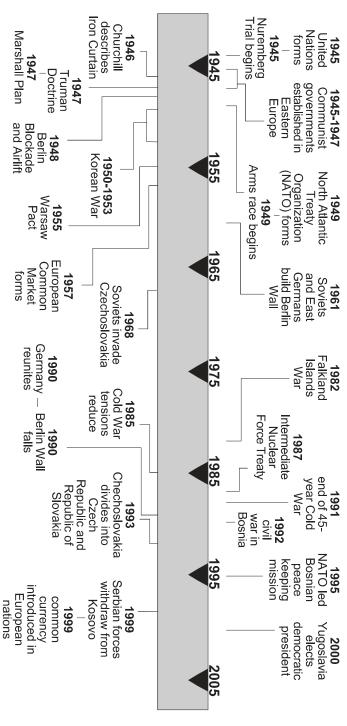
# Unit 9 Timeline 1945 Unitd Communi Nations governmer forms established Eastern 1945 Unitd Communi Nations governmer stablished Eastern 1945 1946 Churchill describes Iron Curtain Doctrine Blo Marshall Plan and



#### Vocabulary

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

aggression	hostile, unprovoked action
alliance	an agreement between countries, groups, or people to work together in doing something
allies	nations or persons that join together for a specific purpose
annex	to increase a nation's borders or land by taking control of a foreign territory, state, or nation
apartheid	the policy of segregation and discrimination against non-European groups in the Republic of South Africa from 1948 to the early 1990s
arms race	a rivalry among nations to gain the greatest military power; the Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union to build up their armed forces and weapons
ban	to prohibit or stop
Berlin Airlift	in 1948 the United States and Great Britain flew supplies into West Berlin to break the Soviet blockade of roads and waterways leading into the city

Berlin Wall ...... a wall built by East German and Soviet soldiers to keep East Germans from escaping to West Berlin

bloc ...... a group united for common action

blockade ...... the surrounding of land or harbor so that food and other supplies cannot get in or out

buffer zone ...... region that lies between two rival countries, cutting down threat of conflict

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

cease..... to stop

civilian ...... a person not on active duty in the military

**coalition** ..... temporary alliance of various political parties

Cold War ...... battle for influence and control of smaller and weaker nations between the United States and the Soviet Union after World War II; stopped short of armed conflict

collectivism	the political principle of centralized social and economic control of all the means of production and distribution
colony	. a region or country controlled by another country
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
condemn	. to be against or to disapprove of
containment	. United States policy designed to prevent the spread of communism
defied	. opposed or challenged boldly
democracy	. a system of government in which power comes from the people
deportation	. the removal of a person or group of people from their homeland
economic depression	occurs when a country has little economic business or business activity
ethnic cleansing	a term used in the Bosnian conflict for a policy of forcibly removing or killing members of another ethnic group
ethnic group	. large group of people who share the same language and cultural background

expel	force out
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free enterprise ...... the freedom to do business in a competitive market with little regulation or interference by government; also called *private enterprise* or *market economy* 

General Assembly ...... the main body of the United Nations

hostilities ...... feelings or displays of hatred or dislike

**ideology** ...... a system of beliefs and attitudes that guide the actions of a group or nation

immigrant ...... a person who comes to live in a country in which he or she was not born

imperialism ...... the practice of establishing colonies; extending the rule of one country over other countries or colonies

inflation ....... a sharp increase in prices while the value of money decreases

international ..... relating to or affecting two or more countries

**invasion** ..... the act of entering and trying to conquer a territory

war-torn European countries after
World War II; also called European
Recovery Program (ERP)

massacre a brutal, bloody killing of many people
or animals

to move from one country, region, or
place to settle in another

Marshall Plan..... a program that sent economic aid to

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

nationalize ...... to bring private industry under government control

**negotiation** ...... working out or settling upon by meetings and agreements or compromises

North Atlantic Treaty

Organization (NATO) ...... alliance between United States and 11

Western European nations to protect one another, particularly from threat of communism

occupation zone ...... an area controlled by military forces

**partition** ...... the division of a country into two or more parts

propaganda ...... information designed to convince people of certain beliefs or ideas

province	one of the parts a country is divided into;
territory	

racist	based on prejudice against people
	because of the race they belong to

reform ...... change made for the better

refugee ...... a person who flees to a foreign country to escape danger

**repression** ...... the act of keeping persons under control by using fear or force

republic ...... system of government in which officials are elected by the citizens

**resolution** ...... formal decision or conclusion

rivalry ...... competition or striving for the same thing

sanction ...... a measure used to punish a specific action

**Security Council**..... body of the United Nations made up of five permanent member nations and 10 other countries

**Solidarity** ...... an independent trade union organized in Poland to work for political reforms

strike ...... stopping of work and services by a group

of people to protest certain conditions

superpowers	nations so powerful that their actions and policies greatly affect smaller, less powerful nations; usually refers to the United States and the former Soviet Union
suppress	. put an end to
terrorists	. groups who use violence to intimidate a government into granting their demands
totalitarianism	. a political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens
truce	. agreement to stop fighting
Truman Doctrine	. United States foreign policy of sending economic and military support to countries resisting communism after World War II
United Nations (UN)	. an organization of nations that works for peace in the world and tries to solve world problems
veto	. to reject or refuse to approve
Warsaw Pact	. mutual defense agreement signed in 1955 by the Soviet Union and seven

neighboring Communist countries;

dissolved in 1991