**Unit 4a Vocabulary – D-Day to Doomsday (Foreign)**

1. Appeasement: granting concessions to a hostile power in order to keep the peace. Allied leaders have been criticized for “appeasing” Hitler when he began violating the Treaty of Versailles.
2. Brinkmanship: practice of threatening an enemy with massive military retaliation for any aggression. During the Cold War, this resulted in coming to the brink of nuclear war and then backing down when it got too close.
3. Cold War: state of hostility, without direct military conflict, that developed between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. after WW2. Fear of another world war with nuclear weapons kept the superpowers from fighting directly, though they did fight indirectly through “proxy wars” and coups in places like Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, and Afghanistan.
4. Containment: blocking another nation’s attempts to spread its influence, especially the efforts of the U.S. to block the spread of Soviet influence in the 40s and 50s. This became a major goal of U.S. foreign policy when post-war occupations in led to the creation of Soviet “satellite nations” throughout Eastern Europe.
5. Embargo:  a government ban on trade with one or more other nations. Used as an economic sanction to discourage behavior such as invading another country.
6. Genocide: the deliberate and systematic extermination of a particular racial, national, or religious group.
7. Island hopping: military strategy of conquering islands in a specific sequence, usually with a defined endpoint. In WW2, this was also called “leapfrogging” because the U.S. planned out which islands to focus on as they pushed Japanese forces back to the mainland.
8. Occupation: taking control of another country by force during or after a war. During the war, Germany occupied Poland and France as an act of conquest. After the war, the Allies occupied Germany and Japan for post-war reconstruction.
9. Superpower: a nation-state that is dominant in international relations, and is characterized by its unparalleled ability to exert economic and/or political influence on a global scale.
10. Tribunals: legal proceedings used to deal with international issues involving war crimes, human rights violations, treaties, etc.

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