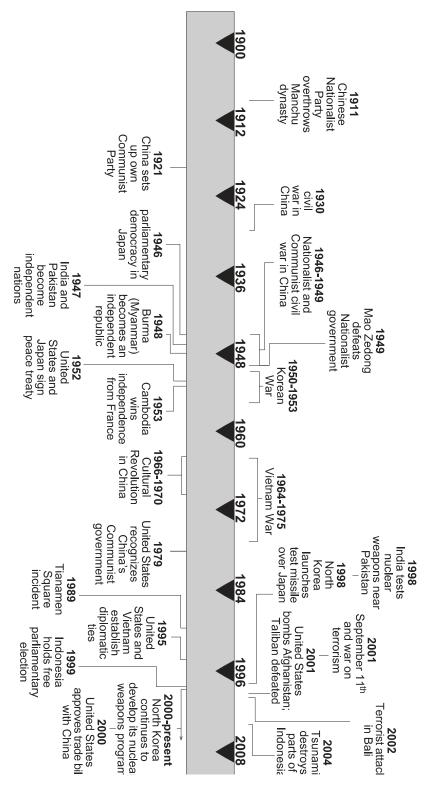
Unit 10 Timeline



Vocabulary

Use the vocabulary words and definitions below as a reference for this unit.

al Qaeda or al-Qaeda	a radical fundamentalist Muslim terror network organized by Osama bin Laden in the 1990s
arsenal	a place of storage for arms and military equipment
assassinate	to murder, usually for political reasons
boycott	to refuse to buy or use as a means of protest
capitalism	an economic system in which land, factories, and other means of producing goods are privately owned and controlled by an individual or groups of individuals for a profit
caste system	a system of social classes in which the social life of members is restricted to the class into which they were born
censorship	the act of examining printed materials, media broadcasts, and movies in order to possibly ban, alter, or delete information
clan	group of related families
coalition government	temporary alliance of various political parties

collective farm	a large farm made up of many smaller farms and operated jointly by a group
communism	a theory of government in which wealth and property are owned in common, and production and labor are shared equally among the people; in reality, the means of production and distribution are owned and controlled by the state
constitutional monarchy	a government led by a ruler whose power is limited by law
coup	a sudden takeover of a country's government
demilitarize	to disband the armed forces and remove military equipment from a region
democracy	a system of government in which power comes from the people
demonstration	the act of showing ideas or feelings through public gatherings or parades
dictatorship	a government ruled by a person who has complete control over the life of the people
disarmament	the process of reducing the number of a country's weapon systems
dissident	a person who openly expresses opinions that differ from those held by the general society

domino theory the idea that the fall of one nation to communism would lead to the fall of its neighbors **drought** a period of dry weather; lack of rain embargo a government's restriction or suspension of foreign trade with a particular country **exile** banishment or expulsion from one's country **export**..... to send goods from one country to another country guerrilla one of a group of fighters—not part of a formal army—who attacks suddenly and withdraws swiftly guerrilla warfare a type of warfare in which small groups of revolutionary fighters, not part of a regular army, use surprise attacks against their enemies **imperialism** the practice of establishing colonies; extending the rule of one country over other countries or colonies **import** to bring goods into one country from another country

industrialization..... the process of developing systems to

manufacture goods by machine

left wing	all political parties and groups who
<u>e</u>	favor liberal reforms or radical, Socialist,
	or Communist policies

martial law	temporary rule by military authorities,
	limiting the rights of citizens

Marxism	a form of socialism in which workers
	own all land and all means of
	production (the final stage of socialism
	is communism)

military junta	a group of military officers who rule a
	country after taking power by force

monarchy	a government or state in which a king or
	queen has supreme power

mujahideen	. Islamic guerrilla fighters who fought
,	against Soviets and the Communist
	government in Afghanistan

nationalism	strong support for the survival, success,
	and self-rule of one's country and
	culture

nonaligned	not allied with either side in a conflict,
S	such as the Cold War

Nuclear Nonproliferation

Treaty	an international treaty that limits the
	spread of nuclear weapons

Open Door Policy	American position that made it possible
	for all countries to trade in China

oppression	control or rule by unjust and cruel means of authority or power
parliament	a group of people who have the duty and power to make the laws of a country
peaceful coexistence	Soviet policy of competing with the United States while avoiding war
recession	a period when business is bad; less serious than a depression
refugee	a person who flees to a foreign country to escape danger
regime	a government in power
renounce	to give up by formal declaration
repressive	cruel; keeping persons under control by use of fear or force
republic	system of government in which officials are elected by the citizens
sanction	a measure used to punish a specific action
socialism	a political and economic theory in which the means of production—factories, machines, and the land—are controlled

by the government or society rather than individuals, and the profits are shared equally among all its citizens

spheres of influence geographic areas controlled by a country and used for its own benefit

stalemate a deadlock, or situation in which neither of two opponents can move any further

Taliban a very conservative Islamic government in Afghanistan

terrorist a member of a group that uses violence to intimidate a government into granting their demands

tribunal a court of justice

tsunami a large destructive ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption

World Trade Organization

(WTO) an international organization that establishes rules for the global trading system