

## Vocabulary (Week 4)

### Chapter 10: The West Between the Wars

**Inflation:** When money loses its value, so you need more money to pay for the same thing.

通货膨胀：当金钱失去价值时，你需要更多的钱来购买同样的东西。

**Hyperinflation:** Inflation that is very high and out of control; prices increase so fast and by enormous amounts. (Cost of a loaf of bread in Germany due to hyperinflation: November 1918 - 1 Mark; November 1922 - 163 Marks; September 1923 - 1,500,000 Marks)

恶性通货膨胀：通货膨胀非常高且失控；价格上涨极快并且数额巨大。（经典示例：德国一条面包的成本：1918年11月 - 1 马克；1922年11月 - 163 马克；1923年9月 - 1,500,000 马克）

**Dawes Plan:** An economic program implemented to address the financial crisis and reparation payments that Germany was required to make under the Treaty of Versailles. It reduced the reparations (how much Germany had to pay). The yearly payment was based on what Germany was able to pay.

道威斯计划：为解决金融危机和德国根据《凡尔赛条约》必须支付的赔款而实施的经济计划。它减少了赔款（德国必须支付的金额）；每年的付款是根据德国的支付能力而定的。

**The Treaty of Locarno:** A series of agreements signed in 1925 in the Swiss town of Locarno. It guaranteed Germany's western borders and aimed to promote peace and stability in Europe. The key objectives of the treaty were to secure the post-war borders and reduce tensions between Germany and its Western neighbors.

洛迦诺公约：1925年在瑞士小镇洛迦诺签署的一系列协议。它保障了德国西部边界，促进了欧洲和平与稳定。该条约的主要目标是确保战后边界安全并缓解德国与其西方邻国之间的紧张关系。

**The Great Depression:** A severe worldwide economic downturn that lasted from 1929 to the late 1930s. It was the most devastating economic crisis of the 20th century and had far-reaching social, economic, and political consequences. The depression originated in the United States' crashed stock market but quickly spread to other parts of the world.

大萧条：从1929年到1930年代末，全球经济严重衰退。这是20世纪最具破坏性的经济危机，产生了深远的社会、经济和政治后果。萧条起源于美国股市崩盘，但很快蔓延到世界其他地区。

**Deficit Spending:** Government spending (in excess of revenue) of funds raised by borrowing rather than taxing.

赤字开支：政府通过借贷而不是征税来筹集（超过收入）资金的支出。

**The United States New Deal:** A policy of active government intervention in the economy enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States between 1933 and 1939.

美国新政：1933 年至 1939 年间美国总统富兰克林·罗斯福颁布的政府积极干预经济的政策。

**The Social Security Act:** An act in the United States that was enacted in 1935 during the Great Depression. It established a comprehensive social welfare system aimed at providing economic security and assistance to vulnerable individuals and groups.

社会保障法：美国于 1935 年大萧条时期颁布的一项法案。它建立了全面的社会福利制度，旨在为弱势个人和群体提供经济保障和援助。

**Dictator:** A ruler who holds absolute power and authority over a nation or a state. They often exercise autocratic control, suppressing political opposition, curbing civil liberties, and concentrating power in their own hands or a small group of loyal supporters.

独裁者：对一个民族或国家拥有绝对权力和权威的统治者。他们经常实行独裁控制，镇压政治反对派，限制公民自由，将权力集中在自己或一小群忠实支持者手中。

**Totalitarianism:** When a government or person aims to control ALL aspects of a country; to control the political, economic, social, intellectual, and cultural lives of its citizens.

极权主义：一个政府或个人的目标是控制一个国家的所有方面；控制其公民的政治、经济、社会、知识和文化生活。

**Authoritarianism:** When a person and/or a small group of people in a government have all the power and decide what limited freedom citizens can and cannot have.

威权主义：政府中的一个人或一小群人拥有所有权力并决定公民可否拥有某些有限自由。

**Fascism:** An extreme form of totalitarianism, which emphasizes the subordination of the individual to advance the interests of the country.

法西斯主义：极权主义的一种极端形式，强调个人的从属地位以促进国家利益。

**Blackshirts:** The paramilitary units associated with the National Fascist Party in Italy under the leadership of Benito Mussolini. They played a significant role in the rise of Italian fascism in the early 20th century.

黑衫军：和贝尼托·墨索里尼领导下的意大利国家法西斯党相互联系的准军事单位。他们在 20 世纪初意大利法西斯主义的崛起中发挥了重要作用。

**New Economic Policy (NEP):** An economic policy implemented in the Soviet Union by Vladimir Lenin in 1921. It represented a temporary retreat from the strict central

planning and state control of the economy under War Communism, which had led to economic hardships and widespread opposition.

新经济政策 (NEP)：弗拉基米尔·列宁于 1921 年在苏联实施的一项经济政策。它代表了战时共产主义下严格的中央计划和国家对经济的控制的暂时延缓，这导致了经济困难和广泛的反对。

**Politburo**: The committee in USSR that made Communist party law and policy.

政治局：苏联制定共产党法律和政策的委员会。

**Five-Year Plans**: A series of centralized economic plans implemented in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Joseph Stalin from 1928 to 1941. These plans aimed to rapidly industrialize the country and transform it into a modern industrial power.

五年计划：1928 年至 1941 年，苏联在斯大林领导下实施的一系列中央经济计划。这些计划旨在使国家迅速工业化，转变为现代工业强国。

**Collectivization**: A system in which private farms were seized and controlled by the government. (Used in the Five-Year Plans)

集体化（耕作）：私人农场由政府夺取和控制的制度。（在五年计划时段中被使用）

**Holodomor (1932-1933)**: Millions of Ukrainian peasants died from man-made famines. Many believe Stalin planned the famine to eliminate an independence movement in the Ukraine.

乌克兰大饥荒（1932-1933 年）：数百万乌克兰农民死于这个人为饥荒，许多人认为斯大林策划这场饥荒是为了消除乌克兰的独立运动。

**The Great Purge (1936-1938)**: A period of intense political repression and mass persecution that took place in the Soviet Union under the leadership of Joseph Stalin. Anyone who resisted was sent to forced labor camps in Siberia or were executed. This included army officers, diplomats, party members, intellectuals, and ordinary citizens.

大清洗（1936-1938 年）：约瑟夫·斯大林领导下的苏联发生了激烈的政治镇压和大规模迫害的时期。任何反抗者都会被送往西伯利亚的强迫劳动营或被处决，其中包括军官、外交官、党员、知识分子和普通公民。

**Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)**: A highly significant and complex conflict involving various political, social, and ideological factions within Spain. The war ended when Franco's forces captured Madrid.

西班牙内战（1936-1939 年）：这是一场极其重大且复杂的冲突，涉及西班牙境内的各个政治、社会和意识形态派别。当佛朗哥的军队占领马德里时，战争结束。

**Racism:** The belief that some races are inherently superior or inferior to others, leading to discriminatory attitudes, behaviors, and systems based on race.

种族主义：认为某些种族本质上优于或劣于其他种族的信念，导致基于种族的歧视性态度、行为和制度。（例如阿道夫·希特勒崇尚的反犹太主义）

**National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party):** A far-right political party that emerged in Germany in the early 1920s and gained power under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. The party's ideology was rooted in a combination of extreme nationalism, racial supremacy, and anti-Semitism.

国家社会主义德国工人党（纳粹党）：1920年代初在德国兴起并在阿道夫·希特勒领导下掌权的极右政党。该党的意识形态植根于极端民族主义、种族至上和反犹太主义的结合。

**Beer Hall Putsch:** A failed coup attempt led by Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP) in Munich, Germany, in November 1923. It was a pivotal event in the early history of the Nazi Party.

啤酒馆政变：1923年11月，阿道夫·希特勒和德国国家社会主义工人党（NSDAP）在德国慕尼黑领导的政变失败，这是纳粹党早期历史上的一个关键事件。

**Mein Kampf (My Struggle):** An autobiographical and political manifesto written by Adolf Hitler during his imprisonment following the failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923. Hitler's autobiography details his movement and his ideas. Favored extreme German nationalism, strong anti-Semitism, and anti-Communism combined with Social Darwinism (superior nations should take control).

《我的奋斗》：阿道夫·希特勒在1923年啤酒馆政变失败后入狱期间撰写的自传体政治宣言。希特勒的自传详细介绍了他的运动和思想。支持极端的德国民族主义、强烈的反犹太主义、反共产主义与社会达尔文主义相结合（优越国家应该拥有控制力）。

**The Enabling Act:** A law passed by the German Reichstag (parliament) on March 23, 1933. It effectively granted Adolf Hitler and his cabinet dictatorial powers, allowing them to enact laws without parliamentary approval or interference.

授权法：德国国会于1933年3月23日通过了一项法律。它实际上授予阿道夫·希特勒及其内阁独裁权力，允许他们在没有议会批准或干预的情况下颁布法律。

**Reichstag:** The Reichstag symbolizes both the democratic institutions of the Weimar Republic and the erosion of democracy under Nazi rule. The government falsely portrayed the arson as a Communist effort to overthrow the state and blamed the Communists.

德国国会大厦：德国国会大厦既象征着魏玛共和国的民主制度，也象征着纳粹统治下民主制度的侵蚀。政府错误地将纵火事件描述为共产党推翻国家的企图，并指责共产党。

**Jews:** An ethnoreligious group with a long history and diverse cultural, religious, and ethnic backgrounds. They trace their origins to the ancient Hebrews of the biblical era. Judaism, the religion of the Jewish people, is one of the world's oldest monotheistic religions.

犹太人：一个具有悠久历史和多元文化、宗教和民族背景的民族宗教团体。他们的起源可以追溯到圣经时代的古希伯来人。犹太教是犹太人的宗教，是世界上最古老的一神教宗教之一。

**Aryan race:** A historical race concept that emerged in the late-19th century to describe people of Proto-Indo-European heritage as a racial grouping.

雅利安人种：出现于 19 世纪末的历史种族概念，将原始印欧人后裔描述为一个种族群体。

**Schutzstaffel (SS):** A paramilitary organization that played a significant role in Nazi Germany. Initially established in 1925 as Hitler's personal bodyguard, the SS grew to become a powerful and influential organization with various branches and functions.

党卫军：在纳粹德国发挥重要作用的准军事组织。党卫军最初成立于 1925 年，是希特勒的私人保镖，后来发展成为一个强大且有影响力的组织，拥有各种分支机构和职能。

**Nuremberg Rallies:** A series of mass gatherings organized by the Nazi Party in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1923 to 1938. These rallies served as propaganda spectacles designed to showcase the party's strength, ideology, and Adolf Hitler's leadership. They played a crucial role in cultivating Nazi Party support, promoting anti-Semitic and racist ideologies, and reinforcing the regime's power.

纽伦堡集会：1923 年至 1938 年间，纳粹党在德国纽伦堡组织的一系列群众集会。这些集会是为了展示党的力量、意识形态和阿道夫·希特勒领导力的宣传表演。他们在培养纳粹党支持、宣扬反犹太主义和种族主义意识形态以及加强政权权力方面发挥了至关重要的作用。

**Nuremberg Laws:** A set of antisemitic and racist laws enacted by Nazi Germany in September 1935. These laws institutionalized discrimination against Jews and further marginalized them within German society.

纽伦堡法案：纳粹德国于 1935 年 9 月颁布的一套反犹太主义和种族主义的法律。这些法律将对犹太人的歧视制度化，并进一步使他们在德国社会中边缘化。

**The Night of Shattered Glass (Kristallnacht):** A pogrom that took place in Nazi Germany on November 9-10, 1938. It was a state-sponsored, coordinated attack against Jews, their businesses, homes, and synagogues. Kristallnacht marked a significant escalation in the persecution of Jews by the Nazi regime and foreshadowed the horrors of the Holocaust.

水晶之夜：1938 年 11 月 9 日至 10 日在纳粹德国发生的一场大屠杀。这是一次由国家支持、协调一致的针对犹太人、他们的企业、住宅和犹太教堂的袭击。水晶之夜标志着纳粹政权对犹太人的迫害显著升级，并预示了大屠杀的恐怖。



**Kraft durch Freude ("Strength through Joy"):** A state-sponsored leisure organization in Nazi Germany. It was established in 1933 as part of the German Labor Front and aimed to provide recreational activities and improve the well-being of the German workforce.

力量来自快乐：纳粹德国国家资助的休闲组织。它成立于1933年，是德意志劳工阵线的一部分，旨在提供娱乐活动并改善德国劳动力的福祉。

**Hitler Youth:** The youth organization of the Nazi Party in Germany from 1922 to 1945. It was established with the goal of indoctrinating young Germans with Nazi ideology and preparing them to become loyal supporters of Adolf Hitler and the Nazi regime. They were devoted to Nazi Germany and were taught duty, obedience, strength, and ruthlessness.

希特勒青年团：1922年至1945年德国纳粹党的青年组织。成立的目的是向德国年轻人灌输纳粹意识形态，培养他们成为阿道夫·希特勒和纳粹政权的忠实支持者。他们效忠纳粹德国，并被教导负责、服从、有力和冷酷。

## Chapter 12: World War II

**Appeasement:** To give into someone or something to avoid more conflict.

绥靖政策：屈服于某人或某事以避免更多冲突。

**Rome-Berlin Axis:** Coalition formed in 1936 between Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy. Mussolini and Hitler aligned with one another, sharing common political and economic interests. It demonstrated the mutual support and collaboration between the two fascist regimes and their shared objectives.

罗马-柏林轴心国：1936年纳粹德国和法西斯意大利组成联盟。墨索里尼和希特勒结盟，拥有共同的政治和经济利益。它展示了两个法西斯政权之间的相互支持和合作以及他们的共同目标。

**Anti-Comintern Pact:** Agreement promised a common front against communism.

反共产国际协定：协议承诺建立反对共产主义的共同战线。

**Munich Conference:** A diplomatic meeting held in Munich, Germany, from September 29 to 30, 1938. It was a significant event in the prelude to World War II and was attended by leaders from Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. Hitler demanded that German troops be allowed to occupy the Sudetenland, an area in Czechoslovakia.

慕尼黑会议：1938年9月29日至30日在德国慕尼黑举行的外交会议，是二战前奏中的一件重大事件，德国、意大利、法国、英国等国领导人出席。希特勒要求允许德国军队占领捷克斯洛伐克的苏台德地区。

**Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact:** A treaty signed between Nazi Germany and the Soviet Union on August 23, 1939. It allowed both Germany and the Soviet Union to pursue their expansionist aims without immediate conflict with each other.

纳粹苏联互不侵犯条约：纳粹德国和苏联于1939年8月23日签署的一项条约。该条约允许德国和苏联在不立即发生冲突的情况下追求其扩张主义目标。

**Rape of Nanjing (Nanjing Massacre):** In 1937, the Japanese destroyed China's capital, Nanjing. After the conquest of Nanjing, the Japanese spent six weeks continuing to loot and harm Chinese citizens. Tens of thousands were killed, raped, and taken as prisoners of war. Even after the brutal event, China refused to surrender to Japan.

南京大屠杀：1937年，日本人摧毁了中国的首都南京。日本占领南京后，用了六个星期的时间继续掠夺和伤害中国公民：数万人被杀害、强奸并被俘虏。即使在残酷的事件发生之后，中国仍然拒绝向日本投降。

**Blitzkrieg (Lightning War):** A military tactic and strategy that was used by the German armed forces during World War II. It involved a swift and coordinated offensive campaign characterized by the rapid movement of mechanized units, combined with air support, to quickly overwhelm and defeat an enemy.

闪电战：第二次世界大战期间德国武装部队使用的一种军事战术和战略。它涉及一场迅速而协调的进攻战役，其特点是机械化部队的快速移动，与空中支援相结合，以速度压倒和击败敌人。

**Maginot Line:** A system of defensive fortifications constructed by France along its border with Germany. It had concrete and steel fortifications armed with heavy artillery. Germany went around the Maginot Line and invaded France through Belgium.

马奇诺防线：法国沿德国边境修建的防御工事系统。它有混凝土和钢铁防御工事，配备重型火炮。德国绕过马奇诺防线，经比利时入侵法国。

**Isolationism:** A policy or doctrine in international relations that advocates a nation's self-reliance and non-involvement in the affairs and conflicts of other nations. It is characterized by a desire to avoid alliances, international commitments, and military interventions abroad. (For example, the U.S. at the beginning of WWII)

孤立主义：国际关系中主张一国自力更生、不介入别国事务和冲突的政策或学说。它的特点是希望避免结盟、国际承诺和海外军事干预。（例如二战初期的美国）

**The Battle for Britain:** A significant air campaign fought between the Royal Air Force (RAF) of Britain and the German Luftwaffe (Air Force) in 1940. German planes bombed British air and naval bases, harbors, communication centers, and war industries.

不列颠战役（英伦空战）：1940年，英国皇家空军与德国空军之间发生的一场重大空战。德国飞机轰炸了英国空军和海军基地、港口、通讯中心和军工工厂。

**Battle of Stalingrad:** A one of the most significant battles in history which took place from August 23, 1942, to February 2, 1943. It was fought between Nazi Germany and its allies and the Soviet Union in the city of Stalingrad on the Eastern Front.

斯大林格勒战役：历史上最重要的战役之一，发生于1942年8月23日至1943年2月2日。纳粹德国及其盟国与苏联在东线的斯大林格勒市进行了战斗。（第二次世界大战转折点）

**Attack on Pearl Harbor:** A surprise military strike by the Imperial Japanese Navy against the United States naval base at Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941, located in Hawaii. It led to the United States' entry into World War II.

珍珠港事件：1941年12月7日，日本海军对位于夏威夷的珍珠港美国海军基地发动突然军事打击。它导致美国加入第二次世界大战。

**Enigma:** A series of encryption machines used by Germany during World War II to secure their military communications.

恩尼格玛密码机：二战期间德国用来保护军事通信的一系列加密机。

**Executive Order 9066:** A presidential directive issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on February 19, 1942. It authorized the internment of Japanese Americans and Japanese immigrants living on the West Coast of the United States camps.

行政命令 9066：富兰克林·罗斯福总统于1942年2月19日发布的总统指令。它授权将居住在美国西海岸的日裔美国人和日本移民安置在难民营中。

**Battle of El Alamein:** A significant military confrontation during World War II that took place near the Egyptian town of El Alamein. The battle occurred from July 1 to November 4, 1942, and was fought between the Allied forces, primarily led by the British Eighth Army under General Bernard Montgomery, and the Axis forces, primarily led by the German-Italian Panzer Army under General Erwin Rommel.

阿拉曼战役：第二次世界大战期间在埃及城镇阿拉曼附近发生的一场重大军事对抗。这场战斗发生于1942年7月1日至11月4日，双方为主要由伯纳德·蒙哥马利将军领导的英国第八集团军领导的盟军和主要由埃尔文·隆美尔将军领导的德意装甲集团军领导的轴心国军队。

**Battle of Coral Sea:** A significant naval engagement that took place from May 4 to May 8, 1942, during World War II. It was fought between the United States and Australia as part of the Allied forces, and Japan. The battle was primarily a carrier-based aircraft engagement and is notable for being the first naval battle in history in which the opposing fleets never came into direct contact.



珊瑚海海战：第二次世界大战期间，1942年5月4日至8日发生的一场重大海军交战。这场战斗是在美国、作为盟军一部分的澳大利亚与日本之间进行的。这场战斗主要是舰载机交战，值得注意的是，这是历史上第一次双方舰队从未直接接触的海战。

**Battle of Midway**: A pivotal naval battle that took place from June 4 to June 7, 1942, during World War II. Fought between the United States and Japan, the battle occurred near the Midway Atoll in the Pacific Ocean.

中途岛海战：1942年6月4日至7日发生在第二次世界大战期间的一场关键海战。美国和日本之间的战斗，发生在太平洋中途岛附近。（太平洋战争转折点）

**Allied Powers** - 同盟国； **Axis Powers** - 轴心国； **Switzerland** - 瑞士； **Weimar Republic** - 魏玛共和国（1918年至1933年采用共和宪政政体的德国）； **Nazi Germany** - 纳粹德国； **Poland** - 波兰； **Ukraine** - 乌克兰； **Philippines** - 菲律宾； **Manchuria** - 满洲（中国东北）

SYF