

Chapter 29 Glossary

- ABM Treaty of 1972:** restricted development and deployment of antiballistic missiles for US and USSR
- Abstract Expressionism:** New York school of painting characterized by freely created abstractions
- Boris Yeltsin:** President of the Russian Republic in 1991. Helped end the USSR and force Gorbachev to resign.
- Brezhnev doctrine:** Soviet Union and its allies had the right to intervene in any socialist country whenever they saw the need
- Chechens:** Muslim people who desire a homeland (Chechnya) from Russia in the Caucasus Mountain region
- Chernobyl:** nuclear power plant in Russia that had an explosion in 1986 which released massive radioactive materials into the air
- collapse of the Berlin Wall:** symbolic end of the Cold War, 1989
- Commonwealth of Independent States:** alliance made up of former Soviet Republics
- “Consciousness raising”:** the process of achieving greater awareness, as of one’s own needs or of a political or social issue
- Dayton Peace Accords:** 1995 peace agreement ending the war over the former Yugoslavia, between Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia
- détente:** the easing of tensions or strained relations (especially between nations)
- EC:** international organization of European countries formed after World War II to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members. Made up of three organizations: the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC), the European Atomic Energy Community (EAEC or Euratom), and the European Economic Community (EEC)
- environmentalism:** activity of protecting the environment from pollution or destruction
- Erich Honecker:** East German leader against whose regime began the demonstrations that ended in the fall of the Berlin Wall
- “Ethnic cleansing”:** mass expulsion and killing of one ethnic or religious group in an area by another ethnic or religious group in that area
- Euro:** basic monetary unit of most members of the European Union (introduced in 1999)
- “Evil empire”:** Ronald Reagan’s description of Soviet Union because of his fierce anti-communist views and the USSR’s history of violation of human rights and aggression.
- Existentialism:** philosophy based on the idea that people give meaning to their lives through their choices and actions
- folk culture:** Culture traditionally practiced by a small, homogeneous, rural group living in relative isolation from other groups.
- François Mitterand:** French statesman and president of France from 1981 to 1985 (1916-1996)
- Glasnost:** Gorbachev’s policy of openness for USSR
- “Global village”:** term that compares the world to a small village, where fast, modern communication allows news to travel quickly
- Mikhail Gorbachev:** Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931)
- Green parties:** political organizations throughout Europe that have focused attention on the ecological issues, women’s rights, and the need for a greater welfare states
- Helmut Kohl:** chancellor of East Germany. In favor of unification.
- Helsinki Agreements:** 1975 agreements that all major states agreed upon that recognized the Soviet sphere of influence and the importance human rights
- INF Treaty:** Reagan and Gorbachev signed this treaty, which provided for the dismantling of all intermediate range nuclear weapons in Russia and all of Europe
- IRA (Irish Republican Army):** militant organization of Irish nationalists who used terrorism and guerilla warfare in an effort to drive British forces from Northern Ireland and achieve a united independent Ireland

Jacques Chirac: conservative president of France, cut government spending, allowed popular vote on France's future relationship with a united Europe.

John Major: British prime minister, 1990- 1997

John Paul II: first Pope born in Poland (born in 1920)

Karl Barth: Swiss Protestant theologian (1886-1968)

Karl Rahner: Jesuit theologian; believed we come to know God through the universe; god is absolute mystery ("horizon of our being")

KGB: formerly the predominant security police organization of Soviet Russia

Kosovo: a Serbian province in southern Yugoslavia populated predominantly by Albanians

Lech Walesa: Polish labor leader and statesman (born in 1943)

Maastricht Treaty: signed in 1992, created the European Union, the world's largest trading bloc, and moving to adopt a common currency (the Euro).

Margaret Thatcher: British prime minister, 1979-1990

Mikhail Gorbachev: Soviet statesman whose foreign policy brought an end to the Cold War and whose domestic policy introduced major reforms (born in 1931)

Minimalism: an art movement in sculpture and painting that began in the 1950s and emphasized extreme simplification of form and color

"New thinking": Russian Foreign policy involving integration of the USSR into a global economy and emphasizing the common challenges facing East and West

"New World Order": description of the international system resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union in which the balance of nuclear terror theoretically no longer determined the destinies of states

NGOs: non-governmental organizations; groups not affiliated with any government

Nicolae Ceausescu: militant communist leader of Romania attempted to keep his power by force, but was defeated and sent to the Hague to be executed by demand of a military court

Ostpolitik: Willy Brandt's policy of "opening toward the east" that increased relations between West and East Germany in 1972

Perestroika: an economic policy adopted in the former Soviet Union

popular culture: Culture found in a large, heterogeneous society that shares certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics.

postmodernism: genre of art and literature and especially architecture in reaction against principles and practices of established modernism

Pravda: official Communist Party newspaper

Serialism: 20th century music that uses of a definite order of notes as a thematic basis for a musical composition

Sinn Fein: an Irish republican political movement founded in 1905 to promote independence from England and unification of Ireland

Slobodan Milosevic: President of Serbia from 1989 to 1997 and of Yugoslavia 1997 to 2000. A key figure in the ethnic conflicts in the Balkans in the 1990s.

Solidarity: Polish trade union created in 1980 to protest working conditions and political repression. It began the nationalist opposition to communist rule that led in 1989 to the fall of communism in eastern Europe.

"Star Wars": President Reagan's proposed weapons system to destroy Soviet missiles from space

terrorism: the calculated use of violence (or threat of violence) against civilians in order to attain goals that are political or religious or ideological in nature

Theatre of the Absurd: tries to capture the absurdity of the human condition; man is in charge and god is absent, lack of humanity-no meaning to life, actors are clown-like, no hope

“Think globally, act locally”: To successfully implement a global strategy requires that correct balance between central control and local management be obtained.

Tony Blair: British prime minister, 1997-2007

Vaclav Havel: Czech dramatist and statesman whose plays opposed totalitarianism and who served as president of Czechoslovakia from 1989 to 1992 and president of the Czech Republic, 1993-2003

Vatican Council II: ecumenical or general council of the Roman Catholic Church that Pope John XXIII (1958-1963) convened in 1962 and that continued under Pope Paul VI (1963-1978) until 1965.

Vladimir Putin: president of the Russian Federation, 2000-2008; prime minister, 2008-2012; and president again, 2012-present

Willy Brandt: German states who as chancellor of West Germany worked to reduce tensions with eastern Europe (1913-1992)

women’s studies: with its origins in the feminist movement, rests on the premise that changing what we know about women will change women’s and men’s lives, a field of study established in the late 1960’s and early 1970’s to correct the inattention given to women in most academic fields

Yuri Andropov: 1982; Brezhnev’s successor; Tried to introduce some moderate economic reforms