

Vocabulary (Week 6)

Chapter 14: Independence and Nationalism in the Developing World

Atlantic Charter: A joint declaration issued by British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt on August 14, 1941, during World War II. The charter outlined a set of principles and introduced autonomy of imperial colonies.

《大西洋宪章》：第二次世界大战期间，英国首相温斯顿·丘吉尔和美国总统富兰克林·罗斯福于1941年8月14日发表的联合声明。该宪章概述了一系列原则并引入了帝国殖民地的自治权。

The Fifth Pan-African Congress: A significant gathering of African and African diaspora leaders that took place in Manchester, England, from October 15 to October 21, 1945. It was part of a series of Pan-African Congresses that aimed to address the concerns of people of African descent and promote African unity and self-determination.

第五届泛非大会：1945年10月15日至21日在英国曼彻斯特举行的非洲和非洲侨民领导人的一次重要聚会。这是一系列泛非大会的一部分，旨在解决非洲人后裔的关切并促进非洲统一和自决。

United Nations: An intergovernmental organization founded on October 24, 1945, with the goal of promoting international cooperation and maintaining peace and security worldwide. It serves as a forum for member states to address global issues and work together on a wide range of political, economic, social, and environmental challenges.

联合国：成立于1945年10月24日的政府间组织，其目标是促进国际合作、维护世界和平与安全。它是成员国解决全球问题并共同应对广泛的政治、经济、社会和环境挑战的论坛。

The Gold Coast: The former name of what is now the West African country of Ghana. The name "Gold Coast" was given to the region by European explorers and traders due to the abundance of gold resources found along the coast. After World War II, Great Britain allowed Africans on the Gold Coast to participate in local self-government.

黄金海岸：现在的西非国家加纳的前身。由于沿岸发现了丰富的黄金资源，欧洲探险家和贸易商将该地区命名为“黄金海岸”。二战后，英国允许黄金海岸的非洲人参与地方自治。

Pan-Africanism: The dream of uniting all black Africans, regardless of national boundaries. It emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a response to colonialism, racism, and the exploitation of Africa and its people.

泛非主义：团结所有非洲黑人的梦想，不分国界。它出现于19世纪末和20世纪初，是对殖民主义、种族主义以及对非洲及其人民的剥削的回应。

Organization of African Unity (OAU): An intergovernmental organization established on May 25, 1963, with the goal of promoting unity, cooperation, and solidarity among African

nations. It served as the main continental organization for African states until it was succeeded by the African Union (AU) in 2002.

非洲统一组织：一个政府间组织，成立于1963年5月25日，其目标是促进非洲国家之间的团结、合作。它一直是非洲国家的主要大陆组织，直到2002年被非洲联盟(AU)取代。

African Union (AU): an intergovernmental organization established on July 9, 2002, as the successor to the Organization of African Unity (OAU). It comprises 55 member states and serves as the main continental organization for promoting unity, cooperation, and development in Africa.

非洲联盟：2002年7月9日成立的政府间组织，前身是非洲统一组织(OAU)。它由55个成员国组成，是促进非洲团结、合作与发展的主要大陆组织。

Apartheid: A system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination that was enforced by the National Party government in South Africa from 1948 to 1994. These laws that created strict racial segregation between Africans based on race.

南非种族隔离：南非国家党政府于1948年至1994年间实施的一种制度化的种族隔离和歧视制度。这些法律在非洲人之间建立了基于种族的严格种族隔离。

Afrikaners: An ethnic group predominantly found in South Africa. They are primarily of Dutch, German, and French Huguenot descent and trace their origins to the Dutch East India Company's settlers who arrived in the Cape of Good Hope in the 17th century.

阿非利卡人：主要分布在南非的一个民族。他们主要是荷兰、德国和法国的胡格诺派后裔，其起源可以追溯到17世纪抵达好望角的荷兰东印度公司的定居者。

African National Congress (ANC): A political party in South Africa. It was founded on January 8, 1912 and has played a significant role in the country's struggle against apartheid and the subsequent transition to democracy.

非洲人国民大会：南非的一个政党。它成立于1912年1月8日，在该国反对种族隔离的斗争和随后向民主过渡的过程中发挥了重要作用。

Hutus in Rwanda: One of the largest ethnic groups in Rwanda, an East African country. It is important to note that while ethnic groups, including the Hutus, have distinct cultural and historical identities, the focus should be on promoting unity, reconciliation, and inclusive nation-building in Rwanda.

卢旺达的胡图族：东非国家卢旺达最大的民族之一。值得注意的是，虽然包括胡图族在内的族裔群体具有独特的文化和历史特征，但重点应放在促进卢旺达的团结、和解和包容性国家建设上。

Tutsi in Burundi: One of the major ethnic groups in Rwanda, Burundi, and some neighboring countries in the African Great Lakes region. The Tutsis share a common language, culture, and history, and are known for their pastoralist heritage.

布隆迪图西族：卢旺达、布隆迪及非洲大湖区一些邻国的主要民族之一。图西族拥有共同的语言、文化和历史，并以其游牧传统而闻名。

Chapter 16: A New Era Begins

Perestroika: A policy that reformed the Soviet economy by incorporating some capitalism.

1987年苏联经济改革：通过纳入一些资本主义来改革苏联经济的政策。

Glasnost: A policy that allowed some economic freedoms. It shifted away from heavy industry and toward production of consumer goods. Peasants could lease (essentially own) land for a lifetime. Glasnost was a Soviet policy of open discussion of political and social issues. It permitted elections and criticism of government officials, allowed more freedom in the media of news and information and reopened churches.

开放政策：允许一定经济自由的政策。它从重工业转向消费品生产。农民可以终身租赁（基本上拥有）土地。开放是苏联公开讨论政治和社会问题的政策，它允许选举和批评政府官员，允许新闻和信息媒体有更多自由，并重新开放教堂。

Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty: Agreement between the U.S. and the Soviet Union to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons signed in 1987.

中程导弹条约：美国和苏联之间于1987年关于消除中程核武器的协议。

Morocco - 摩洛哥； Tunisia - 突尼斯； Algeria - 阿尔及利亚； Nigeria - 尼日利亚；
Zimbabwe - 津巴布韦； Rwanda - 卢旺达； Burundi - 布隆迪； Yugoslavia - 南斯拉夫；
Democratic Republic of the Congo - 刚果民主共和国； Romania - 罗马尼亚；
Czechoslovakia - 捷克斯洛伐克； Somalia - 索马里； Turkey - 土耳其； Sudan - 苏丹；
Slovenia - 斯洛文尼亚； Croatia - 克罗地亚； Bosnia-Herzegovina - 波黑； Iran - 伊朗
Pakistan - 巴基斯坦； Iraq - 伊拉克； North Korea - 朝鲜； South Korea - 韩国；
Vietnam - 越南； Cuba - 古巴