s  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates for the working class controlling wealth  **transgender** – people who identify with a sexuality identity that is different than what they were assigned at birth  **United Fruit Company** – now known as Chiquita, the United Fruit Company was an American-owned company operating in Guatemala |
| Lesson 6 | **authoritarian government** – a type of governmental system where the power belongs to one leader or a small group of people  **biodiversity** – the number of various living species that exist in a certain area  **conservation** – the sustainable care of Earth’s natural resources  **credit** – when a customer gets a good or service before payment with the intent to pay in the future  **deforestation** – the clearing of a large area of trees  **ecosystem** – a community of organisms and the physical environment with which they interact  **genetically modified food (GM)** – food derived from species whose genetic material (DNA) has been modified  **Green Revolution** – based on agricultural research that led to the development of high-yield crop varieties; the effort was highly successful in Mexico and the Indian subcontinent  **herbicide** – a chemical treatment used to kill certain plants  **import substitution industrialization (ISI)** – an economic approach where a country focuses its efforts on manufacturing products that it had previously imported  **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – an international financial institution that works to promote global economic cooperation and financial security  **nationalize** – the act of a country’s government taking control of a particular industry or set of industries  **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)** – a multinational organization made up of oil-producing countries, with the goal of setting oil production standards, prices, and policies  **price control** – a limit on how much a company can charge for a product or service  **sustainable development** – a method of managing resources to ensure that economic development can continue in the future, avoiding the depletion of resources or damage to the environment  **tariff** – a tax imposed by a nation on goods imported from another nation  **war profiteering** – the idea of benefiting from a war, usually financially, by selling specific goods or resources to participants in the war  **World Bank** – an international organization that provides loans and grants to low- and middle-income governments for capital projects and has a goal of reducing poverty |
| Lesson 7 | **authoritarian** – a strict, centralized government system with power held by one ruler or a small group  **birth rate** – the total number of live births per 1,000 population per unit time  **death rate** – the ratio of total deaths to population per unit time  **developing country** – a country with a comparatively small economy, often dominated by agriculture, and having a generally low quality of life  **emigration** – leaving one country to move to another  **hydroelectricity** – the electric power converted from the energy of moving water  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **intraregional migration** – the movement of people within a singular region  **megacity** – a city with a population of over 10 million people  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **push factor** – a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates that the working class should control wealth. Most see government control of the economy as the means to this end |
| Lesson 8 | **artisan** – a skilled worker in a trade; a craftsperson who is an expert in a certain trade  **Aztec** – a Mesoamerican civilization that existed between 1300 and 1521 CE and became one of the largest and most powerful empires in Mesoamerica Central American  **chinampa** – a “floating island” created by the Aztecs as an irrigation solution; cane frames filled with aquatic weeds, mud, and earth  **cocaine** – a bitter compound created from coca leaves that is used as an anesthetic and a drug to stimulate the senses  **colonial economy** – a policy where one nation controls the economic and political systems of a nation they have colonized  **Columbian Exchange** – the flow of food, peoples, animals, diseases, ideas, and cultures between the Americas and Afro-Eurasia beginning in 1492  **Common Market** – an association formed by Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Nicaragua to aid regional economic growth via free trade and economic integration; joined by Costa Rica in 1962  **cultivation** – the process of growing plants for use  **debt-for-nature-swap** – an agreement in which environmental organization pays off a certain amount of a government’s debt and uses the money to run conservation projects  **deforestation** – the clearing of a large area of trees  **drug cartel** – an organization based on the production and distribution of illegal drugs  **Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTOs)** – a group of organizations with the purpose of producing and distributing illegal drugs  **elite** – the people in society with the most power and wealth  **Global Commission on Drug Policy** – an organization created in 2011 to inspire a better policy for dealing globally with the issue of illegal drugs  **guano** – a product mined off the islands of the Peruvian coast, commonly known as seabird dung, that is used in fertilizer  **heroin** – a powder derived from morphine that was formerly used as an analgesic and sedative, and is now controlled by law due to its highly addictive tendencies  **illegal drug** – a drug that is not prescribed by a doctor and cannot be purchased at a drug store  **Inca** – a South American civilization that existed between 1400 and 1533 CE in the fertile Valley of Cuzco  **industrialization** – the process by which an economy is transformed from a primarily agricultural one, to one based on the manufacturing of goods  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **Latin American Free Trade Association** – an organization dedicated to furthering economic integration in Latin American comprised of eleven nations; replaced by the Latin America Integration Association (ALADI) in 1980  **marijuana** – a drug with psychoactive effects that is derived from the cannabis plant and used for medicinal or recreational purposes  **Maya** – a Mesoamerican civilization that existed as early as 2000 BCE and peaked from 250 to 900 CE in the northwestern isthmus of Central America  **methamphetamine** – a drug that stimulates the nervous system that is used to treat narcolepsy and hyperkinesia  **mit'a** – the mandatory public labor for able-bodied men in the Inca empire  **multinational corporation** – a company whose reach goes beyond a national border  **nationalization** – the process of a government taking over control of an industry  **neocolonial economy** – a policy where one nation indirectly controls and/or influences the economic and political systems of a less powerful nation  **Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs)** – an organization that operates independently from and sometimes in coordination with governments to assist with humanitarian crises  **Olmec** – the earliest Mesoamerican civilization that archeologists have identified; existed between 1200 and 400 BCE and influenced many cultures that came after it  **opium** – a drug created from a specific type of poppy that is known for being an addictive narcotic  **Organization of American States (OAS)** – an organization formed to promote social, cultural, economic, and military cooperation in the Western hemisphere  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** – the office of the United Nations that was developed to help deal with drug crimes and find alternative solutions to drug control  **Zapatista** – a supporter of a revolutionary force in the Mexican state of Chiapas that seeks social and agrarian reforms to protect and advocate for the Indigenous population |

| Unit 7: Contemporary World History | |
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| Lesson 2 | **entrepreneur** – a person who turns an idea or invention into a business  **five-and-dime** – a small store selling inexpensive household and personal items, originally for five and ten cents each  **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology, as well as the impact of these processes on societies and cultures  **gross domestic product (GDP) per capita** – the measure of goods and services produced on average per person in a country in a year  **Latin America** – a cultural region in the Western Hemisphere south of the United States  **misinformation** – the false information spread by someone  **multinational corporation** – a company whose reach goes beyond that of a national border  **outsource** – the process of getting goods made in a foreign country, typically for lower cost  **supply chain** – a sequence of processes and interchanges that brings a good to a certain location  **technology** – the application of scientific knowledge to further a human goal |
| Lesson 3 | **Afrikaner** – a South African ethnic group descended from Dutch settlers  **al-Qaeda** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world and is responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the United States  **annexation** – a formal act whereby a state asserts its independent, autonomous authority over territory previously outside its domain  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **authoritarian** – a government that controls virtually everything about a country other than possibly a social organization such as a religion; it is not limited by a constitution, the rule of law, or elections, and typically it would be run by one or a few individuals  **ayatollah** – a high ranking member of the Shi'a clergy  **capitalism** – an economic system in which businesses are privately owned and the business owner seeks to make a profit from the business  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **counterterrorism** – efforts aimed at preventing terrorism  **crimes against humanity** – certain crimes, such as genocide, that are committed as institutional policy and directed toward civilians  **economic sanctions** – the withdrawal of trade and other financial relations with a specific country  **enmity** – a mutual opposition or hostility to something  **ethnic cleansing** – the forced removal of a group of people from an area based on their race, religion, or ethnicity  **federation** – a group of individual organizations, such as nations, that have a central governing structure that connects them  **free-market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from the same ethnicity or culture in order to exterminate the group  **guerrilla** – a small group of fighters who use unusual methods of warfare  **Hutu** – the major ethnic groups in the African Great Lakes Region  **Irish Republican Army** – a group in Northern Ireland fighting to leave the United Kingdom during the Troubles  **jihad** – a term meaning “struggle” in Arabic, but often used to refer to a holy war fought with the ideal of spreading Islam  **Khmer Rouge** – the communist party of Cambodia between 1975 and 1979 that is responsible for the genocide of 1.5 to 2 million people  **nationalism** – an intense pride in one’s nation  **Nelson Mandela** – an anti-apartheid political activist and the first Black African president of South Africa  **sectarian** – a member of a specific group  **segregation** – an imposed physical separation of people  **Shiite** – a division of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be a descendant of the prophet Mohammed  **socialist** – a person or group whose political ideology advocates the working class should be in control of wealth  **sovereignty** – independent, autonomous authority  **Sunni** – a follower of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be selected by an elite group of followers and does not have to be a member of the prophet Muhammad’s family  **the Troubles** – a period in the late 1960s to 1998 in which different groups fought in Northern Ireland over whether or not to leave the United Kingdom  **theocracy** – a country ruled by religious leaders  **Tutsi** – an ethnic group persecuted during the Rwandan Genocide  **two-state solution** – a plan to solve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict by providing a separate state for each  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **weapons of mass destruction** – weapons, including chemical, biological, and nuclear, that are capable of harming large numbers of people |
| Lesson 4 | **command economy** – an economic system where the government centrally controls the economy through control of production and prices  **commodity chain** – the process of activities and labor to create a commodity that includes design, extraction of raw materials, manufacturing, and sales  **communism** – a political ideal based on the theories of Karl Marx believing in public ownership of property and that wages be based more on need than skill  **comparative advantage** – the ability to produce a product at a lower cost of resources  **demographic** – a term related to statistical data on the study of human populations  **European Union** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **free market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought  **free trade** – the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and money  **glasnost** – a policy to make the government of the Soviet Union more open and transparent  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **gross national product** – the total amount of goods and services produced by a nation during one year’s period of time, as well as money from overseas investments  **gulag** – a system of forced labor camps used by the Soviet Union  **human systems** – the systems that humans have developed to support their societies, such as economies, education, governments, and health care  **infrastructure** – the basic systems, such as road and building construction, that are necessary for a society to function effectively  **international division of labor** – the specialization of the population of different countries in particular kinds of economic activity  **Iron Curtain** – a term used to describe the political divide that separated East from West during the Cold War  **legend** – a guide that describes what the symbols on a map mean  **migration** – the movement of people from one country, region, or place of residence to another; it can be one-way or temporary, forced or voluntary  **NATO** – the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: a pledge among 12 nations to defend one another if someone was attacked and out of concern for the growing Soviet bloc  **one-child policy** – a law with severe consequences that was first introduced in 1979 to curb the growing population in the People’s Republic of China  **perestroika** – a policy to reform the communist economic system of the Soviet Union  **physical systems** – the systems that occur naturally, such as natural resources and the environment; may include any natural characteristic in a country or region  **pull factor** – a positive factor that prompts migration to a location  **push factor** – a negative factor that prompts migration away from a location  **refugee** – one who flees, especially to another country, seeking refuge from war, political oppression, religious persecution, or a natural disaster  **thematic map** – a visual representation of an area that shows the spatial variation of a particular characteristic  **totalitarianism** – a form of government in which the central government has absolute power and existence in the society requires subservience to the state  **urbanization** – the process by which cities grow as the population shifts from rural areas  **Warsaw Pact** – the Soviet Response to NATO and created due to West Germany joining NATO in 1955 |
| Lesson 5 | **Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)** – an economic partnership between the countries of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, and Cambodia started in 1967 to promote economic development, peace, and security in Southeast Asia  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **economic partnership** – a trade and economic development agreement negotiated between different countries and regions  **European Union (EU)** – an economically connected network of European nations that formed in 1993, a result of the European Economic Community expanding  **free trade** – the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and money  **free-market economy** – an economy based on an open market where supply and demand determine what will be produced and bought  **globalization** – the increasing connectedness of people and places throughout the world due to processes that connect economies, politics, and cultures at a global scale and at a pace supported by modern and emerging technologies  **international financial institution** – a bank made up of members of various nations; these institutions advise, fund, and help implement economic development projects  **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** – an international financial institution that works to promote global economic cooperation and financial security  **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** – the agreement between Canada, Mexico, and the United States that eliminated many trade barriers between these three nations  **outsource** – to hire an outside service to provide something that was once provided within the original service  **proxy conflicts** – conflicts that took place during the Cold War between the United States and a party other than the Soviet Union, often as a stand-in for the conflict between the United States and Soviet Union; in these conflicts, although the United States and Soviet Union did not go head-to-head, the ideals underlying the U.S.-Soviet conflict were usually at stake, such as capitalism/democracy versus communism  **tariff** – a charge or tax paid on exports or imports  **United Nations** – an organization made up of countries around the world; created after World War II to maintain international peace and help countries work together  **World Bank** – an international organization that provides loans and grants to low- and middle-income governments for capital projects and has a goal of reducing poverty  **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an organization that sets rules for international trade and decides disputes between member countries about trade  **World War II** – a global conflict that was fought between 1939 and 1945 |
| Lesson 6 | **autocracy** – a government in which political preferences cannot be expressed and citizens are not guaranteed civil liberties  **capital resource** – cash or a manufactured item used to produce other products  **colonization** – the act of large-scale settling and establishing of economic and political control over an already settled land  **developed country** – a country with a comparatively large economy, often concentrated in manufacturing and services, and having a generally high quality of life  **gross domestic product (GDP)** – the total amount of goods and services in a market during one year’s period of time  **human resources** – people who make up the workforce  **multinational corporation** – a company that operates in two or more countries  **natural resource** – an item, such as a mineral, forest, water, or land, that can be used or traded for profit (to make money)  **nongovernmental organization (NGO)** – an organization that operates independently from, and sometimes in coordination with, governments to assist with humanitarian crises  **oil pipeline** – an underground pipe that transports oil and gas over long distances  **rentier state** – a state in which the government gets a large amount of its income from rents, or money paid by foreigners, to use the state’s natural resources, instead of taxes paid by the local people  **resource curse** – the international development theory that having a large amount of natural resources in a developing country is bad because it leads to the rise of autocracy, an economy that depends on natural resources, and violent conflict over control of resources  **resources** – the money, goods, land, or other things that can be used to function effectively or achieve something  **Soviet Union** – a communist country that expanded over parts of Europe and Asia and which existed from 1922-1991; also known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR)  **Wahhabism** – a conservative Sunni Muslim religious movement |
| Lesson 9 | **ally** – a partner, especially in military or economic (trade) actions  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **Arab Spring** – a series of pro-democracy and reform protests and uprisings that took place in some countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa in 2010 and 2011  **arms race** – a situation when two or more countries increase the quantity and quality of military resources, such as weaponry, to gain a military and political advantage over the other country  **authoritarian** – a government that controls virtually everything about a country other than possibly a social organization such as a religion; it is not limited by a constitution, the rule of law, or elections, and typically it would be run by one or a few individuals  **civil war** – a war between citizens of the same nation or empire  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in the Earth’s atmosphere; human-made climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants  **Cold War** – a war of ideologies between the United States and its allies and the Soviet Union and its allies  **density** – the number of people who are present in a given spatial area  **desertification** – the encroachment of desert conditions into areas where they once did not exist; can occur naturally or though the actions of humans (especially through agricultural pursuits)  **dictatorship** – a type of government where absolute power, with few to no limitations, is concentrated in a leader or small group  **distribution** – the way in which things are arranged within a given area  **drought** – a period of limited precipitation  **emirate** – the lands belonging to an emir (a Muslim, usually Arab, ruler)  **famine** – a period of time when food is very scarce, usually resulting in starvation and other impacts on affected people  **Pan-Africanism** – a movement among nationalist leaders to unite African nations in order to promote political unity and economic development  **political system** – a set of formal legal structures, institutions, and organizations that make up a government  **proxy war** – a conflict between two or more parties on behalf of other parties not directly involved in this conflict  **raw materials** – the goods used in the creation of manufactured or finished products  **Sahara** – a large desert that runs from the western coast of Africa to the east coast, separating the northern region on the Mediterranean from regions to the south  **Sahel** – a semiarid region in western and north-central part of Africa  **savanna** – a semiarid grassland  **sectarian** – belonging to a certain group  **self-determination** – the right of all peoples to create and govern their own nation-states  **Shi’a Islam** – a form of Islam developed in the years after Muhammad’s death because early adherents strongly believed that the leader of Islam should be related to Muhammad  **soil erosion** – the effect when the top later of soil is washed or pushed away from a piece of land  **Sunni Islam** – the current dominant strand of Islamic practice in the world that believes that Muslims should choose the successors to Muhammad  **term limit** – a restriction on the amount of time an elected official is allowed to serve in a particular role  **urbanization** – the movement of people to major centers of population  **Zionist** – the name given to those who support establishing a Jewish homeland in the Middle East |
| Lesson 10 | **al-Qaeda** – an extremist, militant terrorist organization  **anarchist** – a person who wants to end government rule  **atrocity** – a seriously terrible act, usually involving violence  **censorship** – government suppression or editing of communication, media, or other information  **civilian** – an individual who is not in the police or armed forces  **cost of entry** – the cost (economic, mental, technological, etc.) of beginning to do something  **cyberattack** – an attack that targets computers or information technology infrastructure  **disinformation** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to misinform  **drone** – an unmanned aircraft  **genocide** – the killing of a large number of people from an ethnic, religious, or racial group with the aim to destroy their population  **hacking** – entering a computer system without official access  **Holocaust** – the genocide of European Jews and other communities by the Nazis during World War II  **Homeland Security Act** – the legislative act that led to the creation of the Department of Homeland Security  **ideology** – a system of ideals that form the basis of a political or economic policy  **mass killing** – multiple homicides  **media** – the means of mass communication  **militia** – a military force raised from the civilian population to assist the regular army during an emergency  **propaganda** – the biased or misleading information that is promoted by a particular political ideology with the intent to persuade  **Reconstruction** – the name given to the period in American history immediately after the Civil War  **recruitment** – the enlisting of new people into an organization  **September 11, 2001** – the date of an international terrorist attack that occurred in the United States  **state-sponsored terrorism** – terrorism used by a government to control a population through fear  **Taliban** – an extremist, militant political movement  **terrorism** – acts of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective  **terrorist** – someone who commits acts of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective  **U.S. Central Command** – a military command branch of the U.S. armed forces  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **war on terror** – the United States’ ongoing international counterterrorism military campaign launched after September 11, 2001  **zealot** – a person who is fanatical in their pursuit of a religious or political objective |
| Lesson 11 | **al-Qaeda** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world and responsible for the 9/11 attacks in the United States  **amelioration** – the process of improving something  **apartheid** – a system of political and social segregation based on race  **aquifer** – a body of porous rock or sediment below surface level that holds groundwater  **civil conflict** – a war between groups within a country, such as a civil war  **civilian** – a person who is not part of the military or police  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in Earth’s atmosphere  **COP26** – the 26th United Nations Climate Change Conference; held in Glasgow, Scotland, in 2021  **cyberattack** – an attempt to damage or destroy a computer network or system  **cyberspace** – the environment across computer networks  **deforestation** – the purposeful clearing of a forested landscape of all, or selected, trees by humans  **ecosystem** – a physical area where the living and nonliving components interact, such as air, animals, vegetation, and soil; also encompasses the nutrient and energy flows occurring within the area  **fossil fuel** – a fuel source such as oil, coal, and natural gas formed from organic matter pressurized under Earth’s surface and typically burned to produce energy  **Geneva Conventions** – protocols that outline international legal standards for humanitarian treatment in times of war; amended in 1949 after the atrocities of World War II  **globalization** – the processes by which the world has become more connected through economic activity, transportation, and communications technology as well as the impact of these processes on societies and cultures  **ideology** – a system of ideals that forms the basis of a political or economic policy  **International Committee of the Red Cross** – an international organization that helps people affected by war or other disasters  **International Criminal Court** – a permanent court established to prosecute war crimes and genocide  **Islamic State** – a radical political organization committed to using terrorism to impose its form of Islam on the world  **League of Nations** – an international organization created after World War I to prevent future wars  **neoliberalism** – an effort that began in the 1980s to reduce barriers to international trade and encourage international finance  **non-state actor** – an entity that exercises power outside of the control of a government  **North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)** – an agreement that largely eliminated most restrictions on trade between the United States, Canada, and Mexico  **pandemic** – an infectious disease that spreads across a large region and can be global in scale  **Paris Climate Agreement** – a 2015 international agreement that set goals for reducing carbon dioxide emissions and established methods for financing environmental policy goals  **protocol** – an official procedure  **Space Force** – the branch of the U.S. military that concerns itself with war and defense in outer space  **tactical nuclear weapons** – small nuclear weapons designed to be used on the battlefield or in a targeted strike  **terrorism** – acts of violence used to create fear and intimidation to advance a political or social objective  **treaty** – a formal agreement between two countries  **United Nations** – an international organization tasked with resolving disputes and organizing cooperation between countries  **World Health Organization** – a branch of the United Nations responsible for public health on a global scale  **World Trade Organization (WTO)** – an organization that sets rules for international trade and decides disputes between member countries about trade |
| Lesson 12 | **bias** – prejudice in favor of or against a specific situation, person, or group of people  **Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)** – a committee of the United Nations that strives for gender equality and women’s empowerment  **development goals** – a set of goals identified as high priority, intended to improve a nation’s quality of life and economic circumstances  **equitable** – fair and impartial  **equity** – fairness  **femininity** – traits that are typically associated with women  **feminism** – a movement based on obtaining rights for women  **feminist** – a person who believes in the equality of men and women  **governmental organization** – an organization that is part of a government, such as a military  **human rights violation** – the taking away of human rights or making them difficult to access  **Human Rights Watch** – an organization that monitors and educates the public on the status of human rights worldwide  **humanitarian** – an individual who works to promote human welfare  **humanitarian crisis** – an event or series of events that threatens the well-being of a large group of people  **intergovernmental** – between governments  **intersectionality** – a movement within the feminist movement to emphasize the voices and perspectives of women of color  **LGBTQ** – a person who identifies as lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans, queer  **maternal mortality** – the death rate of mothers during pregnancy  **monolith** – something uniform without division or individual differences  **multilateral organization** – an organization made up of representatives from three or more governments and/or other entities that work toward goals that benefit all of them  **nongovernmental organization (NGO)** – a nongovernmental organization operates independently from and sometimes in coordination with governments to assist with humanitarian crises  **public policy** – a system of laws, actions, and funding around a topic enacted by a government or its representatives  **reputable source** – information that is written without errors or biases by an organization or a person who is an expert in their field  **social justice** – an initiative that aims to bring political, economic, social, and personal rights and opportunities to all  **The International Alliance for Women (TIAW)** – an organization that provides business loans for women in underdeveloped countries  **Title IX** – a civil rights law in the United States that made sex-based discrimination illegal in schools that receive federal funding  **transition** – a process in which a transgender person begins to live according to their gender identity rather than the sex assigned them at birth  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world  **World Health Organization (WHO)** – a United Nations agency tasked with overseeing global public health |
| Lesson 13 | **African diaspora** – the dispersion of people from Africa around the world, mainly due to the transatlantic slave trade  **al-Qaeda** – a militant extremist Sunni Islam network  **autonomy** – the ability to rule or govern independently, without oversight from another  **climate change** – the trends in weather, ice formation, and sea levels influenced by changes in the Earth’s atmosphere; human-made climate change results primarily from the release of airborne pollutants  **culture** – all the values, beliefs, language, and other characteristics that make up a group of people  **decolonization** – the action or process of a state withdrawing from a former colony, leaving it independent  **First Pan-African Conference** – a conference held in London in 1919 to bring leaders of Black African descent together to discuss liberation and put an end to racism and colonialization  **globalization** – the process of acting on a worldwide scale  **guerilla** – a fighter who uses tactics such as ambushing, sabotaging, raiding, and doing hit-and-runs  **Gulf War** – a conflict between 1990 and 1991 in response to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait  **imperialism** – a system of one nation extending control over the territory of another through the use of economic, military, or social power  **Industrial Revolution** – the shift from an economy centered on agriculture to an economy centered on mechanized, industrial production  **industry** – processing materials to manufacture goods  **Iranian Revolution** – during the 1970s, the overthrow of the pro-western Iranian ruler, Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi; this led to the creation of Iran as an Islamic state  **ISIS** – a terrorist group called the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, that is comprised of extremist Sunni Muslims  **Kurdish Workers’ Party (PKK)** – a militant Kurdish organization that fought through guerilla warfare for Kurdish independence in Turkey  **Kurdistan** – the state proposed by the Kurdish ethnic group that would be comprised of lands in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Armenia  **Kurds** – an ethnic minority group that calls for the creation of their own state comprised of lands in Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Syria, and Armenia  **Little Ice Age** – the period of climate change between the fourteenth and nineteenth centuries that saw a decrease in global temperature linked to an increased occurrence of environmental disasters and famine  **nomad** – a person who travels from place to place to find food and shelter resources  **Organization of African Unity** – organization formed in 1963 to unify African governments to foster economic cooperation and the end of colonialism  **Ottoman Empire** – a powerful Muslim state established by Turkic peoples who settled in modern-day Turkey and other regions of West Asia; in the 1400s, the Ottoman Empire conquered the remains of the Byzantine Empire  **Pan-African Congress** – a meeting held in 1919 to unify African peoples around the world  **pan-nationalism** – a movement advocating for the formation of identities between nations in the same region or continent  **Paris Agreement** – a 2015 international agreement on climate change that set goals for reducing carbon emissions and established methods for financing environmental policy goals  **partition** – a term that means to divide into separate areas, especially regarding the dividing of countries during imperialism  **Party for Free Life and Kurdistan (PJAK)** – a political party made up of Kurds in Iran who sought independence through armed conflict  **People’s Democratic Party of Turkey (HDP)** – a political party in Turkey that supports Kurdish independence  **referendum** – a vote taken to decide a single political issue  **sedentary agriculture** – farming in one place for long periods of time  **Shiʿa** – one form of Islam developed in the years after Muhammad’s death because early adherents strongly believed that the leader of Islam should be related to Muhammad  **Sunni** – a division of Islam that believes the leader of the faith should be selected by an elite group of followers and does not have to be a member of the prophet Muhammad’s family  **Treaty of Sèvres** – a treaty to determine the borders of the Middle East after the Ottoman Empire collapsed  **United Nations** – an international organization developed to help maintain peace and security throughout the world |