# Global Conflict

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

| Word | Example |
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| **total war** /ˈtəʊtl wɔː/ | In **total war**, the whole country works for victory. |
| **Great Depression** /greɪt dɪˈpreʃn/ | The **Great Depression** left millions of people without work. |
| **mass atrocities** | The Holocaust was one of the **mass atrocities** of the 20th century.<br>20th century |
| **nationalism** /ˈnæʃənəlɪzəm/ | **Nationalism** is strong pride in one's nation. |
| **Mexican Revolution** /ˈmeksɪkən ˌrevəˈluːʃn/ | The **Mexican Revolution** began in 1910.<br>1910 |
| **imperialist competition** | **Imperialist competition** for colonies increased tension before the First World War. |
| **alliance system** /əˈlaɪəns ˈsɪstəm/ | The **alliance system** pulled many countries into the war at once. |
| **conscription** | Under **conscription**, young men had to join the army. |
| **propaganda** /ˌprɒpəˈgændə/ | **Propaganda** tries to change what people think. |
| **trenches** | Soldiers fought from **trenches** dug into the ground. |
| **state intervention** | During the Great Depression, many governments used **state intervention** to create jobs. |
| **New Deal** | The **New Deal** created jobs and welfare in the USA in the 1930s.<br>1930s USA |



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| **Five-Year Plans** | Stalin's **Five-Year Plans** built heavy industry very fast. |
| **fascism** /ˈfæʃɪzəm/ | **Fascism** puts the nation above the individual and has one strong leader. |
| **Treaty of Versailles** | The **Treaty of Versailles** ended the First World War. |
| **reparations** | Germany had to pay **reparations** for the damage of the war. |
| **League of Nations** /liːg ɒv ˈneɪʃnz/ | The **League of Nations** was set up to keep peace after the war. |
| **mandates** | After the war, Britain and France ruled former Ottoman lands as **mandates**. |
| **May Fourth Movement** | In the **May Fourth Movement** of 1919, Chinese students protested against the Treaty of Versailles.<br>1919 《 》 |
| **appeasement** | **Appeasement** gave Hitler what he wanted to avoid war. |
| **ideology** | Communism was the **ideology** of the Soviet Union. |
| **genocide** /ˈdʒenəsaɪd/ | The Holocaust was a **genocide**: the murder of a whole people. |
| **Holodomor** | The **Holodomor** was a famine in Ukraine in 1932–33 caused by Soviet policies.<br>1932–33 |
| **Nanjing Massacre** | In the **Nanjing Massacre** of 1937, Japanese soldiers killed many Chinese people.<br>1937 |



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| **Holocaust** /ˈhɒləkɔːst/ | The **Holocaust** killed six million Jews. |
| **historical situation** | The **historical situation** explains what was happening when a source was made. |
| **audience** /ˈɔːdiəns/ | Know your **audience** before you write. |
| **purpose** /ˈpɜːpəs/ | Ask about the **purpose** of the text: what must I do? |
| **point of view** /pɔɪnt ɒv vjuː/ | Think about the **point of view** of the person who wrote the source. |



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