**Key Terms List #14**

1. Cultural Revolution-began in 1966 when Mao Zedong wants to reassert control in China. He encourages young people to attack the “non-revolutionary values” in the country, which leads to attacks on elderly people and intellectuals.
2. Tiananmen Square-Chinese government uses assault rifles and tanks on peaceful demonstrators trying to prevent the military from reaching the Square, where students and other demonstrators had been protesting for 7 weeks.
3. Hungarian Revolt-led by Hungarian leader Imre Nagy in 1956. Nagy appealed to the West (esp. US) for help, but did not receive any.
4. 1968-Prague Spring in Czechoslovakia (unsuccessful revolt against Soviet Union), riots outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, worldwide protests in places like Paris.
5. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan- December 1979 to Feb. 1989. US secretly sent weapons and helped train the mujahedeen (US calls them freedom fighters). Some of these fighters become the Taliban, which later opposes the US.
6. end of Cold War- communism collapses in the Soviet Union due to internal pressures. USSR dissolves in 1991, ending the Cold War.
7. Mikhail Gorbachev- last premier of the Soviet Union. Known for his policies of glasnost (openness and transparency) and perestroika (reform) that helped end the Cold War and communism in the Soviet Union.
8. US Presidents during the Cold War-Kennedy (Cuban Missile Crisis), Nixon (détente), Reagan (increased defense spending)
9. AIDS Crisis-begins in 1980s and spreads rapidly. In some countries in Southern Africa, 1 in 4 adults is infected. An estimated 330,000 children are infected (passed from mom during pregnancy)
10. Globalization-increasing interaction and mingling of different nations (business-wise, government-wise, culture) because of trading and the internet.
11. Israel/Palestine Conflict- conflict in the Middle East between Jewish Israelis, who claim part of the area as their biblical homeland, and Arab, Muslim Palestinians, who were living there as the majority until after World War Two. The US supports Israel in this conflict, which has led to a lot of issues with other Arab nations.
12. Yom Kippur War-October 6-25, 1973. Arab nations, led by Syria and Egypt, attack Israel. Ends in stalemate.
13. Camp David Accords- agreements signed between Israel and Egypt in 1978. US President Jimmy Carter helped to arrange them.