**Vocab Race Term 3**

Benito Mussolini

Political theory that advocated a society without class distinctions. Characterized by complete government ownership of land and property and single-party control of the government.

Communism

A meeting attended by Germany, France, Britain, and Italy, where Germany was allowed to take control of the Sudetenland. Took place in September 1938.

Munich Conference

Germany, Italy, and Japan

Axis Powers

An agreement between Germany and the USSR that proposed non-aggression. Secretly divided Poland between Germany and the USSR.

Nazi-Soviet Pact

A policy of giving Hitler what he wanted, supported by France and Britain before WWII, which was intended to avoid conflict.

Appeasement

Leader of Nazi Party, Chancellor of Germany, authored *Mein Kampf* and advocated the supremacy of the Aryan race

Adolf Hitler

A plan, used by FDR, which gave Britain use of our naval forces, in exchange for use of their bases in the Atlantic. Worked because of a loophole in the Neutrality Acts.

Destroyers for Bases

Extreme pride in one’s own nation

Nationalism

Isolationist group that endorsed reducing aid to Allied countries.

America First Committee

Dictator of Russia, came to power after the Bolshevik Revolution, began a huge push to industrialization in Russia

Josef Stalin

A group that advocated increased involvement in the war in Europe. Promoted armed involvement in the war.

Fight for Freedom Committee

Allowed the United States to lend “defense articles” to any country that was important to defending the United States

Lend-Lease Act

A policy statement that laid out the goals of the Allied countries after WWII. Emphasized free trade and a reduction in territorial expansion.

Atlantic Charter

The cultural icon of women’s role in the war. Illustrated women’s role in the production of war materials.

Rosie the Riveter

Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.

Propaganda

Political philosophy based on nationalism and an all-powerful state. Places importance of state over the importance of individuals.

Fascism

The name of the program charged with developing the atomic bomb

Manhattan Project

Policy signed by FDR that allowed for the removal of Japanese Americans from military zones to internment camps.

Executive Order 9066

A theory of political administration that uses terror to suppress individual rights and to silence all forms of opposition.

Totalitarianism

A Supreme Court case challenging the constitutionality of Executive Order 9066. Voted in favor of the United States and established that security outweighed individual rights.

Korematsu v. United States

Military tribunals held by Allied nations after WWII that prosecuted prominent leaders of the Nazi party and others involved in war crimes

Nuremburg Trials

Germany’s attempt to cut the USSR out of the war. Ultimately the USSR won, but both sides suffered huge casualties.

Battle of Stalingrad

A movement by African American soldiers to beat Hitler’s racism in Europe, as well as racism in America.

Double V Campaign

British Prime Minister after Neville Chamberlain. Believed that we should have been more aggressive in stopping Hitler’s expansion.

Winston Churchill

A program started by the US government that incentivized companies to change to war production. Guaranteed the cost of production, plus a percentage as profit.

Cost-plus

The dividing line between North and South Korea after WWII

38th Parallel

Leader of the Communist Party in China, which overthrew the Nationalists

Mao Zedong

A policy that allowed the United States to send billions of dollars of aid to Western Europe countries to stop the spread of Communism

Marshall Plan

An alliance formed between Western powers intended to stop Soviet aggression

NATO

An act passed by Congress that gave the President power to do anything he needed to secure peace in southeast Asia

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

An organization of nations whose primary goal is to prevent global conflict

United Nations

A policy that said that the United States would use military and political means to help contries threatened by Communism

Truman Doctrine

A plan by the US government to overthrow Fidel Castro. Failed.

Bay of Pigs Invasion

Russian NATO

Warsaw Pact

A major offensive by the North Vietnamese that led to Americans questioning the feasibility of the Vietnam War

Tet Offensive

The final authority on safe beaches to surf. A national hero, and Mr. Bird’s man crush.

Big Duke

The process of slowly turning control of the Vietnam War over to the Vietnamese. Proposed by Richard Nixon

Vietnamization

A US government organization that was in charge of organizing the homefront war movement. Organized scrap drives, victory gardens, and rationing

War Production Board

Fought after Germany occupied France. Primarily an air battle between the Luftwaffe and the RAF

Battle of Britain

A group organized to investigate the cause of WWI. Claimed that American industry may have gotten us sucked into the war. Led to widespread feelings of isolationism before WWII

Nye Committee

December 7, 1941. Japan attacked the US naval base in Hawaii. Led to the official US declaration of war that got us into WWII.

Pearl Harbor

Hitler’s last push to try and break out of Allied containment. Allied defensive lines bent, but didn’t break.

Battle of the Bulge

US strategy of war in the Pacific. Chose strategic islands to attack on the way to Japan. Led by General MacArthur.

Island Hopping

Leading scientist who helped create the atomic bomb

J. Robert Oppenheimer

Also known as Operation Overlord. Allied invasion of German-occupied France. Attack on 5 beaches, including Omaha beach. Got the Allies a foothold in mainland Europe.

D-Day

US President after Roosevelt. Made the decision to drop the atomic bomb on Japan.

Harry Truman

Founder of Italy’s Fascist Party, promised full employment and prosperity to the Italian people, strong supporter of nationalism