Anti-Comintern Pact		Anti-Komintern-Pakt
Aryan (n., v.)	According to Hitler's twisted ideology, the Aryans were an old Indo-European master race and the direct ancestors to the Germans. They were supposed to be tall, blond, and blue-eyed.	Arier, arisch
Baldwin, Stanley	3rd August 1867– 14th December 1947. British Prime Minister 1935–1937 (Conservative).	Baldwin, Stanley
Beck, Josef	4th October 1894–5th June 1944. Polish Foreign Minister 1932–1939.	Beck,Josef
Benes, Edvard	28th May 1884–3rd September 1948. President of Czechoslovakia 1935–1938 (Czechoslovak National Socialist Party) and 1945–1948.	Benes, Edvard
Brownshirts	Common name for Hitler's stormtroopers due to their uniform	Braunhemden
Case Green	Codename of Hitler's instructions (given throughout December 1937) to the Wehrmacht to prepare for an invasion of Czechoslovakia.	Fall Grün
Chamberlain, Neville	18th March 1869–9th November 1940. British Prime Minister 1937–1940 (Conservative).	Chamberlain, Neville
Chautemps, Maurice	1st February 1885–1st July 1963. French Prime Minister 1930, 1933/34 and 1937/38 (Radical).	Chautemps, Maurice
Churchill, Winston	30th November 1874– 24th January 1965. British Prime Minister 1940–1945 and 1951–1955 (Conservative).	Churchill, Winston
Daladier, Edouard	18th June 1884–10th October 1970. French Prime Minister 1933, 1934, 1938–1940 (Radical)	Daladier, Edouard
Dollfuss, Engelbert	4th October 1892– 25th July 1934. As Austrian Chancellor 1932–1934, Dollfuss attempted to establish an "Austrofascist" dictatorial regime modeled after Italian fascism.	Dollfuß, Engelbert
East Prussia		Ostpreußen
Fascism (n.);Fascist (adj.)		Faschismus; faschistisch
Flandin, Pierre-Étienne	12th April 1889–13th June 1958. French Prime Minister 1934/5 (Conservative)	Flandin, Pierre-Étienne
Fourteen Points	Plan for a post-war world put forth by the American President Wilson in early 1918. The Fourteen Points were taken as a basis for the peace talks.	Vierzehn Punkte
German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact; also: Hitler-Stalin Pact		Deutsch-Sowjetischer Nichtangriffspakt; auch: Hitler-Stalin Pakt

Göring, Hermann Wilhelm	12th January 1893–15th October 1946. Influential National Socialist politician who held various posts including Minister of Aviation and President of the Reichstag.	Göring, Hermann Wilhelm
Hacha, Emil	12th July 1872–27th June 1945. President of Czechoslovakia 1938–1939	Hacha, Emil
Harding, Warren G. (Gamaliel)	2nd November 1865–2nd August 1923; served as 29th President of the USA (Republican) 1921–1923.	Harding, Warren G.
Hitler, Adolf	20th April 1889–30 April 1945; leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party; since 1933 chancellor of Germany, since 1934 also "Führer" (head of state with dictatorial powers)	Hitler, Adolf
Hoare, Samuel John Gurney	24th February 1880–7th May 1959	Hoare, Samuel John Gurney
Laval, Pierre	28th June 1883–15th October 1945.	Laval, Pierre
League of Nations	An international organisation founded as a reaction to World War I; its main aim was to prevent future wars by arbitration and international cooperation.	Völkerbund
living space		Lebensraum
Lord Lothian	Philipp Henry Kerr, 11th Marquess of Lothian; British Conservative politician.	Lord Lothian
MacDonald, James Ramsay	12th October 1866– 9th November 1937. Labour politician and British Prime Minister 1924 and 1931–1935.	MacDonald, James Ramsay
Mussolini, Benito	29th July 1883–28th April 1945. Leader of the Italian National Fascist Party; since 1922 Prime Minister of Italy, since 1925 also "Duce" (leader) (head of state with dictatorial powers)	Mussolini, Benito
National Socialist German Workers' Party; short also "Nazi Party"		Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter-partei; kurz NSDAP
Popular Front	A coalition of communist, socialist and left-wing liberal parties which formed various governments in France in the 1930s.	Volksfront
Pomerania		Pommern
Poznan	Town and region in what is today central Poland	Posen
Schuschnigg, Kurt Alois Josef Johann	14th December 1897–18th November 1977; Austrian Chancellor 1934–1938.	Schuschnigg, Kurt Alois Josef Johann
Second German Empire	1871–1918	(Zweites) Deutsches Kaiserreich

Seyss-Inquart, Arthur	22nd July 1892–16th October 1946. An influential member of the Austrian National Socialist Party, Seyss-Inquart became Reichsstatthalter after the Anschluss. Later he held various posts in occupied Poland and the Netherlands.	Seyß-Inquart, Arthur
Slavic (adj.)	Describes an ethnic branch of peoples living mainly in Central and Eastern Europe; includes e.g. Polish, Russian, Bulgarian, or Serbian nationalities.	slawisch
Stalin, Joseph	21st December 1879–5th March 1953. Succeeded Lenin as the leader of the Communist Party – and thus of the USSR; ruled with increasingly dictatorial powers from 1924 to his death.	Stalin, Joseph
Stresa Front		Stresa Front
subhuman (adj., n.)	In racist National Socialist ideology, a term used to describe "inferior" people based on their supposedly "inferior" qualities by birth, e.g. Slavic peoples were considered to be less valuable than Germanic peoples and were therefore called "subhuman."	untermenschlich; Untermensch
Versailles Peace Treaty	One of several peace treaties at the end of World War I, the Treaty of Versailles was to regulate the future of the defeated German Empire. It was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles (thus the name) on 28 June 1919.	Versailler Vertrag
West Prussia		Westpreußen
War-guilt clause	Common name later assigned to Article 231 of the Versailles Peace Treaty in which Germany was given main responsibility for the outbreak of World War I	Kriegsschuld-Klausel
Wilson, Woodrow	28th December 1856– 3rd February 1924; served as 28th President of the USA (Democrat) 1912–1921.	Wilson, Woodrow