

## Chapter 28 Glossary

---

**African National Congress:** An organization dedicated to obtaining equal voting and civil rights for black inhabitants of South Africa. Founded in 1912 as the South African Native National Congress, it changed its name in 1923. Eventually brought equality.

**Albert Camus:** Another lead writer of the Existentialist movement who wrote *The Stranger* and *The Myth of Sisyphus*.

**Andy Warhol:** United States artist who was a leader of the pop art movement (1930-1987)

**Apartheid:** strict separation of races in Africa.

**Bay of Pigs:** unsuccessful invasion of Cuba in 1961, which was sponsored by the United States. Its purpose was to overthrow Cuban dictator Fidel Castro.

**Berlin blockade:** Soviets blocked western access to Berlin. Resulted in Berlin airlift.

**Berlin Wall:** put up in 1961 after Russians caught US in a lie and shot down a U-2 spy.

**Betty Friedan:** U.S. feminist who founded a national organization for women (born in 1921).

**CENTO:** Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, U.K., U.S.

**Charles de Gaulle:** Leader of Free French during World War II. General that resigned in 1946 after re-establishing the free, democratic Fourth Republic. Came back to lead the Fifth Republic in 1959.

**Christian Democratic Parties:** group of middle class looking for limited reforms - military hardliners continued to dominate military.

**“Consumer Society”:** increase in real wages and jobs themselves provided for more money in middle class families.

**containment:** American policy of resisting further expansion of communism around the world.

**Cuban Missile Crisis:** 1962. after U.S. found Soviet missiles aimed at U.S. in Cuba it blockaded the island and precipitated a showdown with the Soviets. Khrushchev backed down.

**destalinization:** process of discrediting and eliminating the political policies, methods, and personal image of Joseph Stalin.

**détente:** policy of reducing Cold War tensions that was adopted by the United States during the presidency of Richard Nixon.

**“Economic miracle”:** Resurrection of W. Germany’s economy.

**European Economic Community (EEC):** founded for economic reasons, particularly to encourage free trade among member nations. Became driving force behind economic integration in W. Europe.

**European Coal and Steel Community:** part of the Schuman Plan, which stated that economic cooperation between France and W. Germany would be key to prosperity.

**Francois Truffaut:** French film director. most popular director of the *nouvelle vague* (“new wave”).

**Frederico Fellini:** Italian film director who produced films that sharply criticized social and political injustice.

**Great Leap Forward:** Mao’s attempt to achieve a classless society and the final stage of Communism.

**Cultural Revolution:** led by Red Guard; with goals of establishing a society of peasants & workers in which all were equal.

**Hungarian uprising:** Hungarian nationalists staged huge demonstrations demanding non-communist parties be legalized; turned into armed rebellion and spread throughout the country.

**Indian National Congress:** movement and political party founded in 1885 to demand greater Indian participation in government. Later led by Gandhi.

**Ingmar Bergman:** Swedish film director who used heavy symbolism and explored the psychology of the characters (born 1918).

**Jackson Pollock:** artist involved in Abstract Expressionism

**Jean Paul Sartre:** French philosopher and existentialist that continued to believe in the Soviet Union during and after WWII.

**Konrad Adenauer:** first chancellor of West Germany; he was able to establish a stable democratic government.

**Korean War:** North invaded South, 1950. MacArthur launched surprise attack and headed toward China. China intervened when UN troops approached their border. Uneasy truce, 1953.

**Mohandas Gandhi:** great revolutionary who led India to independence from Great Britain through passive resistance and civil disobedience based upon Henry David Thoreau's doctrines.

**Mao Zedong:** leader of the Communist Party in China that overthrew Jiang Jieshi and the Nationalists. Established China as the People's Republic of China and ruled from 1949 until 1976.

**Marshall Plan:** European recovery program - part of containment policy. Intended to rebuild European stability and prosperity.

**"Missile gap":** American belief that the Soviet Union had more nuclear weapons than the United States.

**NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization):** Security alliance formed after WW I among Western democracies

**Nikita Khrushchev:** aggressive Soviet leader whose failed gamble of putting missiles in Cuba cost him his job.

**"Permissive society":** first significant crack in the rigid code of manners and morals of the nineteenth century.

**PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization):** Terrorist group founded in 1964 with the intent to free Palestinians from "Israeli oppression" even if that means violence toward Israeli civilians

**Pope John XXIII:** Italian pope who called Vatican II, which brought the Church into modern times.

**"Prague Spring":** 1968 invasion of Czech was the crucial event of the Brezhnev era.

**Samuel Beckett:** Irish avant-garde playwright – best-known for *Waiting for Godot*. Key figure in the Theater of the Absurd

**SEATO (Southeast Treaty Organization):** U.S., U.K., France, Pakistan, Thailand, Philippines, Australia, New Zealand.

**Simone de Beauvoir:** feminist author. published *The Second Sex*, influenced American and European women.

**Six-Day War:** June 5, 1967. War between Israel and Egypt, Syria, and Jordan. Israel defeated the three, capturing territory from each.

**Sputnik I:** 1957. first artificial satellite to be put in orbit. symbol of Soviet technological prowess.

**Stalinization:** spread of Stalin's policies. 5-year plans: industrialization, collectivization, one-party dictatorships and repression. Dissatisfaction later led to revolts.

**Superpowers:** after World War II, only the U.S. and USSR. Disagreements over Eastern Europe.

**Truman Doctrine:** resulted from a civil war in Greece. \$100 million in economic/military support for Greece and Turkey. U.S. afraid of Communist expansion and announced it would support "Free peoples throughout the world."

**Warsaw Pact:** Military alliance among USSR and its Eastern European satellite nations. Formed in response to NATO.

**Welfare State:** first associated with Great Britain. A system in which the government takes responsibility for its citizen's social and economic needs "from cradle to grave".

**Women's liberation movement:** by the late 1960s, women had begun to assert their rights again. In the late 1960s came renewed interest in feminism, or this movement, as it was called.

**Yasser Arafat:** Palestinian statesman who was chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.