

**Alfred Mahan**

Admiral of the U.S. Navy who encouraged the United States to build up its military strength

**Allied Powers**

These were the nations united against the Axis during World War II.

**Anti-Imperialist League**

This group was established in 1898 in opposition to the proposed annexation of the Philippines by the United States government.

**Appeasement**

This is a policy of accepting imposed conditions by one country to avoid combat with another.

**Arab Oil Embargo**

This economic trade barrier was enacted by some members of OPEC following the U.S.'s support of Israel in the Yom Kippur War.

**Armistice**

This \"cease fire\" caused the end of fighting in World War I on November 11, 1918.

**Axis**

This was the alliance of nations that opposed the Allies in World War II.

**Axis Of Evil**

This term was used by President George W. Bush to describe the governments of Iraq, Iran, and North Korea.

**Banana Republic**

This is a pejorative term used to describe any Central or South American country that is politically unstable, dependent on limited agriculture, and ruled by a small, self-elected, wealthy, and corrupt clique.

**Battle Of Midway**

This was a WWII naval battle in the Pacific Theater in June of 1942. It was a clear defensive victory for the US against the attacking Japanese and permanently weakened the Japanese Navy.

**Battle Of The Bulge**

This is the name given to the World War II battle between US and German forces in Belgium in late 1944 and early 1945. It was the last attempt by Hitler to break through Allied lines.

**Berlin Airlift**

This was a delivery of supplies in a German city to circumvent the Soviet blockade.

**Berlin Wall**

This was the most prominent part of the GDR border system and a symbol of the cold war that separated the East and West, communist and non-communist, parts of this German city.

**Big Stick Diplomacy**

This was Theodore Roosevelt's foreign policy in Latin America.

**Boxer Rebellion**

This was a violent movement against non-Chinese political, religious and technological influence in China in the late 19th century.

**Camp David Accords**

This was the 1978 series of talks between U.S. president Jimmy Carter, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Egyptian president Anwar Sadat.

**Central Powers**

This is the name given to the alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and the Ottoman Empire during World War I.

**Churchill**

He was a British statesman and leader during World War II.

**Cold War**

This was a name given to the relations between the U.S. & the Soviet Union in the second half of the 20th century which saw the buildup of nuclear arms.

**Colin Powell**

He was the Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff during the First Gulf War (1991) and was the Secretary of State (2001-2005) under George W. Bush.

**Concentration Camps**

This term refers to over 1200 facilities run by Nazi Germany during World War II where the enemies of the Nazis were enslaved, starved, tortured and killed.

**Cuba**

This Caribbean country lies to the south of Florida and is the only Communist government in the Western Hemisphere.

**Cuban Missile Crisis**

This was a confrontation between the Soviet Union and the United States over nuclear missiles the Soviets had allegedly deployed to Cuba.

**Dictatorship**

A government in which absolute power is exercised by one ruler.



**Dollar Diplomacy**

These are international relations influenced by economic considerations.

**Domino Theory**

This was the belief that if one land in a region came under the influence of communists, then more would follow.

**Doughboys**

This was the nickname given to American infantrymen in World War I. While the origin of the name is unclear, the term is commonly believed to have derived from the buttons on their uniforms that looked like dumplings. Really. I promise.

**Egypt**

This modern-day country was one of the most advanced ancient civilizations. Human habitation around the Nile river valley began at least 10,000 BCE.

**Entente Powers**

This group consisted of France, Great Britain, Russia, and later the United States during World War I.

**Espionage Act**

This was a 1917 Act passed after entering WWI that made it a crime to pass information that would interfere with the success of the US Armed Forces.

**Fascism**

This is the name given to an authoritarian political system in which complete loyalty is given to the state, and usually a dictator.

**Fidel Castro**

He was the leader of the Cuban Revolution that succeeded in toppling Batista from power in 1959.

**Final Solution**

This is the name given by the Nazis to their plan to eliminate all Jewish people from Germany and Europe during World War II.

**Fourteen Points**

This was the content of a speech given by U.S. President Woodrow Wilson describing his plan for European reconstruction after WWI.

**Franklin Roosevelt**

He was the longest-serving president of the United States and the only president elected more than twice.

**Franz Ferdinand**

The assassination of this heir to the Austrian throne by a Serbian led to a diplomatic crisis resulting in World War I

**GI Bill**

This is what provided for college or vocational education for WWII veterans as well as one-year of unemployment compensation.

**Harry Truman**

He was 33rd President of the United States, taking over after the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and was responsible for giving the orders to drop the atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945.

**Hirohito**

He was the leader of Japan before, during, and after World War II.

**Hiroshima**

This is the Japanese city that was the first to be subjected to nuclear warfare to bring about the end of WWII.

**Hitler**

This was the totalitarian leader of Nazi Germany during World War II.

**Holocaust**

This was the act of genocide carried out by Germany on the Jewish population of Europe.

**Human Rights**

This term refers to the natural liberties and freedoms that all people should be able to enjoy, regardless of their nationality, race, sex, or any other trait.

**Humanitarian**

This is kind of assistance that is given to people in less-fortunate areas in time of crisis.

**Imperialism**

This is a policy of countries to extend their political and economic control over distant lands.

**Internment**

This is a term referring to the imprisonment or confinement of people, generally in prison camps or prisons, without due process of law and a trial.

**Iran**

This Middle Eastern country was once the center of Persian empires, and was the site of an Islamic Revolution in 1979.

**Iraq**

This country was the site of war with its neighbor in the 1980s and wars with the U.S.- and its allies- in the early 1990s and early 2000s.



**Isolationism**

This is a policy of nonparticipation in international affairs.

**Joseph Stalin**

He was the totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union from 1928 through 1953.

**Kellogg-Briand Pact**

This agreement, signed by 65 nations in 1928, prohibited the use of war as an "instrument of national policy."

**Khrushchev**

He was the leader of the Soviet Union during the Bay of Pigs invasion, the construction of the Berlin Wall, and the Cuban Missile Crisis.

**Latin America**

This is the part of the Western hemisphere where languages derived from Latin (usually Spanish or Portuguese) are the primary language.

**League Of Nations**

This is an international organization whose goals included disarmament; preventing war through collective security; settling disputes between countries through negotiation and diplomacy and improving global welfare, it was to be formed after World War I.

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**Lend Lease**

This was a program of the U.S. government during WWII which provided allies with war material while keeping the U.S. from actively engaging in combat.

**Lusitania**

The sinking of this ship by German submarines heightened tensions between the US and Germany prior to World War I.

**Manhattan Project**

This was the effort during WWII to develop the first nuclear weapons of the United States in collaboration with the U.K. and Canada.

**Marshall Plan**

Following World War II, this called for giving away billions of dollars in aid to help rebuild war-torn Europe, with the purpose of creating a viable trading partner and post-war allies.

**McKinley**

He was the U.S. President during the Spanish-American War, but was later assassinated in 1901.

**Middle East**

This is the modern-day name given to the region east of the Mediterranean Sea, north and east of the Red Sea, and North of the Arabian Peninsula.

**Militarism**

This is the belief that a nation must develop and maintain a strong military force in order to pursue and defend its national interests.

**Missionary Diplomacy**

This notion, enacted by Woodrow Wilson, was that the United States' mission was to spread democracy around the world. In practice, this stance was used to justify the USA's refusal to recognize governments in Latin America which were considered hostile.

**Monroe Doctrine**

This was an announcement that the American continents were not subjects for future colonization by any European country.

**Moral Diplomacy**

This refers to a foreign policy in which support and aid is given to a government only if they support a similar political or ethical position as the country giving the aid.

**Munich Conference**

This was a meeting of European countries which led to, through appeasement, the surrender of Czechoslovakia to Nazi Germany.

**Mussolini**

He was a leader of Italy during World War II and ally to Adolph Hitler. He created a fascist state through the use of state terror and propaganda.



**Nasser**

He was the second president of Egypt (1956-1970), nationalized the Suez Canal that same year, and held great influence in the Middle East.

**Nationalism**

This is often viewed as an extreme form of patriotism.

**NATO**

This is an international organization created by the U.S. and its allies in 1949 to prevent attacks by the Soviet Union.

**Nazism**

In the early-20th century, Adolf Hitler was the leader of this fascist movement known for its repressive government and genocidal social policies.

**Neutrality**

This is the policy of a nation to take no side in a war between other countries in the hopes of avoiding attack themselves.

**Neutrality Acts**

These were a series of 1930s laws passed to keep the US out of the growing tensions in Europe and Asia.

**Normandy Invasion**

This is another name for Operation Overlord, the Allied invasion of western Europe that began on June 6, 1944.

**North Korea**

This country is a communist dictatorship that was established after World War II and has the city of Pyongyang as its capital.

**North Vietnam**

This country was led by Ho Chi Minh from 1945 to 1954, but then took over the territory to the south in the 1970s.

**Nuremburg War Trials**

Nazi World War II criminals were tried during these before an international tribunal.

**OAS**

This is the name of a group of countries in the Western Hemisphere that was created after World War II to strengthen cooperation on democratic values, defend common interests and debate the major issues facing the region and the world.

**OPEC**

This is an international cartel developed in 1965 to stabilize international oil prices, oversee petroleum imports and investments.

**Open Door Policy**

This is a U.S. foreign policy that all countries should have equal access with China.

**Operation Desert Storm**

This was the name given to the U.S. action taken against Iraq in 1991.

**Pancho Villa**

This Mexican revolutionary was the focus of a U.S. military expedition in 1916 and 1917 after he led several deadly raids on towns in the southwest United States.

**Peace Corps**

This was created in 1961 by the Federal Government in order to \"promote world peace and friendship\" by sending trained Americans to the world's poorest countries to provide assistance and training to help them maintain their basic needs.

**Pearl Harbor**

This is the U.S. Naval base attacked by the Japanese in 1941 that brought the U.S. into WW II.

**Pershing**

This US General was in charge of the American Expeditionary Force (AEF) in World War I. He is known for his tough demeanor and his nickname, \"Blackjack.\"

**Persian Gulf**

This body of water is found between Saudi Arabia and Iran and was a focus of both the Iran-Iraq War and the war following the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq in 1990.

**Persian Gulf War**

This was a conflict in 1990-1991 between Iraq and the US-led coalition forces to liberate Kuwait after the Iraqi invasion.

**Philippine Annexation**

Pacific island nation- and its capital of Manilla- that came under American imperial control after the Spanish-American War.

**Philippines**

This is a country in Southeast Asia that was under Japanese occupation during WWII but belonged to the United states.

**Poland**

This country was invaded by Germany in the fall of 1939. This began WWII.

**Pulitzer**

He was a powerful newspaper publisher, known both for helping create \"yellow journalism\" and, later, for the prize created in his name that honors excellence in journalism.



**Ration**

This is the controlled distribution and consumption of scarce resources and goods.

**Roosevelt Corollary**

This early-20th century policy reasserted the U.S. position as protector of the Western Hemisphere.

**Saddam Hussein**

He was President of Iraq from 1979 to 2003. He was in power during the Persian Gulf War and repressed independence movements of groups within Iraq.

**SALT**

This is the acronym for political talks between the United States and the USSR regarding nuclear weapons.

**SEATO**

This is the name of a group of countries, mainly in Southeast Asia, that was created after World War II to act as a mutual defense for the member states. It is similar to NATO in Europe.

**Selective Service Act**

This law requires men to register with the government in order to be randomly selected for military service and was passed by Congress in 1917.

**Soviet Union**

This Cold War enemy of the United States \"collapsed\" in 1991 after years of economic and political turmoil.

**Spanish American War**

This was a conflict in which the U.S. gained many island territories, especially Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

**Superpowers**

This word is used to describe the Cold War reality of two countries dominating the world's foreign policy.

**Tojo**

He was a General in the Japanese Imperial Army and the country's Prime Minister during World War II.

**Totalitarian**

This is a centralized government that does not tolerate opposing political opinions.

**Triple Alliance**

This was the military alliance among Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Italy that lasted from 1882 until the start of World War I in 1914.

**Turkey**

This country is located between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, and was once the heart of the Ottoman Empire.

**United Nations**

This is an international organization created following World War II to provide a way to negotiate disputes.

**Universal Declaration Of Human Rights**

Declaration adopted by the United Nations General Assembly outlining rights to which all human beings are inherently entitled.

**Unrestricted Submarine Warfare**

This is a naval tactic where submarines sink merchant ships without warning.

**VE Day**

This is the name given to the end of World War II in Europe in May of 1945. It stands for \"Victory in Europe\" Day.

**VJ Day**

This is the name given to the surrender of Japan and the end of fighting in the Pacific Theatre of World War II in August of 1945.

**Wannsee Conference**

In this 1942 meeting of Nazi leaders, Hitler announced his plan of systematic genocide as the \"Final Solution to the Jewish question.\">

**War Bonds**

These were a type of savings bonds used by governments to help fund their war effort.

**Wilhelm II**

He was the German Emperor from 1888 to 1918 and led Germany into World War I.

**Woodrow Wilson**

He was 28th President of the United States; led the United States in World War I and secured the formation of the League of Nations.

**World War II**

This was a worldwide military conflict from 1939 to 1945 in which the Axis and Allies were pitted against each other.

**Zimmerman Note**

Germany sent this to Mexico instructing an ambassador to convince Mexico to go to war with the U.S.