Cold War and Decolonization

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
Cold War /kəʊld wɔː/	The **Cold War** set the USA against the Soviet Union. USA
superpowers /ˈsuːpəpaʊəz/	After 1945, the USA and the USSR were the two **superpowers**. 1945 USA USSR
technological and economic gains /ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪkl ænd ˌiːkəˈnɒmɪk geɪnz/	**Technological and economic gains** came after the war.
decolonisation /dɪˌkɒlənaɪˈzeɪʃn/	**Decolonisation** gave independence to former colonies.
anti-imperialist sentiment	**Anti-imperialist sentiment** grew in colonies after the Second World War.
ideological struggle /ˌaɪdɪəˈlɒdʒɪkl ˈstrʌgl/	The Cold War was an **ideological struggle**.
Truman Doctrine /ˈtruːmən ˈdɒktrɪn/	The **Truman Doctrine** promised to help countries resist communism.
containment /kənˈteɪnmənt/	**Containment** tried to stop communism spreading.
Marshall Plan /ˈmɑːʃl plæn/	The **Marshall Plan** gave US money to rebuild Europe.
NATO /ˈneɪtəʊ/	**NATO** is a military alliance of western countries.
Warsaw Pact /ˈwɔːsɔː pækt/	The **Warsaw Pact** joined the Soviet Union and its allies.

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Non-Aligned Movement /nɒn əˈlaɪnd ˈmuːvmənt/	The **Non-Aligned Movement** joined neither side.
new military alliances /njuː ˈmɪlɪtəri əˈlaɪənsɪz/	NATO and the Warsaw Pact were **new military alliances** of the Cold War. NATO
nuclear proliferation /ˈnjuːklɪə prəˌlɪfəˈreɪʃn/	**Nuclear proliferation** means more countries getting nuclear weapons.
Cuban Missile Crisis	The **Cuban Missile Crisis** nearly caused nuclear war.
proxy wars /ˈprɒksi wɔːz/	The Korean War and the Vietnam War were **proxy wars**.
internal tension /ɪnˈtɜːnl ˈtenʃn/	Many new nations faced **internal tension**.
Japanese aggression /ˌdʒæpəˈniːz əˈgreʃn/	**Japanese aggression** in China began in the 1930s. 1930s
Great Leap Forward /greɪt liːp ˈfɔːwəd/	The **Great Leap Forward** caused a huge famine.
nationalist leaders and parties /ˈnæʃənəlɪst ˈliːdəz ænd ˈpɑːtiz/	**Nationalist leaders and parties**, such as Nehru and the Congress Party, led the fight for independence.
negotiation /nɪˌgəʊʃiˈeɪʃn/	After a long **negotiation**, the workers got a pay rise.
armed struggle	Algeria won independence through **armed struggle**.
development policy	Newly independent countries chose a **development policy** to grow their economies.
nationalised	Egypt **nationalised** the Suez Canal in 1956. 1956

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migration /maɪˈgreɪʃn/	**Migration** moves workers from one country to another.
nonviolent resistance	Gandhi led India's fight for freedom through **nonviolent resistance**.
apartheid	Under **apartheid** in South Africa, black and white people were kept apart by law.
military states	In the 1970s, many Latin American countries were **military states** ruled by the army. 1970s
terrorism	**Terrorism** uses violence against ordinary people to frighten a government.
glasnost /ˈglæsnɒst/	Under **glasnost**, people in the Soviet Union could speak more freely.
perestroika /ˈperɪstrɔɪkə/	**Perestroika** meant rebuilding the Soviet economy.

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