**Deterrence:**

Deterrence, a military strategy under which one power uses the threat of reprisal effectively to prevent an attack from an adversary power.

**Compellence:**

Compellence, the ability of one state to coerce(force) another state into action, usually by threatening punishment.

**Countervalue Targeting:**

Countervalue targeting, also called countervalue strike, in nuclear strategy, the targeting of an enemy’s cities and civilian population with nuclear weapons. The goal of countervalue targeting is to threaten an adversary with the destruction of its socioeconomic base in order to keep it from initiating a surprise nuclear attack (*first strike*). Coupled with “The theory of mutually assured destruction (MAD)”, countervalue targeting is thought to substantially reduce the chances of a first strike.

**Counterforce doctrine:**

Counterforce doctrine, in nuclear strategy, the targeting of an opponent’s military infrastructure with a nuclear strike. The counterforce doctrine is differentiated from the countervalue doctrine, which targets the enemy’s cities, destroying its civilian population and economic base. The counterforce doctrine asserts that a nuclear war can be limited and that it can be fought and won.

**Mutual assured destruction (MAD):**

Mutual assured destruction, principle of deterrence founded on the notion that a nuclearattack by one superpower would be met with an overwhelming nuclear counterattack such that boththe attacker and the defender would be annihilated.

**Nuclear Proliferation:**

Nuclear proliferation, the spread of nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons technology, or fissile material to countries that do not already possess them. The term is also used to refer to the possible acquisition of nuclear weapons by terrorist organizations or other armed groups.

**Appeasement:**

Appeasement in an international context is a diplomatic policy of making political, material, or territorial concessions to an aggressive power in order to avoid conflict.