

GLOSSARY AND CREDITS

History is, quite simply, the study of people. In this course, you will look at people from around the world and across time. In learning about them, you will also learn why the study of history is important to us today. You will discover that there are connections among historical events in our world; connections that link all people together across time and space. Once you understand what the study of history is all about, you will be able to apply this knowledge as you examine the history of the world's people.

In this unit, you will look at World War II, as well as other smaller wars, revolutions, and reforms from 1900 to 1945. Throughout the lessons, you will study the various political, economic, and social changes affecting populations. The information in this unit will guide your understanding of world events in the first half of the twentieth century.

VOCABULARY

alliances	associations formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations
Allies	the countries of France, Russia, Britain, and, from 1917, the U.S. during World War I
annexation	to add or attach territory into an existing political unit such as a country, state, county, or city
apartheid	a South African social policy of racial segregation involving political, economic, and legal discrimination against non-whites
armistice	an agreement between parties to stop the fighting; not a surrender
Armistice Day	November 11, 1918, the day that the German command met with the Allies and signed the armistice, or treaty to stop the fighting
artisan	a craftsperson

asocial	unable or unwilling to conform to normal standards of social behavior; antisocial
atonal	lacking a tonal center or key; characterized by atonality
attrition	a wearing-down or weakening of resistance as a result of continuous pressure or harassment
autocratic	form of government where one person has absolute rule
Bolshevik	a member of the left-wing majority group of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party
bourgeoisie	the middle class
chattel	a type of slavery where the slave is the sole property of the master with no rights
collaborator	a person who cooperates, usually willingly, with an enemy nation, especially with an enemy occupying one's country
combatant	person who takes part in armed strife
cubism	a revolutionary movement in art that deconstructed an object into its parts then put them back to together using angles, shapes and unrealistic imagery
czar	a male monarch or emperor of Russia before 1917. Russian for Caesar, czar is also spelled tsar
Democracy	a form of government where every citizen gets to participate
dissonance	disagreeable sounds; opposite of harmony
ego	the self that develops defense mechanisms deal with the ravenous appetites of the id.
euthanasia	practice of ending the life of an individual suffering from an incurable condition, as by lethal injection or withholding medical treatment

exile	a person banished from his or her native land
exterminate	to get rid of by destroying; destroy totally
fascism	a movement arising from World War I that found glory in war and exerted a radical authoritarian style often accompanied by violence
genocide	the systematic killing of a people group by another
genre	a category of artistic composition, as in music or literature, marked by a distinctive style, form, or content
globalization	the process of conducting business on a global scale
harmony	the sounding of two or more musical notes at the same time in a way that is pleasant or desired
Holocaust	the systematic mass slaughter of European Jews and others in Nazi concentration camps during World War II
id	the most primitive urges for gratification in the infant, no logic
internment camps	sites of the forced relocation and incarceration of people, usually during wartime
liberalism	a political orientation that favors social progress by reform and by changing laws rather than by revolution
literacy	ability to read and write
melody	a rhythmical succession of single tones producing a distinct musical phrase or idea
Menshevik	a member of the liberal minority group of the Russian Social Democratic Party
militarism	the policy of maintaining a large military establishment to be used aggressively at a moment's notice
Nationalism	a strong sense of love and devotion toward a nation

negotiations	mutual discussion and arrangement of the terms of a transaction or agreement
nocturne	an instrumental composition of a pensive, dreamy mood, especially one for the piano
phenomenon	something that is impressive or extraordinary
pragmatism	a way of thinking that is more concerned with results than with theories
prelude	a piece of music played as an introduction to the main piece
productivity	producing or tending to produce goods and services having exchange value
proletariat	the poorest class of working people in society
propaganda	the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person
protectionism	economic policy advocating government protection of domestic agriculture and industries from foreign competition by institution of tariffs, quotas, or other restrictions on foreign imports
rearmament	to rearm oneself again; to equip with better weapons
reparation	compensation demanded by the victor over its vanquished foe
republicanism	the political orientation of those who hold that a republic is the best form of government
revolution	the overthrow of one government and its replacement with another
rhythm	the "beat" of music; the regular pattern of long and short notes. Certain kinds of music, such as blues or marches, have a very characteristic rhythm
serf	a member of the lowest feudal class

serfdom	farmland owned by nobility and run by enslaved workers
socialism	any of various theories or systems of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods is owned collectively or by a centralized government that often plans and controls the economy
sublimate	divert or modify into an acceptable behavior
superego	develops from internalization of society's morals - learned from parents
symphony	a concert performed by a symphony orchestra
syncopation	a shift of accent in a passage or composition that occurs when a normally weak beat is stressed
tariff	a tax on imported goods
totalitarianism	a form of government that recognizes no limits and no individual freedoms for its citizens
trench warfare	fighting that involves an army digging long trenches at the front, from which soldiers can fight and remain protected
urbanization	the process by which cities grow or by which societies become more urban
utilitarianism	theory that emphasizes practical usefulness of things, not their outward beauty
Uitlanders	term comes from the Afrikaans for 'foreigner', was the name given to foreign migrant workers
Zionist	one who advocates the position that Jews should maintain their religious and racial identity, not assimilate into other races, and who advocates a Jewish state for Jews to live, in citing the Bible