**INTER WARS YEARS (1919-1939)**

**VOCABULARY LIST**

Section 8.2: Page 406

1. Marcus Garvey: Pan Africanism leader who preached a message of “Africa for Africans” and demanded an end to colonial rule
2. Ataturk: Turkish nationalist leader known as “Father of the Turks” who sought to modernize, Westernize, and secularize Turkey
3. Balfour Declaration: statement issued by the British government in 1917 supporting the establishment of a homeland for Jews in Palestine

Section 8.3: Page 413

1. Mohandas Gandhi: Led and united Indians against British rule using civil disobedience
2. Amritsar Massacre: An incident in 1919 in which British troops fired on an unarmed crowd of Indians
3. Civil Disobedience: the refusal to obey unjust laws
4. Boycott: refuse to buy good or service

Section 8.4: Page 417

1. Vanguard: group of elite leaders
2. Mao Zedong: Chinese revolutionary who believed Communists should seek support not among the small urban working class, but among the large peasant masses
3. Long March: epic march in which a group of Chinese Communists retreated from Guomindang forces by marching over 6,000 miles

Section 8.5: Page 424

1. Great Depression: a painful time of global economic collapse, starting in 1929 and lasting until about 1939
2. New Deal: a massive package of economic and social programs established by FDR to help Americans during the Great Depression
3. Franklin D. Roosevelt: American President elected in 1932, who argued that government had to take an active role in combating the Great Depression
4. Federal Reserve: central banking system of the United States, which regulates banks

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Section 8.6: Page 435

1. Benito Mussolini: Fascist leader of Italy
2. Fascism: any centralized, authoritarian government system that is not communist who policies glorify the state over the individual and are destructive to basic human rights
3. Totalitarian State: government in which a dictatorship regulates every aspect of citizens’ lives

Section 8.7: Page 439

1. Joseph Stalin: Totalitarian dictator of the Soviet Union
2. Command Economy: system in which government officials make all basic economic decisions
3. Gulag: a system of forced labor camps in the Soviet Union in which millions of criminals and political prisoners were held under Stalin

Section 8.8: Page 447

1. Chancellor: the highest official of a monarch, prime minister
2. Adolf Hitler: Totalitarian dictator of Nazi Germany
3. Third Reich: official name of the Nazi Party for its regime in Germany from 1933 to 1945
4. Gestapo: secret police in Nazi Germany
5. Hyperinflation: extremely rapid and sharp increase in prices