Red Green Yellow Blue Name\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**COW “F” 2nd Semester**

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| **Term** | **Definition** | **Sentence with context clues OR picture (choose one, not both)** |
| Cold War | Political tension and military rivalry between nations that stops short of full-scale war, especially that which existed between the United States and the Soviet Union following World War II. |  |
| Domino Theory | If one country fell to communism, all the others nearby would fall as well. |  |
| Yalta Agreement | Leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union agreed to temporarily occupy the lands where their troops were when World War II ended. (CRCT Book p. 199) |  |
| United Nations |  | The United Nations is housed in New York City, this international organization encourage cooperation amongst nations around the world. |
| Ho Chi Minh | Communist leader in Vietnam whom many Vietnamese supported following World War II. (CRCT p. 200) |  |
| Demilitarized Zone | An area where military presence is forbidden between North Korea and South Korea. |  |
| Indochina | Former French colonial empire in SE Asia consisting of Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, and mainland Malaysia. |  |
| Armistice | A temporary stop of fighting by mutual agreement; a truce. |  |
| Guerilla Warfare |  | The Vietcong used guerilla warfare tactics or hit-and-run style fighting in small groups against the United States during the Vietnam War. |
| Gulf of Tonkin Resolution | Gave U.S. President Johnson permission to take measures to maintain peace in the region. Note: U.S. destroyer was fire upon by North Vietnam forces. |  |

*Retrieved from Readings & Assessments for World Studies Moffit, Mullins, & Blankenship, 2015.*