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Per. 5

WESTERN CIVILIZATION FINAL EXTRA CREDIT

**Industrialization**

1. **Industrialization** –increase in production by machines that started in England in the 18th century and transformed world economies.
2. ***Factors of production*** *– necessary conditions to produce goods and services.*
3. **Textile** – cloth manufacturing, *the first business changed by industrialization*. *Water frame, spinning mule, power loom.*
4. **Urbanization** – building of cities and moving of people there, agriculture *needs fewer workers because of industrialization*.
5. **Middle Class** – social class of skilled workers, professionals, business people and wealthy farmers.
6. **Working Class** – social class of unskilled workers, *farmers –* laborers in factories and mines.
7. **Laissez-Faire** – economic theory that argues that governments should not interfere with business.
8. **Capitalism** – economic system in which *people invest money to make profit*.
9. **Utilitarianism** – belief that *an idea is only good if it is useful.*
10. **Socialism** – belief that businesses should be owned by society as a whole*.*
11. **Communism** – *form of socialism in which all production means (factories, farms) are owned by the people. Complete socialism. NO private property.*
12. ***The Communist Manifesto*** *– book by Marx and Engels outlining inevitable class struggle between bourgeoisie and proletariat—which will lead to destruction of capitalism because workers will rebel.*
13. ***Chartist Movement*** *–* British working class movement active between 1838 and 1848. The aim of the Chartists was to gain political rights and influence for the working classes.
14. **Adam Smith** – advocate for capitalism. The invisible hand. Argued that governments should not put limits on business. 1776 *Wealth of Nations*. *“Three Laws of Economics” 1) Law of self-interest-People work for their own good 2) Law of competition-Competition (not the government) forces people to make a better product 3) Law of supply and demand-Enough goods would be produced at the lowest possible price to meet demand in a market economy*
15. ***Karl Marx*** *- German thinker proposed a form of socialism called Marxism. Wrote CM. Believed in class struggle and that capitalism would self-destruct.*
16. ***Thomas Malthus****- Capitalist—opposed gov’t helping poor. Wrote An Essay on the Principles of Population. Population tended to increase more rapidly than the food supply -Without wars and epidemics to kill off the extra people, most were destined to be poor and miserable*
17. ***David Ricardo*** *– Wrote: Principles of Political Economy and Taxation. Believed permanent underclass will always be poor. Believed that wages would be forced down as population increased.*
18. **John Stuart Mill** – British Utilitarian. Built on theories of Jeremy Bentham. Thought government policies were only good if they promoted good and useful. Questioned unregulated capitalism. Thought it was unfair that workers should work so hard for such little pay and live in such poor conditions. Thought the government should work to end great differences in wealth among people
19. **Queen Victoria** – British monarch during Industrial Revolution. Victorian Era was the height of significant social, economic, and technological change in the United Kingdom. In that period the United Kingdom became the largest superpower the world had ever seen.
20. **Charles Darwin** – British scientist, believed in “Survival of the Fittest.” Social Darwinism= applying this belief to econ/social system. The weak will fall away and the strong will win naturally.

**WWI-Russian Revolution**

1. **Militarism** – policy of building up a long-standing army.
2. **Alliances** – dependence between nations, usually economic and military.
3. **Imperialism** – policy of expanding empire into other areas of the globe in order to exploit markets and take natural resources.
4. **Nationalism** – deep devotion to one’s own nation.
5. **Triple Alliance** – Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy (1879-1881)(Pre WWI)
6. **Triple Entente** - Britain, Russia and France (in response to Ger threat). (Pre WWI)
7. **Central Powers** - Germany and Austria Hungary – later joined by Bulgaria/Ottoman
8. **Allies** - G.B., France, Russia. Later Japan, Italy, and U.S.
9. **Schleiffen Plan** – German battle plan to avoid two front war: Defeat France in West, then rush east to fight Russia. Germ’s thought Russia could not mobilize fast enough. Didn’t work.
10. **Trench Warfare** – huge loss of life, small gains. “Over the Top” and “No Man’s Land.”
11. **Treaty of Brest-Litovsk** – treaty that gets the Russians out of WWI. The Bolsheviks sign it with Germany because they are too busy fighting their own revolution. Gave lots of land to Germany/very embarrassing defeat.
12. **Propaganda** – best exemplified by Russians and Germans and Italians (facists used technique often)- attempts to influence the opinions, emotions, attitudes, or behavior of a group in order to benefit the sponsor.
13. **Otto von Bismarck** – German statesman who built Germany up with “Blood and Iron.” Led imperialism in Africa. Berlin Conference 1885.Called a meeting among European powers to discuss how they were going to divide up Africa. No Africans were invited.
14. **Kaiser Wilhelm II** –last German Emperor and King of Prussia. Fired Bismark, led Germany into WWI. Grandson of Queen Victoria—aggressive and headstrong in foreign affairs.
15. **Balkans** – the “Power Keg” of Europe because Germany and Russia were already maneuvering for dominance and it made other Euro countries nervous. Set stage for WWI.
16. **The Black Hand** – secret Serbian military society with goal of uniting all of South Slavic countries. Part of starting of WWI.
17. **Gavrilo Princip** – Bosnian Serb who assassinated AFF and wife Sophie in Sarajevo. Said to start WWI, but tension was there—symptom.
18. **Archduke Franz Ferdinand** – heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, killed in Sarajevo by rebel who wanted Slavic/Balkans to be united under Serbia, not controlled by A-H/Germans OR Russians. Serbia wanted to take Bosnia and Herzegovina away from A-H.
19. **Western Front** – Part of Europe where war fought—Fr, Italy, Germany
20. **Eastern Front** – Part of Europe on other side of Germany – Russian and German Border—Russia/Poland etc.
21. **Woodrow Wilson** – US President during WWI. Slogan “He kept us out of war.” But he didn’t in the end. Founded League of Nations and 14 Points---for peace at end of WWI. Didn't want to punish Ger, but Britain and France did.
22. **Arthur Zimmerman** – Secretary of State for German Affairs—got caught sending the “Zimmerman Telegram” creating an alliance with MX against the US—which could have caused an attack on US soil through MX border. Resigned in 1917.
23. **Battle of the Somme** – July 1916 Western Front. Brits try to stop counteroffensive by attacking Somme River (right outside Verdun).20,000 soldiers killed in the 1st day of battle alone. Ended in November: 500,000 casualties. Brits advanced 5 miles
24. **Battle of Verdun** – Western Front: Feb. 1916. First German counteroffensive vs. French. Each side loses more than 300,000. German advance 4 miles.
25. **Unrestricted Submarine Warfare** - what the Germans were doing which brought US in. Germans intensify submarine warfare. Because of Lusitania Germs stop unrestricted warfare, but return to it in 1717. Thought they could starve out Brits before U.S. would enter war. Zimmerman note-intercepted note from Germ to Mexico. Americans natural ally for Britain. April 2, 1917 US declares War
26. **Lusitania** - Germs sank Lusitania 1515, British passenger ship. 128 U.S. citizens died.
27. **Blockade** – sealing off of a place to prevent goods coming in or people leaving.
28. **Total War** – countries allocate all resources. Military, economic, natural resources, factories.
29. **Gallipoli Campaign** - Allies attack Dardanelles (ottoman empire, Aegean sea). Allies thought if they took straight they could resupply Russia, and conquer ottoman’s. British, Aussie, New Zealand, and French troops launch campaign. Was a giant stalemate. Allies give up in December, suffered 250,000 causalities.
30. **Zimmerman Telegram** – Telegram from German Secretary trying to ally with Mexico against US. Made US want to join war. (Some say it was planted by British intelligence to get them to do it)
31. **Armistice** – agreement to end fighting at end of WWI.
32. **Treaty of Versailles** - Treaty signed on June 28, 1919. Treaty adopted Wilson’s 14th point and created a league of nations. A) The Paris Peace Conference was the meeting of the Allied victors, following the end of World War I to set the peace terms for the defeated Central Powers following the armistices of 1918. It took place in Paris during 1919 and involved diplomats from more than 32 countries and nationalities. The major decisions were the creation of the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles The "Big Four" were the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson; the Prime Minister of Great Britain, David Lloyd George; the Prime Minister of France, Georges Clemenceau; and the Prime Minister of Italy, Vittorio Emanuel Orlando. They met together informally 145 times and made all the major decisions, which in turn were ratified by the others.
33. **War-guilt clause** - Treaty punished Germany. Article 231 the war guilt clause-Germany was responsible for the war.
34. **Fourteen Points** – statement of principles for world peace used for negotiations to end WWI. Outlined in a 1918 speech by US President Woodrow Wilson. Designed to undermine the Central Powers desire to continue and inspire Allies to victory. (Some thought it was idealistic and weak)
35. **League of Nations** – founded in 1920 after the Paris Peace Conference to end WWI. Germany initially excluded (not let in till 1933). 42 Founding member countries.
36. **Self-determination** – process where a group of people can form their own state and choose their own government. Part of the 14 points, and an aim of WWI peace.
37. **Rationing** – limiting use of food and resources to save some for war effort. Part of Total War concept.
38. **Bolshevik** - more radical socialists, supported a small number of committed revolutionaries willing to sacrifice everything for change. (Mensheviks wanted broader popular support for revolution). Lenin was a Bolshevik.
39. **Proletariat** – working class (as opposed to Bourgeoisie, middle class).
40. **Provisional Government** – When Tsar govt. collapsed in March 1917 after March Revolution, members of Duma set up this gov’t under Alexander Kerensky, but it never really ruled. People wanted more rapid change.
41. **Soviet** – communist name for “Russian”—elected district in communist Russia. Strung together they are the Soviet Union. United Soviet Socialist Republic =USSR
42. **Communist Party** – what the Bolsheviks became when they took over the USSR. The actual party in control.
43. **Bloody Sunday** - Revolution of 1905. Jan 22,1905.200,000 workers approached Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. They were requesting better working conditions, more personal freedom, and elected national legislature. Hundred killed by Palace Guard, it sent shock waves through country . In response, Nicholas created the Duma. Like constitutional monarch. Nicholas dissolved it after one meeting.
44. **March Revolution** - due to lack of bread. 200,000 workers occupy winter palace. Guards refuse to fire on the people. Czar steps down .A year later the Romanov family is killed. Moderate Provisional government set up under Alexander Kerensky. Kerensky kept Russia in WWI; people demanded more rapid change. Lenin sees opportunity to return, Germans probably sent him to end war.
45. **October Revolution** – The actual BOLSHEVIK Revolution. The Bolshevik Revolution (October Revolution) Bolshevik Red Guard take over the winter palace in 1917. Bolsheviks end war with treaty of Brest-Litovsk. Gave lots of land to Germany/very embarrassing defeat. Give factories to workers. Civil War 1918-192014 million Russians are dead. Russian Revolution ends monarchy and establishes a state controlled society that lasted for decades.
46. **White Army** - Combined force of Americans, British, Japanese, France, Bourgeoisie, and old Czarist supporters
47. **Red Army** - .Red Army was the Bolsheviks. Red Army led by Trotsky. Red Army wins.
48. **NEP** - March 1921. Lenin Creates New Economic Plan. Allowed for greater freedom in Agriculture, industry, and trade. Large industries were still state owned; small businesses and farms were private. 1922 Russia becomes the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Bolsheviks were renamed the communist party.

**Inter war years and WWII**

1. **Great Purges** - From 1936-1938. Began as politicized show trails in 1936 then quickly escalated. Targeted old Bolsheviks, Lenin’s closest allies, members of the Communist party, the army, and just random people in society. Millions were executed or send to labor camps where they likely died. Book “Journey Into the Whirlwind” is a primary source about the purges. Really hurt the Soviets in WWII, they purged their most experienced officer core and advisors. Members of the Red Army who had the most experience fighting.
2. **Command Economy –** when state makes all economic decisions as they did in USSR under Stalin.
3. **Five-Year Plans –** Stalin’s plans to Sovietize and industrialize. Launched in 1928. Focused on rapid industrialization and collectivization of farms. All economic decisions (wages, output, prices) determined by central agency Collect. Was horrible for the peasants, for those who resisted they were murdered. Millions died of starvation or were sent to labor camps. Was very successful, iron and steel increased fourfold, ranked 3rd in the world for steel production.
4. **Collective Farms –** farms that had been privately owned that became government property after the Communist Party took over Russia.
5. **USSR -** United Soviet Socialist Republic.
6. **Czar Nicholas II –** the last Romanov Tsar. Had gone back to autocratic rule after Alexander II freed the serfs. Then Alexander III swung back to being a tyrant and Nicholas II followed. Did a good job industrializing, built Trans-Siberian RR, but taxed and attracted foreign investors to do so.
7. **Vladimir Ilyich Lenin –** Bolshevik leader of the RR who became first head of the communist State.
8. **Leon Trotsky –**Leader of Red Army in Bolshevik Revolution. Lenin’s chosen successor, but Stalin exiled him after Lenin has a stroke.
9. **George Clemenceau** – French Prime Minister, member of the “Big Four” working on peace after WWI.
10. **David Lloyd George** – British Prime Minister, member of the “Big Four” working on peace after WWI. Both wanted Germany to pay.
11. **Rasputin** – Advisor of Nicholas II in Russia. Nicholas goes to the front in WWI, leaves Rasputin with his wife Alexandra to govern in Russia. Rasputin stops political reforms. Gets assassinated, poisoned, shot in the back, shot in the chest, gaged, then thrown in river.
12. **Joseph Stalin** - Was the General Secretary of the Communist Party. When Lenin has stroke he begins to compete for power. He exiles Trotsky and in 1924 becomes an absolute dictator. Lenin did not support Stalin as the next in line. Stalin controls almost every aspect of the state. Secret Police, one party system, censorship, authoritarianism.
13. **Inflation** – Germans had to pay high reparations after war. Printed more marks to keep up, money becomes worth less, prices get higher.
14. **Facism -** . Took hold in Italy, Germany and Russia in wake of chaos at the end of WWI. a political movement that believed in an extremely strong, national government.
15. **Nazism –** violently nationalistic party/belief system that took place in Germany after WWI and the Weimar Republic. Led by Chancellor Adoph Hitler.
16. **Beer Hall Putsch** – failed 1923 attempt by Hitler to seize Munich and use it as a base to overthrow the Weimar Republic.
17. ***Mein Kampf*** *–* book Hitler wrote while in prison about superiority of German/Aryan race, blaming Jews and Communists for economic woes of Germany, nationalistic and aggressive.
18. ***Lebensraum*** – union of all German nations—Hitler’s idea—Ger, Aus etc.
19. **Totalitarianism -** absolute control by the state or government. Fascists believed in this approach.
20. **Anti-Semitism –** hatred and scapegoating of Jewish people.
21. ***Kristallnacht -*** The night of broken glass. Nov. 1938 Grynszpan a 19-year-old Jew shoots a German diplomat in Paris.
22. **Appeasement –** Policy wherein Britain and France allowed Germany to take territory**.** Hitler’s strength grows through expansion.
23. **Isolationism** – US policy to stay out of WWII by avoiding alliances.
24. **Munich Conference -** Neville Chamberlin (Brit) and France agree to give Hitler Sudetenland. Hitler agreed to respect new Czech borders. Hitler takes Czech, Italy takes Albania; Hitler wants Danzig, Poland back.
25. **Rape of Nanjing –** 1937 mass killing and ravaging of Chinese citizens by Japanese Imperial Army.
26. **Spanish Civil War –** part of the spread of Facism. Spanish Civil War**.** Nationalists (Fascists) vs. Republicans**.** German backed Nationalists/Francisco Franco wins.
27. **Rhineland -** Hitler takes Rhineland, Austria, and Czechoslovakia, and then turns eyes toward Poland. Rhineland was in demilitarized zone, so Hitler taking it violated Treaty of Versailles.
28. ***Anschluss*** – German Union with Austria. Idea that all german people should be one that Hitler favored.
29. **Sudentenland –** part of Czechoslovakia that Hitler invaded. Brits and France followed appeasement instead of freaking out.
30. **Nonagression Pact -** Britain and France urged Russia to aid in aggression against Germany. Fascist and Communists hated each other but Hitler and Stalin still signed Pact in 1939. Pact was supposed to last 10 years.
31. **Maginot Line –** The French Border--Britain and France stations troops along Maginot Line (Frances Boarder). Both sides just sat and stared at each other, waiting for one to attack. Germany takes Denmark and Norway to give it strategic advantage in attacking Britain (April 1940).
32. **Dunkirk -** Miracle at Dunkirk (May 1940). Allies are trapped. 900 ships sail (save) 338,000 soldiers across the English Channel.
33. **RAF** – Royal Air Force of Britain—because of use of radar they are able to fight off the Luftwaffe. Summer 1940, Luftwaffe (German Air Force) bomb Britain. Bombed civilians. British RAF (Royal Air Force) “Never have so many owed so much to so few” RAF developed Radar and Enigma decoder. Bombing stopped in May 1941, Hitler turned his eyes on the Mediterranean
34. **Luftwaffe** – German airforce that bombed Britain.
35. **Blitzkreig**  - German technique of doing everything at once quickly to dominate militarily. “Lightening war.”
36. **Battle of Britain** – a/k/a/ Operation Sea Lion After fall of France, Britain stood alone against Germany. **Winston Churchill** is able to maintain British morale. Summer 1940, Luftwaffe (German Air Force) bomb Britain. Bombed civilians. British RAF (Royal Air Force) “Never have so many owed so much to so few.” RAF developed Radar and Enigma decoder.
37. **Battle of Leningrad/Seige of Leningrad -** Siege of Leningrad . The siege started on 8 September 1941. It was one of the longest and most destructive sieges in history and most casualties. Army group north was a strategic position for the Baltic fleet. Hitler’s order: "Leningrad first, Donetsk Basin second, Moscow third." Germans encircle city and lay siege to it for 2.5 years. Cannibalism in city, 1 million Russians died. Soviets able to launch counteroffensive in 1944, Germany refused to retreat in winter. Cost 500,000 German lives.
38. **Lend-Lease Act –** U.S. way of helping war efforts abroad without entering battles—lent/leased arms and supplies to allies –but a step closer to involvement. Lend Lease repeals Neutrality Act. And US already in undeclared submarine war with Germany anyway.
39. **Pearl Harbor** - US cuts off oil shipments to Japan after Japan overran French Indo China. Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto advocates for an surprise attack on the American fleet in Pearl Harbor. Dec. 7th, 1941-Pearl Harbor-Japan sunk or damaged 19 ships, including 8 battleships, 2,300 Americans were killed, 1100 wounded. President Roosevelt “A Day which will live in infamy,” addresses congress and ask to declare war.
40. **Bataan Death March** - Japan takes the Phillipines. American and Pilipino troops try to defend Bataan Peninsula. Considered one of the worst loses in American history. Bataan Death March, thousands of Americans will die. 70,000 prisoners taken, 16,000 will die.
41. **Battle of Coral Sea** – Japan started. 1st time a naval battle was fought completely in the Air. No torpedo’s used. Japan wanted to expand its defense line by attacking Port Moresby in New GuineaCombined force of Americans, Brits, and Aussies. Allies suffered more losses but stopped Japan’s advancement southward.
42. **Battle of Midway** – June 1942, Japan attacks, but turns tide of war in Pacific. 1500 miles west of Hawaii**.**Code breakers intercepted Japans plan.American planes would attack carrier right after Japanese planes took off.American’s destroyed 332 plans, all four Japanese carriers, and one support ship.
43. **Battle of Guadalcanal** – Aug 1942. General McArthur wanted to “Island Hop” past Japanese strongholds-get closer to Japan and left bombers win the war. Had to strike Guadalcanal before Japan finished building airbase.Turned into savage fighting as each side reinforced. Lasted 6 months**.** 24,000 out of 36,000 Japanese forces dead.
44. **Nuremberg Laws** – 1935 laws that deprived Jewish people of their rights as German Citizens, could not intermarry with a Jew, limited the kind of work that Jewish people could do.
45. **Ghettos** – specific areas of cities where Jews forced to live together. These were all over Europe for many centuries, but Hitler brought them back.
46. **Concentration Camps** – first used as work camps, then places to exterminate Jews all over Europe. 1941 the SS sees Jews as a resource for slave labor. 1942 the Final Solution begins. Nazis begin using gas as an extermination tool. Jews would die in the gas chambers. Their dead bodies were then incinerated in crematoriums.
47. **Auschwitz** – Nazi death camp in Poland. “Work Will Set You Free.”
48. **Battle of Stalingrad** - Turning point against Germans. German’s were advancing as planned Operation Barbarossa German’s wanted access to Volga River, were going to develop line to Moscow, use rivers and seas to supply bombers to take out industrial sectors. German’s also wanted the oil fields in the Caucasus Mountains. Germans only had enough supplies for 17 weeks of fighting. Stalingrad alone lasted 5 months. German’s too much difficulty trying to capture Moscow and Leningrad. Nazis General Frederic Paulus urges retreat of German forces due to early winter setting in. Over 200,000 German’s died. Soviets lost 1 million troops. Biggest turning point in the war. Germany now on the defensive on the Eastern Front.
49. **D-Day -** Operation Overlord (Jan. 6th, 1944) Hitler knew invasion was coming, but did not know where it was going to hit. Allies set up dummy army to trick Hitler.160,000 Allied troops landed along 50-mile stretch of beach. 5,000 ships and 13,000 aircraft support landing. More than 9,000 troops killed during landing. Many consider D-Day as the beginning of the end of the war. Normandy beaches were chosen because they were considered the least fortified. Omaha, Utah, Gold, Juno, and Sword beaches all made up Normandy invasion. One month after landing, Allies were able to liberate France, Belgium, and Luxembourg.
50. **Battle of the Bulge** - Hitler planned the offensive with the primary goal to recapture the important harbor of Antwerp.Hitler did not want to fight a two front war. He wanted to use same tactic he used at Dunkirk (split the Allied supply line in half). 200,000 Germans surprise attack caught allies off guard. 610,000 American forces involved. 89,000 casualties and 19,000 killed. **L**argest and bloodiest battle fought by the U.S. German’s outran supply lines. Estimated 100,000 casualties.
51. **Kamikaze** – Japanese suicide bombers.
52. **Rationing –** war time limiting to support war effort.
53. **Internment Camps –** In U.S., Japanese citizens held due to loyalty concerns.
54. **V-E Day –** Victory in Europe Day, May 8, 1945. Formal acceptance by Allies of Germany’s unconditional surrender.
55. **Battle of Iwo Jima -** After Guadalcanal Japan forced to retreat for the rest of the war. Japan tries to execute last offensive at the Battle of Leyte Gulf. The remainder of the Japanese fleet is destroyed. U.S. Marines take Iwo Jima—flags, photo.
56. **Battle of Okinawa** - Okinawa, one of the bloodiest ground battles in the pacific. 100,000 Japanese troops died. Americans lost 12,000.
57. **Manhattan Project** – US secret research to build and detonate the Atom Bomb. New Mexico.
58. **Atomic bomb** – devastating bomb dropped on Japan by US.
59. **Hiroshima and Nagasaki** – two Japanese cities that US bombed using Atom Bomb. Caused death, devastation and lingering disease for generation.
60. **Nuremberg Trials** - Military Tribunal representing 23 countries put Nazis on trial for war crimes.22 Nazis leaders charged with “crimes against humanity.”
61. **Demilitarization** - disbanding Japanese military forces. After war by General Douglas McArthur.
62. **Democritization** - General McArthur made Japan adopt a new constitution and adopt a constitutional monarch. Constitution went into effect May 1947Women had right to vote in Japan, people experienced more freedom than before. Constitution-Article 9-Japan can only go to war if attacked. WWII changes international relations; U.S. becomes leader in geo-political issues.
63. **Benito Mussolini** – Italian dictator and organizer of Facist Party.
64. **Black Shirts -** Mussolini’s supporters who rejected democratic methods and favored violence for solving problems. In the 1922 **March on Rome**, tens of thousands of Fascists swarmed the capital. Fearing civil war, the king asked Mussolini to form a government as prime minister.
65. **Adolf Hitler -** As head of the Nazi party, Hitler promised to end reparations, create jobs, and rearm Germany. In 1933, Hitler was **elected** chancellor of Germany and within a year he was dictator over the new Fascist state in Germany.
66. **Brown Shirts**  - Nazi Storm troopers—milirary arm of the Nazi Party. Helped strongarm Hitler’s way to power.
67. **Schutzstaffel (SS) – “**Protection Squadron”—originally Hitler’s personal body guards, but became an elite level Nazi police force.
68. **Gestapo –** Hitler’s secret police.
69. **Hitler youth** – groups of students subject to propaganda to keep them loyal to Hitler and the Nazi Party.
70. **Axis Powers** Germany, Japan and Italy (WWII)
71. **Allied Powers** Britain, France, Russia US
72. **Francisco Franco** – Spanish Facist. Spanish Civil War**.** Nationalists (Fascists) vs. Republicans.German backed Nationalists/Francisco Franco wins.
73. **Joseph Stalin** – Russian fascist dictator who overtook the Communist Party. Had Purges to control people, many died. When WWII came along, Russia weakened.
74. **Neville Chamberlin –**British Prime Minister who practiced appeasement before WWII. Let Hitler take Sudentenland in Czech at Munich Conference even though it violated Treaty of Versailles.
75. **Winston Churchill** – British Prime Minister during the war. Raised morale after Luftwaffe bombed England. Ran govt’ from war rooms—praised RAF “Never have so many owed so few…”
76. **Charles de Gaulle** – President of France during WWII. Fall of France (June 22, 1940) germans capture Paris**.** Germans set up puppet government in **Vichy, France** headed by Marshal Philippe Petain, a French WWI hero. Charles De Gaulle flees to London, he battled for French liberation until 1944.
77. **Erwin Rommel –** German general known as the “desert fox.” Led tanks into Egypt to take back Suez canal from Brits (who defended it against Mussolini and devastated the Italians).
78. **Hideki Tojo** – Japanese general and PM of Japan for most of WWII.
79. **Emperor Hirohito** – Japanese Emperor, but the **military** took government. Emperor Hirohito could not stand up to the powerful generals; however, he was worshipped by the people who often fought in his name.
80. **Douglas MacArthur –** American General who leads occupied Japan after American victory. Made Japan adopt a new constitution and adopt a constitutional monarch. Constitution went into effect May 1947**.** Women had right to vote in Japan, people experienced more freedom than before. Constitution-Article 9-Japan can only go to war if attacked.
81. **Bernard Montgomery** – British military leader who led first Allied land vitory at El Alamein, Egypt.
82. **Dwight D. Eisenhower –** American general during WWII and later President. Started Embargo against Cuba after Castro’s successful Communist Revolution.
83. **Harry Truman** – U.S. President at the end of WWII after death of Roosevelt. Made the call to drop the bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

**COLD WAR**

1. **Yalta Conference** - Feb. 1945. Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin meet before World War II is over. Allied decided to divide Germany up into four zones of Allied occupation. Stalin agrees to let the people of Eastern Europe hold free elections. Stalin wants Germany to pay war reparations. Russia agrees to start fighting against the Japanese.
2. **United Nations** - June 1945. The U.N. is supposed to protect participants from aggression. Russia, China, U.S., Britain, and France are permanent members with power to veto council’s vote.
3. **UN General Assembly** - U.S. and Russia join along with 48 other nations.
4. **UN Security Council** 11 member security council that could vote on many different issues and conduct investigations.
5. **Iron Curtain** term coined by Winston Churchill to describe all nations under the Soviet sphere of influence.
6. **Containment** – US policy to actively stop the spread of communism.
7. **Truman Doctrine** – US policy to support countries that rejected Communism using money, supplies, or military action.
8. **Marshall Plan** - US secretary of state George Marshall develops plan to provide food, machinery, and materials to war torn countries to try to stop them from becoming communist.
9. **Berlin Airlift** - 1948-1949. 278,000 airplane flights dropped 2.3 million tons of food, fuel, and medicine on Soviet occupies West Berlin. Soviets forced to lift blockade.
10. **Cold War** – tense political hostility and mistrust between Western Powers and the Eastern Bloc after WWII. Capitalist v. Communist. US v. Soviet.
11. **NATO-** North Atlantic Treaty Organization. US, Canada and other Western Nations. Attack on one is attack on all.
12. **Warsaw Pact** - Soviet version of NATO. Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, and Albania join 1955.
13. **H-Bomb** First thermonuclear weapon, developed by US starting in 1949. Started the Arms Race aspect of the Cold War.
14. **Brinkmanship** political strategy of pushing a dangerous situation to the brink in order to get what you want. Ex. Cuban Missile Crisis.
15. **Sputnik** Soviet satellites. First to be placed in orbit. Looked like they were beating the US in the Space Race.
16. **U2 Incident** During Eisenhower Presidency, a US U-2 spy plane was shot down in Soviet airspace by Nikita Krushchev.
17. **Commune** large collective farm in communist country.
18. **Cultural Revolution** – changeover in China when communism took hold. Goal was to create society of peasants and workers who were all equal.
19. **38th Parallel** – Latitude line separating North and South Korea.
20. **Domino Theory** – idea that if one country fell to communism its neighbors would follow.
21. **Vienamization** – Nixon’s strategy to end US involvement fighting against the North Vietnamese by replacing US soldiers with South Vietnamese Soldiers.
22. **Third World** Undeveloped nations. Neither aligned with Soviets or US.
23. **Bay of Pigs Invasion –** American organized invasion by Cuban exiles. Castro defeated them.
24. **Cuban Missile Crisis –** Cuba let USSR put missiles within striking distance of US. Khrushchev agreed to take them away if US promised not to invade Cuba.
25. **Iran Hostage Crisis**
26. **Détente** – policy of easing of tensions in Cold War. Brinkmanship caused too many crises.
27. **SALT** - Nixon visits China and Russia in 1972. Nixon agrees on SALT-Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, this talk limited the number of nuclear missiles a country could have.
28. **Strategic Defense Initiative** US program to protect against enemy missiles. Also known as STAR WARS. Would intercept enemy missiles.
29. **Glasnost** Gorbachev social policy in Russia as communism began to unravel in the 1980s-- Glasnost It allowed freedom of speech, religion, and freed political prisoners.
30. **Perestroika** Gorbachev economic policy in Russia; things were rough for citizens, so this was an economic restructuring. Too late because things were already coming apart.
31. **George Marshall** - U.S. secretary of state who developed the Marhsall Plan to provide food, machinery, and materials to war torn countries to try to stop them from becoming communist. Worked for Harry Truman.
32. **Nikita Kruschchev** – Head of Russia after Stalin. Bay of Pigs, negotiated with Nixon, then Kennedy.
33. **CIA** Central Intelligence Agency, US spies
34. **KGB** Russian spy/police agency—both spied on one another
35. **Mao Zedong** Chinese communist leader during Cultural Revolution
36. **Douglas MacArthur** American General who took over occupied Japan after the war. Forced Constitution. Better women’s rights, but Article 9—Japan can’t go to war unless attacked.
37. **Ho Chi Minh** Communist and former President of North Vietnam.
38. **Ngo Dinh Diem** Corrupt leader of South Vietnam, helped by US and UN.
39. **Viet Cong** Enemy soldiers of US, fought for NorthVietnam.
40. **Khmer Rouge** followers of Communism in Cambodia.
41. **Fidel Castro** Cuban Communist leader. Won a revolution and led country since then. Worked with Khrushchev to allow 42 missiles pointed at US.
42. **John F. Kennedy** US President who organized Bay of Pigs Invasion and then negotiated with Khrushchev to solve the Cuban Missile Crisis.
43. **Leonid Brezhnev** Leader of USSR after K. Communist party leaders vote Brezhnev into office. Brezhnev clamped down on protestors, limited freedom of speech and worship. 1968-Prague Spring- Cultural Revolution in Czechoslovakia, where Czech leaders allowed for more freedoms. The Warsaw Pact crushed the Prague Spring. 1968. Brezhnev Doctrine-use of Warsaw Pact to intervene in any communist country.
44. **Lyndon Johnson** US President after Kennedy. Escalated Vietnam War. “Hey Hey LBJ How Many Kids Did You Kill Today”
45. **Richard M. Nixon** President after LBJ. After Vietnam the U.S. backed away from policy of direct confrontation with the Soviet Union. Adopts Détente-a policy of lessoning cold war tension. Nixon visits China and Russia in 1972. Nixon agrees on SALT-Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, this talk limited the number of nuclear missiles a country could have. Helsinki Accords-In 1975, 33 nations sign commitment to détente and cooperation.
46. **Ronald Reagan** President after Ford, Carter. “Ended” Cold War. Did SDI. “Mr. Gorbachev, tear down that wall.” He gets tougher on communism again. No more détente. Increases military spending, putting economic and military pressure on the Soviet Union.
47. **Mikhail Gorbachev** Russian leader who did Glasnost and Perestroika and finally saw end of Cold War. Tries to democratize.Despite Gorbachev’s new policies, Soviet satellite countries began demanding independence. 1990 Lithuania declared independence. Gorbachev sends troops in and 14 civilians are killed. Communist hardliners tried to takeover and stage a coup. The troops would not fire on their own people.
48. **Boris Yeltsin** Elected Successor to Gorbachev after Lithuania crisis. Sees the true end of the USSR. The satellite countries declared independence.1991. The Soviet Union had come to an end.
49. **Vladimir Putin** Current leader of Russia. Former KGB agent. Very corrupt. Has grown Russian economy, but very authoritarian. Extremely powerful and popular domestically because economics improved.