

<i>ahupua'a</i>	traditional Hawaiian system of land distribution; parcels of land were often organised in strips, running parallel to vital streams down from the mountain ranges to the coast; single strips were separated by crude stone walls	Ahupua'a
<i>Anti-Comintern Pact</i>	signed 25th November 1936 by Japan and Germany; later joined by other nations, mainly with right-wing governments, e. g. Spain and Italy; directed against the Communist International in general and the USSR in particular; member states also agreed not to sign treaties with the USSR, though this agreement was not honoured by all nations	Antikominternpakt
<i>Arcadia Conference</i>	22nd December 41 – 14th January 1942; code name of the first Washington Conference after the American entry into WW II; consisting mainly of the USA, China, the USSR and GB with her dominions; calling themselves the "United Nations"; the members passed a declaration calling for a complete surrender of the Axis Powers in order to establish human rights throughout the world; the document is often regarded as the basis of the post-war UN	Arcadia Konferenz
<i>Bataan</i>	Reference to the long march of 75,000 prisoners of war – among them 15,000 Americans – to their prison camp after the battle of Bataan in the Philippines in 1942. The brutal treatment of the prisoners by Japanese soldiers was later judged to be a war crime by an Allied military commission.	Bataan
<i>Boxer Rebellion</i>	Boxers (officially members of the "Society of the Righteous and Harmonious Fists") were Chinese people discontent with growing western influence such as Christianity or opium trade. In 1900, they finally attacked the diplomatic quarters at Peking. The colonial nations dispatched huge contingents of their armies and crushed the rebellion.	Boxeraufstand
<i>Civil War</i>	1861-1865; war between 11 southern slave states and the remaining 25 states of the Union; disputed points included the treatment of slavery and economic issues; the southern Confederacy was beaten and taken back into the Union	(Amerikanischer) Bürgerkrieg

<i>Co-Prosperity Sphere</i>	full official name: "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere";it describes the area Japan tried to bring under her influence to establish an empire independent of western influence	Co-Prosperitätssphäre
<i>Cook, James</i>	1728–1779; English explorer; well known for his travels in the Pacific Ocean, where he (re)discovered many islands such as Hawaii.	Cook, James
<i>Doolittle, James</i>	14th December 1896 - 27th September 1993; influential US airforce pilot	Doolittle, James
<i>Eight Nations Alliance</i>	an alliance quickly organised to put down the Chinese Boxer Rebellion in 1900; it included Italy, the USA, France, Austria-Hungary, Great Britain, Germany; Russia and Japan	Vereinigte Acht Staaten
<i>Hirohito</i>	29th April 1901 - 07th January 1989; Japanese Emperor 1926 - 1989	Hirohito
<i>Kalakaua, David</i>	1836-1891; King of Hawaii 1874-1891	Kalakaua, David
<i>Kai-Shek, Chiang</i>	31.10.1887--05.04.1975; leader of the Chinese nationalist Kuomintang party since 1925; driven to the island of Taiwan after the Second World War, he established the “Republic of China” there and served as its Premier until his death.	Kai-Shek, Chiang
<i>Kamehameha III</i>	1813--1854; King of Hawaii 1825—1854	Kamehameha III
<i>Lidice</i>	The Czech village of L. near Prague was destroyed by German security forces on 9 th June 1942. The Germans claimed that the villagers had assisted the assassination of Heydrich, the then deputy Reichsprotektor of Bohemia and Moravia. All men and older boys were killed and all surviving women and children sent to concentration camps.	Lidice
<i>Liliuokalani</i>	1838–1917; Empress of Hawaii 1891–1893	Liliuokalani
<i>Living Space</i>	a central part of the Nazi ideology, “living space” meant the conquest of eastern European countries to acquire raw materials for the German industry and to relocate German farmers here	Lebensraum
<i>Open Door Policy</i>	Based on a 1898 note by US Secretary of State, John Hay, in which he asks all imperial nations to abstain from special spheres of interest in Asia in favour of equal tariffs and open ports for all of them.	Politik der Offenen Tür
<i>Potsdam Conference</i>	17th July – 2nd August 1945	Potsdamer Konferenz

<i>Reconstruction</i>	1865–1877; process following the Civil War; attempting to reorganise the role of the seceded states and their society within the US and to build up the destroyed Southern economy again.	Reconstruction
<i>Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact</i>	signed 13th April 1941	Sowjetisch-Japanischer Neutralitätspakt
<i>Tripartite Pact</i>	signed in Berlin on 27th September 1940 by Germany, Italy and Japan; it established the respective spheres of interest among the three powers and promised mutual assistance if a new nation should join WW II against them	Dreimächtepakt
<i>Truman, Harry S.</i>	8th May 1884 – 26th December 1972; Vice President to Franklin D. Roosevelt since 1944 and 33rd President of the USA (1945–1953) after Roosevelt's unexpected death on 12th April 1945; Democrat	Truman, Harry S.
<i>Yamamoto, Isoroku</i>	24th April 1884 – 18th April 1943; important military leader, responsible for the introduction of aircraft carriers into the Japanese navy.	Yamamoto, Isoroku