

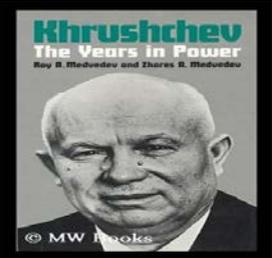
Cold War Glossary (1945-1991)

<p>ABM</p>	<p>(anti-ballistic Missile) system. A system designed to detect and track, intercept and destroy attacking inter-continental ballistic missiles.</p>	
<p>ABM Treaty</p>	<p>Part of the agreements of SALT I, whereby an ABM system was only allowed two sites and each site could only contain 100 missiles.</p>	
<p>Absentee War</p>	<p>A war in which a country supports another, mainly with advisors and weapons, but where that country does not actually get involved themselves. For example, Russia and China supported Communist North Vietnam against the USA in the Vietnam War. The US supported the Jews and the Soviet Union supported the Arab states in the Middle-East conflict. Both wars were part of the 'Cold War'.</p>	
<p>Afghanistan Wars</p>	<p>The Afghan war was a great drain on the Soviet military, and it cost the Soviet regime significant international prestige. Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev withdrew the last Soviet troops in February 1989. Britain and other countries have been involved in other conflicts in Vietnam to today.</p>	
<p>Arsenal</p>	<p>A collection of military equipment and weapons, including nuclear missiles</p>	
<p>Atom Bomb</p>	<p>The United States dropped atomic bombs (A-Bombs) on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9, 1945, respectively, during the final stage of World War II causing great death and destruction. A new age of bombs had arrived with the Cold War beginning.</p>	
<p>Berlin Ultimatum</p>	<p>Khrushchev's 1958 accusation that the western Allies had broken the Potsdam Agreement and that they should therefore leave Berlin in six months suggesting that Berlin should be turned into a neutral free city.</p>	
<p>Bolshevik</p>	<p>Member of the Russian Bolshevik (or Communist) Party led by Vladimir Lenin.</p>	

Bolshevik Revolution	This took place in Russia in October/ November 1917 when the Bolsheviks seized power and set up a Communist state.	
Brezhnev		Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev was the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, presiding over the country from 1964 until his death in 1982.
Brezhnev Doctrine	Soviet foreign policy which called for military intervention by Warsaw Pact forces if another member of the Warsaw Pact tried to leave the Soviet sphere of influence or moderate socialism.	
Capitalism	A system where individual people 'privately' own business and industry and are free to buy, sell or work to make money as they please. However, where we have rich people we have poor people and often workers can be exploited financially by business owners	
Carter, Jimmy	James Earl "Jimmy" Carter Jr. - American politician who served as the 39th President of the United States from 1977 to 1981. In 2002, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work with the Carter Centre.	
Carter Doctrine		President Carter announced in January 1980 that the USA was prepared to use military force to protect its oil interests in the Persian Gulf region.
CIA	US (Central Intelligence Agency) office which co-ordinates and conducts espionage and intelligence activities.	
Cold War	A war in which no real physical conflict takes place, but instead countries use military weapons, armed forces and the THREAT of attack or invasion. The war becomes 'cold' as countries restrict travel between their citizens, boycott trade, fight a media and propaganda war. A Cold War becomes 'hot' when tensions are high and they get close to attacking each other.	
Collectivisation	Grouping of farms / industry into one body managed by the state, which then takes most of the products and profits, leaving only a small amount for people to live on.	
Comecon	Association of Soviet-oriented Communist countries set up 1949 to	

	coordinate economic develop.
Cominform	Communist Information Bureau, established in 1947 to exchange information among nine eastern European countries coordinate their activities.
Communism	Followers of communist ideas by Karl Marx, which were based on all people being equal with clothes, wages, land, food, etc. The Government owned all business and industry, controlled it and shared the profits equally, so nobody would be poor.
Congress	US parliament consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.
Containment	Using US influence and military resources to prevent the expansion of Communism into non-Communist countries. This image shows the US 'Uncle Sam' trying to hold onto all of the major countries of the world including the Soviet Union. 
Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)	Agreement signed in November 1990 to reduce the number of tanks, missiles, aircraft and other non-nuclear military hardware held by those countries that signed the Treaty. It was signed by representatives from both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
Conventional weapons	Non-nuclear weapons
Coup	A sudden seizure of power from the Government (often rebel forces or military).
Defect	To permanently leave one's country in order to join another, opposing country.
De-militarisation	Removing all armed forces and military weapons from an area, often  destroying them because there are too many.
Deployment	Distribution of armed forces in a specific area.
De-Stalinisation	Elimination of ALL influence of Joseph Stalin after he died. Khrushchev wanted to remove all images of Stalin which were all over Easter Europe. In the streets of these countries, statues of Stalin were toppled and destroyed to erase the bad memories of 

	his cruelty.
Détente	'Peaceful –coexistence' – an attempt or period of relaxation between superpowers.
Disarmament	To withdraw, reduce or abolish military weapons and forces.
Dissident	A person who disagrees with the government. In the Soviet, dissidents were usually placed under house arrest, or sent to work camps called Gulags.
Draft system	US name for conscription of all males over 18 into armed forces.
Eastern Bloc	The term Eastern Bloc referred to the former Communist states of Eastern and Central Europe, including the countries of the Warsaw Pact, along with Yugoslavia and Albania, which were not aligned with the Soviet Union after 1948 and 1960.
Glasnost	The name given by Gorbachev's policy of 'openness' encouraging free expression and an end to censorship.
	
Gorbachev, Mikhail	 <p>Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is a former Soviet statesman. He was the eighth and final leader of the Soviet Union, having been General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union from 1985 until 1991, when the party was dissolved.</p>
Guerrilla	Someone who fights in a rebel army, usually against an establish army.
Guerrilla tactics	The use of ambushes, raids, sabotage and hit and run by a smaller group of combatants against larger more established military forces.
Guerrilla War	Fighting in small groups against conventional forces, using such sabotage or ambush.
H-Bomb	 <p>(Hydrogen-Bomb) An explosive weapon of enormous destructive power. Some experts say that a H Bomb is 1000 times more powerful than an Atomic bomb of the same weight.</p>
Helsinki Agreements	A series of agreements covering a range of global issues made by 35 nations at the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe in July/August 1975. It focussed heavily on human rights and freedoms, so was difficult for the Warsaw Pact.
Intermediate-	(INF) An agreement to get rid of nuclear and conventional ground-

Range Nuclear Forces Treaty	launched ballistic and cruise missiles by 1 June 1991, signed by Reagan and Gorbachev - December 1987.
Inter-war Years	The period between the two world wars, 1919 – 1939.
Iron Curtain Speech	In one of the most famous speeches of the Cold War period, where the former British Prime Minister Winston Churchill condemns the Soviet Union's policies in Europe and declares, "From Stettin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent."
Islamic Fundamentalism	Muslim groups which oppose western society and seeks to set up a state based on Islamic law.
Khrushchev, Nikita	 <p>Nikita Sergeyevich Khrushchev was a politician who led the Soviet Union during part of the Cold War from 1958-64.</p>
Mutually Assured Destruction	(MAD). The belief that nuclear weapons made each side more secure and less likely to attack. The enemy would not dare to attack first, because if he did, the other side would strike back before its bombs had landed and it too would be destroyed.
Marshall Aid	 <p>US economic and financial aid given to Europe to help reconstruction of bombed areas after WW2.</p>
Marshall Plan	A special system of loans from the USA to European countries, who were badly damaged by bombing during WW2 to help rebuilding of homes and infra-structures. General George Marshall was the senior US army officer who devised the plan.
Marx, Karl	Karl Marx was a German-born scientist, philosopher, economist, sociologist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. Born in Trier to a middle-class family, he later studied political economy and Hegelian philosophy.
Marxism	The political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Frederick Engels, which were later developed to form the basis of Communism.
Nixon, Richard	 <p>Richard Milhous Nixon was an American politician who served as the 37th President of the United States from 1969 until 1974, when he became the only U.S. president to resign from office.</p>
North Atlantic treaty Organisation	(NATO). Created in 1949, as a direct result of the Berlin Airlift Crisis of 1948-49, it's 12 founding members included the USA, Canada, Britain and France. NATO exists to protect the freedoms and security of its members

	using both political and military means. Today (2017) NATO has 28 members.
Nuclear non-proliferation Treaty	Agreement that prohibited non-nuclear weapon states from acquiring nuclear weapons by manufacture or transfer of technology.
Nuclear Utilization Target Selection	(NUTS). The idea that in a nuclear war specific targets could be identified thereby limiting destruction. It gave rise to the idea that there could be a victor in a nuclear war.
Nuclear Weapons	Highly destructive explosive device that gets its power from nuclear reactions.
Organisation for the European Economic Cooperation	 <p>(OEEC). Set up in 1948 to help organise Marshall Aid in Europe and offer money for restructuring of war damaged countries. Many British cities were rebuild from Marshall Aid and the OEEC made sure work was a good quality and costs money was wisely spent.</p>
Outer Space Treaty	<p>A promise signed in 1968 by the USA, Soviet Union, Britain and several other countries not to threaten the atmosphere of outer space, but to use it for peaceful purposes, such as communications and not send nuclear weapons into space.</p> 
Limited Test Ban Treaty	Agreement made in 1963 prohibiting nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer spce and underwater.
Perestroika	The name given to Gorbachev's policy for economic restructuring.
Polaris Submarine	 <p>A Royal navy Submarine armed with up to 16 Polaris A-3 nuclear missiles.</p>
Prague Spring	<p>A series of liberal reforms introduced in Czechoslovakia in Spring 1968 by Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Communist Party.</p> 
Purge	Elimination of opponents from a state or political party.

Reagan, Ronald		Ronald Wilson Reagan was an American politician and actor who was the 40th President of the United States, from 1981 to 1989
Red Army	The Russian / Soviet Army.	
Reparations.	Financial compensation paid to other countries after a war, eg; Germany paid £6.6bn for 'repairs' to war damages after WW1.	
Republic	A country, in which the head of state is democratically elected (often a President)	
Royalist Government	Government run by a Monarchy, such as a king or queen.	
Sanctions	A way of enforcing a decision for example by means of a trade boycott.	
Satellite States	Countries under the domination and control of a central or foreign power.	
Secret Police	Police Agency which operates in secret to protect national security. Generally used to frighten opponents by use of arbitrary arrest and imprisonment without trial.	
Six Day war of 1967		The Six-Day War, also known as the June War, 1967 Arab–Israeli War, or Third Arab–Israeli War, was fought between June 5 and 10, 1967 by Israel and the neighbouring states of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria.
Solidarity	The Polish workers trade union movement which was attacked and banned by Brezhnev and also the Polish Government in 1982.	
Soviet Bloc		Countries in eastern Europe controlled by the Soviet Union. They included Russia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria & Romania
Soviet Union	The Soviet Union, also known as Russia, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a socialist state in Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991. More fully known as USSR or Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	
Sphere of Influence	Region in the World in which one state is dominant, for example the Soviet Union in eastern Europe.	

Stalin, Joseph	Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin was the leader of the Soviet Union from the mid-1920s until his death in 1953. He controlled Russia with a grip of iron. Russia made great industrial and economic progress in modernisation under Stalin's 'Gosplans' (5 year industry and agriculture development programmes), but at great cost to Russian life resulting in the death of millions in torture, death in work camps (gulags) and executions.	
Strategic Defence Initiative 'Star Wars'		(SDI) A quote from a film-title to explain the US System of Strategic Defence Initiative, in which nuclear missiles were deflected in space.
Strategic warheads	Warheads delivered by rockets and missiles that are linked to their delivery vehicle and are ready to be launched by land, sea or air.	
Superpower	A country or state that has great influence or power globally (often produces nuclear weapons and has a very strong industry and economy).	
Treaty for Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Arms	(START) Agreement signed in 1991 by President George Bush and Gorbachev, stating that both the USA's duty and the Soviet Union would reduce their strategic nuclear forces over the next seven years.	
Truman, Harry S	Harry S. Truman was an American politician who served as the 33rd President of the United States, coming to office on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt in the last months of World War II. He served as President until 1953.	
Truman Doctrine	US President Harry S Truman's idea that it was the USA's duty to prevent the spread of Communism to eastern Europe and the rest of the world. To do this he was prepared to engage the USA in military enterprises all over the world.	
United Nations	International body set-up in 1945 to promote peace and international cooperation and security.	
UN peacekeeping force	Troops, deployed by United Nations command, to act as a neutral army to keep peace in areas where potential conflict may occur.	
Vietnam War	A conflict from 1954 to 1975 between the Communist Government of North Vietnam, known as the Viet Cong and the Government of South Vietnam and its ally, the USA.	
Warsaw Pact	A military Treaty and association, formed in 1955, consisting of the Soviet Union and its European Satellites.	

