

Important Vocab for the Editorial

1. **genocide** (noun) – mass murder, massacre, ethnic cleansing, mass slaughter.
2. **live in denial** (phrase) – have a mental state where you do not accept/acknowledge something.
3. **atrocities** (noun) – act of barbarity/brutality, cruelty, inhumanity.
4. **fulfil a promise** (phrase) – you do what you said you would do.
5. **Ottoman Empire** (noun) – The Ottoman Empire (1301-1922) was one of the largest and longest, lasting Empires in history. It was an empire inspired and sustained by Islam, and Islamic institutions. It was an Islamic kingdom centered in Turkey.
6. **infuriate** (verb) – anger/enrage, irk, irritate/annoy.
7. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
8. **ally** (noun) – a country that has strategic partnership with another country.
9. **strategic partnership** (noun) – it is a long-term interaction between two countries based on political, economic, social and historical factors (Courtesy: **IDSAs** (Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses)).
10. **Congress** (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
11. **resolution** (noun) – settlement, compromise; ruling, verdict, decision, declaration, decree.
12. **slaughter** (noun) – massacre, carnage, bloodshed, genocide, ethnic cleansing.
13. **predecessor** (noun) – previous holder of the post; forerunner, precursor.
14. **stop short of** (phrase) – balk at, shy away from, recoil from, draw back from. (“balk at” means “be unwilling to, be reluctant to, refuse to (do/accept something, because it is difficult, threatening, unpleasant, etc.”).
15. **recognition** (noun) – acknowledgement, acceptance, realization.
16. **scholarly** (adjective) – thorough, detailed, well researched, studious.

17. **open a wound** (phrase) – to remind someone of a painful, tragic, or unfortunate past event/situation.
18. **course** (noun) – period.
19. **humiliating** (adjective) – embarrassing, discomfiting, disconcerting, humbling.
20. **Caucasus** (noun) – a mountainous region (of south-eastern Europe and south-western Asia) between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea and mainly occupied by Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and parts of Southern Russia.
21. **at the hands of** (phrase) – (suffer, get hurt & be treated badly) as a consequence of someone's actions.
22. **fringe** (noun) – outer limits, borders, bounds, outskirts.
23. **crumbling** (adjective) – collapsing, breaking down, falling apart, decaying, disintegrating.
24. **setback** (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue.
25. **treachery** (noun) – disloyalty, betrayal, duplicity, double-dealing.
26. **unleash** (verb) – let loose, release, let something go uncontrollably.
27. **militia** (noun) – armed forces, military unit, soldiery (from the civil population to support main forces).
28. **intellectual** (noun) – academic, scholar, learned person, pandit.
29. **execute** (verb) – kill, put to death.
30. **exodus** (noun) – mass departure, evacuation, leaving/exit.
31. **concentration camp** (noun) – a place where people are concentrated and imprisoned without trial. They are a way for modern states to segregate groups of civilians by placing them in a closed or isolated location via special rules that are distinct from a country's main system of rights and punishments. The term "concentration camp" is often reserved for the locations of the most serious human rights abuses.
32. **acknowledge** (verb) – admit, accept, realize.
33. **opposed to** (adjective) – against.
34. **mastermind** (noun) – initiator, planner.
35. **coup** (noun) – a sudden and violent regime change, seizure of power, (illegal) takeover of power.
36. **extradite** (verb) – to surrender a fugitive (a person who has escaped from being confined/accused of crime) from one (country's) jurisdiction to another by mutual agreements between the two countries; hand over, deport, banish/expel.
37. **pay attention** (phrase) – heed, attend, be attentive, concentrate on.
38. **S-400 (Triumph) missile defence system** (noun) – Developed by Russia, the S-400 (Triumph/Triumpf) air defence system integrates a

multifunction radar, autonomous detection and targeting systems, anti-aircraft missile systems, launchers, and command and control centre. It is capable of firing three types of missiles to create a layered defence. The S-400 is capable of destroying incoming hostile aircraft, missiles and even drones within a range of up to 400 km. It has a tracking capability of nearly 600 km.

39. **prompt** (verb) – induce, trigger, spark off, encourage.
40. **oust** (verb) – remove, dislodge, overthrow.
41. **F-35 fighter jet** (noun) – an American family of single-seat, single-engine, all-weather stealth multirole combat aircraft that is intended to perform both air superiority and strike missions. It is also able to provide electronic warfare and intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capabilities. The F-35 is optimized to be a multirole fighter, with the ability to perform air-to-air, air-to-ground and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance (ISR) missions.
42. **impose** (verb) – force, thrust, inflict (an unwelcome decision).
43. **sanctions** (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc (Courtesy: VOA Learning English).
44. **feeler** (noun) – tentative proposal, tentative suggestion.
45. **reset** (noun) – re-establishment of friendly relationship between (two) conflicting countries.
46. **crack** (noun) – rift, split, gap; quarrel, squabble, disagreement, difference of opinion.
47. **overreaction** (noun) – exaggeration, overplaying, overstatement, overemphasis.
48. **defensive** (adjective) – self-justifying, oversensitive, thin-skinned, easily offended.
49. **republic** (noun) – a group of people involved in a particular activity with certain equality; “The Republic” is a form of government in which a state (country) is ruled by elected representatives of the people (citizen body).
50. **demonstrate** (verb) – show, indicate, confirm.
51. **moral courage** (noun) – good conscience, honesty, moral virtue/rectitude, morality.
52. **disown** (verb) – reject, abandon, repudiate, renounce.
53. **ruin** (verb) – spoil, destroy, damage.
54. **interest** (noun) – advantage, benefit.

True name: On Armenian genocide

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Turkey should not live in denial of the atrocities committed against Armenians

U.S. President Joe Biden has fulfilled a long-pending American promise by recognising the mass killings of Armenians by the Ottoman Turks in 1915-16 as “an act of genocide”, but the move has clearly infuriated Turkey, a NATO ally. In 2019, both Houses of the U.S. Congress passed resolutions calling the slaughter by its true name, but former President Donald Trump, like his predecessors, stopped short of a formal recognition of the genocide, mainly because of Turkish opposition. Ankara has challenged the “scholarly and legal” basis of Mr. Biden’s announcement and warned that it will “open a deep wound”. Up to 1.5 million Armenians were estimated to have been killed during the course of the First World War by the Ottoman Turks. When the Ottoman Empire suffered a humiliating defeat in the Caucasus in 1915 at the hands of the Russians, the Turks blamed the Armenians living on the fringes of the crumbling empire for the setback. Accusing them of treachery, the Ottoman government unleashed militias on Armenian villages. Armenian soldiers, public intellectuals and writers were executed and hundreds of thousands of Armenians, including children, were forcibly moved from their houses in eastern Anatolia (modern-day Turkey) to the Syrian desert. Many died during this exodus and many others, after reaching the concentration camps in the deserts. Turkey has acknowledged that atrocities were committed against Armenians, but is opposed to calling it a genocide, which it considers as an attempt to insult the Turks.

Mr. Biden’s move comes at a time when the relationship between the U.S. and Turkey has been in steady decline. In 2016, Ankara accused the U.S.-based Turkish Islamic preacher Fethullah Gülen of being the mastermind of a failed coup, and asked the U.S. government to extradite him, a demand Washington paid no attention to. Turkey’s decision to buy the S-400 missile defence system from Russia, despite strong opposition from the U.S., prompted American leaders to oust Turkey from the F-35 fighter jet training programme and impose sanctions on their ally. When Mr. Biden assumed

office, Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan had sent feelers for a reset, saying Turkey needed help from the West to resolve the Syrian crisis. But Mr. Biden's move on the Armenian killings appears to have widened the cracks. For Turkey, this overreaction to anyone calling the Armenian massacre a genocide is not doing any good in foreign policy. Instead of being defensive about the crimes of the Ottoman empire, the modern Turkish republic should demonstrate the moral courage to disown the atrocities. It shouldn't allow the past to ruin its present interests.

GUPTA CLASSES