

## 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 events in history following World War II. Throughout the lessons, you will study the effects of World War II, the emergence of nationalism in Asia and Africa, and contemporary social and economic issues.

### VOCABULARY

anathema	a person or thing that is hated, a curse
atrocious	a horrible act of violence against another person or group
bipolar	a world with two superpowers; e.g., the United States and the Soviet Union
bloc	a united group of countries with common interests, goals, or aims
boycott	refuse to buy products or perform services as acts of rebellion against a company or government
capital	money that is used to produce greater wealth
charter	a formal statement of aims, goals, and principles of an organization
Communism	ideology based on a classless society where control of wealth and property belongs to the state

condone	to overlook and as a result seem to show approval of
consumption	amount of fuels and resources used
culture	all the knowledge and values shared by a society
detente	an easing of tensions between two nations
diversity	variety in a group such as gender, ethnicity, and economics
embargo	refusal to trade goods with another nation
espionage	spying or gathering intelligence
ethnic	a group sharing distinctive cultural traits
exploit	to selfishly take advantage of a weaker person or nation
feminism	a movement dedicated to securing equality for women in all areas
freedom fighters	a group of militant revolutionaries or those who fight for freedom against an established tyranny
fundamentalism	a religious movement based on a literal interpretation of a doctrine
gender	the sex of a person, whether male or female
genocide	the systematic killing of a people group by other people group
glasnost	a government policy that opens itself up to accountability by other nations
globalization	the process of conducting business on a global scale
heritage	a person or country's past history and culture
humanitarian	a person or group that tries to improve the lives of others

imperialism	policy extending political, economic, or military rule over another
indigenous	describes people groups that are native to a region
investment	money put into a bank or company for the purpose of making a profit
Islamic clerics	the body of scholars who are authorities of Muslim religion and law
jihad	a struggle by Islamic believers to live a life of faith, build a strong society, and defend Islam
multipolar	a world with many great powers; e.g., nineteenth-century England, France, Germany, Spain, and the Netherlands
nationalism	a strong sense of love and devotion toward a nation
pandemic	a large-scale spread of a deadly disease, e.g., the plague
partition	to divide a nation into two or more parts
patriarchal	a culture or society in which men are the most powerful members
perestroika	a political and economic reform policy on behalf of the Soviet Union
policy of containment	U.S. foreign policy using different strategies to prevent the spread of communism around the world
propaganda	the spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person
punitive	inflicting or concerned with punishment

radicalized	describes someone who has become an extreme advocate of a radical political, social, or religious ideology
ratify	to give formal approval to an agreement
sanctions	penalties for violating rules
sectarian	relating to religious or political sects and the differences between them
sedition	acts of verbal or physical rebellion against civil authority
sepoys	Indians that formed part of the British army
socialism	system of social organization in which the means of producing and distributing goods are owned collectively or by a centralized government
tariff	a tax on imported goods
technology	the development and use of machines, devices and ideas to further people's knowledge
veto	a vote that rejects a measure or bill