

UNIT 6 KEY TERMS

Archduke Ferdinand: Austro-Hungarian heir to the throne assassinated by a Serbian nationalist at Sarajevo in 1914; precipitated World War I.

Western Front: war line between Belgium and Switzerland during World War I; featured trench warfare and massive casualties among combatants.

Eastern Front: war zone from the Baltic to the Balkans where Germans, Austro-Hungarians, Russians, and Balkan nations fought.

Nicholas II: Russian tsar; (r. 1894–1917); executed by Bolsheviks in 1918.

Armenian genocide: launched by Young Turk leaders in 1915; claimed up to one million lives.

Submarine warfare: (U-boats) a major part of the German naval effort against the Allies during World War I; when employed against the United States it precipitated American participation in the war.

Armistice: November 11, 1918 agreement by German Generals to suspend hostilities.

Georges Clemenceau: French premier desiring harsher peace terms for Germans.

David Lloyd George: British prime minister; attempted to mediate at peace conference between Clemenceau and Wilson.

Woodrow Wilson: American president who called for self-determination and the League of Nations.

Treaty of Versailles: ended World War I; punished Germany with loss of territory and payment of reparations; did not satisfy any of the signatories.

League of Nations: international organization of nations created after World War I; designed to preserve world peace; the United States never joined.

Indian National Congress: political party that grew from regional associations of Western-educated Indians in 1885; dominated by elites; was the principal party throughout the colonial period and after independence.

Rowlatt Act (1919): placed severe restrictions on Indian civil rights; undercut impact of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms.

M.K. Gandhi: Western-educated Indian lawyer and nationalist politician with many attributes of an Indian holy man; stressed nonviolent tactics and headed the movement for Indian independence.

Satyagraha: “truth force”; Gandhi’s policy of nonviolent opposition to British rule.

Lord Cromer: British advisor to the Egyptian government; his reform program benefited the elite and foreign merchants, not the mass of Egyptians.

Mustafa Kemal, Ataturk: president of Turkey, (r. 1923–1938); responsible for Westernization of Turkey.

Effendi: prosperous business and professional urban Egyptian families; generally favored independence.

Dinshawi incident: 1906 fracas between British soldiers and Egyptian villagers that resulted in an accidental Egyptian death; Egyptian protest led to harsh repression that stimulated nationalist sentiment.

Hussein: sherif of Mecca; supports British in World War I for promise of independence following the war.

Mandates: governments entrusted to victorious European World War I nations over the colonies of the defeated powers.

Balfour Declaration (1917): British promise of support for the establishment of Jewish settlement in Palestine.

Zionism: European Jewish movement of the 1860s and 1870s that argued that Jews return to their Holy Land; eventually identified with settlement in Palestine.

Leon Pinsker: European Zionist who believed that Jewish acceptance in Christian nations was impossible; argued for a return to the Jewish Holy Land.

Alfred Dreyfus: (1859–1935); French Jew, falsely accused of treason in 1894; acquitted 1906; his false conviction fueled Zionism.

W.E.B. Du Bois and Marcus Garvey: African American leaders with major impact on rising African nationalists.

Négritude: literary movement among African Americans and Africans; sought to combat unfavorable stereotypes of African culture and to celebrate African achievements; influenced early African nationalist movements. **Léopold S. Senghor** principal author.

Kellogg-Briand Pact (1928): a multination treaty, sponsored by American and French leaders, that outlawed war.

Cubist movement: headed by Pablo Picasso; rendered familiar objects as geometrical shapes.

Fascism: political ideology that became predominant in Italy under Benito Mussolini during the 1920s; attacked the weakness of democracy and the corruption and class conflict of capitalism; promised vigorous foreign and military programs.

Syndicalism: organization of industrial workers to control the means of production and distribution.

British Commonwealth of Nations: free association of former British dominions states on equal terms formed in 1926.

Henry Ford: introduced the assembly line in 1913; allowed semiskilled workers to put products together through repetitive operations.

Mexican Revolution, 1910–1920: civil war; challenged Porfirio Díaz in 1910 and initiated a revolution after losing fraudulent elections.

Pancho Villa: Mexican revolutionary leader in northern Mexico after 1910.

Emiliano Zapata: Mexican revolutionary commander of a guerrilla movement centered at Morelos; demanded sweeping land reform.

Mexican Constitution of 1917: promised land and educational reform, limited foreign ownership, guaranteed rights for workers, and restricted clerical education and property ownership; never fully implemented.

Lázaro Cárdenas: Mexican president (1934–1940); responsible for large land redistribution to create communal farms; also began program of primary and rural education.

Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco: Mexican artists working after the Mexican Revolution; famous for wall murals on public buildings that mixed images of the Indian past with Christian and communist themes. Art expressing the feelings of the People

Cristeros: conservative peasant movement in Mexico during the 1920s; a reaction against secularism.

Party of Institutionalized Revolution (PRI): inclusive Mexican political party developing from the 1920s; ruled for the rest of the 20th century.

Soviet: council of workers; seized the government of St. Petersburg in 1917 to precipitate the Russian Revolution.

Aleksander Kerensky: liberal revolutionary leader during the early stages of the Russian Revolution of 1917; attempted development of parliamentary rule, but supported continuance of the war against Germany.

Russian Communist Party: Bolshevik wing of the Russian socialists; came to power under Lenin in the November 1917 revolution.

Council of People's Commissars: government council composed of representatives from Russian soviets and headed by Lenin; came to power after November 1917.

Congress of Soviets: Lenin's parliamentary institution based on Soviets under Bolshevik domination; replaced the Social Revolutionary Party.

Red Army: built up under the leadership of Leon Trotsky; its victories secured communist power after the early years of turmoil following the Russian Revolution.

New Economic Policy (NEP): initiated in 1921 by Lenin; combined the state establishing basic economic policies with individual initiative; allowed food production to recover.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (U.S.S.R.): Russian federal system controlled by the Communist Party established in 1923.

Supreme Soviet: communist-controlled parliament of the U.S.S.R.

Comintern: Communist International, an organization under dominance of the U.S.S.R.; designed to encourage the spread of communism in the rest of the world.

Joseph Stalin: Lenin's successor as leader of the U.S.S.R.; strong nationalist view of communism; crushed opposition; ruled U.S.S.R. until his death in 1953.

Collectivization: creation of large state-run farms replacing individual holdings; allowed mechanization of agriculture and more efficient control over peasants.

Sun Yatsen: head of the Revolutionary Alliance that led the 1911 revolt against the Qing; president of China in 1911, but yielded to Yuan Shikai in 1912; created the Guomindang in 1919; died in 1925.

May Fourth Movement: acceptance at Versailles of Japanese gains in China during World War I led to demonstrations and the beginning of a movement to create a liberal democracy.

Guomindang (National Party): founded by Sun Yatsen in 1919; main support from urban businesspeople and merchants; dominated by Chiang Kai-shek after 1925.

Chiang Kai-shek: leader of the Guomindang from 1925; contested with the communists for control of China until defeated in 1949.

Mao Zedong: Communist leader who advocated the role of the peasantry in revolution; led the Communists to victory and ruled China from 1949 to 1976.

Long March: Communist retreat under Guomindang pressure in 1934; shifted center of communist power to Shanxi province.

New Deal: President Franklin Roosevelt's program to combat economic depression.

Totalitarian state: a 20th century form of government that exercised direct control over all aspects of its subjects; existed in Germany, Italy, the Soviet Union, and other Communist states.

Gestapo: German secret police under Hitler's Nazi regime.

Spanish Civil War: civil war between republican and autocratic supporters; with support from Germany and Italy, the autocratic regime of Francisco Franco triumphed.

Import substitution economies: Latin American and other nations' effort to produce what had formerly been imported.

Corporatism: conservative political movement emphasizing the organic nature of society, with the state as mediator between different groups.

Getúlio Vargas: became president of Brazil following a contested election of 1929; led an authoritarian state; died in 1954.

Juan Perón: dominant authoritarian and populist leader in Argentina from the mid-1940s; driven into exile in 1955; returned and elected president in 1973; died in 1974.

Eva Duarte (Evita): wife of Juan Perón; the regime's spokesperson for the lower social classes; died in 1952.

Tojo Hideki: Japanese general who dominated internal politics from the mid-1930s; gave the military dominance over civilian cabinets.

National Soviet (Nazi) Party: founded by Adolf Hitler in the period of the Great Depression in Germany.

Blitzkrieg: German term meaning lightning warfare; involved rapid movement of troops and tanks.

Vichy: collaborationist French government established at Vichy in 1940 following defeat by Germany.

Winston Churchill: British prime minister during World War II; exemplified British determination to resist Germany.

Battle of Britain: British defeat of the Nazi air offensive.

Siege of Stalingrad: 1942–1943 turning point during Germany's invasion of Russia; Russians successfully defended the city and then went on the offensive.

Holocaust: Germany's attempted extermination of European Jews and others; 12 million, including 6 million Jews, died.

Battle of the Bulge: failed Nazi effort to repel invading allied armies.

Pearl Harbor: American naval base in Hawaii attacked by Japan in December 1941; caused American entry into World War II.

Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway Island: United States air and naval victories over the Japanese; opened the way for attack on Japanese homeland.

Hiroshima and Nagasaki: two Japanese cities on which the United States dropped atomic bombs in 1945; caused Japanese surrender.

United Nations: global organization, founded by the Allies following World War II.

Teheran Conference (1944): meeting between the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union; decided to open a new front against Germany in France; gave the Russians a free hand in eastern Europe.

Yalta Conference (1945): agreed upon Soviet entry into the war against Japan, organization of the United Nations; left eastern Europe to the Soviet Union.

Potsdam Conference (1945): meeting between the leaders of the United States, Britain, and the Soviet Union in 1945; the allies accepted Soviet control of eastern Europe; Germany and Austria were divided among the victors.

Quit India movement: mass civil disobedience campaign against the British rulers of India in 1942.

Muslim League: Indian organization that emerged at the end of World War II; backed Britain in the war.

Muhammad Ali Jinnah: Muslim Indian nationalist; leader of the Muslim League; worked for a separate Muslim state; first president of Pakistan.

Kwame Nkrumah: African nationalist responsible for forming the Convention Peoples Party in Ghana; leader of the first black African state to independence (1957).

Land Freedom Army: African revolutionary movement for reform of Kenyan colonial system; began a conflict in 1952; called the Mau Mau by the British.

Jomo Kenyatta: leader of Kenyan African Union, a nonviolent nationalist party; became first president of independent Kenya in 1962.

National Liberation Front (FLN): Algerian nationalist movement that launched a guerrilla war during the 1950s; gained independence for Algeria in 1962.

Afrikaner National Party: became the majority in the all-white South African legislature in 1948; worked to form the rigid system of racial segregation called apartheid.

Haganah: Zionist military army; the military arm of the Jewish Zionists in creating Israel.

Cold war: struggle from 1945 to 1989 between the communist and democratic worlds; ended with the collapse of Russia.

Eastern bloc: the eastern European countries of Poland, Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, and Eastern Germany dominated by the Soviet Union during the cold war.

Iron curtain: term coined by Churchill to describe the division between the Western and communist nations.

Marshall Plan: 1947 United States program to rebuild Europe and defeat domestic communist movements.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): formed in 1949 under U.S. leadership to group Canada and western Europe against the Soviets.

Warsaw Pact: the Soviet response to NATO; made up of Soviets and their European satellites.

Green movement: rise during the 1970s in Europe of groups hostile to uncontrolled economic growth.

Margaret Thatcher and Ronald Reagan: conservative leaders of the 1970s; worked to cut welfare and to promote free enterprise.

European Union: began by six nations as the European Economic Community (Common Market); by the 21st century incorporated most western European states and was expanding eastward.

New feminism: a wave of agitation for women's rights dating from about 1949; emphasized equality between sexes.

Simone de Beauvoir and Betty Friedan: two important leaders in the new feminism movement; authors of *The Second Sex* and *The Feminine Mystique*, respectively.

Berlin Wall: built in 1961 to prevent the flight of East Germans to the West; dismantled in 1990.

Solidarity: Polish labor movement beginning in the 1970s, taking control of the country from the Soviet Union.

Socialist realism: Soviet effort to replace Western literature and arts with works glorifying state-approved achievements by the masses.

Alexsandr Solzhenitsyn: Russian author of works critical of the Soviet regime; included the trilogy on Siberian prison camps, the *Gulag Archipelago*.

Nikita Khrushchev: leader of the Soviet Union from 1956; attacked Stalinist methods of rule; lost power because of conservative opposition.

Sputnik: first manned spacecraft in 1957; initiated a space race with the United States

Third world: term for nations not among the capitalist industrial nations of the first world or the industrialized communist nations of the second world.

Zapatistas: Mexican guerilla movement; named after revolutionary Emiliano Zapata.

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA): agreement between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada that lowered trade barriers.

Juan José Arevalo: reformist president of Guatemala elected in 1944; his programs led to conflict with foreign interests.

United Fruit Company: most important foreign company in Guatemala; 1953 nationalization effort of some of its land holdings caused a U.S. reaction.

Fulgencio Batista: authoritarian ruler of Cuba (1934–1944).

Ernesto “Che” Guevara: Argentinian revolutionary; worked with Fidel Castro in Cuba.

Fidel Castro: revolutionary leader who replaced Batista in 1958; reformed Cuban society with socialist measures; supported economically and politically by the Soviet Union until its collapse.

Sandinista party: Nicaraguan party; removed by power in 1990 elections, under U.S. influence. Named for Augusto Sandino.

Liberation theology: combination of Roman Catholic and socialist principles aiming to improve the lives of the poor.

Salvador Allende: Chilean socialist president; overthrown by a military coup in 1973.

Banana republics: conservative, often dictatorial, Latin American governments friendly to the U.S.; exported tropical products.

Good Neighbor Policy: introduced by U.S. president Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1933 to deal fairly, without intervention, with Latin American states.

Alliance for Progress: 1961 U.S. program for economic development of Latin America.

Jorge Luis Borges and Gabriel García Marquez: writers rejecting traditional form as unsuitable for representing reality; turned to “magical realism.”

Indira Gandhi: Prime Minister of India (r. 1966–1977, 1980–1984); daughter of former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru; dominated Indian politics for several decades.

Corazon Aquino: president of Philippines (r. 1986–1992).

Benazir Bhutto: Prime Minister of Pakistan, (r. 1988–1990, 1993–1996).

Neocolonialism: continued dominance of new nations by their former rulers.

Kwame Nkrumah: Ghanaian leader at independence; his efforts at reform ended with the creation of dictatorial rule.

Muslim Brotherhood: Egyptian religious and nationalist movement founded by **Hasan al-Banna** in 1928; became an example for later fundamentalist movements in the Islamic world.

Gamal Abdul Nasser: member of the Free Officers Movement who seized power in Egypt in a 1952 military coup; became leader of Egypt; formed a state-directed reforming regime; ousted Britain from the Suez Canal in 1956; most reforms were unsuccessful.

Anwar Sadat: successor of Nasser as Egypt's ruler; dismantled Nasser's costly and failed programs; signed peace with Israel in 1973; assassinated by a Muslim fundamentalist.

Hosni Mubarak: president of Egypt (served: 1981–2011); continued Anwar Sadat's policies.

Jawaharlal Nehru: first leader of independent India; committed to programs of social reform, economic development, and preservation of civil liberties.

Green Revolution: agricultural revolution that increased production through improved seeds, fertilizers, and irrigation; helped to support rising Asian populations.

Ayatollah Khomeini: religious leader of Iran following the 1979 revolution; worked for fundamentalist Islamic religious reform and elimination of Western influences.

Apartheid: Afrikaner policy of racial segregation in South Africa designed to create full economic, social, and political exploitation of African majority.

Homelands: areas in South Africa for residence of "tribal" African peoples; overpopulated and poverty-stricken; source of cheap labor for whites.

African National Congress (ANC): South African political organization founded to defend African interests; became the ruling political party after the 1994 elections.

Walter Sisulu and Steve Biko: African leaders imprisoned (Sisulu) or murdered (Biko) by the Afrikaner regime.

Nelson Mandela: ANC leader imprisoned by Afrikaner regime; released in 1990 and elected president of South Africa in 1994.

F.W. de Klerk: South African president (served: 1989–1994); led Afrikaner push for reforms ending apartheid; Nelson Mandela was freed in his presidency.

Singapore: part of the British colony of Malaya with a mostly Chinese population; after World War II emerged as a flourishing, independent city-state.

Douglas MacArthur: American commander during the war against Japan; headed American occupation government of Japan after the war; commanded United Nations forces during the Korean War.

Republic of Korea: southern half of Korea occupied by the United States after World War II; developed parliamentary institutions under authoritarian rulers; underwent major industrial and economic growth after the 1950s.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea: northern half of Korea dominated by U.S.S.R. after World War II; formed a communist dictatorship under Kim Il-Song; attacked South Korea to begin the Korean War.

Korean War: fought between 1950 and 1953 between North Korea and its Soviet and Chinese allies and South Korea and United Nations' forces directed by the United States; ended in stalemate.

Taiwan: island off the Chinese mainland that became the refuge for Chiang Kai-shek's Guomindang regime; maintained independence with United States support; rapidly industrialized after the 1950s.

Hong Kong: British colony in China; became a major commercial and industrial center; returned to China in 1997.

Mass Line: economic policy of Mao Zedong inaugurated in 1955; led to formation of agricultural cooperatives that then became farming collectives in 1956; peasants lost land gained a few years earlier.

Great Leap Forward: economic policy of Mao Zedong introduced in 1958; proposed small-scale industrialization projects integrated into peasant communities; led to economic disaster and ended in 1960.

Zhou Enlai, Deng Xiaoping: pragmatists who opposed the Great Leap Forward; wanted to restore state direction and market incentives at the local level.

Jiang Qing: wife of Mao Zedong; one of the Gang of Four; opposed pragmatists and supported the Cultural Revolution; arrested and imprisoned for life in 1976.

Cultural Revolution: initiated by Mao Zedong in 1965 to restore his dominance over the pragmatists; disgraced and even killed bureaucrats and intellectuals; called off in 1968.

People's Republic of China: communist Chinese government; founded in 1949 by Mao Zedong.

Red Guard: student brigades active during the Cultural Revolution in supporting Mao Zedong's policies.

Gang of Four: Jiang Qing and her allies who opposed the pragmatists after the death of Mao Zedong; arrested and sentenced to life in prison.

Ho Chi Minh (Nguyen Ai Quoc): shifted to a revolution based on the peasantry in the 1930s; presided over the defeat of France in 1954 and the unsuccessful United States intervention in Vietnam.

Viet Cong: the communist guerrilla movement in southern Vietnam during the Vietnamese war.

Mikhail Gorbachev: leader of the U.S.S.R. (1985–1991); inaugurated major reforms that led to the disintegration of the communist regime.

Glasnost: term meaning openness; Gorbachev policy opening the opportunity to criticize the government.

Perestroika: term meaning economic restructuring; Gorbachev policy for the economic rebuilding of the U.S.S.R. by allowing more private ownership and decentralized economic control.

Boris Yeltsin: successor to Gorbachev; failed to reform the economy; succeeded by Vladimir Putin in 1999.

Persian Gulf War: 1991 war between Iraq and a coalition of Western and some Arab states; Iraq defeated, Saddam Hussein left in power.

Globalization: the increasing interconnectedness of all parts of the world; opposed by many environmental and social justice groups.

Multinational corporations. business organizations with connections across political borders.