

Glossary & Notes on Terms — HIS1111

Glossary Unit I: What is Global History:

★ Anthropocene:

- ▶ term used by ecologists forever to the contemporary geological age where human beings represent a powerful force acting upon natural ecosystems

★ Euro-centric:

- ▶ the notion that a document, opinion, or map presumes that European culture, western institutions, or modern technology is superior to non-western cultures, hunter-gathering societies, or subsistence agricultural systems
 - Given the influence of western culture & European empires in shaping the modern world system, many contemporary critics challenge the idea of progress and the European description of colonialism as part of “civilizing” project

★ Global History:

- ▶ approach to history that recognizes that in the contemporary, more integrated world, historical forces often act at a global rather than a national scale
 - Global historians explore how historical events and transformations play out differently across the uneven surface of the world (often using statistics & distinctive case studies)

★ Globalization:

- ▶ idea that modern technological changes have levelled traditional geographic and cultural barriers
 - leading to a ‘flatter’ Earth and a ‘shrinking’ world where various states, distinctive cultures, and diverse peoples are becoming integrated into a single global system.
- ▶ Global integration and has crystallized into a **recognizable world system** since 1995
 - It has **allowed corporations to access foreign markets** and has made the world much smaller in the sense
 - we can now reach exotic locations via airplane
 - and establish long distance social relationships via social media and phone calls.
 - It has **allowed companies to use outsourcing for cheaper goods & services**

★ Glocalization:

- ▶ refers to a paradox in which because of accelerating integration local communities & religious conservatives adversely impact by
 - integration take action to try to deflect or insulate themselves from unwanted changes

★ Short 20th Century:

- ▶ thesis proposed by *Erik Hobsbawm* that the era from **1917-1989** was dominated by the ideological struggle between liberal democracy & capitalism & revolutionary socialism

★ National History:

- ▶ Originally professional historians emerged as public employees to chronicle the distinctive history and national genius of newly emerging nation-states.
 - Because the historical profession remains defined according to source criticism and archival research, most historians continue to limit their focus to sub-national plane rather than the global sphere.

★ Objectivity:

- ▶ The principle that an observer can transcend their personal biases in order to behold an object in its real dimensions.
 - In history, tradition maintains that objectivity is achieved through empirical research and careful scrutiny of surviving sources

★ Source Criticism:

- ▶ The venerable practice of scientific historians and a critical method for analyzing various documentary sources to ensure their validity, to evaluate the author's claims, and to coordinate the evidence towards an objective understanding of the past.
 - While the practice of source criticism is universally accepted in the historical profession, its practice has not always translated into absolute consensus among its individual practitioners.

★ Subjectivity:

- ▶ The notion that any observer can only interpret a text, symbol, or image in terms of inherited cultural assumptions and metaphors.
 - While all historians acknowledge bias and the need for empirical research to reach a more balanced interpretation, they disagree about the degree to which historians can reach an objective assessment of the past.

★ World History:

- ▶ This modern sub-discipline of history came of age during the **1980s** with the explicit objective of transcending the parochial aspect of *national history*.

- Although world historians used various approaches, one central ambition was to narrate a more universal history that incorporated not just European narratives,
 - but also the voices of women, the non-Western world, and the global poor.

Glossary Unit II: Dreams for a Better World:

★ Atlantic Charter:

- ▶ The name given to the joint Anglo-American Declaration in 1941, when off Newfoundland **Churchill** and **Roosevelt** articulated their vision for a liberal postwar world.
 - The **Atlantic Charter** would be widely broadcast, its values of peace and prosperity were invoked by Allied conferences, and the seven principles came to be seen as an informal template for postwar reconstruction.
 - Promised a better future for the world & proposed to restore sovereignty to Europeans that had fallen under Nazi tyranny
 - **Stalin (1943)** endorsed the **Atlantic Charter** blueprint in his **Moscow Declaration**
 - It offered an informal rebuttal to the **Tripartite Pact's** vow to create a new world order
 - Joint Anglo-American declaration vowed to push back **Hitler's** tyranny
 - With the **1941 Atlantic Charter** — the west picked up the glove thrown down by the Axis renounced Nazi barbarism, & elevated WWII into a global struggle between fascism & democracy to determine the future

★ Berlin Crisis:

- ▶ In this **1948-1949** conflict between **Stalin** and the West, Soviet troops blockaded the western occupation zones of Berlin.
 - The crisis had the potential to escalate into World War III, but was averted through an Allied air lift and a gradual de-escalation of the tensions between the USSR and the Western powers.
- ▶ This **1948-1949** international crisis resulted after **Stalin** blocked land access into Western Berlin.
 - This crisis nearly sparked WWII, & while it was peacefully resolved by **1949** it meant the end of the **Grand Alliance**

★ Annihilation War:

- ▶ See **vernichtungskrieg** below.

- was given a new varnish by **Hitler** and the Nazis who viewed all struggle in a racial light so that military conflict represented only the surface between the clash of nations for living space, land and resources needed for survival

★ Bretton Woods Conference:

- During this **1944** international economic conference in New Hampshire, delegates agreed on the parameters for a postwar international system to regulate the global economy and facilitate international trade and postwar reconstruction

★ Fascism:

- This term came to be applied to describe the extreme nationalist regimes that emerged in the wake of the **Great Depression**.
 - **Fascism** advocated in favour of a corporatist state and blazing a middle path between failed liberal democracy and Bolshevism,
 - but its anti-liberal doctrines fed into racism, militarism, and imperialism.

★ Geneva Convention:

- These **1949** international agreements updated earlier conventions governing the treatment of prisoners of war, the wounded, and civilians in war zones.
 - The **Geneva Conventions** illustrate how during the postwar period survivors and statesmen were determined to create a new international system to prevent a recurrence of the global tragedy of World War II.

★ Grand Alliance:

- **Churchill's** colourful name for the alliance between the Western Allies and **Stalin's** Soviet Union.
 - The term signifies how the alliance was an unnatural marriage of convenience rooted in common hatred of **Hitler**,
 - but agreeing on little else and troubled with mistrust.

★ Holocaust:

- During the **1950s** this term came to be applied to Nazi Germany's campaign to exterminate European Jewry.
 - As more details about the genocide became known, the **Holocaust** has emerged as the most powerful symbol of the brutality and savagery of World War II.

★ International Monetary System (IMS):

- This system of fixed exchanges emerged out of the **Bretton Woods Conference** & provided a mechanism to ensure currency stability in the postwar world in order to
 - facilitate international commerce

- and prevent the breakdown in global trade that had amplified the *Great Depression*

★ International Monetary Fund (IMF):

- This organization founded in 1945 was established to manage the *International Monetary System (IMS)* & to keep various currencies within their designated pegs by intervening in global currency markets.
 - During the 1970s the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* acquired a new role as lender of last resort to address dramatic fiscal imbalances incurred by member states

★ Munich Pact:

- In this 1938 four power conference, Italy, France, Germany, and Britain agreed to give Czechoslovakia's Sudetenland to Nazi Germany in order to avert a general European War.
 - The pact was hailed as 'peace in our time,' but in fact less than six months later Hitler violated the pact by invading Bohemia showing the futility of appeasement.

★ Nanking Massacre:

- Also known as the *Rape of Nanking*, during this 1937-1938 atrocity Japanese soldiers ran amok in the Chinese capital butchering at least 200,000 civilians in arbitrary acts of violence that implicated the army's rank and file.
 - This atrocity highlighted the impact of racial indoctrination and how during WWII unarmed civilians would serve as the most typical casualty.

★ Nuremburg Process (Tribunals):

- This 1945-46 Allied tribunal to bring top Nazis to justice was a complicated affair in which the West in particular sought to vindicate their war effort and where the public looked for catharsis and meting out justice for those who had unleashed the war and committed such unspeakable atrocities.
 - The major outcome of the *Nuremburg Trial* was invention of "**crimes against humanity**", a critical concept in international law that justice transcended the laws of your land and the traditions of your culture,
 - and which influenced a whole array of international institutions and treaties including the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*

★ Quit India Resolution:

- This 1942 resolution passed by the *Indian National Congress*, ordered the British out of India as Japanese troops pulled into Burma.

- Although most Indians were suspicious of the racism and violence of the Axis Powers, they were similarly frustrated with **Churchill's** reluctance to promise them independence,
 - culminating in this declaration that led to the arrest of Congress leaders for the majority of the war.

★ Social Darwinism:

- ▶ A social ideology prevalent throughout the world during the early twentieth century that applied **Darwin's theory** of evolution to international relations.
 - According to this view, states manifested the racial spirit of their citizens, the world's resources were limited, the international arena represented a jungle in which lesser peoples would become extinct

★ Tehran Conference:

- ▶ This **1943** meeting of the **Big Three** at Tehran secured **Stalin's** role inside the **Grand Alliance** by acknowledging Soviet territorial claims in Eastern Europe.
 - Implicitly the West acknowledged that **Stalin** was entitled to aid and compensation given that the Red Army was doing the lion's share of the fighting against **Hitler**.

★ Total War:

- ▶ Historians use this term to designate the ways in which during the 20th century states expanded their economic footprint, powers, & curbed civil rights in order to mobilize their nation's peoples and resources and to coordinate them more effectively for the war effort.

★ Tripartite Pact:

- ▶ This September **1940** pact incorporated Japan into the Axis alliance committed to establishing a '**new order**'
 - The pact united the fascist powers and affirmed their **social Darwinistic** mindset, but it did not specify substantial assistance or coordination of their individual war strategy.

★ United Nations:

- ▶ This international institution was established at the **1945 San Francisco Conference** & tasked with creating an organization that would
 - promote international collaboration
 - and ensure collective security to ensure that there would be no recurrence of the catastrophe of WWII.

★ (United Nations) Security Council:

- ▶ This secretariat of the **United Nations** was founded as a mechanism to enable the international community to intervene in order to ensure collective security.
 - The **Security Council** was set up as an executive council
 - with fifteen members,
 - including five permanent members possessing veto rights,
 - a mechanism that prevented the UN from functioning as a watchdog when the USA and USSR became embroiled in the Cold War.

★ VE (Victory in Europe) Day:

- ▶ The title given to wild celebrations across the globe that ensued following German acceptance of an armistice in **May 1945**.
 - Although contemporaries were jubilant that official hostilities were over, they remained conscious that it would be a long time before they could free themselves from the ruins the war had left across the world.

★ Vernichtungskrieg:

- ▶ Originally this was a German military doctrine that originated in the stalemate of trench warfare during WWI & proposed to triumph on the battlefield by exhausting the enemy physically, materially, and spiritually.
- ▶ **Annihilation war** was given a new varnish by **Hitler** & the Nazis who viewed all struggle in a racial light so that military conflict represented only the surface between the clash of nations for living space, land and resources needed for survival

★ Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- ▶ This **1948** international accord asserted in a non-binding declaration form, the inalienable rights that adhered to all individuals regardless of their ethnicity or citizenship.
 - This document well illustrates the postwar abhorrence for WWII atrocities and the attempt to enshrine them in postwar international relations,
 - although the communist bloc mostly abstained, Arab states questioned whether the document was Eurocentric, & the West ratified the document as an aspirational declaration rather than a binding law.

★ Yalta Conference:

- ▶ This early **1945** meeting of the **Big Three** had various postwar items on the agenda including the question of Poland's government, Soviet reparations, the reconstruction of Eastern Europe, and the final advance into Germany.
 - In the end the Allies could only agree on the division of Germany into occupation zones and the divergent desires of **Stalin** & the West became apparent

- and the tensions resulting from Yalta would only magnify after time and could not be resolved at the subsequent *Potsdam Conference* convened to address Yalta's outstanding issues

Glossary Unit III: Origins of the Cold War:

★ Allied Control Council (ACC):

- ▶ This was the name given to the joint occupation administration that the Allies established in liberated Europe.
 - This representative council functioned as a joint executive to coordinate between distinct Allied occupation zones.
 - While this *Allied Control Council (ACC)* structure was intended to provide a mechanism for coordinating their administration of Germany,
 - ↳ in fact Soviet disillusionment after *Potsdam* led *Stalin* to use this body to sabotage the occupation & put pressure on the allies to meet his demands for reparations.

★ Berlin Air Lift:

- ▶ Name given to the western attempt to provision Western Berlin through air freight.
 - To the surprise of many, including *Stalin*, the *Berlin Airlift* managed to keep West Berliners alive until Stalin called off his blockade in *1949*

★ Cold War:

- ▶ The name which came to be applied to the conflict between the USA & Soviet Union following WWII.
 - Despite its intensity & global scope,
 - the presence of superpower armies & nuclear arsenals made confrontation so dangerous that the conflict was mostly waged through spies, diplomats, and the Olympic arena
- ▶ The general term used to describe the conflict between the USA & USSR from the *Berlin Crisis* of *1948-1949* to the *fall of communism 1989-1991*.
 - The Cold War was marked by the threat posed by nuclear weapons and the global fear of catastrophe that contributed to a limited war approach to global conflict where the superpowers duelled by means of proxies.

★ Declaration on a Liberated Europe:

- ▶ This appendix to the *Yalta Accord* echoed the values of the *Atlantic Charter* by declaring the intent of the Alliance to liberate Europeans from Nazi tyranny.

- **Stalin** had only agreed to this provision under duress, watering down the language so as not to commit the USSR to free elections,
 - but rather only the principle of establishing anti-fascist post governments that would remain "**Moscow friendly**"

★ Domino Theory:

- This central principle of US **containment** doctrine argued that communism was committed to global expansion
 - and that unless counter force was applied it would spread globally like a cancer until it threatened the heartland of liberal democracy

★ German Question:

- The popular name for the range of questions faced by the **Grand Alliance** concerning the postwar future of Germany.
 - Generally speaking, at **Potsdam**, all the victors agreed that Germany needed to be weakened & punished,
 - but there was little consensus on whether this involved demilitarization, denazification, deindustrialization, or dismemberment

★ Gouzenko Affair:

- In **1945** a Soviet cipher clerk defected & warned the West that **Stalin** was spying on his allies.
 - Initially, the war fatigued western public did not want to hear this unwelcome news that their ally against fascism was working against them,
 - but gradually westerners saw communism as a threat that needed to be contained.

★ Iron Curtain:

- This metaphor evoked by **Churchill** in his **1946** speech in Fulton, Missouri raised the alarm in the USA concerning the danger presented by communism.
 - Most Americans had tried to put the war behind them & were not ready to embrace yet another struggle this time against a former ally,
 - but **Churchill's** speech did mark a turning point where ordinary people started to examine and fear postwar Soviet power.

★ London Conference:

- At this **1948 Conference Britain** & the USA agreed that further negotiations with the Soviets were pointless and resolved to reunite their occupation zones into a joint structure while also agreeing to revamp German industry so that its peoples could pay for the rising costs of the occupation.

- When **Stalin** found out about this deal he feared that it would threaten future Soviet security leading him to **provoke** the **Berlin Crisis** as a last gasp attempt to broker a resolution of the **German question**.

★ **Marshall Plan:**

- In **1947** US Secretary of State **George Marshall** introduced a plan to **provide capital & loans to facilitate European rebuilding**.
 - This initiative is credited with sparking European economic recovery, pushing back the threat of communism in Western Europe, & drawing the USA from isolationism into a permanent defence of Europe.

★ **(The) Red Terror:**

- The name given to the Soviet sponsored campaigns to forcefully transform Eastern European satellites into Soviet style state focused on heavy industry, collective agriculture, & a totalitarian police state.
 - **The Red Terror** was unleashed throughout Eastern Europe from **1949-1950** & led to the enslavement and killing on hundreds of thousands that were identified as enemies of the state

★ **Red Scare:**

- This term refers to the paranoia that swept North American during the late **1940s** & early **1950s** after revelations of Soviet espionage, Russian explosion of a nuclear bomb, & the fall of China to the communists.
 - Ordinary Americans feared that that their freedoms & democracy were endangered by communist subversion sponsored by the Soviet Union

★ **Stalinization:**

- This term refers to the process by which **communist satellite states were transformed** by reforming them according to the Soviet model of crash industrialization & state socialism pioneered by the USSR during the **1930s**.
 - Usually organized around a Five Year plan, this approach to socialist development called for force, propaganda, and heavy investment in heavy industry.

★ **Second Berlin Crisis:**

- Cold War conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States concerning the status of the divided German city of Berlin.
 - It culminated in the **construction of the Berlin Wall** in **August 1961**.
 - The **USSR provoked the Berlin Crisis** with an ultimatum **demanding the withdrawal of Western Armed forces from West Berlin**
 - **Lead** to the **Berlin Wall being constructed**

★ Truman Doctrine:

- ▶ Name given to the strategic doctrine laid out by President *Truman* in his *1947* speech to Congress warning about the dangers of communist expansion in the postwar world.
 - *Truman* adopted containment as US grand strategy and accepted *Churchill's* categorization of a clash of civilizations between western liberalism & the totalitarian tyranny of communist regimes

★ Yalta Conference:

- ▶ This *February 1945 Conference* sought to reach the general parameters of a postwar order,
 - but in discussing these issues the divergent interests of the USSR & the West came into view
- ▶ Yalta agreed upon the division of Germany into military occupation zones and sought to coordinate the approach of the Allied armies,
 - but it also sowed mistrust between East & West

Glossary Unit IV: Decolonization and Development:

★ Accra Conference:

- ▶ *Nkrumah* convened this *1957* conference in Ghana & summoned nationalists to join him in discussing the postcolonial future of Africa
 - The delegates passed a resolution condemning racism & colonialism,
 - But more importantly they talked shop & scared tactics, setting the stage for the rapid unraveling of European colonialism in Africa

★ Congo Crisis:

- ▶ This crisis commenced almost immediately upon the Congo's independence when soldiers from the Force Publique rioted & attacked particularly white settlers
 - The *Congo Crisis* accelerated following the *Katangan Secession* & *Lumumba's* call for aid from the Soviet Union

★ Debt Trap:

- ▶ A metaphor that describes how many, particularly Sub-Saharan African states, are mired in a cycle of debt repayment from which they cannot escape because state revenue is insufficient to repay the principal of earlier contracted loans

★ Decolonization:

- ▶ The general term used to refer to the process by which European empires disappeared following WWII
 - Throughout the world decolonization was both a global movement **shaped** by **international events** & a **local struggle** shaped by regional difference & unique national circumstances

★ (The Battle of) Dien Bien Phu:

- ▶ At this site in North Vietnam, an elite French field army was surrounded by the North Vietnamese army & ultimately forced to surrender
 - The defeat at **Dien Bien Phu** convinced the French to withdraw from Vietnam & was a short heard around the world inspiring other nationalists by showing that armed struggle could achieve independence

★ National Liberation Front (FLN):

- ▶ This obscure Algerian group proclaimed a war of independence following France's defeat at **Dien Bien Phu**
 - The FLN's terror campaign provoked brutal retaliation from the French army that ultimately galvanized the Algerian Muslim population against French rule & culminated in De Gaulle conferring independence in **1962**

★ Mahatma Gandhi:

- ▶ This British trained barrister & Hindi politician emerged as the leader of the Indian National Congress after WWI & led the non-Cooperation Movement that secured Indian independence in **1947**
 - **Gandhi's** non-violent **Satyagraha** philosophy for challenging colonial legitimacy was widely copied among other nationalist leaders
 - **Satyagraha**: literally translated as "truth force", represented **Gandhi's** philosophy for non-violent resistance to colonialism
 - Sought to provoke the British authorities in order to expose the brutality of the colonial system & to rally Indians of diverse backgrounds to support **Gandhi's** campaign for civil disobedience

★ Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC):

- ▶ Term was coined by the **World Bank** to refer to state caught in a **Debt Trap** they cannot escape
 - Despite international pressure, very few debts have been forgiven & the much talked about jubilee to cut debts to zero has yet to materialize

★ Ho Chi Minh:

- ▶ Honorary name for the leader of Vietnamese independence after WWII

- After proclaiming independence in **August 1945**, **Ho Chi Minh's** fledgling regime was swept aside by French colonial forces, forcing **Ho Chi Minh** to end an armed insurgency first against the French & ultimately the USA that supported South Vietnam's independence in defiance of the **Geneva Convention of 1954**

★ **Indian National Congress:**

- This Indian nationalist organization established in the **1890's** emerged as a forum for indigenous elites to lobby the British Raj for reform
 - After WWI, the **Indian National Congress** mobilized the rural poor & emerged as a national organization committed to reform & independence

★ **Kasavubu:**

- Famous Congolese politician emerged as the Congo's first head of state in large part because of Belgian support because he was viewed as less radical & more pliable than **Lumumba**
 - During the **Congo Crisis** in **1960** a disgruntled **Kasavubu** fired **Lumumba** setting up a political standoff that accelerated the disintegration of Congolese society

★ **Katangan (Secession):**

- In **June 1960** **Moise Tshombe**, having been left out of **Lumumba's** government, seceded from the Congo with the assistance of Belgian soldiers and white mercenaries.
 - The secession greatly amplified the **Congo Crisis** and ultimately precipitated both UN intervention and **Lumumba's** demand for Soviet arms to retake the **Katanga** that contained 70% of the Congo's mineral wealth

★ **Patrice Lumumba:**

- This Congolese politician was able to garner most of the votes during the **June 1960** elections and was appointed the first prime minister of the independent Congo.
 - **Lumumba's** fiery rhetoric and ambitions to make the resources of the Congo serve the interests of his peoples helped to trigger the **Congo Crisis** that led to his removal and assassination in **1961**

★ **Neo-Colonialism:**

- A term often associated with **Nkrumah** that denoted that despite seemingly conferring independence to colonial states; in fact the West simply transformed the shape of European domination

★ **Kwame Nkrumah:**

- This charismatic Gold Coast politician emerged as the first natively elected prime minister in European dominated Africa in **1951**.
 - While **Nkrumah** initially impressed his own people with his achievement and the West with his moderation,

→ by **1964 Nkrumah** had become an unpopular despot who was thrown from power, highlighting the challenges that lay ahead for aspiring African leaders

★ Joseph Nyerere:

- ▶ This **Tanzanian leader** attempted to create a socialist state, but his program for modernization was resisted by rural peoples who resented their forced 'villagization.'
 - The famine that struck Tanzania highlighted how **African Socialism** had failed to provide a viable alternative model for development

★ Pieds Noirs:

- ▶ The name given to European settlers in Algeria in reference to their cheap black leather shoes.
 - The **Pieds Noirs** were a potent force in French politics after World War II, and their refusal to compromise with indigenous Algerians sparked a brutal civil war that France lost, precipitating the flight of the **Pieds Noirs** to Southern France

★ Post-Colonialism:

- ▶ This term references the status and difficulties that former colonies faced after independence.
 - Although independence resulted in a formal transfer of sovereignty, many national leaders struggled to overcome the legacy of colonialism given how their economies were underdeveloped, heavily reliant on external financing, and highly vulnerable to outside influences.

★ (The) Suez Crisis:

- ▶ This **1956 international crisis** was triggered when Egyptian nationalist leader nationalized the **Suez Canal**.
 - Britain and France retaliated by occupying the Suez, but international pressure forced them to beat a hasty retreat which signalled that the demise of the African colonialism was close at hand.

★ (Moise) Tshombe:

- ▶ This politician from the **Katanga** led a secession of his mineral rich province from the Congo with the assistance of Belgium and western business interests

★ Underdevelopment:

- ▶ This economic term refers to the general structure of colonial economies that were designed to provision their mother country with cash crops and commodities.
 - After independence, the lack of infrastructure, immature state institutions, and non-diversified economies represented serious challenges for nationalist leaders aspiring to raise indigenous living standards.

Glossary Unit V: Emergence of the Welfare State:

★ American Dream:

- ▶ This term captures the general North American aspiration for the good life, which tends to be defined after WWII in strongly materialist terms in reference to a suburban home and the convenience of modern appliances leading to happiness.
 - With North American consumerism becoming a global model for people throughout the world, many critics of globalization ranging from Islamic fundamentalists to ecologists have attacked the western way of life as shallow, decadent, and environmentally unsustainable.

★ Attlee (Clement):

- ▶ This British Labour Party politician managed to convince British voters in **June 1945** to cast out **Churchill** and the conservatives by arguing that he was the right man to 'win the peace.'
 - Under Attlee's leadership the Labour Party presided over the nationalization of many private industries, the inauguration of a welfare state, and Britain's retreat from its imperial commitments.

★ Beveridge Report:

- ▶ This **1942** report was delivered by a government panel commissioned to investigate various welfare measures that the British state had erected over the last half century.
 - The **Beveridge Report's** conclusion that the British postwar state should integrate various social programs into a single universal system for all purposes excited considerable discussion during the war and alluded to the fact that the Blitz, following upon the Great Depression had dramatically transformed the sentiments of the electorate relative to socialist reform.

★ Bretton Woods System:

- ▶ This term is used to refer generally to the international economic system that emerged after World War II as a result of the Bretton Woods conference and subsequent negotiations.
 - The **Bretton Woods system** created a successful edifice for international trade that intersected with Keynesian policies at the state level to establish the foundation for twenty years of robust economic recovery following World War II.

★ Consumerism:

- ▶ This term refers to a social attitude or belief that happiness results from a plethora of material goods.

- Although **consumerism** already had an earlier history, after World War II robust economic recovery enabled the working classes to significantly increase their standard of living and to purchase consumer goods that had earlier been reserved for the middle and upper classes.

★ GI Bill:

- This **1944** Congressional measure provided assistance, particularly educational support and vocational training to returning American soldiers.
 - The **GI bill** reflected the American experience where the 'boys' sent overseas paid the principal price for winning the war against fascism and showed how in North America socialist reforms would prove less comprehensive.

★ Keynesian Economics:

- This term refers to the various principles of macro-economics developed by **John Maynard Keynes** to regulate the economy, mitigate recessions, and ensure full employment.
 - After the **Great Depression** many economists had recognized the instability of markets,
 - but **Keynes** was able to create a general theory and tools that gave the state leverage to modulate capitalism's boom and bust cycles,
 - ↳ and this theory was widely adopted throughout Western Europe in particular.

★ Levittown:

- This **1947** pioneering **automobile suburb** was developed by **William Levitt** using mass construction techniques to rapidly create affordable housing for returning GIs and their families.
 - **Levittown** created a formula that was widely replicated in North America to facilitate the demand for affordable housing and the desire of returning GIs to escape from the pressure of war, state demands, and the congestion of the inner city.

★ 2008 Meltdown:

- This global financial credit crisis was the result of poorly constructed mortgage securities that Wall Street banks created upon the assumption that housing prices never go down.
 - When the housing market turned south in **2007** various banks started to become insolvent and the resulting credit crisis radiated throughout the global economy stimulating a stubborn and persistent downturn.

★ Mixed Economy:

- ▶ This concept refers to economies that resulted after Keynesian restructuring when the state bought out large industries in mining, utility, and transportation sector,
 - but left in place small and medium business to compete in the private market.
- The mixed economy enabled the state to increase its footprint inside the economy and therefore better regulate the wild swings of the capitalist economy.

★ National Health Service (NHS):

- ▶ This universal health system was installed in Great Britain in **1948**, enshrining health care as a right and providing an equal standard of care for all citizens.
 - The *National Health Service (NHS)* became the symbol of the postwar welfare state and marked the Labour Party's delivery on its promise to institute the reforms proposed in the Beveridge Report.

★ Oil Shock of 1973:

- ▶ This price shock resulted when the Arab states in *OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries)* expressed their displeasure with western support for Israel during the *Yom Kippur War* by lowering production causing a rapid and massive hike in the price of oil.
- ▶ The Oil Shock had many **consequences**,
 - but one was that it brought to an end the virtually recessionless postwar recovery among western economies ushering in a difficult decade of stagflation.

★ People's Democracy:

- ▶ This was *Stalin* term for the construction of a socialist society in Eastern Europe.
 - The term was a euphemism because in practice the Soviet State deployed terror to direct the socialist makeover of Eastern Europe.

★ Socialism:

- ▶ This term refers to any social system where the state plays an important role to ensure equality and a safety net for the general population.
 - After *WWII*, *socialism* became a widely accepted model for rebuilding from the *Great Depression* and war devastation,
 - although the ways in which the state intervened in the economy and society varied greatly on either side of the *Iron Curtain*.

★ Social Democracy:

- ▶ This term is often used to describe the general model of the Western European welfare state that emerged after WWII.

- Under the auspices of center left coalitions Western European states adopted planning, Keynesianism, and welfare reforms as a new model for reconstructing the state.

★ Stagflation:

- ▶ This term is used in reference to the economic difficulties that afflicted many western states after the **1973 OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) Oil Crisis** and the state of high inflation and high unemployment.
 - Throughout the West various reforms were proposed to address stagnant growth and rising budget deficits,
 - but nothing worked until by the **1980s neo-liberalism** emerged as a popular formula for tackling **stagflation** by shrinking the state and empowering businesses to invest and achieve higher profits.

★ Sovereign Debt Crisis:

- ▶ This term was used to refer to the economic and politic crisis that afflicted many Western European welfare states when the recession increased their debt load and they proved unable to borrow sufficient funds to pay for their welfare commitments.
 - The **Sovereign Debt Crisis** sowed unrest in many peripheral areas of Europe when enforced austerity measures triggered violent populist uprisings and raised questions about the viability of the European welfare state.

★ Washington Consensus:

- ▶ The **Washington Consensus** was a term coined to refer to a global acceptance of the **Neo-Liberal model** that free market competition represented the best path towards growth, prosperity, and freedom.
- ▶ Various **Neo-liberals** in Britain and the US took over the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)**, **World Bank**, and influence the European Union to trim state spending, limit state regulation, and open up their markets to foreign competition.

★ World Trade Organization (WTO):

- ▶ This organization emerged out of the **1948 GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs)** agreement after the Doha Round in **1995** to establish free market principles as the basis for the global economy.
 - With the fall of communism and China's incorporation into the **World Trade Organization (WTO)**, neoliberal principles now predominate the global economy and resulted in the substantial dismantling of many socialist regimes in the developing world.
- ▶ It **aims to liberalize trade barriers** and **promote freed trade barriers** and **promote free trade**.

- It **replaced GATT (General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs)** and was **advocated by the world's developed nation.**

Glossary Unit VI: The Cold War:

★ (Fidel) Castro:

- ▶ This Cuban revolutionary leader led an armed insurgency against the **Batista regime**, seizing power in **1959** after Batista fled.
 - Although **Castro** initially proclaimed himself a '**nationalist**,'
 - it gradually became apparent that he was also a **socialist & his nationalization** programs in **1960** led the **USA to impose an embargo & seek regime change.**

★ Containment:

- ▶ The central idea of US Cold War era foreign policy where the USA deemed that **global expansion was a fundamental characteristic of communism** and that accordingly the **US needed to take a more active posture to prevent tyranny from spreading across the world.**
 - Many critics of the USA's bellicose foreign policy, including its inventor **George Kennan**, believed that the idea of containment was hijacked to support the construction of a military industrial complex and robust interventions inside the Third World that often had more to do with preserving business interests than with fighting communism.

★ Cuban Missile Crisis:

- ▶ This **1962** standoff between the USA and Soviet Union developed after **Khrushchev** secretly introduced nuclear missiles to Cuba to protect **Castro** from US invasion.
 - The world came frightfully **close to world war & nuclear annihilation**,
 - but ultimately both **Khrushchev & Kennedy** were able to step back from the brink set the stage for an era of **détente.**

★ Cuban Revolution:

- ▶ The name given to **Castro's** plan to create a new Cuba to serve ordinary people.
 - Although originally a nationalist, after **1960 Fidel Castro** and Marxists in his entourage increasingly erected a socialist state that sought to institute reforms that would create a more equitable society.

★ Inchon Landing:

- This **October 1950** amphibious landing near Seoul dramatically shifted the battlefield for UN forces and precipitated the rapid retreat and near annihilation of North Korean forces operating south of the 38th Parallel.
 - The **Inchon landing** set the stage for **Truman** & **MacArthur's** decision to press north and try to

★ **(Nikita) Khrushchev:**

- The irascible Ukrainian Bolshevik **succeeded Stalin** after his **death** in **1953** and **immediately heightened international tension** by taking up the fight **against colonialism & capitalist exploitation**.
 - Many nationalist leaders in the Third World embraced **Khrushchev**,
 - although his stinging denunciations and ultimatums made the USA and the West uneasy about the Soviet intentions.

★ **Kim Il Sung:**

- The political leader of communist North Vietnam, **Kim il Sung** attacked South Korea in **June 1950** after **Syghman Rhee** refused to hold Peninsula wide elections.
 - Although **Kim il Sung's** forces initially overran the overmatched South Korea army, intervention by the UN ultimately foiled his bid for Peninsula reunification.

★ **Korean War:**

- In **1950** the dispute between **Kim il Sung** and **Syghman Rhee** escalated into a **civil war** that pulled in the **superpowers & China** into the **first battle of the Cold War**.
 - Given that both East & West had to **weigh the costs of intervention, the dangers of escalation, and the risk of nuclear war**,
 - the lessons from Korea proved important in defining a template for limited war that would come to characterize subsequent superpower struggles, particularly in the Third World.

★ **Limited War:**

- The concept introduced by **Truman** during the **Korean War** to **clarify & distinguish** his **tactical objectives in Korea** from the importance of **safeguarding US national security**.
 - This **idea of exercising restraint in Korea** in order to prevent escalation and world war became a **central feature of Cold War strategy & conflict**.

★ **New Look Doctrine:**

- This **1954** strategic doctrine marked **Eisenhower's** revamping of containment strategy from **emphasizing the use of military force to using soft power including diplomatic & economic influence in order to thwart Soviet expansion**.

- This reorientation of US **containment** policy reflected the quagmire of Korea and the successes of regime change achieved through the clandestine services like the CIA.

★ **Non-Aligned Movement:**

- This global movement emerged during the **1950s** to **capture the hope of many nationalist leaders in Africa & Asia** that they would be able to **remain neutral in the Cold War** and chart their own path towards development.
 - The apex of the **non-Aligned Movement** was marked by the **1955 Bandung Conference**,
 - but by the **1970s** most of its leaders had been sidelined and the Third World moment had passed and lost momentum.

★ **Syghman Rhee:**

- The South Korean expatriate & Catholic dictator that the USA placed in power in South Korea after World War II.
 - Despite being the USA's ally, **Rhee** was a brutal despot **hated** by most of **his own people due to his corruption, repression, & resistance to land reform**.

★ **Winter Offensive:**

- This **December 1950 attack by Chinese troops overwhelmed & surprised UN forces** advancing into North Korea.
 - **China's intervention** dramatically **escalated** the **Korean conflict**,
 - but **achieved Mao's principal objective** of **salvaging North Korea as a buffer state to protect China from the USA**

Glossary Unit VII: Postwar Latin America:

★ **Salvador Allende:**

- This Chilean leader was the first Marxist elected head of state in **1970** after a close election in which he **promised nationalization to benefit the country's poor**.
 - **Allende's** reform plans
 - but him at odds with American ITT, President **Nixon**, and Chilean conservatives that launched a coup that led to **Allende's assassination** and the establishment of the Pinochet **junta**.

★ **Jacobo Arbenz:**

- This populist Guatemalan leader was elected with 85% of the vote in **1950** on a platform for land reform.
 - When **Arbenz** sought to purchase uncultivated land owned by the **United Fruit Company**, the state's largest employer, **Arbenz** was pressured and ultimately removed by the CIA inspired coup.

★ Chicago Boys:

- This was the popular name for the **Chilean students that were sent to the University of Chicago** to study with **Milton Friedman** and learn neo-liberal principles.
 - The **Chicago Boys** delivered **Pinochet** a radical program for market reform that instilled widespread unemployment,
 - but ultimately generated economic growth which inspired other regional leaders as a formula for dealing with the economic problems of the **1980s**.

★ Corporatism:

- This term refers to a **political program** adopted throughout Latin America in which the **state tried to incorporate the lower orders into decision making & expanded the umbrella of its responsibilities** to over limited protections to the poor, weak, and downtrodden.
 - Populists such as **Juan Peron** in Argentina championed this new social contract,
 - but they mostly failed to create a runway for sustainable economic growth.

★ Dollar Diplomacy:

- This term was coined by US President **Taft** to signal his interest in establishing an US empire.
 - This marked an attack on traditional US isolationism and **Dollar Diplomacy** was particularly felt in Latin America where US investors had expanded their influence and where subsequent Presidents dispatched the Marines to restore order.

★ Dependency Theory:

- This popular **1950s** era idea argued that regions such as Latin America were **caught in a state of perpetual dependency supplying raw materials to western markets**.
 - The key to transcending this was to **establish tariffs** that insulated the national economy and **stimulated industries** to enable Latin America's modernization.

★ Hyperinflation:

- This is an economic term that references **rapid devaluation of the national currency**.
 - During the **Debt Crisis** many Latin American states resorted to printing money to pay their debts,

→ but the resulting devaluation of their currencies wiped out the savings of the middle class.

★ Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI):

- This represented a postwar Latin American **strategy for development** predicated upon **establishing tariffs** and **subsidies** to **create conditions for industrialization**.
 - Although **Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)** did seem to work during the **1950s**,
 - economic growth failed to trickle down to the lower classes creating a rising tide of discontentment during the **1960s**.

★ Junta:

- This is the Spanish term for a form of **military oligarchy** common inside Latin America where top officers replace civilians as the heads of state.
 - The **Junta** in Latin America were uncommonly brutal, declaring war on their own people to stifle all forms of dissent real and imagined.

★ Latin American Debt Crisis:

- This **1982** panic was set off when Mexico defaulted on their debt, leading foreign investors to pull money out of Latin America and leaving many states unable to service their debt.
 - The **Debt Crisis** precipitated the **Lost Decade**, a nearly decade long recession that discredited the **junta** and set the stage for the restoration of civilian governments.

★ Neo-Liberal:

- This term signifies economic policy makers that **subscribe to the belief that efficient economies are driven by market forces**.
 - According to this school of thought, the state introduces inefficiencies and distorts the market, restraining economic growth and causing hardship for all.

★ Juan Peron:

- This Argentine officer rose to power as a populist politician after WWII.
 - Embracing the 'unshirred' ones, **Peron** articulated a vision of a more activist state that would **incorporate the voice and interests of the masses** and this political philosophy of Peronism or corporatism would be widely practiced in Latin America during the **1950s**.

★ Petrodollars:

- This was the name given to the **windfall profit of Arab oil Sheiks** following the **1973** embargo.

- **Seeking a place to invest their money**, many petrodollars **ended up in western banks**

→ which in turn lent the money to Latin Americans, stimulated a region-wide economic boom.

★ Augusto Pinochet:

- ▶ This Chilean officer **orchestrated** the **1973 coup against the Allende** government and administered the deadly terror campaign that targeted regime enemies.
 - **Pinochet** remained in power until **1989** when he lost a referendum and was forced to relinquish power.

★ Raoul Prebisch:

- ▶ This Argentine economist **argued** that the key for Latin America to escape dependency was **Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI)**.
 - **Prebisch** was influential because he **provided a formula for escaping dependency**,
 - but in practice his theory had several **shortcomings**, including his inability to foresee that western economies were already transitioning towards light industry, high technology, and the service sector.

★ School of the Americas:

- ▶ In Panama (**1947**), the USA **provided training to generations of Latino officers** in counter insurgency techniques there.
- ▶ It was really a benefit to the USA.
 - It **produced soldiers and generals responsible** for the massacre and torture of thousands of Latin Americans

★ State Terrorism:

- ▶ This concept captures the conscious **utilization of violence by the state to break up dissidence** and **intimidate** the **civilian population into supporting the existing regime**.
 - In Latin America, many of the **Junta** employed state terrorism drawing upon training from former Nazis, French colonial officers, and the **School of the Americas**.

★ Structural Adjustment:

- ▶ This is a concept introduced by the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** starting in the **1980s** when the organization became dominated by **Neo-Liberal thinkers**.
 - In return for liquidity to meet its payments, indebted Latin American states **had to agree to austerity measures** and to **liberalize their economy** under the guise that these reforms would make their economies more efficient.

★ Uneven Development Model:

- According to *Immanuel Wallerstein* the capitalist economy is predicated upon a geographic division of labor between an industrialized core and resource periphery.
 - By implication, the core will always remain wealthy and the periphery can never develop because it serves a function as a provider of cheap resources for the developed world.

★ United Fruit Company:

- This American Corporation owned a considerable segment of Guatemala's economy and fiercely resisted *Arbenz's* plans for land reform.
 - When *Arbenz* refused to provide what they considered fair compensation for their land, the *United Fruit Company* called upon the US government and powerful friends in the US business community to provoke regime change.

★ Washington Consensus:

- This term captures the global sentiment during the late *1980s* in the context of the collapse of socialism, that ***liberal market economies represented the only paths forward towards political stability & economic growth.***
 - The *Washington consensus* became the dominant model in the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)* and *World Bank* and
 - many world leaders subscribed to this idea and joined the *World Trade Organization (WTO)* with its free market rules, ***bringing to an end the era of postwar socialism.***

Glossary Unit VIII: Postwar Middle East:

★ Al Qaeda:

- ***Militant Islamist organization*** founded by *Osama Bin Laden* in the *late 80's*.
 - Their ***principal states*** for them are ***to drive Americans and American influence out of all Muslim nations***, especially Saudi Arabia.
 - They are ***responsible*** for the *9/11* attacks on the USA
 - and that attack ***sparked the USA's occupation in Afghanistan.***

★ Arab League Invasion:

- ***Attack on Israel by five Arab states.***
 - Arab not only ***rejected partition*** but also ***attacked Israel from all sides.***

→ On the day that **Israel declared its independence**,
↳ the **Arab League** declared "**Jihad**" = a **holy war**.

— They **believed it was the only viable solution** (one state) and **claimed they had to intervene to protect the peace** and **prevent further bloodshed**

★ Arab Spring Movement:

➤ **2011, populist movements** gave rise to large demonstrations in cities throughout the Middle East

— They were **demanding reform** and it is **rooted in the historical past of the Middle East** (Nasserist state) and the **ideas of Islamic reforms**.

➤ The effects of the **Arab Spring movement** were felt elsewhere throughout the Middle East as many of the countries experienced pro-democracy protest

★ Arab Socialism:

➤ This strategy for state modernization was most coherently articulated by **Gamal Abdel Nasser** during the **1950s**,

— putting emphasis on the **power of enlightened elites to graft technology and modern institutions into the state and the economy**

→ in order to **catch up to the West and improve living standards**.

➤ While **Arab Socialism** was **successful as a secular nationalist movement** particularly in the Sunni Near East during the **1950s**,

— the program **alienated Islamists and failed to deliver much economic benefit to the lower classes & rural peoples**.

★ Aswan High Dam:

➤ Yields enormous **benefits to the economy of Egypt**.

— It is a **signature project of Arab Socialism** it was going to be the platform

→ for what was going to **industrialize them**

→ and **catch them up to the West**

★ Islamic Radicalism:

➤ **Islamic fascism**, they try to **spread it** as well **by taking attack of those who love freedom**.

— **Islamic extremists attribute the religion** to **justify their terror tactics** such as **suicide bombing** despite the fact they are strictly foreign in Islam.

— Important because in the **West we glorified these extremists** and it is who President **Bush went to war against**

★ (Islamic) Awakening:

- ▶ This term refers to the post **1979** and **Iranian Revolution** inspired transition of reformers in the Middle East from seeing secular nationalism as the principle mechanism for state modernization, **to viewing Islamic tradition as the principal tool for reinvigorating Middle Eastern States.**
 - This new generation of Islamic reformers, diverse in their tactics and beliefs supports the idea of sharia, that Islamic practices and traditions should be incorporated into the state.

★ **(David) Ben Gurion:**

- ▶ This Zionist leader served as Israel's first head of state and led to Jews to victory during the **First Arab-Israeli War** in **1949.**
 - **Ben Gurion** is commonly referred to as the **father of the state of Israel**, presiding not only over its birth
 - but the crafting a constitution and cultural system to integrate diverse Jewish communities into the state of Israel.

★ **Black Friday:**

- ▶ This turning point in the **Iranian Revolution** marked a bloody clash between popular demonstrators agitating against the **Shah** and nervous conscripts in Tehran during **1978.**
 - Nearly a hundred demonstrators were killed in a massacre that angered a wide segment of society and convinced many liberal opponents of the **Shah** that regime change was necessary.

★ **British Mandate of Palestine:**

- ▶ The Mandate system was instituted by the **League of Nations** in the **early 20th century.**
 - It was a **geopolitical entity** and was **important in fostering Jewish and Palestinian** in the pursuit of **establishing their respective sovereign states**

★ **Deep State:**

- ▶ Term used to describe the remnants of the **Nasserist** state after the **1970s** when the ruling elites and their allies in the middle class **maintained** power through **their control** over the state, government ministries and the security apparatus and **repressed** the Egyptian brotherhood and other Islamist groups that were a majority and **sought to reform society along Islamic lines.**

★ **Deir Yasin Massacre:**

- ▶ During this **1948** massacre of a Palestinian village, Jewish militias slaughtered residents in a cold blood ostensibly to open up the road supplying their forces in Jerusalem.
 - While the memory of **Deir Yasin** remains hotly disputed, the massacre **played a role in stimulating Palestinians to flee Jewish controlled areas**, which after the Jewish victory left them unable to return to their homes.

★ Exodus Incident:

- ▶ During this **1947** incident a British destroyer rammed and forcefully boarded a Jewish refugee ship, subsequently shuttling the survivors to a concentration camp in Cyprus.
 - The **incident** was widely covered in the press and stirred indignation in the West with British policies that dealt harshly with Holocaust survivors, contributing to the British desire to abandon their Palestine mandate.

★ Herzl:

- ▶ He is the **father** of **Zionism** and the **visionary behind modern Zionism** and the **reinstitution of a Jewish homeland**.
 - He **pushed for the Jews to be in Palestine** and his work pushed **the formation of a political movement to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine**

★ Holocaust:

- ▶ This has become the most popular term to describe the **Nazi war of extermination against the Jews**.
 - After WWII the **Holocaust** was not fully understood because not all the facts were known,
 - and while there was a general appreciation that **Hitler** brutalized Jews this tended to be seen as one of many atrocities in WWII,
 - whereas today it is often viewed at the epitome of the evil machinations driving the war.

★ Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL):

- ▶ A terrorist org or state (because they collect taxes and punish people under Islamic law)
 - It shares **similar ideologies** of **Al-Qaeda**
 - but what **distinguishes** the new group is **its capture and occupation of territory**.
 - It represents a **manifestation of two failed states**,
 - destabilized by Bush's war on Terrorism, civil war
 - and western military occupation

★ Iranian Revolution:

- ▶ This term describes the popular movement that toppled the **Shah** in **1979** and subsequently consolidated authority and imposed a theocratic constitution over Iran.
 - The **Iranian Revolution** sent shockwaves over both the western and Islamic world, illustrating to critics and supporters the possibility for creating a state modeled on Islamic values.

★ Islamic Awakening (Sahwa):

- ▶ Term refers to an **Islamic Revival Movement** that crystallized during the **1970s**, particularly in urban areas poorly served by secular revolutionary regimes.
 - A **younger generation identified with Islam**, tradition, the Mosque and local charities, disillusioned with the inability of **Arab Socialism** to deliver economic progress or religious freedom.

★ Islamic Republic:

- ▶ This was the term **Khomeini** used to describe the state created by his constitution.
 - Iran's **Islamic republic** maintained a modern bureaucracy,
 - but assigned supreme authority and considerable influence to clerics in the various branches of government, that were remodeled from liberal western principles to reflect Islamic tradition and Qu'ranic values.

★ Jewish Right of Return:

- ▶ A pillar of the **Israeli state** that holds that **anyone with a Jewish mother can move to Israel and receive automatic citizenships**.
 - It was **to ensure a Jewish majority in Israel**.
 - This **similar right to return was not granted to Palestine refugees** who wished to return to their former homes in Israel after being displaced in **1948**.

★ Jihadism:

- ▶ Islam distinguishes **four ways by which the duty of jihad can be fulfilled**:
 - by the heart (consists in a **spiritual purification of one's own heart** by doing battle with the devil and overcoming his inducements to evil),
 - the tongue,
 - the hand,
 - and the sword.
- It was glamorized **during the Soviet War in Afghanistan**
 - **Jihadism** influences **Bin Laden** and have been the driving force for wars in the Middle East.
 - It is **compromised of militant implantation**, they did **not want western influences**

★ (Ayatollah) Khomeini:

- ▶ This notably austere **Ayatollah** emerged as the leader and mastermind of the **Iranian Revolution** in **1978-1983**.

- Despite his extreme conservatism, **Khomeini** was a brilliant politician successfully charming many western leaders, directing a populist rebellion from abroad, and imposing his vision of an **Islamic Republic** upon diverse opposition groups after the fall of the **Shah**.

★ King David Hotel Bombing:

- In this **1946** terrorist attack the Jewish Irgun used a bomb to devastate the British headquarters in Jerusalem, killing the Lord High Commissioner.
 - Although widely condemned given the high loss of life, including Jews, the attack sent a powerful message that British determination to adhere to anti-Zionist policies would come at a high price.

★ (Gamal Abdel) Nasser:

- This charismatic Egyptian leader masterminded the **1951** free officers coup that removed the British appointed monarch **Ferouk** and the nationalization of the **Suez Canal** in **1956**.
 - While **Nasser** was widely hailed as an Arab hero and his formula for modernization was widely copied throughout the region,
 - ordinary **Arabs became increasingly disillusioned** with **Nasserism** during the **1960s because of military defeats, corruption**, and the **inability to stimulate the promised economic gains**.

★ Mujahideen:

- Holy **warriors of Islamic religion**, associated with **Muslim revivalism**.
 - 20th century when it was most commonly referred to **holy warriors in Iran & Afghanistan**,
 - they were **members of guerrilla groups operating in Afghanistan** when Soviet forces were invading

★ (Palestinian) Mandate:

- **Mandate** was the name given to the colonial enclaves the Entente established from German and Ottoman colonies after WWI.
 - Given that colonialism was seen as illegitimate and unpopular, the **League of Nations** assigned territories like Palestine to the western powers as '**mandates**' with the idea that they were to be held in trust and prepared for ultimate independence.

★ Palestinian Question:

- This was the term originally British diplomats gave to the dilemma of **how to accommodate the needs of Arabs and Jews in Palestine given their seemingly unquenchable hatred for each other**.

- In **1947 UN resolution 181** advocated partitioning the **British Mandate** into separate ethnic states,
 - but this **solution was not accepted by the Arabs**, it **led to a war**, and **created an enduring refugee problem** that frustrates easy resolution.

★ Palestinian Right to Return (Declaration):

- ▶ Declares idea of nationhood apart from neighboring Arab states that largely abandoned their cause after the **Six Days War**.
 - Opponents of the right of hold there is no basis for it in international law and that it was an unrealistic demand.
- ▶ It is a sensitive issue of Palestinians and as a result the UN created **Resolution 194** that deals with the situation in the region of Palestine at the time.

★ Palestinian Refugees:

- ▶ This term describes the nearly 700,000 Palestinians that fled or were driven from their homes inside the Jewish designated state in **1948** and were denied re-entry as a security risk following the armistice of **1949**.
 - In **1949** the **Palestinian refugees** and there countless descendants have lived in camps in Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, with many of them becoming right-less Israeli subjects after the **Six Days War** enabled Israeli Defense Forces to occupy the territory on which their refugee camps stood.

★ Plan D:

- ▶ This controversial Israeli military plan called for the **eviction of Palestinians from the Israeli zone of control during the First Arab Israeli War**.
 - Critics have charged that **Plan D** consisted of ethnic cleansing and that the Jewish state had a long standing plan to drive Palestinians from their territory.

★ Pogroms:

- ▶ This term refers to **mob violence against Jewish communities** including robbery, murder, and rape.
 - During the late nineteenth century **pogroms** in many areas of Eastern Europe converted many young secular Jews to the Zionist cause.

★ Osama Bin Laden:

- ▶ He **founded** the militant Islamic organization of **Al Qaeda** off of the principle **Qutb** set out.
 - He is a self-made millionaire.
 - Important because he **was the mastermind behind the 9/11** attacks.

→ His Islamic militant group is also what **inspired ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant)**

★ Resolution 181:

- ▶ This **UN resolution** proposed to end the **British mandate** through a **partitioning into separate ethnic states**.
 - Although the **UN resolution** tried to respect the claims of both sides,
 - the proposed boundaries required mostly Arabs to relocate,
 - and was universally **rejected by Palestinians and Arabs** as a colonial settlement that contradicted the UN right of self-determination.

★ Salafism:

- ▶ Represents an **extreme fundamentalist principle** of returning to a pure form of 8th century form of Islam.
 - They want to **establish a nation of Islam**.
 - They **embrace force against**
 - ↳ **the source of the corruption,**
 - ↳ modern tech,
 - ↳ western culture
 - ↳ and liberal principles

★ SAVAK:

- ▶ This was the **Shah's** fearsome secret police force that was highly adept at attacking regime opponents and silencing dissent.
 - The **SAVAK's** policies were one of the stimuli for the **Iranian Revolution** and the **Shah's** decision to curb its power contributed to his regime's demise.

★ Shah:

- ▶ This was the title given to the **monarchs of Iran imposed by British power**.
 - After WWI, the British appointed a cavalry officer as monarch inaugurating the Pahvali dynasty,
 - but this monarchy was artificial, imposed twice on Iranians by the Western powers and not popular among ordinary Iranians.

★ Shariah:

- ▶ The notion among Islamic reformers that **Qu'ranic** principles and traditions should be incorporated in diverse ways into the state and society.

- This marks a fundamental **rejection of secular nationalism and Nasserism**, as well as the Western distinction between church and state.

★ Suez Crisis:

- This **1956** international crisis was provoked when **Nasser** nationalized the Suez canal so that he could divert its revenues to building the **Aswan High Dam**.
 - Although Britain and France conspired with Israel to retake the canal, their imperial tour de force was internationally condemned and necessitated their retreat a few months later.

★ War in Afghanistan:

- **Triggered by** the **9/11 attacks** on the **WTC's**.
 - The **USA repped the largest foreign force** in Afghanistan and it bore the heaviest loses.
 - **Jihadists** found this **inspiring, they can justify their fighting as holy** because the Western world is fighting their "faith".

★ Sayyid Qutb:

- He is the **father of Jihadism**, he **inspired Bin Laden** which **lead** to **Al Qaeda**.
 - **American culture shocked him** (the materialism, the way men and women interact) it was completely different than what he was used to.
 - He wrote a **book Milestone**:
 - ↳ formula for militant **Jihads** and his philosophy that Americans are making his people impure

★ Zionism:

- This secular nationalist philosophy originally articulated by **Theodore Herzl** called upon **Jews distributed throughout the world to establish a state of their own**.
 - Very few religious or assimilated Jews took **Zionism** seriously before WWII,
 - but **after** the **Holocaust Zionism emerged** as the **principal framework for creating a Jewish state in Palestine**.

Glossary Unit IX: Postwar Asia:

★ Asian Contagion:

- This was the name given to the **Asian financial crisis** that commenced in **1998** after Thailand devalued the **Bhat**.

- From Thailand, *Asian Contagion* spread throughout the region, shaking up the Asian tigers whose robust growth had been partially powered by an influx of cheap capital.
 - The resulting property bubble burst creating high unemployment, bankrupt investors, and vacant properties.
- *Asian contagion* eventually spread to other developing world economies and quickly implicated western banks marking the first crisis of the era of global capitalism.

★ Asian Tigers:

- The name given to the ***Pacific Rim economies*** that followed Japan's model for export industrialization and largely succeeded in mimicking its path towards economic growth and prosperity during the *1980s*.
 - Singapore, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and South Korea's successful modernization during the *1980s and 1990s* affirmed the superiority of capitalist style development and inspired socialist regimes to liberalize their economies during the early *1990s*.

★ Chinese Economic Miracle:

- This is the name commonly given to describe China's economic modernization on the basis of reforms that *Deng Xiaoping* installed during the late *1970s* and early *1980s*.
 - After joining the *World Trade Organization (WTO)* China emerged as the world's workshop and displaced ***Japan as the second largest economy*** in the world.

★ (China's) Cultural Revolution:

- Frustrated by his marginalization, *Mao Ze Dong* launched a *cultural revolution* designed not only to return himself to power
 - but also to complete China's socialist makeover by attacking all legacies of the past.
- The *Cultural Revolution* in particular channeled and mobilized China's youth and directed them against party leaders and other elites, which purged *Mao's* successors from power,
 - but also introduced turbulence to China's society that had profound economic and social repercussions.

★ Deng Xiaoping:

- This moderate reformer and Chinese communist leader was a close associate of *Mao* and assumed a leading role in stabilizing China's economy after the disaster of the *Great Leap Forward*.

- Subsequently purged in the *Cultural Revolution*, *Deng* was rehabilitated and emerged as China's head of state based on his plans for rational economic reforms predicated on the successful Japanese model.

★ Doi Moi:

- ▶ This was the official name for *Vietnam's 1986 program* of reforms to transition from central planning to a more liberalized market economy.
 - Vietnam's abandonment of socialism so soon after victory of the communists in the *Civil War* attests to the powerful consensus in Asia that liberal policies are the key to growth and prosperity.

★ Golden Sixties:

- ▶ This was the name given to Japan's experience during the *1960s* when **ordinary people** finally enjoyed the **benefits of economic recovery** by gaining access to the three treasures:
 - a television, refrigerator, and washing machine.
 - While the *golden sixties* represented a celebration and triumph for Japan's people, economic progress and modernization
 - also elicited an under chord of anxiety as people were forced to re-examine the past, question traditional values, and worried about whether consumerism was spiritually fulfilling.

★ Great Leap Forward:

- ▶ In a brazen attempt to catch up to the West by mobilizing the ideological fervor of the Chinese peasant,
 - *China's economy lurched into self-inflicted disaster* as rapid rural collectivization and ideological indoctrination
 - *led to poor policies* that induced an economic contradiction and the twentieth century's deadliest famine.

★ Green Revolution:

- ▶ This was the name given to a suite of **western agricultural technologies**,
 - but specifically high yielding hybrids of corn and rice to increase the production of food stuffs.
 - This program was very **successful in increasing output**,
 - but it tended to **exacerbate rural poverty & spurred rapid urban immigration**.

★ Japan INC:

- ▶ The term used by **American** critics of Japan's system of capitalism to denote the **close collaboration between government and the private sector**.
 - During the **1980s** American corporations were prone to blaming Japan for falling behind technologically, even as they started to copy Japan's methods.

★ Japanese (Economic) Miracle:

- ▶ The name most commonly applied to **Japan's robust postwar growth** that transformed it into the world's second largest economy.
 - Japan's successful modernization served as an inspiration and model first to the **Asian Tigers** and later to developing economies throughout the world eager to emulate its success.

★ Just-In-Time (JIT) Production:

- ▶ Made famous by **Ford** and moving into Japan in the **1950's**, **JIT** is a **production model** in which **items are created to meet demand**, not created in surplus or in advance of need.
 - The **purpose** of **JIT production** is to **avoid the waste** associated with **overproduction**, waiting and excess inventory.
 - **JIT production** model was **beneficial for businesses** because for it would give a very rapid turnover and thus decrease the amount of money tied up in material

★ Keiretsu:

- ▶ This term describes the **cartels that exist inside the Japanese system of capitalism** between banks, industrial conglomerates, and their various suppliers and distributors.
 - The benefits of this system were clear in the **1960s** as Japan's **Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI)** managed to steer a coherent path of growth and finance strategic investment in future technologies,
 - but the structure also contributed to the **1991 property bust**.

★ Liu Shaoqi:

- ▶ Leader of the Chinese communist party and **Mao's** successor in **1962** who was brutally killed in **1969** during the **Cultural Revolution**.
 - **Liu** along with other moderates realized the disaster of the **Great Leap Forward** and advocated reform and moderation which raised **Mao's** ire and jealousy.

★ Mao Zedong:

- ▶ One of the most significant figures of twentieth century history, **Mao Zedong** emerged as leader of the communist party of China in the **1930s** and **led it to victory during China's civil war** in **1949**.

- As head of state **Mao** built a cult of personality and launched his country into two radical programs for socialist reform that proved disastrous and caused widespread suffering.

★ Minamata Disaster:

- During the late **1950s** the **Chisso Corporation** spilled untreated industrial waste into Minamata Bay resulting in mercury poisoning for many poor people who ate a lot of local fish.
 - This environmental disaster in Southern Japan highlighted the cost of the new prosperity and also the collusion between the state and big business at expense of the ordinary citizen.

★ Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI):

- Japan's powerful **Ministry of Trade and Industry (MITI)** that played a pivotal role in guiding the state's economic policy and coordinating the investments of various private corporations.
 - **MITI** is often identified as the **unique feature of Japanese capitalism** and proved a key ingredient in Japan's economic growth during the **1960s** and **1970s**.

★ Open Door:

- Name given to **Deng Xiaoping policy** aimed at ending China's international isolation and following Japan's example for export driven industrialization.
 - Initially there was a lot of opposition and resistance to **Deng's** gradual roll out of socialism with market characteristics,
 - but liberalization of the economy ultimately set the stage for the **Chinese Miracle** of the **1990s** and early **twenty first century**.

★ Red Guards:

- These zealous, self-appointed followers of **Mao** took the lead in attacking the bourgeoisie and all forms of authority.
 - Although ostensibly they were fighting to protect socialism, in practice they were tools for **Mao's** triumphant return to power and many **Red Guards** used the chaos of the **Cultural Revolution** to attack personal enemies.

★ Supreme Command of Asian Pacific (SCAP):

- **Douglas MacArthur** in **1945**.
 - **MacArthur** sought to **reform Japanese society for the better** with an eye to **accepting its traditions**
 - but exploring with a formula to nudge society into an more democratic and liberal form

— Japan **benefited from its administration.**

★ Special Economic Zones (SEZ):

- ▶ These areas were established by **Deng Xiaoping** in **1978** as a means to **attract foreign manufacturers** to China by means of **special tax breaks & access to cheap labor.**
 - The **Special Economic Zones (SEZ)'s** were important in blazing a trail for the liberalization of China's economy
 - and provided the country access to capital and technology it would need for successful modernization.

★ Three Treasures:

- 1) Exploration
- 2) Colonization, and
- 3) Trade

★ Tiananmen Square Massacre (Incident):

- ▶ The communist party's bloody crackdown of democracy protestors in **Beijing** in **1989** using the army and tanks.
 - The crackdown and subsequent martial law measures foreclosed upon political reform in China
 - and reasserted the communist party's dominance over social and economic life.

★ Treaty of San Francisco:

- ▶ In this **1951 Treaty** the USA established peace with Japan and engaged in a comprehensive alliance to secure Asia against communism.
 - The **treaty** signified the transition of Japan from hated enemy to regional bulwark against communism in the **Cold War,**
 - but it raised anger and concerns among left wing groups about American domination.

★ (Asian) Tiger Cubs:

- ▶ This term came to be **applied to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines** during the **1990s** as they tried to mimic the success of the **Asian Tigers** by following a similar export driven model for industrialization.

Glossary Unit X: Collapse of Communism:

★ 1956 Budapest Uprising:

- ▶ A student and worker **led revolt against the government** in central **Budapest** because of the **Soviet imposed policies** in **October of 1965**.
 - They were demanding things such as
 - freedom,
 - more food,
 - the removal of the secret police
 - and the removal of Russian control.
 - At the beginning of **November**, the **Soviets came** into Budapest **to restore the control** that crumbled during the revolution.
 - This was the foreshadowing of masses of people drifting away from the communism that Russia put into place.

★ Bosnian Civil War:

- ▶ In the context of the post-communist dissolution of **multi-ethnic Yugoslavia**, the **1992** Boznia dominated government's declaration of independence stimulated a civil war between Orthodox Serbs, Catholic Croats, and Muslim Bozniaks.
 - The Bosnian Serbs, supported by the former Yugoslav army were able to gain significant territory and committed numerous human rights abuses until **NATO** stepped and imposed a peace settlement during the **Dayton Accords**.

★ Brezhnevian Stagnation:

- ▶ A period of **economic, political and social halts** in the **Soviet Union**.
 - This stagnation was led by **Leonid Brezhnev** (became known in the **late 60's**),
 - but **stopped** when **Gorbachev** came into power and started acting upon **Glasnost** and **Perestroika**.
 - This was **put into place** because of the **detrimental effects of the military expenditure on consumer goods**.
 - Although it started as a good idea, this **became a large problem in the economy** in the **Soviet Union** in the **early 1980's**

★ (Nicolai) Ceaușescu:

- ▶ This long time Romanian communist leader had a reputation as a maverick in terms of his economic and foreign policies and ruled his country through a totalitarian system.

- In the wake of the *Revolutions of 1989*, *Ceaușescu's* regime collapsed after a brief fight inside the military leading to the leader's hasty trial and execution.

★ Crony Capitalism:

- ▶ A pejorative term that is often applied to socialist economies subjected to liberal reforms,
 - but which fail to function according to classic free market principles.
- In particular, this term is often used to describe situations where post-communist liberalization leads to a transfer of state wealth to connected oligarchs at the expense of ordinary citizens.

★ Dayton Accords:

- ▶ This *1995* agreement was triggered after *NATO* commenced bombing of Belgrade and Serbia, provoking *Milosevic* to bring the Bosnian Serbs to the peace table.
 - At Dayton, the international community imposed a partitioning that created a Bosnian Serb state and a joint Croat-Boznian state with the remainder.

★ Destalinization:

- ▶ This represented *Khrushchev's* term for reinvigorating the *Bolshevik revolution* by casting off *Stalin's* police state and redirecting the party towards the goals of improving the standard of living of the proletariat.
 - Although *Khrushchev* did permanently transform the nature of the Soviet state he proved inadequate to reforming the laggard communist bureaucracy or catching up to the west economically.

★ Ethnic cleansing:

- ▶ This euphemism was widely used by Serbian paramilitary groups during the *Bosnian civil war* referring to various forms of terrorism including rape and murder in order to drive out non-Serbs from Bosnian territory.
 - *Ethnic cleansing* was a conscious strategy of Bosnian militias from *1992-1993* as they attempted to leveraged their military strength to secure the most territory possible from the former province of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

★ Glasnost:

- ▶ This was *Gorbachev's* term, introduced in *1986* that designated '*openness*,' encouraging ordinary people and the press to investigate past and present failings of the communist party.
 - Although openness did help to elicit discussion and criticism of the communist party, this force proved difficult to control and in the context of failed economic reforms

→ it led ordinary people to demand for democratic reforms and national separation.

★ (Mikhail) Gorbachev:

- ▶ This reformer and proponent of the 'new thinking' became Soviet general secretary in **1985** and was tasked with carrying out structural reforms to revive the languishing Soviet economy.
 - Although **Gorbachev** did introduce liberal reforms in the political sphere, he failed to address the structural problems of the Soviet economy and this proved a deadly combination that led to the **collapse of communism** in Europe.

★ (Nikita) Khrushchev:

- ▶ The ultimate successor to **Stalin**, this Ukrainian leader achieved international notoriety for challenging capitalism, condemning imperialism, and promising that socialism would catch up and overtake advanced western economies.
 - Although initially **Khrushchev's** reforms enjoyed a good deal of popular support, his erratic policies and unsuccessful reforms led to his ouster by close lieutenants in **1964**.

★ Khrushchev's Secret Speech:

- ▶ **Khrushchev** gave a speech to a closed committee in **February of 1956**, **explaining why a Stalin based way of life is only hurting the government**.
 - **Khrushchev** said that **Stalin was abusive with his power** and was **unable to make effective protection plans** when Germany invaded the **Soviet Union**.
 - This **speech**, once made public, **caused shock and clouded judgment** about **Stalin's reputation**.
 - The speech **also encouraged the revolts** that happened later that year (in Budapest especially),
 - ↳ which **weakened the Soviet's control over the Soviet bloc**

★ Khrushchev's Thaw:

- ▶ This was the name given to **Khrushchev's program** for paring back the police state, rolling back censorship, and enabling a limited degree of freedom of art and expression.
 - Although **Khrushchev's** thaw did stimulate a brief flowering of Soviet art and culture,
 - there were clear limits to state toleration and after Brezhnev the communist party reasserted its hegemony over social life.

★ (Slobodan) Milosevic:

- ▶ This former communist bureaucrat turned nationalist politician became **Serbian head of state** and was intimately involved in the **break-up of Yugoslavia** and subsequent ethnic conflicts.
 - **Milosevic** was ultimately ousted from power after Serbia's unsuccessful **invasion of Kosovo** and he was subsequently captured and shipped to the Hague Tribunal for human rights violations.

★ Oligarchs:

- ▶ The name frequently given to the wealth elites, mafia, and state officials that became extremely wealthy in Yeltsin's Russia by acquiring valuable state companies for pennies on the dollar.
 - The rise of the **oligarchs** was one symptom of the **crony capitalism** that emerged in many post-communist states
 - where members of the old elite controlled and profited disproportionately from the liquidation of state resources during programs for **structural adjustment**.

★ Perestroika:

- ▶ This Russian word signifying '**restructuring**,' was introduced by **Gorbachev** in **1987** as a strategy for revamping the Soviet command economy.
 - Although **perestroika** did introduce various modest reforms, they proved quite inadequate to resuscitating the Soviet economy and stimulated an economic contraction that precipitated the fall of communism,
 - the ouster of **Gorbachev**, and the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

★ Post-Communism:

- ▶ A time in parts of Europe and Asia where **political and economic policies transformed** and **aimed to create a free-market capitalist economy**.
 - **Post-communism created** a more **moderate and less radical government system**.
 - The **economy** became **more organized** and **reflects the logic of capitalism & democracy**

★ Revolutions of 1989:

- ▶ This is the name given to the **populist movements** in Eastern Europe during **1989** that **challenged & toppled communist regimes**.
 - Although the **revolutions of 1989** resulted mostly in bloodless regime change,
 - it proved difficult for subsequent democratic governments to overhaul the lagging Soviet economy.

★ Shock Therapy:

- ▶ This represented an **economic strategy** for overhauling a laggard command economy by removing all subsidies, price supports, and trade barriers in one fell swoop.
 - Although this radical readjustment to the market place was guaranteed
 - to create unemployment, price shocks, and consumer pain, advocates for **shock therapy** arguing that over the longer run this tough medicine would result in quicker and more robust economic recovery by acclimating activity to market forces.

★ Solidarity Movement:

- ▶ This was the name for the Polish trade union movement that emerged in Poland during the late **1970s** as wages stagnated and living conditions fell because of rising prices.
 - **Solidarity** was banned after **Jaruzelski** declared martial law in **1981**,
 - but deteriorating economic conditions forced the communist to negotiate with **Solidarity** in **1989** and resulted in the first non-communist government inside Eastern Europe.

★ Srebrenica Massacre:

- ▶ This **1993 massacre** of 16,000 Bosniak males inside an UN designated safe haven was perpetuated by Serbian paramilitary forces after holding several UN peace keepers hostage.
 - The **massacre**, broadcast on television stimulated international outrage at both Serbs and the UN and provoked **NATO** to take a more active role to precipitate a peace settlement.

★ Structural Adjustment:

- ▶ This term refers to the general process of **adapting laggard communist economic structures to cope with market forces**.
 - After the fall of communist regimes in Eastern Europe national leaders introduced various reforms and programs to open up the economy to foreign trade and competition which stimulated a rapid decline of communist heavy industries.

★ Velvet Revolution:

- ▶ This is the name given to the populist movement in **Czechoslovakia** that toppled the hardliner communist regime in **1989**.
 - The **Velvet Revolution** symbolized how populist movements managed to undermine even draconian communist regimes in the **Summer** and **Fall** of **1989**.

★ Lech Walesa:

- ▶ This was the leader of the **Solidarity** movement during the later stages of Polish communism.

- **Walesa** played a pivotal role in negotiating with the communist regime, leading the transition process,
 - and ultimately leading the **post-communist reformer regime in Poland**.

★ **(Boris) Yeltsin:**

- ▶ This former communist official and later Russian President played a pivotal role in thwarting the hardliner **coup** of **1991** and would emerge as the tireless advocate for democracy in post-communist Russia.
 - Although **Yeltsin** did triumph over communists during his political career,
 - he also made a critical alliance with oligarchs that profited handsomely at the expense of ordinary Russians from the trauma of post-communist transition.

Glossary Unit XI: The Globalization of Capitalism:

★ **Neo-Liberal Reforms:**

- ▶ Were **economic reforms**, which aimed at **looking at the market as natural law** rather than something to be controlled via government intervention.
 - Core **components** involve
 - privatizing state industries
 - and opening up a country's internal market to foreign competition, trade and investment.
 - **Neo-liberalism** marked a **major transition from protectionism, socialism and economies based on Keynesian principles**

★ **Container System:**

- ▶ Name given to the **1950s** era **standardization of the transport infrastructure** for shipping, harbours, rail and land.
 - This **low-tech revolution** was a precondition for the transport of bulk good over vast differences.
 - It lies at the heart of the **current global economic system enabling the outsourcing of production** to distant labor markets

★ **Trans-National Corporation:**

- ▶ Name given to a **conglomerate of affiliated businesses** that have **united to increase market share** and **take advantage of economies of scale and comparative advantages**.

- The trends towards transnational mergers **peaked** during the **1950s** and **1960s** when **foreign acquisition was the best strategy for penetrating protected national markets**.

★ Post-Industrial Society:

- ▶ A concept that refers to **how the economy and social relations have changed in developed countries** with the post-fordist transition from manufacturing to service industries

★ Jihad & McWorld Thesis:

- ▶ States characteristics of both **Jihad** and **McWorld** and how neither needs or promotes democracy.
 - **McWorld** may **promote peace and prosperity**,
 - ↳ but this is being done at the **cost of independence and identity**,
 - and notes that no more social justice or equality than necessary are needed to promote efficient economic production and consumption.
 - While **Jihad** is **offering solitary and protecting identities**
 - ↳ but at **the cost of tolerance and stability**.
 - Different **forms of anti-democratization** can arise through anti-democratic one-party dictatorships or military juntas

★ Concession System:

- ▶ A Western instrument of **leasing the right to harvest resources on a property**.
 - Many “third world” development schemes take the form of multinationals purchasing the right to harvest indigenous resources.
 - The profits don’t trickle down very far, and they often pit national governments against local peoples.

Glossary Unit XII: Dark Horizon:

★ Peak Oil:

- ▶ The **supply of oil is limited** and because we are so dependent on it, when we **reach peak production = crisis**.
 - When **global production of oil reaches its maximum rate**, after which **production will gradually decline**
 - After **Peak Oil** occurs, **oil will run out** and while demands continue, **oil price = dramatically high**

★ Kyoto Protocol:

- It is an **amendment** to the international treaty **on climate change**.
 - It **assigned mandatory emission limitation** for reduction to carbon dioxide and five other green house gases to the signatory nations.
 - The United State is not bound by the Protocol.
 - ↪ It provides a study of how and why the world community moves so slowly in dealing with a shared crisis **such as climate change**.

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