

1. Treaty of Versailles	Created by the leaders victorious allies Nations: France, Britain, US, and signed by Germany to end WWI. The treaty redivided area of the defeated Central Powers and punished Germany. The treaty 1) stripped Germany of all army, navy, air force. 2) Germany had to pay reparations for war damages (33 billion) 3) Germany had to acknowledge guilt for causing WWI.	10. Francisco Franco	..., Spanish General who fought the liberal government in the Spanish Civil War. He was the right-wing leader of the nationalists. Supported by Hitler and Mussolini, Franco won the Civil War after three years of fighting.
2. Age of Anxiety	Interwar years in Europe in the 1920s after WWI and before WWII. This was a time of uneasiness due to the result of the war and economic hardships. Europeans affected by war began questioning the "progress" of the 19th century.	11. Reichstag Fire	February, 1933; the Reichstag was set on fire. Hitler called the event a communist plot and convinced president Hindenburg to suspend all civil rights for Communists, socialists, liberals, and trade unionists.
3. Dawes Plan	1924- A plan to revive the German economy, the United States loans Germany money which then can pay reparations to England and France, who can then pay back their loans from the U.S. This circular flow of money continued until the stock market crash of 1929.	12. Enabling Act	1933-Initiated a permanent state of emergency in Germany that allowed Hitler to bypass parliament to rule directly by decree. This happened after the Reichstag fire and suspended democracy.
4. Global Depression	Economies around the world were interconnected and US economy was largest. Due to large debts after WWI and collapse of stock market worlds, economies failed. This led to a cascading domino effect as it soon toppled agriculture, production, and business in Europe.	13. Night of the Long Knives	June, 30, 1934. On this night, Hitler sent his elite guards (Schutzstaffel/ SS/ black shirts) to kill the Storm Troopers, led by Ernst Röhm, and other non-Nazi political opponents.
5. genocide	(n.) the deliberate killing of a large group of people, especially those of a particular ethnic group or nation	14. Kristallnacht	"Night of Broken Glass" -the night of November 9, 1938, on which Nazis attacked Jewish homes, businesses, and synagogues throughout Germany
6. inflation	An increase in the overall level of prices in the economy	15. appeasement	A policy of making concessions to an aggressor in the hopes of avoiding war. Associated with Neville Chamberlain's policy of making concessions to Adolf Hitler.
7. totalitarianism	A political system in which the government has total control over the lives of individual citizens.	16. Munich Agreement	Agreement between Germany and Great Britain in which Hitler is given the Sudetenland (in Czechoslovakia) in return for agreeing not to take any more territory.
8. fascism	A political and economic movement that emphasized a hyper- nationalism and militarism. Fascists believed in privately-owned businesses, but directed by the government. Personal rights were eliminated and obedience to the State was most important. During the Age of Anxiety fascist movements grew in Italy, Spain, and Germany.	17. blitzkrieg	"Lighting war", typed of fast-moving warfare used by German forces against Poland in 1939, which started WWII. Characterized by highly mobility and concentrated forces at point of attack.
9. Benito Mussolini	became the leader of Italy when the fascists took over in 1922. He attacked and overran Ethiopia in 1935 in search of an African empire. He allied with Hitler. Mussolini and his mistress were later killed by the Italians and their corpses were desecrated.	18. Vichy France	After Germany conquered most of France, this unconquered part was led by pro-Nazi authoritarian puppet regime
		19. Final Solution	'The Final Solution for the Jewish Question' was the name for Hitler's plan to destroy all the Jews in Europe. After many Jews were forced into ghettos, they were sent to death camps beginning in December 1941.
		20. Battle of Britain	Germany's attempt to conquer great Britain. It started when Germany began bombing London in 1941. After Germany was not successful in taking Great Britain they invaded the Soviet Union
		21. Axis Powers	Alliance of Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.

22. Allied Powers	Alliance of Great Britain, Soviet Union, United States, and France during World War II.
23. Pearl Harbor	1941 United States military base on Hawaii that was bombed by Japan, bringing the United States into World War II. Pearl Harbor was attacked on December 7, 1941.
24. North African Campaign	Military plan used by the Allies; they would invade North Africa and use it as a staging area or a home base. Allies would then cross the Mediterranean and invade Sicily, Italy. The success of this scared Italy into surrendering.
25. Operation Barbarossa	(1941) Hitler's invasion of the Soviet Union; Hitler breaks Nazi-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact and was initially very successful. Eventually the campaign failed because Nazis were unprepared for the harsh winter.
26. D-Day	..., June 6, 1944 - over a million Allied troops (the largest invasion force in history) stormed the beaches at Normandy and began the process of re-taking France. The turning point of World War II since Germany now had a war on 2 fronts.
27. Yalta Conference	(1945) meeting between Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Joseph Stalin to reach agreement on what to do with Germany after WWII, and to create a peace organization that would become the United Nations
28. Hiroshima and Nagasaki	-Nuclear attacks during World War II against imperial Japan by the United States of America at the order of U.S. President Harry S. Truman in 1945. At least 70,000 people died in each city. Shortly after the Japanese surrendered.
29. Nuremberg Trials	A series of court proceedings held in Nuremberg, Germany, after World War II, in which Nazi leaders were tried for aggression, violations of the rules of war, and crimes against humanity.
30. United Nations	(U.N.) International body formed in 1945 to bring nations into dialogue in hopes of preventing further world wars. Much like the former League of Nations in ambition, the UN was more realistic in recognizing the authority of the Big Five Powers in keeping peace in the world. Thus, it guaranteed veto power to all permanent members of its Security Council—Britain, China, France, the Soviet Union, and the United States.