**COLD WAR**

**VOCABULARY LIST**

Section 10.1: Page 496

1. Superpower: a nation stronger than other powerful nations
2. Cold War: state of tension and hostility between nations aligned with the United States on one side and the Soviet Union on the other that rarely led to direct armed conflict
3. Truman Doctrine: United States policy established in 1947, of trying to contain the spread of communism
4. Containment: the U.S. strategy of keeping communism within its existing boundaries and preventing its further expansion
5. Marshall Plan: massive aid package offered by the U.S. to Europe to help countries rebuild after WWII
6. NATO: a military alliance formed in 1949 between the U.S., Canada, and ten other countries called the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
7. Warsaw Pact: mutual defense alliance between the Soviet Union and seven other countries in Eastern Europe set up in 1955
8. Fidel Castro: a young lawyer from Cuba, who organized an armed rebellion against the corrupt dictator
9. John F. Kennedy: U.S. President, elected in 1960
10. Nikita Khrushchev: new Soviet leader who emerged in 1953 after Stalin’s death

Section 10.2: Page 505

1. Suburbanization: movement to communities outside an urban core or city
2. Segregation: forced separation
3. Discrimination: unequal treatment and barriers
4. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.: a gifted preacher, who emerged as leader of the Civil Rights Movement in 1956
5. European Union: a group of 28 European countries

Section 10.3: Page 513

1. Mao Zedong: communist Chinese revolutionary
2. 38th Parallel: dividing line between North Korea and South Korea

Section 10.5: Page 523

1. Mikhail Gorbachev: new Soviet leader who came to power in 1985
2. Glasnost: a policy of openness, where people were encouraged to talk openly about national problems
3. Perestroika: the restructuring of government and the economy