Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Vocabulary 4.2**

**Please use p.908 to define the following words.**

French Indochina

Ho Chi Minh

Domino theory

Ngo Dinh Diem

Bay of Pigs Invasion

Cuban Missile Crisis

Viet Cong

Ho Chi Minh Trail

**Please use p.914 to define the following words.**

Guerilla Warfare

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution

Escalation

William Westmoreland

Tet Offensive

Napalm

Agent Orange

**Please use p.920 to define the following words.**

Counterculture

Doves

Hawks

Richard Nixon

Vietnamization

Cambodia

Commune

**Please use p. 926 to define the following words.**

Twenty-sixth Amendment

War Powers Act

Ambush

**Please use p. 936 to define the following words.**

Richard M. Nixon

Watergate Scandal

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Coungries (OPEC)

Camp David Accords

Inflation

**Please use p.946 to define the following words.**

Iran-Contra affair

Persian Gulf War

North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Entitlements

Kosovo

**Please use p.954 to define the following words.**

George W. Bush

9/11 Hijackings

Al-Queda

Coalition

Insurgent

Baby Boom

**You will also be responsible for the following definitions. There are a few repeats, but often they are providing extended detail beyond the textbook definition. Study all of it. You never know how it will show up on a test….**

*Bible Belt:* the areas of the South and Midwest in the United States that are characterized by strong Protestant beliefs and strict interpretation of the Bible

*Christian Coalition*: A political organization focused on family and Christian values, was very powerful in the late 20th century.

*Clinton, Bill*: 42nd President of the United States, was able to pass NAFTA.

*Comparative Advantage*: Situation where a country or business is able to produce a certain product or service because they have the resources (labor, natural, capital) to do it better, cheaper, faster than others.

*Friedman, Thomas*: Author of the World is Flat, a book used in explaining the theory of globalization.

*GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade):* An treaty whose main goal was to reduce barriers or obstacles concerning international trade. It ended in 1994.

*IMF (International Monetary Fund):* An international organization that oversees the global financial system.
 *Locational advantage:* that which makes something’s site or position most logical or apparent; holds value over another site

*NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement):* A trade agreement between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.

*Outsourcing:* When a company or entity subcontracts work to a third-party.

*Partisan:*   strong supporter of a person, group, or cause, especially one who does not listen to other people's opinions

*Reagan Revolution:* An era of economic reforms led by the Republican party.

*Tariffs:* A tax upon items moved across country borders.

*WTO (World Trade Organization):* Replaced the GATT, an organization that deals with international trade.

*9-11* refers to September 11, 2001. Islamic terrorists attacked the United States using hijacked passenger planes. The World Trade Center towers One and Two were struck by airplanes and subsequently collapsed, destroying several adjacent buildings as a result. The Pentagon was struck by a plane resulting in the destruction and collapse of a section of offices.  A fourth plane crashed into a field in Pennsylvania after some passengers attempted to thwart the hijackers. These combined attacks killed 2,974 people, including nationals of over 90 countries.

*Arafat, Yassir* (1929-2004); was a leader of the Palestinians in Israel. He was a leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization and the Fatah political party. Arafat led the fight against the Israelis for Palestinian self-determination.

*Bin Laden, Osama* (1957-) is the primary funder and leader of the terrorist group al-Qaeda which has been associated with several mass casualty attacks such as the destruction of the embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, the attack on the USS Cole, and the 9-11 attacks.

The *Bush Doctrine* is relates to several foreign policy postions taken by President Bush in response to 9-11. Part of the strategy involved using preventive war to combat the threat of terrorism. Under this policy the United States might attack a country that sponsored or gave safe haven to active terror groups. President Bush also asserted that the US could act unilaterily in taking action against a perceived threat.

*Bush, George H. W.;* was the 41st President, in office 1989-1993. George H. W. Bush was a Navy pilot during WWII, a Congressman from Texas, director of the CIA and Vice President under Ronald Reagan. His presidency was marked by the 1990 Gulf War with Iraq, the collapse of the USSR, and NAFTA.

*Bush, George W.;* was the 43rd President, in office from 2001-2009. He was a pilot in the Air National Guard and Governor of Texas. His presidency was marked by the 9-11 attacks, the War on Terrorism, invasion of Iraq and Afghanistan, education reform through No Child Left Behind, Hurrican Katrina and Medicare prescription drug benefits.

The *Department of Homeland Security* was formed in 2003 as a response to the 9-11 attacks. It employs 200,000 people. Its responsibility is to protect the US from terrorist attacks and to respond to natural disasters.

The *Gulf War (Persian Gulf War)* of 1990 was a United Nations authorized military operation to remove Saddam Hussein’s Iraqi forces from Kuwait. *Hamas* is a political organization and paramilitary force that supervises the Palestinian population in the Gaza Strip, Israel. Hamas has been involved with numerous attacks military skirmishes against the Israelis.

*Hezbollah* is a political organization and paramilitary force based in Lebanon. The primary activities of Hezbollah involve providing services for the Lebanese people and operating as a resistance force against Israel. The US and several other countries consider Hezbollah a terrorist organization.

*Saddam Hussein* (1937-2006) was the President of Iraq from 1979-2003.

The nation of *Iran* is a powerful and influential country in the Middle East. The Iranian leadership has recently come into conflict with the US over Iran’s anti-Israel position, its support for Hamas and Hezbollah, and its pursuit of nuclear weapons.

*Iraq* has been the opponent in two US wars: The Gulf War of 1990, and the Iraq War of 2003 during which the Iraqi President Saddam Hussein was deposed and executed.

The *Iraq War* of 2003 was the result of the wider War on Terror. The US invaded Iraq under the claim that Iraq was poised to aid terrorist acts against the US by providing terrorists with weapons of mass destruction. Iraq had been in violation of UN resolutions requiring disarmament, inspections, and ceasefire obligations. UN resolution 1441 resulted in the drafting of military actions against Iraq included claims that Iraq was harboring terrorists and committing human rights violations. The Iraq War has inflamed world-wide controvsery as some of the reasons for engaging in the war have not materialized (WMD). Also, the subsequent internal fighting and government corruption have presented serious difficulties in concluding the war.

*Israel* is a nation formed in 1948 in the land area known as Palestine. Israel has experienced repeated conflicts as it deals with the displaced Palestinian Arab population who are largley confined to the Gaza Strip and West Bank as refugees. America’s support for Israel has resulted in significant anger and terrorism perpetrated by the Islamic groups who claim to be acting on behalf of the disadvantaged Palestinians.

*Pakistan* is an essential ally in Americas War on Terror as it lies next to Afghanistan, the nation from which al-Qaeda launched the 9-11 attacks.

*Palestine* is the region containing the nation of Israel and is the scene of the conflict between the Palestinian Arabs who have been displaced by the Israelis.

The *USA PATRIOT Act* was a response to the 9-11 attacks. It is an acronym for Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism. It was signed into law by President Bush in 2001.

*Vladimir Putin* has been President of Russia (1999-2008), and in 2008 became the powerful Prime Minister of Russia.

A *superpower* is a state with a leading world position to dominate and influence global activities. After the end of the Cold War the USSR collapsed and the US emerged as the world’s single superpower. The world today is often described as being multi-polar.

The *Taliban* was an oppressive, radical Islamist government in Afghanistan. The Taliban allowed al-Qaeda to train and launch the 9-11 attacks against the US. The US removed the Taliban from power as a response to 9-11.

*Terrorism* is the use of violence to produce fear with the intention to coerce a nation or group to give in to the demands of the perpetrator.