

Vocabulary (Week 5)

Chapter 12: World War II (Continue)

Navajos: Native American inhabitants of the Southwestern United States. They are the second-largest Native American tribe in the United States, with a population exceeding 300,000. The Navajo people have a rich and resilient history, and their cultural contributions and experiences continue to be celebrated and respected.

纳瓦霍人：美国西南部的美洲原住民居民。他们是美国第二大美洲原住民部落，人口超过 30 万。纳瓦霍人拥有丰富而坚韧的历史，他们的文化贡献和经验继续受到关注和尊重。

Kamikaze ("Divine wind"): A military tactic employed by the Japanese forces during World War II. It involved the deliberate suicide attacks by Japanese pilots, who would fly their aircraft, typically loaded with explosives, directly into enemy targets.

神风特攻队：第二次世界大战期间日本军队采用的一种军事策略。其中涉及日本飞行员的蓄意自杀式袭击，他们通常驾驶装载炸药的飞机直接冲击敌方目标，例如船只。

Genocide: The deliberate killing or extermination of a specific political, racial, or cultural group. It is considered one of the most serious crimes against humanity and is recognized as a grave violation of human rights.

种族灭绝：蓄意杀害或消灭特定政治、种族或文化群体。它被认为是最严重的危害人类罪之一，并被认为是对人权的严重侵犯。

Holocaust: The Genocide of Jews, Gypsies, Communists, LGBTQIA+ (Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or questioning, intersex, asexual/aromantic/agender), and the disabled in Nazi occupied territories.

纳粹大屠杀：纳粹占领区对犹太人、吉普赛人、共产党人、LGBTQIA+（女同性恋、男同性恋、双性恋、跨性别者、酷儿和/或质疑者、双性人、无性恋/无浪漫倾向）和残疾人的种族灭绝。

Ghetto (In Nazi Germany): Part of the systematic persecution and segregation of Jewish people during the Holocaust. Jews were rounded up and forced to live in ghettos. Living conditions were horrible in the ghettos where families were crowded together in unsanitary housing.

犹太人集中营：大屠杀期间对犹太人进行系统迫害和隔离的一部分。犹太人被围捕并被迫居住在集中营。集中营的生活条件十分糟糕，家人挤在不卫生的住房里。

Warsaw (Poland) Ghetto Uprising: A significant act of resistance by Jewish inhabitants of the Warsaw Ghetto in Nazi-occupied Poland during World War II. It took place from April

19 to May 16, 1943, and was the largest Jewish uprising during the Holocaust. Eventually the Nazis burned the Ghetto, block by block, 13,000 Jews killed.

华沙（波兰）集中营起义：二战期间纳粹占领的波兰华沙集中营的犹太居民发起的一次重大抵抗行动。它发生于1943年4月19日至5月16日，是大屠杀期间最大规模的犹太人起义。最终，纳粹逐个街区烧毁了犹太人集中营，13,000名犹太人被杀害。

Einsatzgruppen: Mobile killing units deployed by Nazi Germany during World War II as part of their genocidal policy against Jews, political dissidents, and other targeted groups.

特别行动队：纳粹德国在第二次世界大战期间部署的机动杀戮部队，作为其针对犹太人、政治异见人士和其他目标群体的种族灭绝政策的一部分。

The Final Solution: The Nazi regime's plan to annihilate the Jewish population of Europe as part of their genocidal policies.

（希特勒）最终解决方案：纳粹政权计划消灭欧洲犹太人口，作为其种族灭绝政策的一部分。

Death Marches: Forced marches of prisoners, in which large numbers of individuals were made to walk long distances under extremely harsh conditions, often resulting in high casualties and deaths. As Allied forces approached Nazi camps, the SS organized "Death Marches", forced evacuations of concentration camp inmates, in part to keep large numbers of concentration camp prisoners from falling into Allied hands.

死亡行军：囚犯的强制行军，大批囚犯在极其恶劣的条件下被迫长途跋涉，往往造成大量人员伤亡。当盟军（同盟国）逼近纳粹集中营时，党卫军组织了“死亡行军”，强制疏散集中营囚犯，部分原因是为了防止大量集中营囚犯落入盟军手中。

Auschwitz: The largest of the Nazi concentration/extermination camps.

奥斯威辛集中营：最大的纳粹集中营/灭绝营。

Schindler's List: A film based on the true story of Oskar Schindler, a German businessman who saved the lives of over a thousand Jewish refugees during the Holocaust.

《辛德勒的名单》：一部根据德国商人奥斯卡·辛德勒的真实故事改编的电影，他在大屠杀期间拯救了一千多名犹太难民的生命。

The Big Three: Soviet Union, the U.S. and Great Britain.

二战三巨头：苏联、美国、英国。

Operation Overlord (Invasion of Normandy): A major military operation conducted by Allied forces during World War II. It took place on June 6, 1944 and is commonly referred to as **D-Day** (short for "Day of Decision" or "Day of Deliverance"). The invasion

marked a significant turning point in the war and laid the groundwork for the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi Germany's occupation.

霸王行动（诺曼底登陆）：第二次世界大战期间盟军进行的一次重大军事行动。它发生在 1944 年 6 月 6 日，通常被称为诺曼底登陆日（“决定日”或“拯救日”的缩写）。这次入侵标志着战争的一个重要转折点，为西欧从纳粹德国的占领下解放出来奠定了基础。

The Invasion of Italy: A major military campaign conducted by the Allies during World War II. It took place from 1943 to 1945 and aimed to remove Italy from the Axis powers and establish a foothold in Southern Europe.

入侵意大利：第二次世界大战期间，盟军进行的一次重大军事行动。它发生于 1943 年至 1945 年，旨在将意大利从轴心国手中赶走，并在南欧建立立足点。

Battle of the Bulge: A major German offensive campaign launched in the winter of 1944 during World War II. It took place in the densely forested Ardennes region of Belgium, Luxembourg, and Germany. The Allied lines held and by March of 1945 the Allied troops advance into Germany where they met up with the Soviets.

突出部之役：第二次世界大战期间，1944 年冬天，德国发动了一场大规模进攻。它发生在比利时、卢森堡和德国森林茂密的阿登地区。盟军坚守防线，到 1945 年 3 月，盟军挺进德国，并在那里与苏联人会合。

Victory in Europe Day (V-E Day): The day (May 8, 1945) that marks the formal acceptance by the Allies of Nazi Germany's unconditional surrender, effectively ending World War II in Europe. It is a day of celebration and commemoration of the victory over Nazi Germany and the liberation of Europe from its oppressive regime.

第二次世界大战欧战胜利纪念日：这一天（1945 年 5 月 8 日）标志着盟国正式接受纳粹德国无条件投降，从而有效地结束了欧洲的第二次世界大战。这是庆祝和纪念战胜纳粹德国并将欧洲从其压迫政权下解放出来的日子。

Island Hopping: A military strategy that involves the capture or bypassing of selected islands during a military campaign. It was employed by the Allied forces, primarily the United States, in the Pacific Theater during World War II to advance towards the Japanese mainland and ultimately defeat Japan.

跳岛战术：一种军事战略，涉及在军事行动中占领或绕过选定的岛屿。第二次世界大战期间，盟军（主要是美国）在太平洋战区使用它向日本本土推进并最终击败日本。

Manhattan Project: A top-secret research and development project undertaken by the United States during World War II. Its primary objective was to develop atomic weapons.

曼哈顿计划：二战期间美国实施的一项绝密研发项目，主要目标是开发原子武器。

The Yalta Conference: A meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union during World War II. The conference took place in Yalta, Crimea, from February 4 to 11, 1945. The three main participants were U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin. Results: Required complete surrender of Germany; Postwar Germany would be divided into four zones, occupied and governed by the U.S., Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union; Newly established United Nations; Free elections in Poland to determine new government.

雅尔塔会议：二战期间美国、英国和苏联政府首脑举行的会议。这次会议于1945年2月4日至11日在克里米亚雅尔塔举行。三位主要与会者是美国总统富兰克林·罗斯福、英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔和苏联总理约瑟夫·斯大林。结果：要求德国完全投降；战后的德国将被分为四个地区，分别由美国、英国、法国和苏联占领和统治；新成立的联合国；波兰举行自由选举以确定新政府。

The Potsdam Conference: A meeting of the heads of government of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union held in Potsdam, Germany, from July 17 to August 2, 1945. The conference took place shortly after the end of World War II and was aimed at determining the post-war settlement in Europe, particularly in relation to Germany and the ongoing war in the Pacific. Stalin sought military security, requiring the presence of Communist states in Eastern Europe. Truman demanded free elections in Eastern Europe, which Stalin would not allow.

波茨坦会议：1945年7月17日至8月2日在德国波茨坦举行的美国、英国和苏联政府首脑会议。这次会议在第二次世界大战结束后不久举行，旨在确定欧洲的战后解决方案，特别是与德国和正在进行的太平洋战争有关的解决方案。斯大林寻求军事安全，要求东欧存在共产主义国家。杜鲁门要求东欧举行自由选举，但斯大林不允许。

Nuremberg trials: A series of military tribunals held in Nuremberg, Germany, between 1945 and 1946. These trials were conducted by the Allied powers—primarily the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and France—to prosecute prominent leaders of Nazi Germany for war crimes, crimes against humanity, and crimes against peace committed during World War II.

纽伦堡审判：1945年至1946年间，在德国纽伦堡举行了一系列军事法庭。这些审判是由盟国（主要是美国、苏联、英国和法国）进行的，目的是起诉纳粹德国的战争杰出领导人在第二次世界大战期间犯下的罪：危害人类罪和危害和平罪。

Chapter 13: The Cold War

Hot War: A war that involves military conflict.

热战：涉及军事冲突的战争。

Cold War: A war where no fighting ever takes place, just like the U.S. and the USSR.

冷战：一场没有发生战斗的战争，就像美国和苏联一样。

Proxy War: A conflict in which two or more external powers support opposing parties in warfare, often using third-party actors to fight on their behalf rather than themselves.

代理战：两个或多个外部势力在战争中支持对立双方的冲突，通常利用第三方行为者代表他们作战而并非自身参战。（例如从其他国家占领的殖民地）

Iron Curtain: A term that describes the ideological conflict and physical divide of Europe into two separate areas: Western Europe (Democratic) & Eastern Europe (Communist).

铁幕：该术语描述了欧洲的意识形态冲突和地理划分，将其分为两个不同的区域：西欧（民主）和东欧（共产）。

Satellite States: Countries or territories that are politically, economically, or militarily dependent on a more powerful nation. These states typically have limited sovereignty and are heavily influenced by the controlling power in their domestic and foreign policies. (Communist Eastern European nations under Soviet control)

卫星国：在政治、经济或军事上依赖更强大国家的国家或领土。这些国家通常拥有有限的主权，并在很大程度上受到其国内和外交政策控制权的影响。（苏联控制下的东欧共产主义国家）

The Truman Doctrine (AKA: Policy of Containment): A policy announced by U.S. President Harry S. Truman in 1947. It outlined the United States' commitment to providing political, military, and economic support to countries facing the threat of communist expansion.

杜鲁门主义（又名：遏制政策/战略）：美国总统哈里·S·杜鲁门于1947年宣布的一项政策。它概述了美国向面临共产主义扩张威胁的国家提供政治、军事和经济支持的承诺。

The European Recovery Program (AKA: The Marshall Plan): An American initiative launched in 1947 to provide economic aid to war-torn Europe after World War II. It included \$13 billion in aid for Europe's economic recovery. It was believed that Communist aggression was successful in countries where there were economic problems. By 1947, 17 nations accepted aid from the Marshall Plan.

欧洲复苏计划（又名：马歇尔计划）：美国于1947年发起一项倡议，旨在向二战后饱受战争蹂躏的欧洲提供经济援助。其中包括为欧洲经济复苏提供130亿美元的援助。人们相信，共产党的侵略在存在经济问题的国家是成功的。1947年，已有17个国家接受了马歇尔计划的援助。

Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (COMECON): An economic organization established in 1949 by the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries. Its primary objective was to promote economic cooperation and coordination among its

member states, which were predominantly communist countries in the Eastern Bloc. COMECON largely failed because the U.S.S.R could not supply the needed financial aid.

经济互助委员会：1949年由苏联和几个东欧国家建立的经济组织。其主要目标是促进其成员国（主要是东欧集团的共产主义国家）之间的经济合作与协调。COMECON基本上失败了，因为苏联无法提供所需的财政援助。

Berlin Blockade and Airlift: The Soviets opposed the creation of a separate West German state. To prevent it, the USSR mounted a blockade of West Berlin and did not allow trucks, trains, or barges to enter the city's three Western zones, 1948-1949. It involved the Soviet Union's blockade of West Berlin, which was controlled by the Western Allies, and their attempt to isolate the city and force the Allies to abandon it. The Berlin Blockade and the subsequent airlift further deepened the divide between the East and West during the early years of the Cold War. The successful outcome of the airlift was a significant victory for the Western Allies and demonstrated their determination to protect the freedom and security of West Berlin.

柏林封锁和空运：苏联人反对建立一个独立的西德国家。为了防止这种情况发生，苏联在1948年至1949年间对西柏林实施了封锁，不允许卡车、火车或驳船进入该市的三个西部地区。其中涉及苏联对西方盟军控制的西柏林的封锁，并试图孤立该城市迫使盟军放弃它。柏林封锁和随后的空运进一步加深了东西方之间冷战初期的分歧。此次空运的成功，是西方盟国的一次重大胜利，表明了他们保卫西柏林自由和安全的决心。

Federal Republic of Germany: A Republic formally created by Western powers in 1949.

德意志联邦共和国（西德）：西方列强于1949年9月正式建立的共和国。

German Democratic Republic: A separate East German state set up by the Soviets.

德意志民主共和国（东德）：苏联建立的一个独立的东德国家。

The Berlin Wall: A huge concrete wall (over 11 feet high), with barbed wire, and patrolled by guards. A physical barrier that divided the city of Berlin from 1961 to 1989. It was constructed by the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) to separate East Berlin, which was under Soviet control, from West Berlin, which was controlled by the Western Allies. The wall was a physical representation of the "Iron Curtain" marking the boundaries between Communism and Democracy. Eventually the wall was removed in 1991.

柏林墙：一堵巨大的混凝土墙（超过11英尺高），有铁丝网，并有警卫巡逻。1961年至1989年间分隔柏林市的物理屏障。它由德意志民主共和国（东德）建造，用于将苏联控制下的东柏林与西方盟国控制下的西柏林分开。这堵墙是“铁幕”的物理代表，标志着共产主义和民主之间的界限。最终这堵墙于1991年被拆除。

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO): A political and military alliance established in 1949. It was formed with the primary objective of promoting collective defense and cooperation among its member states. (U.S., France, Great Britain, Italy, Norway, Canada, West Germany, etc.)

北大西洋公约组织（北约）：成立于1949年的政治和军事联盟。其成立的主要目标是促进成员国之间的集体防御与合作。（美国、法国、英国、意大利、挪威、加拿大、西德等）

Warsaw Pact: A military alliance between the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries established in 1955. (Albania, East Germany, Hungary, etc.)

华沙条约组织：1955年苏联与东欧国家建立的军事联盟。（阿尔巴尼亚、东德、匈牙利等）

Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO): An international organization that existed from 1954 to 1977. It was established as a collective defense alliance with the primary objective of preventing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia. (U.S., Great Britain, France, Thailand, Australia, the Philippines, etc.)

东南亚条约组织（东约）：一个成立于1954年至1977年的国际组织。它是一个集体防御联盟，其主要目标是防止共产主义在东南亚蔓延。（美国、英国、法国、泰国、澳大利亚、菲律宾等）

Central Treaty Organization (CENTO, AKA: Baghdad Pact): An international organization established in 1955. Its primary purpose was to promote collective security and cooperation among its member states in the Middle East and South Asia. (Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan, Great Britain, and the U.S.)

中央条约组织：成立于1955年的国际组织。其主要目的是促进中东和南亚成员国之间的集体安全与合作。（土耳其、伊拉克、伊朗、巴基斯坦、英国和美国）

Arms Race: A competitive process in which two or more countries increase their military capabilities, particularly in terms of weapons and technology, in attempt to gain a strategic advantage over each other.

军备竞赛：两个或两个以上国家提高军事能力（特别是武器和技术方面）的竞争过程，以试图获得相对于对方的战略优势。（例如苏联和美国之间的核武器竞争）

Deterrence: A strategy employed by states to dissuade adversaries from taking certain actions or engaging in aggressive behavior by creating a credible threat of retaliation. A policy that held that huge arsenals of nuclear weapons on both sides prevented war between Soviet Union and United State.

威慑战略：国家采用的一种策略，通过制造可信的报复威胁来阻止对手采取某些行动或从事侵略行为。双方拥有庞大核武器库的政策阻止了苏联和美国之间的战争。

Space Race: A competition to explore space through satellites and manned spacecraft.

太空竞赛：通过卫星和载人航天器探索太空的竞赛。（例如苏联和美国之间的太空技术竞争）

Laika: Soviet space dog; The first animal to orbit the earth.

莱卡：苏联太空狗；第一个环绕地球的动物。

Korean War (1950-1953): A conflict that took place on the Korean Peninsula. After WWII, Japan lost control of Korea and the U.S. and Soviet Union divided the country into two zones at the **38th parallel**. It began when North Korea, supported by the Soviet Union and China, invaded South Korea, which was supported by a United Nations (UN) coalition led by the United States.

朝鲜战争（1950-1953年）：朝鲜半岛发生的一场冲突。二战后，日本失去对朝鲜的控制，美国和苏联以北纬38度线将朝鲜分为两个地区。事情开始于朝鲜在苏联和中国的支持下入侵韩国，而韩国则得到了以美国为首的联合国联盟的支持。

Domino Theory: A Cold War-era concept that suggested that if one country in a region came under the influence of communism, neighboring countries would also fall like a row of dominoes. It was used to justify the United States' policy of containment and intervention in various conflicts during the Cold War, particularly in Southeast Asia.

多米诺骨牌理论：这是冷战时期的一个概念，认为如果一个地区的一个国家受到共产主义的影响，周边国家也会像一排多米诺骨牌一样倒下。它被用来证明美国在冷战期间对各种冲突，特别是东南亚冲突的遏制和干预政策的合理性。

The Demilitarized Zone (DMZ): A buffer area that separates North Korea and South Korea along the Korean Peninsula. It was established by the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 to end the Korean War.

非军事区：沿着朝鲜半岛分隔朝鲜和韩国的缓冲区。它是根据1953年为结束朝鲜战争而签署的停战协定而建立的。

Bay of Pigs: A failed invasion attempt by a paramilitary group of Cuban exiles, supported by the United States, to overthrow the Cuban government led by Fidel Castro. The invasion took place in April 1961 at the Bay of Pigs, located on the southern coast of Cuba.

猪湾事件：由古巴流亡者组成的准军事组织在美国的支持下入侵企图推翻菲德尔·卡斯特罗领导的古巴政府，但最终失败了。1961年4月，入侵发生在位于古巴南部海岸的猪湾。

Cuban Missile Crisis: A tense standoff between the United States and the Soviet Union in October 1962, which brought the world dangerously close to nuclear war. The crisis arose

when the United States discovered that the Soviet Union had secretly placed nuclear missiles in Cuba, just 90 miles off the coast of Florida.

古巴导弹危机：1962年10月，美国和苏联之间发生紧张对峙，世界濒临核战争。当美国发现苏联在距佛罗里达海岸仅90英里的古巴秘密部署核导弹时，危机爆发了。

Brinkmanship: The practice of pushing dangerous events to the edge of conflict or war. It occurs in international politics, foreign policy, labor relations, and military strategy involving the threat of nuclear weapons, and high-stakes litigation. The goal is to achieve an advantage or better position to negotiate.

边缘政策：将危险事件推向冲突或战争边缘的做法。它发生在涉及核武器威胁和高风险诉讼的国际政治、外交政策、劳资关系和军事战略中。目标是获得谈判优势或更好的地位。

First Vietnam/Indochina War (1946-1954): A conflict that took place in the region of Indochina, which encompassed Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. The war was fought between French forces and the Viet Minh, a communist-led nationalist movement in Vietnam.

第一次越南（印度支那）战争（1946-1954年）：印度支那地区（包括越南、老挝和柬埔寨）发生的一场冲突。战争是在法国军队和越南共产党领导的民族主义运动越盟之间进行的。

Vietnam War (1955-1975): A protracted conflict that took place in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia. It involved the communist forces of North Vietnam, supported by the Soviet Union and China, against the government of South Vietnam, supported by the United States and other anti-communist allies.

第二次越南战争（1955-1975年）：越南、老挝和柬埔寨发生的旷日持久的冲突。它涉及由苏联和中国支持的北越共产主义力量，以及由美国和其他反共盟友支持的南越政府。

Tonkin Gulf Incident: U.S. had ships off the Vietnam coast, close to North Vietnam (where they were not supposed to be).

北部湾事件：美国在越南海岸附近有船只，靠近北越（它们不应该在那里）。

Gulf of Tonkin Resolution: A joint resolution passed by the United States Congress on August 7, 1964, in response to the Gulf of Tonkin incidents. It granted broad powers to President Lyndon B. Johnson to take military action in Southeast Asia, particularly in Vietnam, without a formal declaration of war.

北部湾决议案：1964年8月7日美国国会针对北部湾事件通过的联合决议。它授予林登·约翰逊总统广泛的权力，可以在不正式宣战的情况下在东南亚，特别是越南采取军事行动。

Vietcong/VietMen: A communist guerrilla force in South Vietnam during the Vietnam War. The term "Viet Cong" was commonly used by the U.S. and its allies, while the NLF referred to themselves as the "Vietnamese Revolutionaries" or "Vietnamese Patriots."

越共：越南战争期间南越的一支共产主义游击队。美国及其盟友普遍使用“越共”一词，而民族解放阵线则将自己称为“越南革命者”或“越南爱国者”。

My Lai Massacre: A horrific incident that occurred during the Vietnam War on March 16, 1968, in the village of My Lai in South Vietnam. It involved the mass killing and atrocities committed by U.S. Army soldiers against unarmed Vietnamese civilians, including men, women, children, and elderly individuals.

美莱村屠杀：1968年3月16日，越南战争期间，发生在南越美莱村的恐怖事件。它涉及美国陆军士兵对手无寸铁的越南平民（包括男人、女人、儿童和老人）实施的大规模屠杀和暴行。

Vietnam Anti-War Movement: A significant anti-war movement in the United States during the 1960s and early 1970s. The movement was characterized by protests, demonstrations, and a range of activities aimed at opposing U.S. involvement in the war and advocating for peace. Former vice president, Richard Nixon won the election by stating he would remove U.S. troops from Vietnam. In 1973 - Nixon reached an agreement with North Vietnam and withdrew U.S. troops.

越南反战运动：20世纪60年代和1970年代初美国发生的一场重大反战运动。该运动的特点是抗议、示威和一系列旨在反对美国卷入战争、倡导和平的活动。前副总统理查德·尼克松因宣布将从越南撤军而赢得选举。1973年——尼克松与北越达成协议并撤出美军。