

Roosevelt's 4 Policemen- The victors of World War 2 which eventually formed the United Nations (United States, United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China)

1950 China/Russia defense Pact- was a treaty signed between the USSR and the People's Republic of China where Russia would defend china in any future aggression from japan and china would also defend Russia in the event of any future aggression.

SEATO- Southeast Asia Treaty Organization. Called the Manila Pact, was created to halt further communist gains in Asia. Considered a failure due to the fact that there was conflict in the region over whether or not communism should exist, namely Vietnam. Members: America, Burma, Thailand, south China, Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya, among other Southeast Asian countries.

ANZUS Pact- was a pact that binds Australia and New Zealand and Australia to cooperate on defense matters in the Pacific Ocean

Baghdad Pact- a military agreement signed between Iraq and Turkey. Iran, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom joined

NSC 68- National Council Report was a 58 page policy paper issued during the presidency of Harry Truman. It helped shape foreign policy for the US during the Cold War and made containment of communism a high priority.

1954 Treaty to Defend China (US)- a pact of mutual security signed during Eisenhower's presidency where the US pledged to defend Nationalist China

Military Industrial Complex- a concept used to refer to policy and monetary relationships between legislators, National armed forces and the defense industrial base that supports them. These relationships include political contributions, Political approval of defense spending, Lobbying to support bureaucracies, and oversight of the industry.

1955 Formosa Resolution- a bill enacted By the U.S. Congress on January 29 1955 that established the U.S.'s commitment to defend Formosa (Taiwan).

The Long March (China) - a military retreat undertaken by the red army of the Communist Party of China to evade the Chinese nationalist party

The Great Leap Forward (China)- Was an economic and social in the PRC by the CPC where the Communist party would use their vast population to transform china from an agrarian society to a modern communist society

Sun Yat-sen (Bio)- A Chinese revolutionary that founded the Republic of China. Hess referred to as the Father of the Nation in the Republic of China.

The Kitchen Debate- A series of impromptu exchanges (recorded by the press) between Vice- President Nixon and Nikita Krushchev at the opening of the American National Exhibition in Sokolniki Park in Moscow. It made the Russian economy look bad compared to our technology in the American Home.

1948 China Aid Act- an act set up by the American Congress to fund reconstruction following the Chinese civil war

1949 Chinese White Paper- a document that explained the U.S. policy towards china published by the U.S.

COMINFORM (Russia)- common term for the information bureau of the communists workers party

Warsaw Pact (Russia) – was the soviet reaction to the integration of West Germany into NATO. Included Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union and Albania

COMECON (Russia) – an economic organization under the leadership of the Soviet Union the comprised the countries of the eastern bloc along with a number of other socialist states elsewhere in the world. This was the response to the non-communist economic establishment in western Europe.

Bretton Woods 1944 – A system of monetary management that established the rules for financial and commercial relations among the world’s leading industrial nations.

UN Convention on Human Rights – Happened in 1948 and expressed the rights which all humans are entitled to

UN Convention on the Law of the Seas- defined the rights and responsibilities of the nations of the world to use the oceans

UN Convention on Water as a Human Right – outlined the fact that all human beings have the right to have and drink water for sustenance

UN Convention on Internet Privacy – declared that humans have the right to search the internet without the intervention of the government in their own private matters