

Glossary

The Glossary is an alphabetical listing of many of the key terms from the chapters, along with their meanings. The definitions listed in the Glossary are the ones that apply to the way the words are used in this textbook. The Glossary gives the part of speech of each word. The following abbreviations are used:

adj. adjective

n. noun

v. verb

Pronunciation Key

Some of the words in this book are followed by respellings that show how the words are pronounced. The following key will help you understand what sounds are represented by the letters used in the respellings.

Symbol	Examples	Symbol	Examples
a	apple [AP•uhl], catch [kach]	oh	road, [roh], know [noh]
ah	barn [bahrn], pot [paht]	oo	school [skool], glue [gloo]
air	bear [bair], dare [dair]	ow	out [owt], cow [kow]
aw	bought [bawt], horse [hawrs]	oy	coin [koyn], boys [boyz]
ay	ape [ayp], mail [mayl]	p	pig [pihg], top [tahp]
b	bell [behl], table [TAY•buhl]	r	rose [roh], star [stahr]
ch	chain [chayn], ditch [dihch]	s	soap [sohp], icy [EYE•see]
d	dog [dawg], rained [raynd]	sh	share [shair], nation [NAY•shuhn]
ee	even [EE•vuhn], meal [meel]	t	tired [tyrd], boat [boht]
eh	egg [ehg], ten [tehn]	th	thin [thihn], mother [MUH•thuhr]
eye	iron [EYE•uhrn]	u	pull [pul], look [luk]
f	fall [fawl], laugh [laf]	uh	bump [buhmp], awake [uh•WAYK], happen [HAP•uhn], pencil [PEHN•suhl], pilot [PY•luht]
g	gold [gohld], big [bihg]	ur	earth [urth], bird [burd], worm [wurm]
h	hot [haht], exhale [ehks•HAYL]	v	vase [vays], love [luhv]
hw	white [hwyt]	w	web [wehb], twin [twihn]
ih	into [IHN•too], sick [sikh]	y	As a consonant: yard [yahrd], mule [myool] As a vowel: ice [ys], tried [tryd], sigh [sy]
j	jar [jahr], badge [baj]	z	zone [zohn], reason [REE•zuhn]
k	cat [kat], luck [luhk]	zh	treasure [TREHZH•uhr], garage [guh•RAHZH]
l	load [loh], ball [bawl]		
m	make [mayk], gem [jehm]		
n	night [nyt], win [wihn]		
ng	song [sawng], anger [ANG•guhr]		

Syllables that are stressed when the words are spoken appear in CAPITAL LETTERS in the respellings. For example, the respelling of *patterns* (PAT•uhrnz) shows that the first syllable of the word is stressed.

Syllables that appear in SMALL CAPITAL LETTERS are also stressed, but not as strongly as those that appear in capital letters. For example, the respelling of *interaction* (IHN•tuhr•AK•shuhn) shows that the third syllable receives the main stress and the first syllable receives a secondary stress.

- A**
Aborigine [AB•uh•RIHJ•uh•nee] *n.* a member of any of the native peoples of Australia. (p. 318)
absolute monarch [MAHN•uhrk] *n.* a king or queen who has unlimited power and seeks to control all aspects of society. (p. 160)
Allies [uh•LYZ] *n.* in World War I, the nations of Great Britain, France, and Russia, along with the other nations that fought on their side; also, the group of nations—including Great Britain, the Soviet Union, and the United States—that opposed the Axis Powers in World War II. (p. 411)
Amritsar Massacre *n.* killing by British troops of nearly 400 Indians gathered at Amritsar to protest the Rowlatt Acts. (p. 454)

- Anabaptist** [AN•uh•BAP•tihst] *n.* in the Reformation, a member of a Protestant group that believed in baptizing only those persons who were old enough to decide to be Christian and believed in the separation of church and state. (p. 62)
Anglican [ANG•glih•kuhn] *adj.* relating to the Church of England. (p. 60)
annexation [AN•ihk•SAY•shuhn] *n.* the adding of a region to the territory of an existing political unit. (pp. 365, 379)
annul [uh•NUHL] *v.* to cancel or set aside. (p. 58)
anti-Semitism [AN•tee•SEHM•ih•TIHZ•uhm] *n.* prejudice against Jews. (p. 315)

apartheid [uh•PAHRT•HYT] *n.* a South African policy of complete legal separation of the races, including the banning of all social contacts between blacks and whites. (p. 609)

appeasement *n.* the making of concessions to an aggressor in order to avoid war. (p. 483)

armistice [AHR•mih•stihs] *n.* an agreement to stop fighting. (p. 421)

Aryans [AIR•ee•uhn] *n.* to the Nazis, the Germanic peoples who formed a “master race.” (p. 502)

assembly line *n.* in a factory, an arrangement in which a product is moved from worker to worker, with each person performing a single task in its manufacture. (p. 330)

assimilation [uh•SIHM•uh•LAY•shuhn] *n.* a policy in which a nation forces or encourages a subject people to adopt its institutions and customs. (p. 347)

Atlantic Charter *n.* a declaration of principles issued in August 1941 by British prime minister Winston Churchill and U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt, on which the Allied peace plan at the end of World War II was based. (p. 496)

Atlantic slave trade *n.* the buying, transporting, and selling of Africans for work in the Americas. (p. 133)

Axis Powers *n.* in World War II, the nations of Germany, Italy, and Japan, which had formed an alliance in 1936. (p. 483)

B
balance of power *n.* a political situation in which no one nation is powerful enough to pose a threat to others. (p. 238)

The Balkans [BAWL•kuhn] *n.* the region of southeastern Europe now occupied by Greece, Albania, Bulgaria, Romania, the European part of Turkey, and the former republics of Yugoslavia. (p. 255)

baroque [buh•ROHK] *adj.* relating to a grand, ornate style that characterized European painting, music, and architecture in the 1600s and early 1700s. (p. 203)

Battle of Britain *n.* a series of battles between German and British air forces, fought over Britain in 1940–1941. (p. 494)

Battle of Guadalcanal [GWAHD•uhl•kuh•NAL] *n.* a 1942–1943 battle of World War II, in which Allied troops drove Japanese forces from the Pacific island of Guadalcanal. (p. 501)

Battle of Midway *n.* a 1942 sea and air battle of World War II, in which American forces defeated Japanese forces in the central Pacific. (p. 500)

Battle of Stalingrad [STAH•lihn•GRAD] *n.* a 1942–1943 battle of World War II, in which German forces were defeated in their attempt to capture the city of Stalingrad in the Soviet Union. (p. 507)

Battle of the Bulge *n.* a 1944–1945 battle in which Allied forces turned back the last major German offensive of World War II. (p. 510)

Battle of Trafalgar [truh•FAL•guhr] *n.* an 1805 naval battle in which Napoleon’s forces were defeated by a British fleet under the command of Horatio Nelson. (p. 233)

Berlin Conference *n.* a meeting (1884–1885) at which representatives of European nations agreed upon rules for the European colonization of Africa. (p. 342)

Bill of Rights *n.* the first ten amendments to the U.S. Constitution, which protect citizens’ basic rights and freedoms. (p. 211)

blitzkrieg [BLIHITS•KREEG] *n.* “lightning war”—a form of warfare in which surprise attacks with fast-moving airplanes are followed by massive attacks with infantry forces. (p. 491)

blockade [blah•KAYD] *n.* the use of troops or ships to prevent commercial traffic from entering or leaving a city or region. (p. 234)

Boer [bohr] *n.* a Dutch colonist in South Africa. (p. 342)

Boer War *n.* a conflict, lasting from 1899 to 1902, in which the Boers and the British fought for control of territory in South Africa. (p. 344)

Bolsheviks [BOHL•shuh•VIHKS] *n.* a group of revolutionary Russian Marxists who took control of Russia’s government in November 1917. (p. 434)

Boxer Rebellion *n.* a 1900 revolt in China, aimed at ending foreign influence in the country. (p. 374)

boyar [boh•YAH] *n.* a landowning noble of Russia. (p. 174)

brinkmanship *n.* a policy of threatening to go to war in response to any enemy aggression. (p. 536)

C
cabinet *n.* a group of advisers or ministers chosen by the head of a country to help make government decisions. (p. 183)

Calvinism [KAL•vih•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* a body of religious teachings based on the ideas of the reformer John Calvin. (p. 61)

Camp David Accords *n.* the first signed agreement between Israel and an Arab country, in which Egyptian president Anwar Sadat recognized Israel as a legitimate state and Israeli prime minister Menachem Begin agreed to return the Sinai Peninsula to Egypt. (p. 586)

capitalism *n.* an economic system based on private ownership and on the investment of money in business ventures in order to make a profit. (pp. 139, 300)

Catholic Reformation [REHF•uhr•MAY•shuhn] *n.* a 16th-century movement in which the Roman Catholic Church sought to make changes in response to the Protestant Reformation. (p. 64)

- caudillos** [kaw•DEEL•yoh] *n.* a military dictator of a Latin American country. (p. 382)
- Central Powers** *n.* in World War I, the nations of Germany and Austria-Hungary, along with the other nations that fought on their side. (p. 411)
- Chartist movement** *n.* in 19th-century Britain, members of the working class demanded reforms in Parliament and in elections, including suffrage for all men. (p. 314)
- checks and balances** *n.* measures designed to prevent any one branch of government from dominating the others. (p. 211)
- CIS** *n.* the Commonwealth of Independent States—a loose association of former Soviet republics that was formed after the breakup of the Soviet Union. (p. 615)
- civil disobedience** *n.* a deliberate and public refusal to obey a law considered unjust. (p. 454)
- cloning** [KLOH•nihng] *n.* the creation of plants or animals that are genetically identical to an existing plant or animal. (p. 639)
- coalition** [koh•uh•LIHSH•uhn] **government** *n.* a government controlled by a temporary alliance of several political parties. (p. 470)
- Cold War** *n.* the state of diplomatic hostility between the United States and the Soviet Union in the decades following World War II. (p. 535)
- collective farm** *n.* a large government-controlled farm formed by combining many small farms. (p. 444)
- colony** *n.* a land controlled by another nation. (p. 120)
- Columbian Exchange** *n.* the global transfer of plants, animals, and diseases that occurred during the European colonization of the Americas. (p. 137)
- command economy** *n.* an economic system in which the government makes all economic decisions. (p. 443)
- commune** [KAHM•YOON] *n.* in Communist China, a collective farm on which a great number of people work and live together. (p. 540)
- Communist Party** *n.* a political party practicing the ideas of Karl Marx and V.I. Lenin; originally the Russian Bolshevik Party. (p. 439)
- communism** *n.* an economic system in which all means of production—land, mines, factories, railroads, and businesses—are owned by the people, private property does not exist, and all goods and services are shared equally. (p. 303)
- Concert** [KAHN•SURT] **of Europe** *n.* a series of alliances among European nations in the 19th century, devised by Prince Klemens von Metternich to prevent the outbreak of revolutions. (p. 240)
- concordat** [kuhn•KAWR•DAT] *n.* a formal agreement—especially one between the pope and a government, dealing with the control of Church affairs. (p. 230)
- Congress of Vienna** [vee•EHN•uh] *n.* a series of meetings in 1814–1815, during which the European leaders sought to establish long-lasting peace and security after the defeat of Napoleon. (p. 238)
- Congress Party** *n.* a major national political party in India—also known as the Indian National Congress. (p. 563)
- conquistadors** [kahng•KEE•stuh•DAWRZ] *n.* the Spanish soldiers, explorers, and fortune hunters who took part in the conquest of the Americas in the 16th century. (p. 120)
- conservative** *n.* in the first half of the 19th century, a European—mainly wealthy landowners and nobles—who wanted to preserve the traditional monarchies of Europe. (p. 253)
- constitutional monarchy** [MAHN•uhr•kee] *n.* a system of governing in which the ruler's power is limited by law. (p. 183)
- containment** *n.* a U.S. foreign policy adopted by President Harry Truman in the late 1940s, in which the United States tried to stop the spread of communism by creating alliances and helping weak countries to resist Soviet advances. (p. 533)
- Continental System** *n.* Napoleon's policy of preventing trade between Great Britain and continental Europe, intended to destroy Great Britain's economy. (p. 234)
- corporation** *n.* a business owned by stockholders who share in its profits but are not personally responsible for its debts. (p. 297)
- Council of Trent** *n.* a meeting of Roman Catholic leaders, called by Pope Paul III to rule on doctrines criticized by the Protestant reformers. (p. 65)
- coup d'état** [koo day•TAH] *n.* a sudden seizure of political power in a nation. (p. 230)
- creole** [KREE•OHL] *n.* in Spanish colonial society, a colonist who was born in Latin America to Spanish parents. (p. 247)
- Crimean** [kry•MEE•uhn] **War** *n.* a conflict, lasting from 1853 to 1856, in which the Ottoman Empire, with the aid of Britain and France, halted Russian expansion in the region of the Black Sea. (p. 353)
- crop rotation** *n.* the system of growing a different crop in a field each year to preserve the fertility of the land. (p. 283)
- Cultural Revolution** *n.* a 1966–1976 uprising in China led by the Red Guards, with the goal of establishing a society of peasants and workers in which all were equal. (p. 541)
- cyberterrorism** *n.* politically motivated attacks on information systems. (p. 654)
- daimyo** [DY•mee•OH] *n.* a Japanese feudal lord who commanded a private army of samurai. (p. 108)

D-Day *n.* June 6, 1944—the day on which the Allies began their invasion of the European mainland during World War II. (p. 510)

Declaration of Independence *n.* a statement of the reasons for the American colonies' break with Britain, approved by the Second Continental Congress in 1776. (p. 207)

demilitarization [dee•MIHL•ih•tuhr•ih•ZAY•shuhn] *n.* a reduction in a country's ability to wage war, achieved by disbanding its armed forces and prohibiting it from acquiring weapons. (p. 516)

democratization *n.* the process of creating a government elected by the people. (p. 516)

Department of Homeland Security *n.* U.S. federal agency created in 2002 to coordinate national efforts against terrorism. (p. 657)

détente [day•TAHNT] *n.* a policy of reducing Cold War tensions that was adopted by the United States during the presidency of Richard Nixon. (p. 556)

developed nation *n.* a nation with all the facilities needed for the advanced production of manufactured goods. (p. 641)

devshirme [dehv•SHEER•meh] *n.* in the Ottoman Empire, the policy of taking boys from conquered Christian peoples to be trained as Muslim soldiers. (p. 76)

dissident [DIHS•ih•duhnt] *n.* an opponent of a government's policies or actions. (p. 608)

divine right *n.* the idea that monarchs are God's representatives on earth and are therefore answerable only to God. (p. 160)

dominion *n.* in the British Empire, a nation (such as Canada) allowed to govern its own domestic affairs. (p. 318)

domino theory *n.* the idea that if a nation falls under Communist control, nearby nations will also fall under Communist control. (p. 544)

Dreyfus [DRY•fuhs] **affair** *n.* a controversy in France in the 1890s, centering on the trial and imprisonment of a Jewish army officer, Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who had been falsely accused of selling military secrets to Germany. (p. 315)

Dutch East India Company *n.* a company founded by the Dutch in the early 17th century to establish and direct trade throughout Asia. (p. 100)

Eastern Front *n.* in World War I, the region along the German-Russian border where Russians and Serbs battled Germans, Austrians, and Turks. (p. 414)

Edict of Nantes [EE•DIHKT uhv NAHNT] *n.* a 1598 declaration in which the French king Henry IV promised that Protestants could live in peace in France and could set up houses of worship in some French cities. (p. 162)

Emancipation Proclamation [ih•MAN•suh•PAY•shuhn PRAHK•luh•MAY•shuhn] *n.* a declaration issued by U.S. president Abraham Lincoln in 1863, stating that all slaves in the Confederate states were free. (p. 326)

emerging nation *n.* a nation in which the process of industrialization is not yet complete. (p. 641)

émigré [EHM•ih•GRAY] *n.* a person who leaves his native country for political reasons, like the nobles and others who fled France during the peasant uprisings of the French Revolution. (p. 224)

enclosure *n.* one of the fenced-in or hedged-in fields created by wealthy British landowners on land that was formerly worked by village farmers. (p. 283)

encomienda [ehng•kaw•MYEHN•dah] *n.* a grant of land made by Spain to a settler in the Americas, including the right to use Native Americans as laborers on it. (p. 123)

English Civil War *n.* a conflict, lasting from 1642 to 1649, in which Puritan supporters of Parliament battled supporters of England's monarchy. (p. 181)

enlightened despot [DEHS•puht] *n.* one of the 18th-century European monarchs who was inspired by Enlightenment ideas to rule justly and respect the rights of subjects. (p. 204)

Enlightenment *n.* an 18th-century European movement in which thinkers attempted to apply the principles of reason and the scientific method to all aspects of society. (p. 195)

entrepreneur [AHN•truh•pruh•NUR] *n.* a person who organizes, manages, and takes on the risks of a business. (p. 287)

estate [ih•STAYT] *n.* one of the three social classes in France before the French Revolution—the First Estate consisting of the clergy; the Second Estate, of the nobility; and the Third Estate, of the rest of the population. (p. 217)

Estates-General [ih•STAYTS•JEHN•uhr•uhl] *n.* an assembly of representatives from all three of the estates, or social classes, in France. (p. 219)

ethnic cleansing *n.* a policy of murder and other acts of brutality by which Serbs hoped to eliminate Bosnia's Muslim population after the breakup of Yugoslavia. (p. 622)

existentialism [EHG•zih•STEHN•shuh•LIHZ•uhm] *n.* a philosophy based on the idea that people give meaning to their lives through their choices and actions. (p. 464)

extraterritorial [EHK•struh•TEHR•ih•TAWR•ee•uhl] **rights** *n.* an exemption of foreign residents from the laws of a country. (p. 372)

factors of production *n.* the resources—including land, labor, and capital—that are needed to produce goods and services. (p. 284)

factory *n.* a large building in which machinery is used to manufacture goods. (p. 286)

fascism [FASH•IHZ•uhm] *n.* a political movement that promotes an extreme form of nationalism, a denial of individual rights, and a dictatorial one-party rule. (p. 476)

favorable balance of trade *n.* an economic situation in which a country sells more goods abroad than it buys from abroad. (p. 141)

federal system *n.* a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and a number of individual states. (pp. 211, 607)

“Final Solution” *n.* Hitler’s program of systematically killing the entire Jewish people. (p. 503)

Five-Year Plans *n.* plans outlined by Joseph Stalin in 1928 for the development of the Soviet Union’s economy. (p. 443)

Four Modernizations *n.* a set of goals adopted by the Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping in the late 20th century, involving progress in agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology. (p. 626)

Fourteen Points *n.* a series of proposals in which U.S. president Woodrow Wilson outlined a plan for achieving a lasting peace after World War I. (p. 424)

free trade *n.* commerce between nations without economic restrictions or barriers (such as tariffs). (p. 642)

French and Indian War *n.* a conflict between Britain and France for control of territory in North America, lasting from 1754 to 1763. (p. 130)

gender inequality *n.* the difference between men and women in terms of wealth and status. (p. 650)

genetic engineering [juh•NEHT•ihk] *n.* the transferring of genes from one living thing to another in order to produce an organism with new traits. (p. 639)

genocide [JEHN•uh•SYD] *n.* the systematic killing of an entire people. (p. 503)

geocentric theory *n.* in the Middle Ages, the earth-centered view of the universe in which scholars believed that the earth was an immovable object located at the center of the universe. (p. 189)

geopolitics [JEE•oh•PAHL•ih•tihks] *n.* a foreign policy based on a consideration of the strategic locations or products of other lands. (p. 352)

ghazi [GAH•zee] *n.* a warrior for Islam. (p. 73)

ghettos [GEHT•ohz] *n.* city neighborhoods in which European Jews were forced to live. (p. 503)

glasnost [GLAHS•nuhst] *n.* a Soviet policy of openness to the free flow of ideas and information, introduced in 1985 by Mikhail Gorbachev. (p. 612)

global economy *n.* all the financial interactions—involving people, businesses, and governments—that cross international boundaries. (p. 642)

Glorious Revolution *n.* the bloodless overthrow of the English king James II and his replacement by William and Mary. (p. 182)

Great Depression *n.* the severe economic slump that followed the collapse of the U.S. stock market in 1929. (p. 473)

Great Fear *n.* a wave of senseless panic that spread through the French countryside after the storming of the Bastille in 1789. (p. 221)

Great Purge *n.* a campaign of terror in the Soviet Union during the 1930s, in which Joseph Stalin sought to eliminate all Communist Party members and other citizens who threatened his power. (p. 442)

green revolution *n.* a 20th-century attempt to increase food resources worldwide, involving the use of fertilizers and pesticides and the development of disease-resistant crops. (p. 640)

guerrilla [guh•RIHL•uh] *n.* a member of a loosely organized fighting force that makes surprise attacks on enemy troops occupying his or her country. (p. 235)

guillotine [GIHL•uh•TEEN] *n.* a machine for beheading people, used as a means of execution during the French Revolution. (p. 226)

habeas corpus [HAY•bee•uhs KAWR•puhs] *n.* a document requiring that a prisoner be brought before a court or judge so that it can be decided whether his or her imprisonment is legal. (p. 182)

haiku [HY•koo] *n.* a Japanese form of poetry, consisting of three unrhymed lines of five, seven, and five syllables. (p. 110)

heliocentric theory [HEE•lee•oh•SEHN•trihk] *n.* the idea that the earth and the other planets revolve around the sun. (p. 190)

Holocaust [HAHL•uh•KAWST] *n.* a mass slaughter of Jews and other civilians, carried out by the Nazi government of Germany before and during World War II. (p. 502)

Holy Alliance *n.* a league of European nations formed by the leaders of Russia, Austria, and Prussia after the Congress of Vienna. (p. 240)

home rule *n.* a control over internal matters granted to the residents of a region by a ruling government. (p. 320)

humanism [HYOO•muh•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* a Renaissance intellectual movement in which thinkers studied classical texts and focused on human potential and achievements. (p. 38)

Hundred Days *n.* the brief period during 1815 when Napoleon made his last bid for power, deposing the French king and again becoming emperor of France. (p. 237)

imperialism [ihm•PEER•ee•uh•LIHZ•uhm] *n.* a policy in which a strong nation seeks to dominate other countries politically, economically, or socially. (p. 339)

impressionism [ihm•PREHSH•uh•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* a movement in 19th-century painting, in which artists reacted against realism by seeking to convey their impressions of subjects or moments in time. (p. 267)

indulgence [ihn•DUHL•juhns] *n.* a pardon releasing a person from punishments due for a sin. (p. 55)

industrialization [ihn•DUHS•tree•uh•lih•ZAY•shuhn] *n.* the development of industries for the machine production of goods. (p. 284)

Industrial Revolution *n.* the shift, beginning in England during the 18th century, from making goods by hand to making them by machine. (p. 283)

intendant [ihn•TEHN•duhnt] *n.* a French government official appointed by the monarch to collect taxes and administer justice. (p. 164)

International Space Station *n.* cooperative venture sponsored by the United States, Russia, and 14 other nations to establish and maintain a working laboratory for scientific experimentation in space. (p. 637)

Internet *n.* a linkage of computer networks that enables people around the world to exchange information and communicate with one another. (p. 639)

intifada *n.* Palestinian campaign of civil disobedience against Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which continued into the 1990s. (p. 587)

Irish Republican Army (IRA) *n.* an unofficial nationalist military force seeking independence for Ireland from Great Britain. (p. 321)

iron curtain *n.* during the Cold War, the boundary separating the Communist nations of Eastern Europe from the mostly democratic nations of Western Europe. (p. 533)

isolationism *n.* a policy of avoiding political or military involvement with other countries. (p. 484)

janissary [JAN•ih•SEHR•ee] *n.* a member of an elite force of soldiers in the Ottoman Empire. (p. 76)

jazz *n.* a 20th-century style of popular music developed mainly by African-American musicians. (p. 465)

Jesuits [JEHZH•oo•ihts] *n.* members of the Society of Jesus, a Roman Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius of Loyola. (p. 65)

“jewel in the crown” *n.* the British colony of India—so called because of its importance in the British Empire, both as a supplier of raw materials and as a market for British trade goods. (p. 357)

joint-stock company *n.* a business in which investors pool their wealth for a common purpose, then share the profits. (p. 139)

kabuki [kuh•BOO•kee] *n.* a type of Japanese drama in which music, dance, and mime are used to present stories. (p. 110)

kaiser [KY•zuhr] *n.* a German emperor (from the Roman title *Caesar*). (p. 263)

kamikaze [KAH•mih•KAH•zee] *n.* during World War II, Japanese suicide pilots trained to sink Allied ships by crashing bomb-filled planes into them. (p. 511)

Khmer Rouge [roozh] *n.* a group of Communist rebels who seized power in Cambodia in 1975. (p. 547)

Kristallnacht [krih•STAHL•NAHKT] *n.* “Night of Broken Glass”—the night of November 9, 1938, on which Nazi storm troopers attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues throughout Germany. (p. 502)

Kuomintang [KWOH•mihn•TANG] *n.* the Chinese Nationalist Party, formed after the fall of the Qing Dynasty in 1912. (p. 448)

laissez faire [LEHS•ay FAIR] *n.* the idea that government should not interfere with or regulate industries and businesses. (p. 300)

land reform *n.* a redistribution of farmland by breaking up large estates and giving the resulting smaller farms to peasants. (p. 600)

La Reforma [lah reh•FAWR•mah] *n.* a liberal reform movement in 19th-century Mexico, led by Benito Juárez. (p. 390)

League of Nations *n.* an international association formed after World War I with the goal of keeping peace among nations. (p. 425)

lebensraum [LAY•buhns•ROWM] *n.* “living space”—the additional territory that, according to Adolf Hitler, Germany needed because it was overcrowded. (p. 478)

Legislative Assembly [LEHJ•ih•SLAY•tihv] *n.* a French congress with the power to create laws and approve declarations of war, established by the Constitution of 1791. (p. 223)

legitimacy [luh•JIHT•uh•muh•see] *n.* the hereditary right of a monarch to rule. (p. 239)

liberal *n.* in the first half of the 19th century, a European—mainly middle-class business leaders and merchants—who wanted to give more political power to elected parliaments. (p. 253)

Long March *n.* a 6,000-mile journey made in 1934–1935 by Chinese Communists fleeing from Jiang Jieshi’s Nationalist forces. (p. 452)

Lutheran [LOO•tuhr•uhn] *n.* a member of a Protestant church founded on the teachings of Martin Luther. (p. 56)

lycée [lee•SAY] *n.* a government-run public school in France. (p. 230)

Manchus [MAN•chooz] *n.* a people, native to Manchuria, who ruled China during the Qing Dynasty (1644–1912). (p. 105)

- manifest destiny** *n.* the idea, popular among mid-19th-century Americans, that it was the right and the duty of the United States to rule North America from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. (p. 324)
- Maori** [MOW•ree] *n.* a member of a Polynesian people who settled in New Zealand around A.D. 800. (p. 318)
- Marshall Plan** *n.* a U.S. program of economic aid to European countries to help them rebuild after World War II. (p. 534)
- martial** [MAHR•shuhl] **law** *n.* a temporary rule by military authorities over a civilian population, usually imposed in times of war or civil unrest. (p. 607)
- mass culture** *n.* the production of works of art and entertainment designed to appeal to a large audience. (p. 332)
- materialism** *n.* a placing of high value on acquiring material possessions. (p. 662)
- May Fourth Movement** *n.* a national protest in China in 1919, in which people demonstrated against the Treaty of Versailles and foreign interference. (p. 449)
- Meiji** [MAY•JEE] **era** *n.* the period of Japanese history from 1867 to 1912, during which the country was ruled by Emperor Mutsuhito. (p. 377)
- Mein Kampf** [MYN KAHMPF] *n.* “My Struggle”—a book written by Adolf Hitler during his imprisonment in 1923–1924, in which he set forth his beliefs and his goals for Germany. (p. 478)
- mercantilism** [MUR•kuhn•tee•LIHZ•uhm] *n.* an economic policy under which nations sought to increase their wealth and power by obtaining large amounts of gold and silver and by selling more goods than they bought. (p. 140)
- mestizo** [mehs•TEE•zoh] *n.* a person of mixed Spanish and Native American ancestry. (p. 123)
- middle class** *n.* a social class made up of skilled workers, professionals, businesspeople, and wealthy farmers. (p. 291)
- middle passage** *n.* the voyage that brought captured Africans to the West Indies, and later to North and South America, to be sold as slaves—so called because it was considered the middle leg of the triangular trade. (p. 135)
- militarism** [MIHL•ih•tuh•RIHZ•uhm] *n.* a policy of glorifying military power and keeping a standing army always prepared for war. (p. 408)
- Ming Dynasty** *n.* a Chinese dynasty that ruled from 1368 to 1644. (p. 102)
- Monroe Doctrine** *n.* a U.S. policy of opposition to European interference in Latin America, announced by President James Monroe in 1823. (p. 384)
- Mughal** [MOO•guh] *n.* one of the nomads who invaded the Indian subcontinent in the 16th century and established a powerful empire there. (p. 82)
- mujahideen** [MOO•JAH•heh•DEEN] *n.* in Afghanistan, holy warriors who banded together to fight the Soviet-supported government in the late 1970s. (p. 592)
- mulattos** [mu•LAT•ohz] *n.* persons of mixed European and African ancestry. (p. 248)
- Munich** [MYOO•nihk] **Conference** *n.* a 1938 meeting of representatives from Britain, France, Italy, and Germany, at which Britain and France agreed to allow Nazi Germany to annex part of Czechoslovakia in return for Adolf Hitler’s pledge to respect Czechoslovakia’s new borders. (p. 485)
- Muslim League** *n.* an organization formed in 1906 to protect the interests of India’s Muslims, which later proposed that India be divided into separate Muslim and Hindu nations. (p. 563)
- Napoleonic** [nuh•POH•lee•AHN•ihk] **Code** *n.* a comprehensive and uniform system of laws established for France by Napoleon. (p. 230)
- National Assembly** *n.* a French congress established by representatives of the Third Estate on June 17, 1789, to enact laws and reforms in the name of the French people. (p. 220)
- nationalism** *n.* the belief that people should be loyal mainly to their nation—that is, to the people with whom they share a culture and history—rather than to a king or empire. (p. 253)
- nation-state** *n.* an independent geopolitical unit of people having a common culture and identity. (p. 253)
- NATO** [NAY•toh] *n.* the North Atlantic Treaty Organization—a defensive military alliance formed in 1949 by ten Western European nations, the United States, and Canada. (p. 535)
- Nazism** [NAHT•SIHZ•uhm] *n.* the fascist policies of the National Socialist German Workers’ party, based on totalitarianism, a belief in racial superiority, and state control of industry. (p. 478)
- Negritude** [NEE•grih•TOOD] **movement** *n.* a movement in which French-speaking Africans and West Indians celebrated their heritage of traditional African culture and values. (p. 578)
- neoclassical** [NEE•oh•KLAS•ih•kuhl] *adj.* relating to a simple, elegant style (based on ideas and themes from ancient Greece and Rome) that characterized the arts in Europe during the late 1700s. (p. 203)
- New Deal** *n.* U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt’s economic reform program designed to solve the problems created by the Great Depression. (p. 475)
- nonaggression** [NAHN•uh•GRESHS•uhn] **pact** *n.* an agreement in which nations promise not to attack one another. (p. 491)
- nonaligned nations** *n.* the independent countries that remained neutral in the Cold War competition between the United States and the Soviet Union. (p. 548)

Nuremberg [NUR•uhm•BURG] **Trials** *n.* a series of court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for aggression, violations of the rules of war, and crimes against humanity. (p. 516)

Old Regime [ray•ZHEEM] *n.* the political and social system that existed in France before the French Revolution. (p. 217)

Open Door Policy *n.* a policy, proposed by the United States in 1899, under which all nations would have equal opportunities to trade in China. (p. 374)

Opium War *n.* a conflict between Britain and China, lasting from 1839 to 1842, over Britain's opium trade in China. (p. 372)

Oslo Peace Accords *n.* an agreement in 1993 in which Israeli prime minister Rabin granted Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and the West Bank. (p. 587)

ozone layer *n.* a layer of Earth's upper atmosphere, which protects living things from the sun's damaging ultraviolet rays. (p. 645)

Pacific Rim *n.* the lands surrounding the Pacific Ocean—especially those in Asia. (p. 362)

Panama Canal *n.* a human-made waterway connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, built in Panama by the United States and opened in 1914. (p. 387)

partition *n.* a division into parts, like the 1947 division of the British colony of India into the two nations of India and Pakistan. (p. 564)

paternalism [puh•TUR•nuh•LIHZ•uhm] *n.* a policy of treating subject people as if they were children, providing for their needs but not giving them rights. (p. 347)

patron [PAY•truhn] *n.* a person who supports artists, especially financially. (p. 38)

Peace of Augsburg [AWGZ•BURG] *n.* a 1555 agreement declaring that the religion of each German state would be decided by its ruler. (p. 58)

penal colony [PEE•nuhl] *n.* a colony to which convicts are sent as an alternative to prison. (p. 318)

peninsulares [peh•neen•soo•LAH•rehs] *n.* in Spanish colonial society, colonists who were born in Spain. (p. 247)

Peninsular War [puh•NIHN•syuh•luhr] *n.* a conflict, lasting from 1808 to 1813, in which Spanish rebels, with the aid of British forces, fought to drive Napoleon's French troops out of Spain. (p. 235)

perestroika [PEHR•ih•STROY•kuh] *n.* a restructuring of the Soviet economy to permit more local decision making, begun by Mikhail Gorbachev in 1985. (p. 613)

perspective [puhr•SPEHK•tihv] *n.* an artistic technique that creates the appearance of three dimensions on a flat surface. (p. 40)

philosophe [FIHL•uh•SAHF] *n.* one of a group of social thinkers in France during the Enlightenment. (p. 196)

Pilgrims *n.* a group of people who, in 1620, founded the colony of Plymouth in Massachusetts to escape religious persecution in England. (p. 128)

plebiscite [PLEHB•ih•SYT] *n.* a direct vote in which a country's people have the opportunity to approve or reject a proposal. (p. 230)

PLO *n.* the Palestine Liberation Organization—an organization dedicated to the establishment of an independent state for Palestinians in the Middle East. (p. 585)

Politburo [PAHL•iht•BYOOR•oh] *n.* the ruling committee of the Communist Party in the Soviet Union. (p. 612)

political dissent *n.* the difference of opinion over political issues. (p. 650)

popular culture *n.* the cultural elements—sports, music, movies, clothing, and so forth—that reflect a group's common background and changing interests. (p. 659)

predestination [pree•DEHS•tuh•NAY•shuhn] *n.* the doctrine that God has decided all things beforehand, including which people will be eternally saved. (p. 61)

Presbyterian [PREHZ•bih•TEER•ee•uhn] *n.* a member of a Protestant church governed by presbyters (elders) and founded on the teachings of John Knox. (p. 62)

PRI *n.* the Institutional Revolutionary Party—the main political party of Mexico. (p. 603)

proletariat [PROH•lih•TAIR•ee•iht] *n.* in Marxist theory, the group of workers who would overthrow the czar and come to rule Russia. (p. 434)

proliferation [pruh•LIHF•uh•RAY•shuhn] *n.* a growth or spread—especially the spread of nuclear weapons to nations that do not currently have them. (p. 649)

propaganda [PRAHP•uh•GAN•duh] *n.* information or material spread to advance a cause or to damage an opponent's cause. (p. 420)

Protestant [PRAHT•ih•stuhnt] *n.* a member of a Christian church founded on the principles of the Reformation. (p. 56)

provisional government *n.* a temporary government. (p. 436)

psychology [sy•KAHL•uh•jee] *n.* the study of the human mind and human behavior. (p. 332)

Puritans *n.* a group of people who sought freedom from religious persecution in England by founding a colony at Massachusetts Bay in the early 1600s. (p. 128)

Qing Dynasty [chihng] *n.* China's last dynasty, which ruled from 1644 to 1912. (p. 105)

racism [RAY•SIHZ•uhm] *n.* the belief that one race is superior to others. (p. 341)

- radical** *n.* in the first half of the 19th century, a European who favored drastic change to extend democracy to all people. (p. 253)
- radioactivity** *n.* a form of energy released as atoms decay. (p. 331)
- Raj** [rahj] *n.* British rule after India came under the British crown during the reign of Queen Victoria. (p. 360)
- rationing** [RASH•uh•nihng] *n.* the limiting of the amounts of goods people can buy—often imposed by governments during wartime, when goods are in short supply. (p. 420)
- realism** *n.* a 19th-century artistic movement in which writers and painters sought to show life as it is rather than life as it should be. (p. 266)
- realpolitik** [ray•AHL•POH•lih•TEEK] *n.* “the politics of reality”—the practice of tough power politics without room for idealism. (p. 261)
- recession** *n.* a slowdown in a nation’s economy. (p. 600)
- Red Guards** *n.* militia units formed by young Chinese people in 1966 in response to Mao Zedong’s call for a social and cultural revolution. (p. 541)
- Reformation** [REHF•uhr•MAY•shuhn] *n.* a 16th-century movement for religious reform, leading to the founding of Christian churches that rejected the pope’s authority. (p. 55)
- refugee** *n.* a person who leaves his or her country to move to another to find safety. (p. 652)
- Reign of Terror** *n.* the period, from mid-1793 to mid-1794, when Maximilien Robespierre ruled France nearly as a dictator and thousands of political figures and ordinary citizens were executed. (p. 226)
- Renaissance** [REHN•ih•SAHNS] *n.* a period of European history, lasting from about 1300 to 1600, during which renewed interest in classical culture led to far-reaching changes in art, learning, and views of the world. (p. 37)
- Restoration** [REHS•tuh•RAY•shuhn] *n.* the period of Charles II’s rule over England, after the collapse of Oliver Cromwell’s government. (p. 182)
- reunification** [ree•YOO•nuh•fiH•KAY•shuhn] *n.* a bringing together again of things that have been separated, like the reuniting of East Germany and West Germany in 1990. (p. 620)
- romanticism** [roh•MAN•tih•SIHZ•uhm] *n.* an early-19th-century movement in art and thought, which focused on emotion and nature rather than reason and society. (p. 264)
- Roosevelt Corollary** [ROH•zuh•VEHLT KAWR•uh•lehr•ee] *n.* President Theodore Roosevelt’s 1904 extension of the Monroe Doctrine, in which he declared that the United States had the right to exercise “police power” throughout the Western Hemisphere. (p. 387)
- Rowlatt Acts** *n.* laws passed in 1919 that allowed the British government in India to jail anti-British protesters without trial for as long as two years. (p. 453)
- Russification** [RUHS•uh•fiH•KAY•shuhn] *n.* the process of forcing Russian culture on all ethnic groups in the Russian Empire. (p. 259)
- Russo-Japanese War** *n.* a 1904–1905 conflict between Russia and Japan, sparked by the two countries’ efforts to dominate Manchuria and Korea. (p. 378)
- Safavid** [suh•FAH•VIHD] *n.* a member of a Shi’a Muslim dynasty that built an empire in Persia in the 16th–18th centuries. (p. 78)
- salon** [suh•LAHN] *n.* a social gathering of intellectuals and artists, like those held in the homes of wealthy women in Paris and other European cities during the Enlightenment. (p. 202)
- SALT** *n.* the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—a series of meetings in the 1970s, in which leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to limit their nations’ stocks of nuclear weapons. (p. 557)
- Salt March** *n.* a peaceful protest against the Salt Acts in 1930 in India in which Mohandas Gandhi led his followers on a 240-mile walk to the sea, where they made their own salt from evaporated seawater. (p. 455)
- sans-culottes** [SANS•kyoo•LAHTS] *n.* in the French Revolution, a radical group made up of Parisian wage-earners and small shopkeepers who wanted a greater voice in government, lower prices, and an end to food shortages. (p. 224)
- Schlieffen** [SHLEE•fuhn] **Plan** *n.* Germany’s military plan at the outbreak of World War I, according to which German troops would rapidly defeat France and then move east to attack Russia. (p. 412)
- scientific method** *n.* a logical procedure for gathering information about the natural world, in which experimentation and observation are used to test hypotheses. (p. 191)
- Scientific Revolution** *n.* a major change in European thought, starting in the mid-1500s, in which the study of the natural world began to be characterized by careful observation and the questioning of accepted beliefs. (p. 189)
- scorched-earth policy** *n.* the practice of burning crops and killing livestock during wartime so that the enemy cannot live off the land. (p. 235)
- secede** [sih•SEED] *v.* to withdraw formally from an association or alliance. (p. 326)
- secular** [SEHK•yuh•luhr] *adj.* concerned with worldly rather than spiritual matters. (p. 38)
- segregation** [SEHG•riH•GAY•shuhn] *n.* the legal or social separation of people of different races. (p. 327)
- self-determination** [SEHLF•dih•TUR•muh•NAY•shuhn] *n.* the freedom of a people to decide under what form of government they wish to live. (p. 424)

- sepoj** [SEE•POJ] *n.* an Indian soldier serving under British command. (p. 357)
- Sepoy Mutiny** [MYOOT•uh•nee] *n.* an 1857 rebellion of Hindu and Muslim soldiers against the British in India. (p. 359)
- Seven Years' War** *n.* a conflict in Europe, North America, and India, lasting from 1756 to 1763, in which the forces of Britain and Prussia battled those of Austria, France, Russia, and other countries. (p. 173)
- shah** [shah] *n.* hereditary monarch of Iran. (p. 80)
- "shock therapy"** *n.* an economic program implemented in Russia by Boris Yeltsin in the 1990s, involving an abrupt shift from a command economy to a free-market economy. (p. 616)
- Sikh** [seek] *n.* a member of a nonviolent religious group whose beliefs blend elements of Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sufism. (p. 85)
- skepticism** [SKEHP•tih•SIHZ•uhm] *n.* a philosophy based on the idea that nothing can be known for certain. (p. 163)
- social contract** *n.* the agreement by which people define and limit their individual rights, thus creating an organized society or government. (p. 195)
- Social Darwinism** [DAHR•wih•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* the application of Charles Darwin's ideas about evolution and "survival of the fittest" to human societies—particularly as justification for imperialist expansion. (p. 341)
- socialism** *n.* an economic system in which the factors of production are owned by the public and operate for the welfare of all. (p. 302)
- Solidarity** [SAHL•ih•DAR•ih•tee] *n.* a Polish labor union that during the 1980s became the main force of opposition to Communist rule in Poland. (p. 618)
- soviet** [SOH•vee•EHT] *n.* one of the local representative councils formed in Russia after the downfall of Czar Nicholas II. (p. 436)
- Spanish-American War** *n.* an 1898 conflict between the United States and Spain, in which the United States supported Cubans' fight for independence. (p. 384)
- sphere of influence** *n.* a foreign region in which a nation has control over trade and other economic activities. (p. 373)
- standard of living** *n.* the quality of life of a person or a population, as indicated by the goods, services, and luxuries available to the person or people. (p. 600)
- strike** *v.* to refuse to work in order to force an employer to meet certain demands. (p. 304)
- Suez Canal** [soo•EHZ] *n.* a human-made waterway, which was opened in 1869, connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. (p. 354)
- suffrage** [SUHF•rih] *n.* the right to vote. (p. 313)
- sultan** *n.* "overlord," or "one with power"; title for Ottoman rulers during the rise of the Ottoman Empire. (p. 73)
- surrealism** [suh•REE•uh•LIHZ•uhm] *n.* a 20th-century artistic movement that focuses on the workings of the unconscious mind. (p. 465)
- sustainable growth** *n.* economic development that meets people's needs but preserves the environment and conserves resources for future generations. (p. 646)
- Taiping Rebellion** [ty•pihng] *n.* a mid-19th century rebellion against the Qing Dynasty in China, led by Hong Xiuquan. (p. 373)
- Taj Mahal** [TAHZH muh•HAHL] *n.* a beautiful tomb in Agra, India, built by the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan for his wife Mumtaz Mahal. (p. 85)
- Taliban** *n.* conservative Islamic group that took control of Afghanistan after the Soviet Union withdrew its troops; driven from power by U.S. forces in December, 2001, because of its harboring of suspected terrorists. (p. 592)
- Tennis Court Oath** *n.* a pledge made by the members of France's National Assembly in 1789, in which they vowed to continue meeting until they had drawn up a new constitution. (p. 220)
- terrorism** *n.* the use of force or threats to frighten people or governments to change their policies. (p. 653)
- theocracy** [thee•AHK•ruh•see] *n.* a government controlled by religious leaders. (p. 62)
- theory of evolution** *n.* the idea, proposed by Charles Darwin in 1859, that species of plants and animals arise by means of a process of natural selection. (p. 331)
- theory of relativity** [REHL•uh•TIHV•ih•tee] *n.* Albert Einstein's ideas about the interrelationships between time and space and between energy and matter. (p. 463)
- Third Reich** [ryk] *n.* the Third German Empire, established by Adolf Hitler in the 1930s. (p. 484)
- Third Republic** *n.* the republic that was established in France after the downfall of Napoleon III and ended with the German occupation of France during World War II. (p. 315)
- Third World** *n.* during the Cold War, the developing nations not allied with either the United States or the Soviet Union. (p. 548)
- Thirty Years' War** *n.* a European conflict over religion and territory and for power among ruling families, lasting from 1618 to 1648. (p. 169)
- Tiananmen Square** [tyahn•ahn•mehn] *n.* a huge public space in Beijing, China; in 1989, the site of a student uprising in support of democratic reforms. (p. 627)
- Tokugawa Shogunate** [TOH•koo•GAH•wah SHOH•guh•niht] *n.* a dynasty of shoguns that ruled a unified Japan from 1603 to 1867. (p. 110)
- totalitarianism** [toh•TAL•ih•TAIR•ee•uh•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* government control over every aspect of public and private life. (p. 440)

total war *n.* a conflict in which the participating countries devote all their resources to the war effort. (p. 419)

Treaty of Kanagawa [kah•NAH•gah•wah] *n.* an 1854 agreement between the United States and Japan, which opened two Japanese ports to U.S. ships and allowed the United States to set up an embassy in Japan. (p. 376)

Treaty of Tordesillas [TAWR•day•SEEL•yahs] *n.* a 1494 agreement between Portugal and Spain, declaring that newly discovered lands to the west of an imaginary line in the Atlantic Ocean would belong to Spain and newly discovered lands to the east of the line would belong to Portugal. (p. 99)

Treaty of Versailles [vuhr•SY] *n.* the peace treaty signed by Germany and the Allied powers after World War I. (p. 424)

trench warfare *n.* a form of warfare in which opposing armies fight each other from trenches dug in the battlefield. (p. 413)

triangular trade *n.* the transatlantic trading network along which slaves and other goods were carried between Africa, England, Europe, the West Indies, and the colonies in the Americas. (p. 134)

Triple Alliance *n.* a military alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy in the years preceding World War I. (p. 408)

Triple Entente [ahn•TAHNT] *n.* a military alliance between Great Britain, France, and Russia in the years preceding World War I. (p. 409)

Truman Doctrine *n.* announced by President Harry Truman in 1947, a U.S. policy of giving economic and military aid to free nations threatened by internal or external opponents. (p. 534)

union *n.* an association of workers, formed to bargain for better working conditions and higher wages. (p. 304)

United Nations *n.* an international peacekeeping organization founded in 1945 to provide security to the nations of the world. (p. 532)

Universal Declaration of Human Rights *n.* a 1948 statement in which the United Nations declared that all human beings have rights to life, liberty, and security. (p. 650)

unrestricted submarine warfare *n.* the use of submarines to sink without warning any ship (including neutral ships and unarmed passenger liners) found in an enemy's waters. (p. 418)

urbanization [UR•buh•nih•ZAY•shuhn] *n.* the growth of cities and the migration of people into them. (p. 289)

U.S.A. Patriot Act *n.* an antiterrorism bill of 2001 that strengthened governmental rights to detain foreigners suspected of terrorism and prosecute terrorist crimes. (p. 658)

U.S. Civil War *n.* a conflict between Northern and Southern states of the United States over the issue of slavery, lasting from 1861 to 1865. (p. 326)

utilitarianism [yoo•TIHL•ih•TAIR•ee•uh•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* the theory, proposed by Jeremy Bentham in the late 1700s, that government actions are useful only if they promote the greatest good for the greatest number of people. (p. 301)

utopia [yoo•TOH•pee•uh] *n.* an imaginary land described by Thomas More in his book *Utopia*—hence, an ideal place. (p. 48)

vernacular [vuhr•NAK•yuh•luhr] *n.* the everyday language of people in a region or country. (p. 41)

Vietcong [vee•EHT•KAHNG] *n.* a group of Communist guerrillas who, with the help of North Vietnam, fought against the South Vietnamese government in the Vietnam War. (p. 546)

Vietnamization [vee•EHT•nuh•mih•ZAY•shuhn] *n.* President Richard Nixon's strategy for ending U.S. involvement in the Vietnam War, involving a gradual withdrawal of American troops and replacement of them with South Vietnamese forces. (p. 546)

War of the Spanish Succession *n.* a conflict, lasting from 1701 to 1713, in which a number of European states fought to prevent the Bourbon family from controlling Spain as well as France. (p. 167)

Warsaw Pact *n.* a military alliance formed in 1955 by the Soviet Union and seven Eastern European countries. (p. 535)

Weimar Republic [WY•MAHR] *n.* the republic that was established in Germany in 1919 and ended in 1933. (p. 471)

Western Front *n.* in World War I, the region of northern France where the forces of the Allies and the Central Powers battled each other. (p. 412)

westernization *n.* an adoption of the social, political, or economic institutions of Western—especially European or American—countries. (p. 176)

Zionism [ZY•uh•NIHZ•uhm] *n.* a movement founded in the 1890s to promote the establishment of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. (p. 316)