

8 June, 2015

China. Vietnam, Middle East Unit Vocab Terms: Please share your what/so-what here

Please add info using **black**

REMEMBER TO ADD YOUR FIRST NAME ONLY

2. Ho Chi Minh:

What: was a Vietnamese Communist revolutionary leader.

So What: led the Viet Minh independence movement from 1941 onward, establishing the Communist-ruled Democratic Republic of Vietnam in 1945 and defeating the French Union in 1954 at the battle of Dien Bien Phu.

Name: Taylor

3. Dien Bien Phu:

What: Battle in Dien Bien Phu (1954) where France attempted to retake Vietnam via the French Far East Expeditionary Force, but were met by fierce resistance from the Viet Minh communist-nationalists; turned into a proxy war with US and Chinese involvement

So What: Resulted in the end of French involvement in Indochina and the signing of the Geneva Conference of 1954

Name: Delia

4. Geneva Agreement, 1954

What: These agreements temporarily separated Vietnam into two zones, a northern zone to be governed by the Việt Minh, and a southern zone to be governed by the State of Vietnam.

So What: The conference marked a turning point in the United States' involvement in Vietnam.

Name: Kaziki

5. Viet Cong:

What: Communist political organization and army within South Vietnam that received aid from North Vietnam

So What: main factor in escalation of American involvement in the war, helped lead to American defeat

Name: Hanna

6. Gulf of Tonkin Resolution:

What: The resolution enacted August 10, 1964, that was a joint resolution that the United States Congress passed on August 7, 1964, in response to the Gulf of Tonkin incident

So What: Allowed President Johnson of the US to do whatever necessary in order to assist "any member or protocol state of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty". This included involving armed forces. He could inflict war without Congress

Name: Tatum

7. Ho Chi Minh Trail:

What: A series of trails used by North Vietnam against America during the Vietnam War. The Vietnamese used the route for their troops and supplies to get into South Vietnam.

So What: During the war, the Americans set up large bases near the trail to try and intercept the soldiers using the route. However, they weren't successful and the trail worked as a great advantage for the Vietnamese.

Name: Hannah

8. Vietnamization:

What: When the US was withdrawing its troops from fighting overseas countries

So What: In doing this, it transferred the responsibility and direction of the war effort to the government of South Vietnam.

Name: Ivana

11. Pathet Lao:

What: The Pathet Lao was a communist organization/ Political movement in Laos.

So What: The Pathet Lao were organized, equipped and led by the army of North Vietnam during the Vietnam War. They fought against the Anti-Communist Forces in the Vietnam War.

Name: Marin

12. Khmer Rouge:

What: The ruling party in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979, led by Pol Pot, Nuon Chea, Ieng Sary, Son Sen, and Khieu Samphan.

So What: Caused the Cambodian genocide, which resulted from the enforcement of its social policies. Its attempts at agricultural reform led to widespread famine, it insisted on self-sufficiency, even in the supply of medicine this led to the death of thousands from treatable diseases.

Name: Jordan

14. Boat People:

What: People fleeing from Vietnam to other countries such as China and creating a refugee problem.

So What: This happened in 1979 because the Vietnamese tried to force a federation of

Indochinese nations onto other countries allowing the atmosphere of violence to continue in Vietnam after the war was over.

Name: Ann

+ Rolling Thunder

What: A continuous aerial bombardment.

So What: The U.S used this strategy in the Vietnam War in an attempt to boost the morale of the Saigon regime, to destroy North Vietnam's transportation system, and to end the conflict without sending any ground forces in.

Name: Nicholas

+Guerilla Warfare:

What: Guerrilla warfare is a form of irregular form of warfare fought mostly by small groups of irregular soldiers or civilians against larger traditional armies. Strategies such as high mobility, ambushes, sabotage, hit and run, etc. are the classic examples of guerrilla warfare.

So What: Guerrilla warfare was used by Che Guevara in the Cuban revolution and was used even more extensively and by both sides in the Vietnam war. The Vietcong often used the Guerrilla tactic of hiding among civilians. The US also used some Guerrilla tactic during the war, they would burn Vietcong outpost quickly then leave well the enemy tried to put out the fire.

Name: Brychan

19. Ben Gurion

What: Zionist leader and first Prime Minister of Israel.

So What: Proclaimed the state of Israel, which led rapidly to the ongoing wars between the Israelis and the Arabs.

Name: Mikhail

20. Palestinian War (Arab War 1948-49)

What: The Arab nation invaded Israel to support the resistance of the Palestinian in effort to destroy Israel.

So What: The creation of Israel was the main reason for the Israel-Palestine conflict.

Name: Kazuki

21. Suez War

What: 1956 invasion of Egypt by Israel, followed by British and French forces in an attempt to regain control of the Suez Canal

So What: A rapid, aircraft-led attack left Nasser unprepared: Egyptian planes, tanks and army bases were destroyed, leaving Egypt behind and at a disadvantage in the fight with Israel.

Name: Mark

22. Gamal Nasser:

What: Egyptian prime minister

So What: Extreme nationalist leader that wanted Israel and Britain out of the middle east and lead the Arabs to victory.

Name: Alex

23. Aswan Dam:

What: an embankment dam that is situated across the Nile River in Aswan, Egypt.

So What: the action of building this dam drove Egypt closer toward an alliance with the Soviet Union which later on was a contributing factor to the Suez Crisis in 1956. This ended with the U.S.A. withdrawing aid from the construction.

Name: Taylor

25. Golan Heights:

What: An area in the Southwest of Syria that has been occupied by Israel since 1967 when it was captured during the Six Day War.

So What: Israel used the captured land to attempt to barter and create Peace Treaties with Syria. However, none have succeeded.

Name: Delia

26. PLO

What: The Palestinian Liberation Organization (known previously as El Fatah) was an anti-Israel terrorist group with bases in Jordan, Lebanon, and most importantly the Golan Heights in Syria.

So What: This terrorist group was created by the Palestinians after Israel's success in the Six Day War in 1967 as a way of fighting back.

Name: Nicola

27. Gaza Strip:

What:

So What:

Name:

28. West Bank:

What: land-locked territory in Middle East bordering Israel and Jordan

So What: Israeli settlements in West Bank considered illegal under international law, disputed by Israel. Boundaries were created by the Jordanian-Israeli Armistice of 1949

Name: Hanna

29. Six Day War:

What:

So What:

Name:

31. Anwar Sadat:

What: 3rd President in Egypt (1970) ; close confidant of President Nasser, under whom

he served as Vice President until becoming president himself.

So What: Changed Egypt from many political and economic tenets of Nasserism to a multi-party system and launched the Infitah Economic policy. He also led Egypt in the Yom Kippur War in '73

Name: Tatum

32. Yom Kippur War:

What: A surprise attack on Israel by Egypt and Syria. The attack took place in October 1973, during the Yom Kippur religious holiday in Egypt.

So What: With the help of aid from America, Israel was able to repel the attack. During the war, OPEC raised the price of oil by 70%, which lasted for 5 months. This is known as the Arab Oil Embargo.

Name: Hannah

33. OPEC:

What: Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries

So What: this organization was formed in the 1960s to establish oil-exporting policies and set prices.

Name: Ivana

+ UNEF1:

What: The first United Nations peacekeeping group sent to the Middle East.

So What: After the Suez war the United Nations ordered the UNEF1 into Egypt to maintain the cease fire. Nasser ordered the UNEF1 out which was one leading cause of Israel starting the Six Day War.

Name: Marin

+ Khomeini

What: The leader of the mullahs of the Shiite sect. He was exiled in 1964 and operated out of Paris until his return to Iran in 1979.

So What: After the Shah fled Khomeini returned and began an Islamic Fundamentalist Revolution. He held the American embassy hostage for over a year. The Islamic fundamentalism in Iran has been a threat to other Arab countries since its revolution by allowing terrorist groups to be created.

Name: Ann

34. Camp David Accords:

What: Israel agreed to return the Sinai to Egypt.

So What: It established a framework for a peace treaty between Israel and Egypt in March 1979.

Name: Jordan

44. Open Door Policy

What: The policy proposed by the U.S to keep china open to trade with all counties.

So What: This provoked a violent outburst of nationalism in China. The Chinese government encouraged rebels to attack foreigners.

Name: Nicholas

45. Chiang Kai-shek:

What:

So What:

Name:

46. Mao Tse-tung :

What: Communist leader of China from 1949 until his death in 1976.

So What: Introduced many cultural and economic reforms to China, playing a massive role in the industrialization and modernization of China.

Name: Mikhail

47. The Long March:

What: Mao's red army had to retreat 9000km after Chiang outnumbering his forces.

So What: Mao was outnumbered and only Japan invasion escalated to Mao's victory over China.

Name: Kazuki

48. People's Liberation Army (Red Army)

What: Armed forces of the Communist Party of China, founded in 1927.

So What: Set out on the long march from Jiangxi Province to Northern China to evade the campaigns of the KMT: Today the Red Army is the largest military force in the world.

Name: Mark

49. People's Republic of China

What: A party in china

So What: Fought against the communists of china for control of china, but lost and ran to Taiwan

Name: Alex

50. Nationalist China / Taiwan

What:

So What:

Name:

51. Great Leap Forward (2nd 5-Yr Plan)

What: was an economic and social campaign by the Communist Party of China led by Mao Zedong from 1958 to 1961.

So What: this ultimately led to the Great Chinese Famine.

Name: Taylor

52. Cultural Revolution:

What: A movement started by Chairman Mao Zedong to preserve true Communist ideals by erasing all remnants of capitalist and traditional elements from Chinese culture.

So What: Destroyed much of China's history through the ransacking of religious sites and artifacts and harassed the population by public humiliation, random imprisonment, and seizure of property.

Name: Delia

53. Chou En-lai

What: Under Mao Zedong, Chou En-lai was the first Premier of The People's Republic of China

So What: During the Cultural revolution it was Chou En-lai that prevented a split between Maoist people and their opponents in government. After the death of Lin Biao, Chou En-lai became Mao's successor.

Name: Nicola

54. The Sino-Soviet Split-

What: result of tensions between USSR and China

So What: one of the outcomes of cultural revolution

Name: Hanna

55. Deng Xiaoping

What: Chinese revolutionary and communist leader of China from 1978 - 1992.

So What: Led China through far-reaching market-economy reforms.

Name: Tatum

56. Special Economic Zones (SEZs)

What: Specific areas in country that have different economic regulations than the rest of the country. These zones typically have economic advantages, such as lower taxes than the rest of the country, which encourages development and investment in the area.

So What: China is the most successful country in using SEZ's to attract foreign capital.

Name: Hannah

57. Tiananmen Square (1989)

What: a large central area in Beijing, China

So What: this was the site of the student protesting and demonstrations performed in 1989 that were suppressed by the government.

Name: Ivana