**Unit 5 Vocabulary: WWII and the Early Cold War**

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| Group 1 | |
| Appeasement | A political policy of conceding to aggression by a warlike nation |
| totalitarian | of or relating to a system of government that is centralized and dictatorial and requires complete subservience to the state |
| fascist | a way of organizing a society in which a government ruled by a dictator controls the lives of the people and in which people are not allowed to disagree with the government |
| genocide | the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation |
| blitzkrieg | war conducted with great speed and force; specifically : a violent surprise offensive by massed air forces and mechanized ground forces in close coordination |
| Group 2 | |
| quarantine | 1.A condition, period of time, or place in which a person, animal, plant, vehicle, or amount of material suspected of carrying an infectious agent is kept in confinement orisolated in an effort to prevent disease from spreading  2.An action to isolate another nation, such as a blockade of its ports or a severance of diplomatic or trade relations |
| selective service | the U.S. federal agency that facilitates the mobilization of military forces by requiring the registration of males between the ages of 18 and 26 years |
| leapfrogging | an advance from one place, position, or situation to another without progressing through all or any of the places or stages in between |
| kamikaze | a Japanese aircraft loaded with explosives and making a deliberate suicidal crash on an enemy target |
| newsreel | a short film of news and current affairs, formerly made for showing as part of the program in a movie theater |
| riveter | a metal pin for passing through holes in two or more plates or piecesto hold them together, usually made with a head at one end, the otherend being hammered into a head after insertion |
| rationing | A fixed portion, especially an amount of food allotted to persons in military service or to civilians in times of scarcity. |
| internment | putting a person in prison or other kind of detention, generally in wartime |
| tribunal | a group of people who oversee a trial |
| civil liberties | individual rights protected by law from unjust governmental or other interference |
| Group 3 | |
| ceasefire | a temporary suspension of fighting, typically one during which peace talks take place; a truce |
| Containment | the action or policy of preventing the expansion of a hostile country or influence |
| Iron Curtain | the symbolic barrier separating the former Soviet bloc and the West prior to the decline of communism in 1989 |
| Parallel | each of the imaginary parallel circles of constant latitude on the earth's surface |
| Massive retaliation | The doctrine that the best way to deter aggression is to threaten a potential aggressor with devastation by atomic bombs |
| Brinkmanship | The practice, especially in international politics, of seeking advantage by creating the impression that one is willing and able to push a highly dangerous situation to the limitrather than concede |
| Group 4 | |
| Baby Boom | a temporary marked increase in the birth rate, especially the one following World War I |
| Suburbia | an outlying district of a city, especially a residential one |
| Franchise | One that has been granted the right by a corporation to sell its product or service within a particular area |
| White flight | the move of white city-dwellers to the suburbs to escape the influx of minorities |
| Military – industrial complex | general term for the cooperative relationship between the **military** and the **industrial** producers of **military** equipment and supplies in lobbying for increased spending on **military** programs |