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Unit 5 Key Terms

1

2 genocide

The systematic and planned extermination of an entire national, racial, political, or ethnic group.

3 social Darwinism

social theory by Darwin on evolution applied to determine social class (the strong survives, the weak doesn't, Europeans= the best)

4 communism

system of government in which every one is equal, property is owned by the government

5 populism

a political philosophy supporting the right and power of the people in their struggle against the privileged elite

6 capitalism

Economic system, where means of production and distribution are privately or corporately owned, profits gained in free market

7 fascism

system of government, under authority of a dictator, through suppression of the opposition by means of terror and censorship

8 collective security

system for international peace

9 embargo

A prohibition by a government on certain/all trade with a foreign nation - method of pressuring a nation diplomatically

10 information revolution

revolution in that allowed the increasing availability of information due to the use of things like computers, internet and other technologies

11 world depression

a worldwide economic downfall, started in 1929, but different time in different countries. Basically all countries were affected, worst hit was the industrialized countries like the US.

12 Mohandas Gandhi

political leader of India, played a key role in gaining independence for India through non-violent protest, boycott.

13 Adolf Hitler

leader of Germany, and Nazi party. He started WWII in Europe

14 Vladimir Lenin

founder of the Bolsheviks and leader of Russian revolution, first leader of USSR

15 Margaret Thatcher

first woman to serve as a prime minister, of England, conservative – symbolized shift away from welfare economy

16 Mikhail Gorbachev

soviet leader who brought an end to the cold war through his foreign policy

17 Gamal Nasser

Led social revolution in Egypt in 1952 And was an army officer and politician who served as both prime minister (1954-56) and president 1956-58). His nationalism of the Suez Canal precipitated an international crisis in 1956.

18 Nelson Mandela

After being released from prison for helping to lead The black organization, African National Congress, In South Africa, he became the nation's first Democratically elected president in 1994

19 Mao Tse Tung

Chinese communist leader, Mao, came to power in 1949 and proclaimed the People's Republic of China. While in power, he initiated the Great leap Forward and the founding of communes. He also Led the Cultural Revolution and established ties with The West.

20 Akio Morita

During postwar Japan, Akio Morita co-founded the Global company, Sony.

21	Bill Gates	American computer software designer who Co-founded Microsoft and built it into one of the Largest computer software manufacturers
22	Walt Disney	American film maker who created animated Cartoons and famous characters (Mickey Mouse)
23	Allied Powers	Created by Otto von Bismarck in the 1880's with Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy
24	Anschluss	A political union including the one unifying Nazi Germany and Austria in 1938
25	appeasement	The policy of granting concessions to potential enemies to maintain peace. (Such as in the Munich Conference of 1938)
26	British Commonwealth	An association comprising the United Kingdom, its dependencies, and many former British colonies that are now sovereign states with a common allegiance to the British Crown
27	Central Powers	An alliance during WWI with Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy(though it left and became neutral), and the Ottoman Empire (which joined after Italy left)
28	Great Depression	International economic crisis following WWI. Began With the collapse of the American stock market in 1929 and caused mass unemployment.
29	Holocaust	Term for Hitler's attempted genocide of European Jews during WWII.
30	League of Nations	International diplomatic and peace organization Created in the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI;One of the chief goals of President Woodrow WilsonIn the peace negotiations
31	mandate	Governments entrusted to European nations in theMiddle East in the aftermath of WWI.
32	Pan-Slavic movement	movement in the 1800's to unite the Slavic people in Austria and the Ottoman Empire
33	Potsdam Conference	meeting of the Allies of WWII to clarify and implement agreements made at the Yalta Conference
34	reparations	the act of making amends. (Germany's war payments as agreed to in the Treaty of Versailles)
35	Russification	cultures under the Russian Empire become a part of a Great Russian Culture- loyalty to the tsar; a form of nationalism
36	Spanish Civil War	Conflict between supporters and opponents of the Spanish republic; there was a Nationalist victory due in part to 'non-intervention' of Western democracies
37	Tehran Conference	A conference in Tehran, Iran involving USSR, US and Britain aimed at strengthening cooperation in WWII
38	Treaty of Brest-Litovsk	treaty between USSR and the Central Powers, calling for Russia to withdraw from WWI and to surrender territory.
39	Treaty of Versailles	Treaty signed in 1919, ending WWI
40	United Nations	International organization founded in 1945 to promote peace, security and economic development
41	Yalta Conference	Meeting between USSR, US and Britain, demanded Germany's unconditional surrender and called for the division of Germany
42	nationalism	The belief that nations will benefit from acting independently rather than collectively, emphasizing national rather than international goals

43	imperialism	Extending a nations authority over another nations economy/politics (new driving force behind Latin American revolutions)
44	militarism	predominance of armed forces in the administration/policy of a state (Japan during WWII)
45	Afrikaners	An Afrikaans-speaking South African of European ancestry, especially one descended from 17th-century Dutch settlers.
46	Alliance for Progress	U.S. assistance program for Latin America to counter revolutionary politics (1961)
47	apartheid	When Dutch Afrikaners were given control by the British and they practiced apartheid, or extreme racial segregation.
48	ayatollah	religious teachers that oppose secular views, ex: Ayatollah Khomeini, Islamic fundamentalist who played a pivotal role in the Iranian Revolution.
49	Berlin Wall	symbol of the iron curtain (separate East Berlin from West), prevented East Berliners access to the West came down in 1989.
50	brinkmanship	introduced during the Cold War, policy or practice, especially in international politics and foreign policy, of pushing a dangerous situation to the brink of disaster in order to achieve the most advantageous outcome by forcing the opposition to make concessions. During the Cold War, the threat of nuclear force was often used as such a deterrent.
51	coalition	Alliance between entities (nations, states, groups). The US used diplomacy to create a wide coalition of support. In the Post Cold war alliances and coalition were always shifting. OPEC is the most successful coalition in history. After WWII a coalition government in China was encouraged, but the communists won in 1949.
52	Cold War	US (democracy) vs. Soviet Union (totalitarian communist). Lasted nearly 50 years, 1945 to early 1990's. US and Soviets vied for global domination and tried to pull the rest of the world into the war. Arms race between the two nations.
53	collectivization	Part of Stalin's Five Year Plans. HE took over private farms and combined them into state-owned enterprises and created large, nationalized factories.
54	containment	Where the US prevented the spread of Communism by establishing the Truman Doctrine to aid nations threatened by communism.
55	Cuban Missile Crisis	In 1962 Soviets were installing their missiles in Cuba and Pres Kennedy established a naval blockade around Cuba. If the missiles were launched the US would retaliate against the Soviet Union. The Soviets backed down and Americans promised not to invade Cuba.
56	Cultural Revolution	Goal was to discourage a privileged ruling class from forming, he instituted reforms that erased any influence from the West, intellectuals were sent to collective farms for "cultural restraining", political dissidents were imprisoned or killed. Mao's Little Red Book became a symbol of the forced egalitarianism.

57	Five Year Plans	Stalin discarded the New Economic Policy (NEP) of Russia and imposed the Five Year Plans and collectivization played a huge part.
58	Geneva Conference	After France lost the battle at Dien Bien Phu, they signed the treaty in 1954. Nations of Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam were created and Vietnam was divided into north/south – elections in a 2 years.
59	glasnost	When Mikhail Gorbachev came to power in the Soviet Union in 1985, he instituted policies of glasnost or openness and urged a perestroika (restructuring) of the soviet economy.
60	Government of India Act	Created in India in 1935 after Ghandi was jailed and it increased suffrage/provincial gov't to Indian leaders
61	Great Leap Forward	In the late 1950's, Mao implemented this, huge communes were created to catapult the revolution towards its goal of a true Marxist state. But the local govts, couldn't produce the ridiculous amount of agricultural quotas demanded by the central gov't, and lied about production, leading to the starvation and deaths of nearly 30 mill Chinese.
62	Guomindang	The Chinese Nationalist Party founded by Sun Yat-sen in 1919, it drew support mainly from local warlords. It initially formed an alliance with Communists in 1924, and after 1925 was dominated by Chiang Kai-shek.
63	Iron Curtain	After WWII, Winston Churchill coined the phrase to describe the division between free and Communist societies that was occurring in Europe
64	Korean Conflict	The Korean War was fought from 1950 to 1953. The North was supported by USSR and later People's Republic of China while the South was supported by U.S. and small United Nations force. The war ended in stalemate, with Korea still divided into North and South.
65	kulaks	Russian agricultural entrepreneurs who used the Stolypin reforms to increase agricultural production and buy more land
66	Marshall Plan	A program of substantial loans given by the U.S. to Western Europe in 1947, it was designed to aid in rebuilding efforts after the war's devastation. It was also an attempt by the U.S. to stop Communism (if countries were economically propped up they would be less likely to turn to Communism) and it helped secure American economic dominance
67	May Fourth Movement	In 1919 – resistance in China to Japanese encroachments began. This generated a movement of intellectuals aimed at transforming China into a liberal democracy (Confucianism was rejected, etc)
68	New Economic Policy	Instituted by Lenin in 1921 – the state continued to set basic economic policies, but now efforts were combined with individual initiatives. This policy allowed food production to recover

69	nonalignment	Promotion of alternatives to bloc politics – as in Yugoslavia’s split from the Soviet bloc in 1948. Later Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Gamal Abdul Nasser of Egypt joined in the founding of the Nonaligned Movement in the mid-1950s, which had basic principles of opposition to all foreign intervention and peaceful coexistence. The first meeting of nonaligned states was the Belgrade Conference of Nonaligned Nations in 1961.
70	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	Created in 1949 under U.S. leadership to create an alliance between most of the Western powers (including Canada) in defense against possible Soviet aggression
71	perestroika	Mikhail Gorbachev’s policy calling for economic restructuring in the USSR in the late 1980s. This included more scope for private ownership and decentralized control in the areas of industry and agriculture
72	Prague Spring	In 1968, Czechoslovak Communist Party leader Alexander Dubcek tried to liberalize the country’s communist regime by introducing democratic reforms such as free speech and freedom of assembly. The period came to be known as the Prague Spring, but it was ended when Warsaw Pact (Soviet) troops invaded in a military crackdown.
73	purges	In 1936, Stalin began a series of purges aimed at destroying all political opposition and dissident viewpoints. These also included intensive campaigns within key Soviet institutions and sectors like the Communist Party, the Army, the NKVD (secret police), and scientists/engineers.
74	Red Guard	Student brigades utilized by Mao Zedong and his political allies during the Cultural Revolution to discredit political opponents/enemies
75	Sandinistas	Members of Nicaraguan social movement named after Augusto Sandino – during the 1980s successfully carried out a socialist revolution in Nicaragua
76	Six-Day War	Fought between Egypt and Israel in 1967; was disastrous for Egypt and one of the failed foreign adventures under Gamal Abdul Nasser, adding to the regime’s problems
77	Solidarity	In 1970s, in the form of widespread Catholic unrest and an independent labor movement. (Against the back drop of a stagnant economy and low morale)
78	Tiananmen Square	In China, student led, believed the Communist party led government was too corrupt and repressive. Government doesn’t permit democratic reform, 1989.
79	Truman Doctrine	United States was prepared to send any money, equipment, or military force to countries that were threatened by the communist government. Assisting countries resisting communism.
80	Warsaw Pact	Military alliance, response to NATO, Soviet Union created own nuclear capability.
81	Al-Qaeda	International Islamic fundamentalist organization. To reduce outside influence upon Islamic affairs. (some classify it as International terrorist organization)

82	cartels	association of manufacturers with the purpose of maintaining prices at a high level and restricting competition. In Latin American nations- large foreign debts, huge international drug cartel that threaten government stability.
83	International Monetary Fund	IMF- resources for development usually for badly strapped for investment funds and essential technology.
84	Persian Gulf War	1991 led by US and various European and Middle Easter allies against Iraqi occupation of Kuwait. This led to Iraqi withdrawal and a long confrontation with Iraq about armaments and political regime.
85	World Bank	Concession for aid, for example commit to buy products, favor investors, lend countries to enter into alliances and permit military bases on the territory of the client state.
86	Euro	to dismantle all trade and currency exchange barriers among member nations. A single currency, set up in many member countries by 2001.
87	European Economic Community	European Economic Community- create a single economic entity across national political boundaries.
88	European Union	started as European Economic Community, an alliance of Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands, later joined by Britain, Ireland, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Swede, Austria, Finland. It was to create a single economy across national boundaries in 1958.
89	import substitution industrialization	Cut off from supplies of traditional imports, these countries then experienced a spurt of industrial growth.
90	McDonaldization	Same multinational corporations everywhere
91	North American Free Trade Organization – NAFTA	free trade agreement, benefits from economic alliances. (United States, Mexico, and Canada)
92	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Oil cartel that determines supply of oil - of Algeria, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Venezuela; since
93	World Trade Organization (WTO)	international body that sets the rules for global trade - competitive trading, but give chance for developing nations to join, must follow certain civil rights codes
94	deoxyribonucleic acid	DNA - building blocks of life - once decoded leads to cloning possibilities, health remedies, tracking people
95	Helsinki Accords	1975 agreement - apply human rights to Soviet bloc countries
96	Hubble Space Telescope	space telescope that circles earth - free of atmosphere - took astrophysics to another level
97	International Space Station	Permanent human presence outside earth - combined five space agencies - US, USSR, European, Japanese, Canada - teamwork through science
98	service industries	post-industrial economies that provide services to consumer culture - white collar jobs - move away from factory labor
99	Sputnik	1957 First Soviet satellite into space - set off space race - threat by both sides of nuclear attack from space
100	cubism	most important movement since Renaissance - objects are broken up, analyzed, and re-assembled in an abstracted form
101	evangelical	not Catholicism - personal experience of conversion, biblically-oriented faith, and a belief in the relevance of Christian faith to cultural issues

102	Kabuki theater	Japanese cinema - elaborate make-up, singing, drama
103	mass consumerism	wealth now spent on surplus items - consumer goods - industrialized world spends a ton of money bringing their world from a 10>11 instead of bringing everyone else up from a 0>1
104	National Organization for Women (NOW)	American feminist group - founded 1966 - dedicated to lobbying for women's fertility, employment, marital, education rights
105	New Deal	Franklin Delano Roosevelt's plan to turn US into welfare state to bring out of Depression - state-sponsored programs for relief, recovery and reform
106	Noh theater	Japanese classical theater - musical - during meiji reached official drama status
107	welfare state	new activism of western European state in economic policy and welfare issues after WWII; reduced impact of economic inequality (avoid another world war).
108	Green Revolution	introduction of improved seed strains, fertilizers, and irrigation to produce higher crop yields; after WWII in densely pop. Asian countries.
109	guest workers	Legal workers with no rights for citizenship/permanent residency who immigrate for work; a threat to citizens for job opportunities; usually from a less developed country > developed country.
110	ozone depletion	caused by industrial revolution due to high pollutions
111	Axis Powers	Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.
112	Ethnic cleansing	mass expulsion or killings of a certain ethnic or religious group; eg. WWII: the holocaust, massive killings of Tutsis by Hutus in the Rwandan Genocide.
113	Armenian genocide	1915: Young turk leaders killed millions and sent hundreds of Amermenians to Russia and Middle East to cover up the blunders of reverses on the Russian Front
114	Bosnia	mountainous country in the western Balkans
115	Nuremberg war crimes trial	two sets of trials for the Nazis from WWII and the holocaust; included commanders, industrialists, and medical doctors
116	Limited War	a war whose objective is less than the unconditional defeat of the enemy
117	UN police action	the United Nations starting a military action without declaration of war; against violators of international peace and order
118	"Powder keg of Europe"	area in the Balkans; region where the wars would begin such as the assassination of Franz Ferdinand
119	massive retaliation	to retaliate in a greater force; the ending of WWII by the bombing of Nagasaki and Hiroshima
120	Russian Revolution	1917: overthrowing of the Tsarist regime; 1918 (3rd Russian Revolution): series of anarchist rebellions and uprisings against both the Bolsheviks and the White movement
121	General Francisco Franco	Spanish general whose armies took control of Spain in 1939 and who ruled as a dictator until his death (following the victory of the Spanish Civil War)
122	Star Wars	Nickname for Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) - shooting down nuclear weapons from space - never actually worked, but scared USSR into economic bankruptcy

123	Strategic Defense Initiative	see above
124	Third Reich	Hitler's plan to have Germany reign for a Thousand Year Empire over Europe - lasted 6 years - nice try
125	Triple Alliance, Central Powers	World War I alliance - Ottoman Empire, German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire - the bad guys
126	Triple Entente, the Allies	World War II alliance - UK, France, Russia, later US and all their colonies - the good guys
127	total war	Entire economy, political, social system geared for war - civilians become targets - government takes greater control of everyday life
128	Muhammad Ali Jinnah	Led the Indian Muslim League - pushed for partition of India - led to creation of Pakistan
129	Muslim League	Political party in British India - driving force for partition of India - creation of Pakistan
130	India/Pakistan	1946 - Britain couldn't hold India together - Jinnah threatening civil war - Pakistan created - later divided into Bangladesh - tensions ever since over border disputes - Kashmere - largest refugee immigration in world history
131	Jomo Kenyatta	founding father of Kenya - notice the name
132	Kwame Nkrumah	anti-colonial African leader - founder of Ghana
133	Julius Nyerere	teacher turned founder of Tanzania
134	Persian Gulf States	Cooperation council of nations border Persian Gulf - Bahrain, Iran (Persia), Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.
135	Collapse of the Berlin Wall	Symbolic end of the Cold War - divide between East and West Berlin - protesters threatened to take apart and military didn't stop them - 1989
136	Desalination	Expensive effort to turn salt water into fresh water - usually located in Persian Gulf regions
137	Multinational corporations	Large Scale Companies that initially began as business in a certain region of the world but has grown to become so big and is now an "international" company. Examples: General Electric (GE), Nike, Nokia, and McDonalds.
138	National Congress Party	Indian Political Party established in 1885, that led the eventual push for Indian Independence from the British Crown in 1947. Currently the largest Indian Political Party.
139	Nongovernmental organization	Organizations that are not established or associated with any specific organizations. They may be recognized, however, they run on their own. Examples are Green Peace and Amnesty International.
140	Pacific Rim	the nations bordering the Pacific Oceans, usually Asian nations: Japan, North and South Korea, Taiwan and eastern China.
141	Terrorism	The use of violence and intimidation to try and gain political awareness or right.
142	Fundamentalist jihad	A holy war raged by Muslims against Non-believers, although in recent times, even attacks by one Muslim group against another have risen.
143	Palestine/Israel	The "Holy Land" of Islam, Christianity and Judaism where ongoing conflicts take place between the Jewish Community (who represent Israel) and the Arab Community (who represent Palestine). Israel was a recent creation for the Jewish people and named the "Jewish Homeland" by the British Empire.

144	Northern Ireland	A former member of the Republic of Ireland that broke away in 1920 after refusing to take part in the Irish Free State. Ruled and governed by Protestants and heavy discrimination exists against the Roman Catholic Minority. Capital: Belfast.
145	Assassination of Franz Ferdinand	Heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne who was assassinated in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which triggered the Austro-Hungarians to pledge war against Serbia, which then initiated World War I.
146	Germany's "blank check"	After Sarajevo, Count Leopold von Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, sent a letter to Emperor Francis Joseph to sign and send to Wilhelm II to try and convince him of Serbia's responsibility of Franz Ferdinand's assassination. On July 6th, Wilhelm II and Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg, told Berchtold that Austria-Hungary could rely that Germany would support whatever action was necessary to deal with Serbia -- in effect offering von Berchtold a 'blank check.'
147	Schlieffen Plan	The German plan to destroy France and gain victory over the Western Front during the first month of World War I. A counterattack by the French on the outskirts of Paris prevented the Germans. Alfred von Schlieffen wrote up the Plan.
148	Eastern and Western Fronts	Eastern Front was the former East Germany, parts of Central Europe and Russia. The Western Front was the "Low Countries" (who for the most part remained neutral), France, Great Britain and then the United States.
149	trench warfare	A type of combat where opposing troops fight one another in trenches, where conditions are extremely poor, hygienically.
150	submarine warfare	a type of combat where submarines are used to fight against opposing forces underwater. Was used heavily in the Baltic Sea against Russia forces.
151	economic mobilization of home front	the continuing of each country's own economy during the time of warfare and battles. New labor laws were set and women often replaced men as males had to serve time in military during the World Wars.
152	women in the workplace	Women took men's place in jobs during wartime giving them more rights.
153	women and the vote	Effect of WWI.
154	Woodrow Wilson	US President. Created 14 points. Wanted to make world "safe for democracy".
155	Fourteen Points	Created by Woodrow Wilson during the Paris Peace Conference. (1. end to secret treaties, 2. freedom of the seas, 3. arms reduction, 4. decolonization, 5. self-determination, 6. League of Nations-for disputes).
156	War guilt clause	During Treaty of Versailles. Said Germany must accept full blame (article 231).
157	Totalitarianism	New form of gov't created during the interwar years in Italy. Uses modern tech, bureaucracy to control everyone, imposed censorship, controlled culture, put dissidents in prison, propaganda to create cult of personality.
158	February Revolution	Caused by dissatisfaction with the way the country was being run. Transfer of power from the Tsar.
159	Provisional Government	Shared power with local soviets thus ineffective during communist rule in the soviet union.

160	October Revolution	Brought the Bolsheviks to power.
161	Leon Trotsky	Expelled by Stalin; disciple of Marx; friend of Bolshevik; organized the victorious Red Army;
162	Joseph Stalin	General Secretary of communist party; premier of the USSR; rule marked by: forced collectivization of agriculture; policy of industrialization; victorious and devastating role for the soviets during WWII.
163	Great Purges	Expulsion/execution of rivals when Stalin became paranoid. Negative of collectivization.
164	gulags	Work camps where perceived dissidents sent. Negative of collectivization during Stalin's rule.
165	Benito Mussolini	Fascist leader in Italy. Anti-communist
166	Italian Fascist Party	Formed in 1921; held a majority of seats during elections during the 30s. as a result of the fascist movement, freedom of assembly and thinking were wiped out in Italy.
167	March on Rome	the coup d'état by which Benito Mussolini came to power in Italy in late October 1922.
168	Weimar Republic	the democratic government of Germany between the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the assumption of power by Adolf Hitler; it was unpopular because of its acceptance of the harsh provisions of the Treaty of Versailles
169	Mein Kampf	An autobiography written by Adolf Hitler. In it, Hitler outlines his plan for the revival of Germany from the losses of World War I and blames Germany's problems on capitalists and Jews.
170	Enabling Act	Passed by Germany's parliament (the Reichstag) on March 23, 1933. It was the second major step after the Reichstag Fire Decree through which the Nazis obtained dictatorial powers using largely legal means. The Act enabled Chancellor Adolf Hitler and his cabinet to enact laws without the participation of the Reichstag.
171	Nuremberg Laws	Nazi laws that used a pseudoscientific basis for racial discrimination against Jews with the religious observance of a person's grandparents to determine their race.
172	Young Turks	Members of a Turkish reformist and nationalist political party active in the early 20th century.
173	Mustafa Kemal Atatürk	The military and political leader who brought about the end of the Ottoman Empire and the beginning of modern Turkey. He was promoted to general at the age of 35 and given command of the army near the Black Sea port of Samsun. He defied the Sultan's orders to quash opposition and instead built an army of his own to fight for independence from European control. The Sultan ordered his arrest, but 1919- 1923 he successfully fought off foreign armies as well as opposition forces from Turkey. On 23 October 1923 the national parliament declared the existence of the Republic of Turkey with Kemal as president. His fifteen years in office were turbulent -- he ruled as a dictator as he attempted political and social reforms -- "father of the Turks."

174	Reza Shah Pahlavi	Shah of Iran (1925–41). He began as an army officer and gained a reputation for great valor and leadership. He headed a coup in 1921 and became prime minister of the new regime in 1923. He negotiated the evacuation of the Russian troops and of the British forces stationed in Iran since World War I. Virtually a dictator, he deposed the last shah of the Qajar dynasty, and was proclaimed shah of Iran. Thus he founded the Pahlavi dynasty, and changed the name of Persia to Iran. Reza Shah introduced many reforms, reorganizing the army, government administration, and finances. He abolished all special rights granted to foreigners, thus gaining real independence for Iran. Under his rule the Trans-Iranian RR was built, the Univ. of Tehran was established, and industrialization was stepped-up.
175	Balfour Declaration	British minister Lord Balfour's promise of support for the establishment of Jewish settlement in Palestine issued in 1917.
176	Ibn Saud	Arab leader who was the founder and first king of Saudi Arabia (1932–1953).
177	Sun Yat-sen	Chinese politician who served as provisional president of the republic after the fall of the Manchu (1911–1912) and later led the opposition to Yuan Shikai.
178	Yuan Shikai	Chinese politician. Authorized by China's final imperial edict to create a republican government, he was named president but ruled as a dictator (1912–1916).
179	Chinese Communist Party	Founded by Chinese Communist leader and theorist Mao Zedong... who led the Long March (1934–1935) and proclaimed the People's Republic of China in 1949. He then initiated the Great Leap Forward and the founding of communes. He continued as party chairman after 1959 and was a leading figure in the Cultural Revolution (1966–1969).
180	Chiang Kai-shek - Nanjing Republic	A military officer who succeeded Sun Yat-sen as the leader of the Guomindang or Nationalist party in China in the mid 1920's; became the most powerful leader in China in the early 1930's, but his Nationalist forces were defeated and driven from China by the communist after World War II.
181	Emperor Taisho	Emperor of Japan (1912–26). His given name was Yoshihito. The son of Mutsuhito, the Meiji emperor, he succeeded to the throne in 1912, but because of illness he played little part in governing the nation. His reign was characterized by democratization, friendly relations with the West, and economic growth. In 1921 Taishō was declared mentally incompetent and his son Hirohito was made regent.
182	Long March	Journey undertaken by Red Army in 1934-35 when Jiangxi base was encircled by the Nationalist army & Chiang Kai-Shek
183	Kita Ikki	author/right-wing nationalist, "Asia for Asians" so kick out Europeans
184	Japanese invasion of Manchuria	step towards war with military gov't, renames it Manchuko, invading mainland China & commits atrocities
185	Emperor Hirohito	figurehead of Japan, actually controlled by military when the war starts for Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

186	Hidiki Tojo	40 th prime minister of Japan, nationalist, general in Imperial Army, executed for war crimes
187	Rape of Nanking	one atrocity of the war, 200,000 ~ 300,000 women/children attacked
188	Amritsar Massacre	British fire on unarmed protesters, Gandhi goes to prison, British get more restrictive
189	Jawaharlal Nehru	Takes over Congress/movement, political leader of India, begins "Quit India" campaign so Brits leave
190	Good Neighbor Policy	Roosevelt reduces US role in Latin America, no troops
191	US foreign policy - Latin America	Latin America = US views L America as their sphere of influence, gained Puerto Rico/Virgin Islands, military present in Panama, sponsored dictators in Venezuela/Cuba
192	Institutionalized Revolutionary Party	Mexico, granted suffrage & right to strike, but actually oligarchy that chose president, upper class prospers, country modernizes, but middle class small & lower class huge
193	Lazaro Cardenas	president of Mexico 1934, redistributes acres with land reform, nationalized oil industry (took from US)
194	Getulio Vargas	Brazil, 1930 Vargas takes over, censored press, tortured political opponents, modernized Brazilian economy (diversifies, free from coffee)
195	Hipolito Irigoyen	Argentina, 1916 Radical party, reforms benefit peasants, labor unions become more active, overthrown in 1930
196	Juan and Eva Peron	Argentina, takes over after WWII, populist leader, wife popular, appeal to lower class, raised salaries of working class, gov't controlled press, denied civil liberties
197	occupation of Rhineland	Hitler takes back land given away by Versailles
198	Lebensraum	Hitler's desire for "living space" for German people, wants to unite Germans from other nations
199	Munich Conference	Symbolic failure of appeasement; Hitler given Czech. Sudetenland for promise of no future aggression
200	Nazi-Soviet Pact	Agreement of Stalin/Hitler to not fight each other, but invade, divide up Poland
201	invasion of Poland	Signalled beginning of World War II, France/England declare war on Germany
202	blitzkrieg	lightning fast war coordinating planes, tanks, infantry - move past border, directly to capital
203	Greater East Asian Co-Prosperty Sphere	Name given to Asian region Japan wanted to conquer, kick out Europeans, control resources
204	Pearl Harbor	Attempt to destroy US navy before they enter war, becomes catalyst for US entering war
205	Operation Overlord	June 6, 1944 - Invasion of Normandy, sets up Western Front against Germany, USSR pleased, known D-Day
206	strategic bombing	systematic targetting of civilians - both residential and industrial capability - destroy will to fight
207	Final Solution	Nazi decision to exterminate Jews, last years of World War II, shipped to extermination camps
208	Wannsee Conference	January 20, 1942 - high level Nazis meet secretly to discuss, agree upon "Final Solution"
209	Auschwitz-Birkenau	most famous extermination camp
210	superpowers	Following WWII - two nations emerge as military, economic world leaders - USSR and USA
211	Cold War	Ideological, economic and military conflict between superpowers - 1945-1989 - world takes sides - bipolar world

212	partition of Germany	Divided among Allies - England, France, US, USSR - USSR section becomes E. Germany, others unite - W. Germany
213	Berlin Blockade	Stalin shuts off trains, planes, roads into East Berlin - attempt to cut off western influence - Berlin Airlift foils plans
214	Nikita Khrushchev	Controversial USSR premier Follows Stalins (1953-1964), criticizes Stalin's policies, foreign policy brings USSR-USA to brink of war
215	nuclear arms race	Both USSR_USA push for weapons w/ larger payload, longer/more accurate trajectory, larger quantity
216	mutually assured destruction	Deterrent policy in which neither USA-USSR would use nukes, because they would likewise be annihilated
217	Third World	Initially countries neither in US or Soviet bloc, now it is those developing countries in Africa, Asia, L. America
218	domino theory	Ideology that dominated 1950s/1960s, if one nations goes communist, neighboring countries would likewise turn Communist
219	Soviet invasion of Hungary	October 1956 hundreds of thousands Hungarian protesters put down by Soviet govt - leads to drop in support for Marxist ideas
220	Fidel Castro and Cuban Revolution	Overthrows Cuban gov't, believed too much of Cuban nation controlled by foreign interests, adopts Communist-state-controlled/nationalized economy
221	Bay of Pigs	Failed attempt by US supported/trained Cuban exiles to overthrow Castro, failure embarasses US - increases Cuban-US tension
222	Brezhnev Doctrine	1968 policy - no Soviet Bloc country can try to break free from Warsaw Pact - control of Soviets
223	Sino-Soviet Split	China breaks from USSR, Mao wants more control/become Superpower also, mutual preservation from other's aggression
224	détente	Term for reduction in tension between USA - USSR between 1960 and 1980s
225	Afghan War	Failed attempt by USSR to take over Afghanistan - expense/negative public reaction hurt USSR communists - US supported Afghan guerillas
226	European Coal and Steel Community	1958 - first attempt to unite W. European countries economically
227	Charles de Gaulle	First president of France's 5th Republic - Gaullism - independence from international world - withdraws from NATO - pushed for social welfare
228	Francois Mitterand	More pro-West w/ policies, president France 1981-1995
229	Helmut Kohl	German Chancellor 1982-1998 - worked w/ Mitterand on European Union - like Thatcher/Reagan - wanted to lower taxes, encourage initiative - conservative
230	decolonization	following WWII - nations pushed to be free of European control - Europe focused on own issues, allowed decolonization at varying degrees - based on settler population
231	national liberation	wars of liberation in which local/indigenous populations fought imperial powers - usually supported secretly by Soviet KGB or American CIA depending on ideology
232	Camp David Accords	US moderated peace talks between Egypt and Israel - broke down Arab unity, Egypt loses influence in Arab matters

233	Yasser Arafat - Palestine Liberation Organization	Leader of terrorist organization wanting to evict Israelis, regain homeland, representation for Palestinian people - later becomes political party
234	Menachem Begin	Israeli prime minister at Camp David - returned land to Egypt, destroyed Israeli settlements
235	intifada	Palestinian Arabs fighting against Israeli occupation of Gaza Strip/West Bank - boys w/ stones vs. tanks image
236	Iranian Revolution	Transformed Iran from pro-Western nation to fundamentalist Islamic nation. becomes religious theocracy
237	Ayatollah Khomeini	Leader of Iranian Revolution - group of students supporting seize US embassy 1979 - begins stage of anti-US sentiment - fundamentalist theocracy
238	Saddam Hussein	Dictator Iraq - took over power in coup, pushed war against Iran, invaded Kuwait - Persian Gulf War - genocide against Kurds
239	Algerian War of Independence	Liberation movement against French - led to revolts in France - violent - French settler population refused to leave
240	African National Congress	South African black political party that took over control in 1994
241	Desmond Tutu	Bishop - spoke out against apartheid in S. Africa - Noble Peace Prize - called diverse S. Africa a Rainbow Nation
242	Idi Amin	Ugandan military leader/president - responsible for hundreds of thousands of Christian/tribal deaths
243	Mobutu Sese Seko	President of Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo) - 1962-1995 - symbol of African nepotism, kleptocracy, and personality cult
244	Patrice Lumumba	First Prime Minister of Democratic Republic of Congo - eventually arrested and murdered
245	AIDS/HIV epidemic	Lacked initial funding/recognition as homosexual community disease - widespread epidemic in Africa - forces gov'ts to come up with policy on sex ed. and medicine
246	Indira Gandhi	Indian Prime Ministers - 1966-77, 80-84 - pushed nuclear power program - Green Revolution - increase in production due to new strains, techniques, pesticides
247	"Guided Democracy" - Sukarno	Indonesian leader Sukarno - controls democratic system - 60 political parties too much, takes a more dictatorial roll
248	Suharto	2nd president of Indonesia 1967-1998 - controlled Indonesia with force/political maneuvering
249	Ho Chi Minh	Communist Vietnamese Nationalist, trained in Europe, fought Japanese then French then US, wanted united Vietnam
250	Vietnam War	Based on Domino Theory, US wanted to prevent communist takeover by Vietcong forces up North
251	Khmer Rouge	1975-1979 Cambodian leaders - responsible for 1.7 million deaths starvation, relocation, murder - attempt at ruralification
252	Postwar economic recovery of Japan	miracle of Japanese growth post WWII - due to US investment, gov't intervention + US primarily supports military - Japan can focus money on economy
253	Liberal Democrats	left-wing democrats - favor redistribution of wealth to poor, minorities - socially more liberal
254	Taiwan and Kuomintang	Chiang Kai Shek fled to Taiwan, dictatorship of Taiwan - prepared for invasion of China - survived w/ US assistance

255	Kim Il Sung	led north Korea from 1948 until 1994, created communist nation w/ strong ties to China
256	Deng Xiaoping	Lead of Chinese Communist Party, de facto leader of party 1970s to 1990s after Mao - pushed forth unique idea of "socialist market economy"
257	Augusto Pinochet	Chilean militar leader who in a coup deposed Salvador Allende - communist, elected leader - created one party rule dictatorship - ruled w/ iron fist - human rights abuses
258	Che Guevera	Marxist revolutionary leader in Latin America - helped Castro in Cuba, later went to Africa - Congo - famous for being on high school T-shirts - 97% of high school students don't know why they wear it
259	Contras	Supported by US both legally and illegally - anti-revolutionaries in Nicaragua - fought the Sandinistas (communist leaning)
260	Modern versus postmodern culture	Postmodern is a reaction to modern culture - prevalent in gay movements, anti-globalization, peace movement, anarchism
261	Bretton Woods	1944 meeting of 45 Allied nations to create International Monetary Fund and World Bank - help rebuild world
262	Energy Crunch of the 1970s	aftermath of an Arab oil embargo crimped American energy consumption
263	G-8 Summit	Canada, France, Italy, US, Germany, UK, Japan, Russian Federation - represent 70% of world's economy - meet annually for economic/political discussions
264	standard of living disparity - developed vs. developing	health, life-expectancy wealth of industrialized nations dwarfs that of developing world
265	north-south split	those nations above equator far richer than those below - rich getting richer, poor getting poorer - and because north dominates global economy, won't change anytime soon
266	consumerism	massive purchase and industrialized toward consumer products - not necessities of life - just make us have a ton of stuff
267	population growth - trends	developing nations seeing massive increase, industrialized workers slowing down - no need for all those kids, plus they want to spend money on consumer culture, health care, nutrition makes us live longer
268	migration of peoples	developing nations from rural to urban - attempt to move from developing to industrialized - leads to guest workers and conflict between immigrants and Nativists
269	nationalism and ethnic violence	following break up of European control and USSR, ethnic groups have become violent toward each other, no dictator to keep under control - centuries old conflicts back in flourish - people's identity more toward ethnic group/religion than nation
270	women's movements, feminism, women's liberation	suffrage Western Europe after WWI, but in 1950s flourished - Feminine Mystique novel - women want choice - 1950-2006 saw unprecedented changes in gender equity - now women surpass men educationally, gov'ts step in to guarantee fair treatment - inequities, harassment still exist
271	stream of consciousness	literary method of merely writing random thoughts - no linear structure - thank you James Joyce

272	abstract and surrealist art	art that doesn't depict objects in the natural world - weird looking stuff - not an apple, but apple with man crawling out
273	existentialism	human existence as having a set of underlying themes and characteristics, such as anxiety, dread, freedom, awareness of death, and consciousness of existing. Existentialism is also an outlook, or a perspective, on life that pursues the question of the meaning of life or the meaning of existence
274	mass media	our senses constantly bombarded with information from Internet, TV, movies, radio, cell phones
275	popular culture	cooking, entertainment, sports, clothing, vernacular that matches the mainstream of a region/nation
276	Diego Rivera	famous Mexican muralist - once put Mexican Communist leaders w/ US Founding Fathers in Rockefeller Center
277	Lo Hsun	Chinese vernacular writer who discounted Confucian values and criticized Chinese society - thoughts led to May 4th Revolution
278	Rabindranath Tagore	Bengali poet, playwright, musician, novelist
279	Wole Soyinka	Africa's most distinguished playwright
280	Chinua Achebe	Things Fall Apart - novel about African independence
281	Yukio Mishima	Anti-war writer for Japan, killed himself + decapitation in coup attempt to restore emperor
282	Isabel Allende	Most popular Latin American author in world
283	Salman Rushdie	novel Satanic Verses - found faults in Islamic world - Ayatollah put out death sentence on him
284	Albert Einstein - theory of relativity	20th century theory of physics - relation between laws of physics for person moving vs. person standing still
285	quantum physics	deals with electron energy - atomic level of physics
286	rocketry and space exploration	space race of 1950s - created for delivery system for nuclear weapons + world prestige + science - numerous subsequent scientific breakthroughs - built on German program of WWII - led to higher standards of education
287	biotechnology, DNA, and genetics	gave humans ability to clone, find cause of illnesses, root of personalities, leads to moral conflicts
288	computer technology, Internet, WWW	connects world, puts largest library in the world on your desk, flattens world, allows service/IT work to be done anywhere, changed face of workplace, increased consumer culture
289	"global village" - Marshall McLuhan	1960s theory that technology and mass media would break down political boundaries
290	stagnation in the Soviet Union	USSR focus on military budget, no new forms of agricultural, focus on heavy industry led to downturn in productivity in 1970s and 1980s
291	Andrei Sakharov	Soviet nuclear physicist, dissident and human rights activist. Sakharov was an advocate of civil liberties and reforms in the Soviet Union.
293	Lech Walesa and Solidarity	Polish shipyard worker, protests Soviet control - founded Solidarity movement - anti-Communists + Catholics working against Communism
294	Chernobyl	explosion of nuclear power plant in USSR - led to lasting environmental destruction
295	Collapse of the Soviet Union	due to economic stagnation, independence push for Soviet Bloc nations + work of Mikhail Gorbachev

296	Boris Yeltsin	followed Mikhail Gorbachev - attempted to rebuild Russian Federation while dealing with break up of Soviet Bloc
297	Nuclear club	nations with nuclear weapons - United States of America, Russia (formerly the Soviet Union), the United Kingdom, France, and the People's Republic of China. Since the formulation of the NPT, two non-signatory states of the NPT have conducted nuclear tests—India and Pakistan. Israel
298	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	attempt to keep nuclear technology from spreading past original US, French, British, Russian - not so successful - see Iran, N. Korea, India, Pakistan - nations know once they get bomb - they are world players
299	weapons of mass destruction - nuclear, bio, chem	new phase of military technology that can be delivered by individuals, not states, requires less money, heavy civilian casualties
300	Gulf War	1980s Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait for more oil, US + coalition kick him out, but leave him in power - leads to Iraq War 12 years later
301	Rise of China	After psycho Mao leaves, China starts to industrialize logically, enter world stage, they have unique combo of state-controlled capitalism + pseudo communism - massive income/education disparity urban to rural
302	nationalist extremism	fanatic belief that your nation/ethnic group better than others/neighbors - usually found in developing nations frustrated by income disparity
303	Yugoslav Wars (Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo)	after fall of USSR - ethnic divisions resulted in all-out Civil War - genocide on massive scale - United Nations comes in but struggles to figure out who is good guy/bad guy
304	Hutu-Tutsi conflict	Rwandan genocide - Belgians long ago said Tutsis have more than 10 cows, Hutus have less - Rwandans divided arbitrarily - led to centuries of frustration - eventually Hutus start slaughtering Tutsis
305	East Timor	Roman Catholic ethnic group that fought to gain independence in Indonesia - Suharto falls from power, they fight back - poorest nation in the world - newest nation in the world
306	Environmentalism	post-industrial movement to improve water supply, air, land pollution, animals, other small critters - save environment for our future
307	Green Movement	see above - basically term given to environmental movement
	Global Warming	threat that industrialization has put holes in ozone layer which will heat up water temperature, melt glaciers, causing huge problems - end of the world -we're all going to die