

## WH9H VOCAB GLOSSARY - Semester 2

- absolute** (V) - *to be total or complete.*
- airborne** (VII) - *military ground forces carried in airplanes and delivered by parachute.*
- ambassador** (V) - *a diplomatic official of the highest rank, sent by one state to another as its resident representative.*
- amphibious** (VII) - *a military attack by troops landed by naval ships.*
- anti-semitic** (VI) - *to discriminate against, be prejudiced or hostile toward Jews.*
- appeasement** (VII) - *to give-in or concede to belligerent demands in order to bring about a state of peace.*
- armistice** (V) - *an agreement to stop fighting.*
- arms race** (V) - *a competition between countries to achieve superiority in quantity and quality of military weapons.*
- assassinate** (V) - *a politically motivated murder.*
- attrition** (V) - *a wearing down or weakening of resistance.*
- authoritarianism** (VIII) - *a form of gov't which favors complete obedience or subjection to authority.*
- autonomy** (VIII) - *the condition of being free or independent, with the right of self-government.*
- balance of power** (VII) - *a distribution of power or force among nations so that no single nation is strong enough to assert its will or dominate the others.*
- bankruptcy** (VIII) - *the state of being unable to satisfy debts or other claims made against you.*
- bilateral** (VIII) - *pertaining to or affecting two sides.*
- bloc** (VIII) - *a group of nations united together by shared common interests.*
- boycott** (VII) - *to abstain from buying or using.*
- brinkmanship** (VIII) - *maneuvering a dangerous situation to the limits of tolerance or safety in order to secure the greatest advantage.*
- buffer-zone** (VIII) - *a neutral zone or area between two potentially hostile nations, designed to provide security and prevent acts of aggression.*
- capitulate** (V) - *total or complete unconditional surrender.*
- casualties** (V) - *in wartime, those killed, wounded, missing, or taken prisoner.*
- cease-fire** (VIII) - *an temporary agreement to stop hostilities, without a formal treaty or settlement.*
- ensorship** (V) - *to suppress material deemed objectionable on moral, political, or military grounds.*
- civil liberties** (VI) - *the freedom of a citizen to exercise customary rights without gov't interference.*
- coalition** (VI) - *a temporary alliance between persons, factions, or states.*
- cold war** (VII) - *a theoretical state of non-violent hostility between opposing sides who differ on issues of doctrine and ideology.*
- collaboration** (VII) - *in wartime, to cooperate with the enemy.*
- collectivization** (VI) - *the process of combining of many small farms into large government-controlled farms.*
- commune** (VIII) -
- compliance** (V) - *the act of conforming, cooperating, or obeying.*
- concentration camp** (VII) - *a guarded compound for the detention or imprisonment of political opponents.*
- condemnation** (VII) - *to express an unfavorable or adverse judgment by indicating strong disapproval.*
- conditional** (VII) - *containing conditions for negotiation.*
- containment** (VIII) - *a policy of restricting the territorial growth or ideological influence of another.*
- decadent** (VI) - *to be unrestrained or excessive, typically to the point of involving moral degeneration or decay.*
- decolonization** (VIII) - *at act or process of giving-up control, in favor of indigenous gov't, of previously colonized territories.*
- decree** (VI) - *a formal and authoritative order, usually from a political leader.*
- demilitarized** (VII) - *to deprive of military character by placing under civil authority.*
- denounce** (VII) - *to condemn publicly by making a formal accusation against.*
- deportation** (V) - *the expulsion of an undesired person from a state.*
- depression** (VI) - *a period during which business and employment remain at very low levels of activity.*
- Détente** (VIII) - *a relaxation of tensions between nations.*
- deterrence** (VIII) - *preventing undesirable actions by an enemy or opponent by using threats of retaliation.*
- deviate** (VI) - *to move away from a route or normal course of action.*
- disarmament** (V) - *the reduction or limitation in the size of a country's military force.*
- dissident** (VIII) - *a person who stands in opposition to official government policy or opinion.*
- domestic** (VIII) - *pertaining to one's own home country.*
- drought** (VI) - *a period of exceptionally dry weather that is injurious to crops.*

**embargo** (VII) - *an order of a gov't to restrict commerce by prohibiting the shipment of goods across a border or into/out of ports.*

**expulsion** (VII) - *the act of driving out or forcibly removing.*

**famine** (VI) - *extreme scarcity of food.*

**fascism** (VI) - *a political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and dictatorial one-party rule.*

**fleet** (VII) - *a large, organized group of naval ships.*

**front** (V) - *a line of battle; the place where combat operations take place.*

**Fuehrer** (VI) - *German for leader.*

**genocide** (VI) - *the intentional killing of people for reasons of race or ethnic identity, often with the intention of eliminating that race or ethnic group from a territory.*

**ghetto** (VII) - *a section of a city inhabited predominantly by members of a single ethnic group.*

**gulag** (VI) - *a prison or detention camp for political prisoners in the Soviet Union.*

**hardliner** (VIII) - *a person who adheres rigidly to an idea, theory, or plan.*

**hemophilia** (VI) - *a genetic disorder associated with excessive bleeding due to the absence of a clotting factor in the blood.*

**human rights** (VIII) - *fundamental rights belonging to all individuals, in whose exercise a government may not interfere.*

**hyperinflation** (VI) - *extreme or excessive inflation.*

**ideology** (VII) - *the body of doctrine, myth, beliefs that guide an individual or group.*

**incumbent** (VI) - *a person currently holding an indicated position, role, or political office.*

**indigenous** (VIII) - *to be native or original to a particular region or country.*

**inflation** (VI) - *a persistent, substantial rise in the general level of prices.*

**insomnia** (V) - *the inability to sleep.*

**insurgent** (VIII) - *a person who rises in forcible opposition or armed resistance to lawful authority.*

**intellectuals** (VIII) - *individuals professionally engaged in mental labor, such as writing or teaching.*

**intelligensia** (VI) - *the educated class of a society.*

**K.I.A.** (V) - *killed-in-action.*

**left-wing** (VI) - *ideas or opinions more characteristic of the left (radical) side of the political spectrum.*

**liberate** (VII) - *to set a country free from occupation by a foreign invader.*

**mainland** (VIII) - *the principal or primary land of a country.*

**manifesto** (VI) - *a personal, public declaration of intentions, opinions, objectives, motives, and ideals.*

**martial law** (VIII) - *temporary rule by military authorities over a civilian population, usually imposed in times of war or civil unrest.*

**M.I.A.** (V) - *missing-in-action.*

**mobilization** (V) - *the act of preparing a nation's military forces for war.*

**mutiny** (V) - *a revolt or rebellion against authority.*

**nationalism** (V) - *the belief that people should be loyal to their nation - the people with whom they share a common culture and history.*

**nationalize** (VIII) - *to bring under the ownership or control of a national government.*

**naval** (V) - *having to do with ships of the sea.*

**occupation** (VII) - *the seizure and control of an area by military forces, typically during or immediately after a time of war.*

**paramilitary** (VI) - *acting or operating like a regular military force.*

**partisan** (VII) - *a member of a group of irregular troops engaged in harassing an enemy or occupying force.*

**peasantry** (VI) - *the social-class of persons who are small farmers or farm laborers of low-social rank.*

**petition** (VI) - *a formally drawn request that is addressed to a person or group in power, soliciting some favor, right, mercy, or benefit.*

**platform** (VI) - *a public statement of principles, objectives, and policies supported by a person or group.*

**pogrom** (VII) - *an organized, destructive action carried out against Jews.*

**P.O.W.** (V) - *prisoner-of-war.*

**premier** (VIII) - *to be first in rank; a political leader.*

**propaganda** (V) - *information or material spread to advance a cause or to damage an opponent's cause.*

**provisional** (VI) - *to be a temporary replacement.*

**purge** (VI) - *to forcibly remove, expel, or eliminate.*

**quarantine** (VIII) -

**rationing** (V) - *the limiting of the amounts of goods people can buy, imposed by gov'ts in times of war, when goods are in short-supply.*

**rations** (V) - *an allotted amount of provisions.*

**rearmament** (VII) - *the process of rebuilding a depleted or destroyed military force.*

**reconnaissance** (VIII) - *a search made for useful military information about an opponent.*

**recruiting** (V) - *to enroll or seek to enroll in a group or organization, such as the military.*

**refugee** (VIII) - *a person who flees their home at a time of political turmoil, in search of safety or refuge.*

**reparations** (V) - *compensation payments made by a defeated country to another to make-up for losses suffered as a result of war.*

**resistance** (VII) - *an underground organization working as an opposition force in a conquered territory to overthrow the occupying power.*

**revisionism** (VIII) - *any departure from Marxist doctrine, theory, or practice - especially the tendency to favor reform over revolution as the instrument of change.*

**right-wing** (VI) - *ideas or opinions more characteristic of the right (conservative) side of the political spectrum.*

**riot** (V) - *a noisy, violent public disorder caused by a crowd protesting against a policy, action, or other issue.*

**satellite** (VIII) - *a country under the domination or influence of another.*

**satellite** (VIII) - *a device designed to be launched into orbit around the Earth.*

**shelling** (V) - *the persistent firing of artillery projectiles at an enemy position.*

**siege** (VII) - *the act or process of surrounding and attacking a fortified place in such a way as to isolate it from help and supplies, for the purpose of lessening the resistance of the defenders and thereby making capture possible.*

**sovereignty** (V) - *the independent power or authority of a government.*

**soviet** (VI) - *in the Soviet Union, any governmental council or assembly.*

**stalemate** (V) - *any position or situation in which no further action or progress can be taken or made.*

**summit** (VIII) - *a meeting of government officials of the highest rank from different countries.*

**superpower** (VII) - *an extremely powerful nation; in particular, one in possession of nuclear weapons.*

**synagogue** (VII) - *a Jewish house of worship.*

**tactics** (V) - *military strategies used for the maneuvering of forces in battle.*

**tariff** (VI) - *a tax on imports or exports.*

**total war** (V) - *the devotion of all of a nation's resources to the war effort.*

**totalitarian** (VI) - *a form of gov't which seeks control over every aspect (actions and thoughts) of public and private life.*

**treason** (VI) - *betrayal of one's own nation or country.*

**trench** (V) - *a long, narrow ditch dug into the earth to provide shelter from enemy fire or attack.*

**ultimatum** (V) - *a list of demands that, if not met, would lead to serious consequences.*

**unconditional** (V) - *to be non-negotiable or without conditions.*

**universal** (VI) - *to be characteristic of all or the whole.*

**W.I.A.** (V) - *wounded-in-action.*