



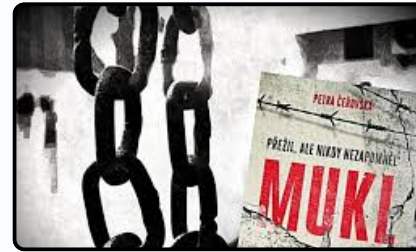
Imperialists

an expansionist and conquering policy of a state that seeks to expand its influence at the expense of other countries



A five year old

economic plan of a centrally planned economy



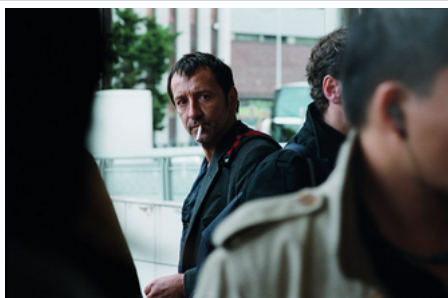
MUKL

abbreviation - political prisoners of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia



Bolshevik

in a colloquial sense it can refer to a communist



Persecution

systematic persecution or ill-treatment of an individual or group of people because of their political, religious, national or racial affiliation



The Iron Curtain

a name for the impenetrable border that divided post-war Europe into a part controlled by the Western Allies and a part controlled by the Soviet Union (USSR) or politically aligned with it



Honor work

a type of greeting that was widely used in the times of real socialist Czechoslovakia among all classes of society



Comrade

a title used and still used by members of some left-wing groups to address each other



Socialism

political and economic ideology striving for social ownership of the means of production and a more equitable distribution of wealth



Propaganda

the systematic dissemination of information, arguments and opinions with the aim of influencing public opinion, attitudes and behaviour, often in a biased, misleading or manipulative manner



Repression

suppression of something through violence, oppression, or coercion



Confiscation

the detention and confiscation of all property of persons who have been convicted by a court of criminal activity against the state, such as treason or espionage, often on the basis of a show trial or fictitious charges



Exile

involuntary stay outside one's homeland and is usually caused by expulsion, persecution, or threat of personal danger, often for political reasons



Internment

confinement in a specific place or confined space based on a decision not issued by a court and deprivation of freedom of movement



Samizdat

oa term for literary or other works reproduced secretly, by one's own means, and outside official channels, the publication of which was prevented for political or ideological reasons in totalitarian regimes



Confidant

a secret collaborator of the State Security (STB) who became a "confidant" or "agent" based on his loyalty to the regime, patriotic motives, or under duress



Komsomol

Soviet youth organization that brought together young people who wanted to actively participate in building a communist society



Demonstration

a gathering of people in a public place for the purpose of expressing a common opinion, usually of a political nature



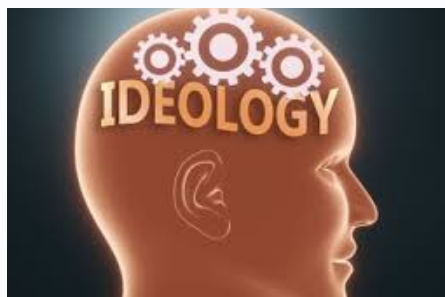
Demarcation line

separates two rival parties or states, often used to separate territories that fall under the control of different countries



Censorship

control and restriction of the communication of information through the media, art or other forms of communication, for political, religious, moral or other reasons



Ideology

a comprehensive system of opinions, attitudes, values, and ideas that explains social reality and serves as the basis for the actions of a certain group



Internacionála

international anthem of the workers' movement, associated primarily with communism



Invasion

a surprise, violent, mass invasion, the entry of armed forces, usually into foreign territory



Warsaw Pact

the invasion of Czechoslovakia (Czechoslovakia) by the armies of five communist Warsaw Pact countries, which took place on August 21, 1968