

UNIT 2 VOCABULARY LIST KEY

1. ghetto – the section of a European city to which Jewish people were restricted
2. Aryan – the ideal race, according to the Nazis
3. anti-Semitism – prejudice or discrimination against Jewish people
4. media – types of communication for reaching the general public
5. bias – prejudice
6. target audience – the specific group of people that a form of communication is designed to reach
7. war – an armed conflict or active hostility
8. revolution – the overthrow of a government or social system
9. Gentile – a person who is not Jewish
10. Zionism – a movement that supports a Jewish homeland in Israel
11. Gestapo – the police force of Nazi Germany
12. deportation- expulsion, removal
13. crematory – furnace for burning bodies
14. Kaddish – the Jewish prayer for the dead
15. prophet – one who is given divine inspiration (or: one who predicts the future)
16. assassin – murderer
17. liquidated – killed
18. memoir – an autobiography or a record of events based on personal observation
19. bunker – an underground fortification (in this case, an underground hiding place)
20. Judenrat – When the German authorities herded the Jewish population of Poland first into urban areas, and subsequently into ghettos, they required each community to form a Jewish Council. Most often composed of former community leaders, the councils took on all the duties of a local government. Most importantly for the Germans, the councils acted as intermediaries to carry out their commands, such as providing forced labor for German war factories, and eventually even delivering Jews directly to the trains bound for the death camps.
21. Yiddish – a language spoken by many Eastern European Jewish people
22. smuggler – one who moves goods or people in and out of a country illegally
23. elevated – raised
24. dismantled – taken apart
25. credibility – ability to be believed
26. assailant – attacker
27. casualties – people hurt or killed in an accident (or: members of the armed forces who are hurt, captured, or killed)
28. retaliating – injuring others who have done injury
29. propaganda – a widespread promotion of particular ideas, intended to persuade people to believe these ideas
30. subtle – not obvious
31. complacency – contentment or self-satisfaction
32. galvanize – to startle
33. navigation – the process of moving around and finding information on a web site

34. color scheme – a group of usually two or three colors used exclusively when designing a web site, often giving the site a unified look
35. white space – blank areas on a page (does not need to be white, could be whatever color the background is)
36. graphics – images that have been created and arranged to improve the visual look of the page, and possibly aid in navigation
37. menu – list of choices a user can select that will lead to different parts of a web site (could be a graphical menu or a text menu)
38. link – a highlighted piece of text or a graphic that will lead to either another section of the current page, another web page within the current web site, or another web site altogether
39. blog – a “weblog,” a web page made up of short posts that are usually updated frequently and arranged chronologically. The content of a blog can vary from opinions on certain topics to links to other web pages to personal information to news about a person or company. One example might be a personal online diary that includes the views and commentary of a single writer.