

1. **Baby Boomers:** Generation of Americans born from 1945-1960 after WWII
2. **Battle of Britain:** 1940-1941 attack by Nazi Germany against Great Britain which was the last unconquered area of Europe -- Lasted over 9 months; Winston Churchill inspired British to keep up the fight and development of RADAR led to defeat of Germany's air force and victory of GB battle
3. **Battle of the Bulge:** Last Major battle in Western Europe in WWII -- Germany attempted to prevent invasion of Germany by a last desperate offensive at Christmas 1944 -- Allies won and conquered Germany
4. **Bay of Pigs:** 1961 failed attempt to overthrow Fidel Castro (communist leader of Cuba) during JFK'S administration
5. **Berlin Airlift:** 1948 Berlin Blockade -- Truman ordered daily convoys of cargo planes to drop food, medicines, fuel into West Berlin -- led to the failure of the USSR to take over West Berlin
6. **Iron Curtain:** Cold War term. Imaginary line that divided Communist East Europe from Democratic West Europe- coined by Winston Churchill 1946.
7. **Island Hopping:** Strategy of the US in the Pacific in WWII to take important islands on the way to Japan.
8. **Isolationism:** Policy of avoiding involvement in Europe affairs before bombing of Pearl Harbor.
9. **Israel:** Nation created by the UN after WWII as a homeland for Jews with strong support from the US. Justified by the US as a response to the tragedy of the Holocaust in WWII. Immediate declaration of war by Arab states.
10. **Oppenheimer, J. Robert:** Civilian leader of the Manhattan Project
11. **Patton, George:** Outspoken US Army commander in Europe in WWII
12. **Pearl Harbor:** US Navel base in Hawaii attacked by Japan on December 7, 1941 led to US entry into WWII
13. **Churchill, Winston:** Leader of Great Britain during WWII.
14. **Cuban Missile Crisis:** Began with US discovery of nuclear missile sites built by USSR in Cuba; JFK responded by establishing a "quarantine" (blockade) of Cuba to prevent nuclear weapons from reaching missile site; USSR backed down after an intense week-long standoff with the US.
15. **D-Day (Operation Overlord):** June 6, 1944 -- Began the Allied invasion of Europe which was strongly held by German forces -- occurred along 5 beaches of Northern France in Normandy.
16. **Domino Theory:** Belief that if one nation in a region fell to communism, all surrounding nations would fall -- first applied to Vietnam.
17. **Eisenhower Doctrine:** US would intervene in Middle East to prevent overthrow of governments by communist forces.
18. **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA):** Agency established in 1945 to collect intelligence about other nations using spies and covert operations to weaken nations unfriendly to the US.
19. **Chinese Civil War:** Conflict between communists led by Mao TseTung and nationalist leader Chiang Kai Shek - Mao was the popular leader; US supported Chiang Kai Shek because he was anticommunist but corrupt; Nationalists defeated and fled to Taiwan which US recognized as legitimate government of China
20. **Cold War:** Intense conflict between US and USSR from '45-'91. No direct war between US and USSR but many conflicts/wars in which both were involved
21. **Containment:** '47-'91 Policy followed by US to stop the spread of communism anywhere in the world as a means of defeating the USSR
22. **Berlin Wall:** Constructed by the USSR in 1961 to separate East (communist) and West Berlin (democratic) and to prevent the escape of individuals from communist countries in Eastern Europe to the democracies of Western Europe. 1989 fall of the wall symbolized the beginning of the end of the Cold War.
23. **Blitzkrieg:** Strategy of "lightening" fast war using predominantly tanks and airplanes development by Germans.
24. **Brinkmanship:** Eisenhower Policy of using the threat of massive retaliation with nuclear weapons as a diplomatic tool. Example: "willing to go to the edge."
25. **Casablanca:** Conference held during WWII which determined strategy of defeating Germany first.
26. **Castro, Fidel:** Communist leader who took over Cuba in 1959 and established close ties with USSR.
27. **Taft-Hartley Act:** Passed in 1947. Limited power of labor unions (unions lost powers gained during New Deal).
28. **Tehran:** Conference held in Iran. First "Big Three" conference (FDR, Churchill, Stalin) - agreed to coordinate actions in WWII.
29. **Test Ban Treaty:** Agreement to ban atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons - allowed underground testing.
30. **Third Reich:** Name given to rise of German Empire by Adolf Hitler.
31. **Totalitarianism:** Political system in which the state has total control over the government, society, and people under the leadership of a single, all-powerful leader and his party.
32. **G.I. Bill:** Law that provided education/training and loans to buy homes, farms, businesses to veterans. About half of all veterans of WWI used GI Bill to go to college or technical school.
33. **Geneva Accords:** 1954 Peace Agreement at the end of French Indochina War that divided Vietnam into the communist North Vietnam and Democratic South Vietnam until unification elections could be held in 1956.
34. **Hitler, Adolf:** Nazi leader of Germany in WWII. Came to power in the 1930's because of the economic problems of the Great Depression and hardships caused by the Treaty of Versailles.
35. **Holocaust:** Systematic Plan by Nazi Germany. Hitler to kill all Jews living in Europe during WWII- death of six million Jews.
36. **Hydrogen Bomb:** H-Bomb- 67 times more powerful than atomic bomb used against Japan.

37. **Rationing:** Policy of limiting consumption of goods in US during WWII to conserve goods for military use
38. **Levittown:** Mass produced suburbs popular in 1950's. All homes in a suburb based on same house plan. Image of conformity in 1950's.
39. **MacArthur, Douglas:** Leader of the US Army in the Pacific in WWII; military governor of Japan after WWII; commander of UN forces in Korean War.
40. **Manhattan Project:** US government project to produce the first atomic weapon in WWII.
41. **Khrushchev, Nikita:** Communist leader of the USSR in the 1950's at height of Cold War/Cuban Missile Crisis/ U-2 Incident.
42. **Korean War:** First United Nations military action - began in 1950 with invasion of democratic South Korea by communist North Korea. Established concept of limited war in Korea to reestablish 38th parallel as original border between North and South. Led to firing of Douglas MacArthur and Armistice 1953.
43. **Korematsu v United States:** Supreme Court case that ruled internment of Japanese Americans was legal.
44. **Lend-Lease Act:** Law passed by US Congress before US entry into WW2 that allowed US to loan military goods to Allies or lease military equipment to the Allies. Allows US to become major supplier to Great Britain during the battle of Britain.
45. **S.E.A.T.O.:** South East Asian Treaty Organization- US alliance system to prevent spread of communism in South East Asia (Vietnam).
46. **Security Council:** Agency of the UN designated with power to respond to military crises- most powerful part of UN. Five major allies of WWII (US, France, Russia, China) have veto power.
47. **Selective Services Act:** Law that allowed the draft of soldiers for WWII.
48. **Stalin, Joseph:** Communist leader of the USSR 1924-1955.
49. **Stalingrad:** Major battle in the USSR in WWII-defeat of German forces and retreat of Germany out of USSR
50. **Fascism:** Political philosophy of Germany and Italy in WWII. Emphasized total loyalty to the state and the leader; allowed no freedom of speech or press; used terror to control citizens
51. **Four Freedoms:** Freedom from fear, freedom from want freedom of religion, freedom of speech- listed in speech by FDR in January 1941 as guiding principles of US domestic and foreign policy.
52. **Fair Deal:** Domestic policy of Harry S Truman- extension of the New Deal. Included increase in minimum wage, extension of Social Security, and housing for low-income Americans.
53. **Emperor Hirohito:** Leader of Japan in WWII
54. **AFL-CIO:** American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations joined in 1955 - Largest labor organization in US.
55. **Alliances for Progress:** Established by JFK to provide economic aid and assistance to Latin American Nations to improve relations with US and prevent the spread of communism.
56. **Appeasement:** Policy of giving into the demands of Adolf Hitler to avoid war - Supported by European leaders in 1930's.
57. **Atlantic Charter:** 1941 - U.S. and Great Britain establish joint war goals including a United Nations.
58. **Atomic Bomb:** Weapon system created in WWII by the Manhattan Project in the US - used against Japan at Hiroshima and Nagasaki to end WWII. Truman's decision to use in 1945.
59. **Iwo Jima:** 1945 Major battle in the Pacific that gave US planes access to the Japanese Islands for direct attacks.
60. **Japanese Internment:** US government policy of placing Japanese Americans (Nisei) into concentration camps during WWII due to hysteria that they may assist Japan in the war - lost homes, businesses, possessions.
61. **Japanese Internment Sites:** Rocky Mountain states.
62. **Kellogg-Briand Pact:** Post WWII - late 1920's - failed attempt to outlaw war.
63. **WAAC:** Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps
64. **War Bonds:** Sold by US government during WWII to finance war effort.
65. **War posters:** Propaganda in WWII
66. **War Production Board:** Agency created in 1940 to regulate industrial production in US to insure military was prepared for rising conflict in Europe - led to build up of army and navy resources.
67. **Warsaw Pact:** Created by the USSR to unify all communist Eastern European nations under one military alliance.
68. **Yalta Conference:** February 1945 - last meeting of the Big Three (Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin). Agreed that U.S.S.R. occupies eastern Europe with the promise of free elections. Agreed of division of Germany into 4 zones and work together to defeat Japan.
69. **Reparations:** Payments demanded from a defeated nation to cover damages caused by war- applied to Germany after WWI-led to economic crisis in Germany in 1920's and early 1930's.
70. **Rosie the Riveter:** Image associated with large numbers of women workers in WWII. Women remained in the workforce permanently after WWII.
71. **Quarantine Speech:** Speech by FDR in 1937 in which he argued the US should "quarantine" Germany and aggressive nations to protect democracy-rejected by majority in US.
72. **Police Action:** Military response to crises by the UN-first used in Korean conflict.
73. **N.A.T.O.:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Mutual defense alliance between US, Canada, democratic nations of Western Europe after WWII.
74. **Neutrality Acts:** Laws passed in 1930's to prevent US involvement in WWII by not selling weapons to warring nations- reflected belief in isolationism.
75. **Newsreels/ pamphlets/ airdrops:** Tools of war propaganda in WWII.
76. **Nimitz, Chester:** Admiral in command of US Pacific Fleet in WWII.

77. **Non-Aggression Pact:** Agreement between Hitler (Germany) and Stalin (USSR) in 1938- agreement to split Poland and not fight each other when WWII began, way for Germany to avoid a two-front war.
78. **Marshall Plan:** US aid program to rebuild Europe after World War II and help prevent spread of communism.
79. **Middle class:** Grew after WWII-reflected strong economic growth after WWII.
80. **Midway:** Turning point battle of WWII in the Pacific. US defeated Japan destroying most Japanese aircraft carriers.
81. **Munich Pact:** High point of Appeasement. Giving in to Hitler's demands to avoid war. Agreement in 1938 between Germany, Italy, GB, and France to allow Hitler to take over part of Czechoslovakia in exchange for his promise he would take no further territory- Hitler broke agreement in 1939 conquering remainder of Czechoslovakia.
82. **Mussolini, Benito:** Fascist leader of Italy in WWII. Rose to power during economic problems in Italy after World War I. Model for later dictators. Ex. Hitler in Germany, Franco in Spain.
83. **Nuremberg Trials:** War Crimes trials of high level Nazi officials after WWII.
84. **Potsdam:** July 1945. War-time conference between Allied forces to consider postwar Europe and Truman warning to Japan.
85. **O.A.S.:** Organization of American States. Alliance of nations in Western Hemisphere.
86. **Okinawa:** Last major battle in the Pacific in WWII. US conquered island with heavy casualties on both sides.