

Appleton School History key vocabulary list:

KS3:

SOURCE: Something which provides historical information.

EVIDENCE: Information used to create an argument about the past.

PROVENANCE: The origin of something – where something comes from (i.e. who made it?)

ROMAN: Someone that lived in the Rome or was a citizen of the Roman Empire.

EMPEROR: The ruler of an Empire.

EMPIRE: When a country or people rules over lots of others.

GOVERNOR: Someone that rules on behalf of someone else.

MILITARY: The armed forces of a country or people

TRADE: The exchange of money and items between people.

TAXES: Money collected by rulers from their people.

ECONOMY: Things to do with money in a society.

BARBARIAN: Someone who is outside a society.

INVASION: An attack from an enemy outside your country or area.

ANGLO-SAXON: A people that invaded England from Germany in the 400s AD.

VIKING: Raiders and invaders from Scandinavia from 800AD to 1100AD.

NORMAN: A people that lived in Northern France (Normandy) and invaded England in 1066.

MEDIEVAL: Things to do with the Middle Ages (1000AD-1500AD)

CASTLE: A heavily fortified place where rulers/lords would live in with their soldiers.

KNIGHT: A professional soldier that was given land by a lord to rule.

MONARCH: The king/queen of a country.

HEIR: Someone who will inherit your lands and titles after you die.

CIVIL WAR: A war between people of the same country.

HIERARCHY: A ranking of things.

FEUDAL SYSTEM: A social hierarchy established by William the Conqueror in England.

RELIGION: What people pray and believe in.

CHRISTIANITY: The religion of Christians, revealed through Jesus Christ as the Son of God.

ISLAM: The religion of Muslims, revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.

POPE: The head of the Christian church.

ARCHBISHOP: The leader of the Christian church in a country

MONASTERIES: A place where monks (men who dedicate their lives to God) live as a community with rules.

NUNNERIES: A place where nuns (women who dedicate their lives to God) live as a community with rules.

ABBEYS: The buildings occupied by monks/nuns.

CHURCH/CHURCH: The Christian organisation/The building where Christian worship happens.

CRUSADE: A Christian religious war against Muslims or other religions.

NOBILITY: People belonging to an upper class in society with a high social rank.

PEASANT: A labourer (often in farming) that is of low social class.

REBELLION: An uprising by people in a country against their rulers.

PLAGUE: A deadly disease that spreads quickly and kills large numbers of people.

REFORMATION:

A religious movement in the 1500s following the ideas of Martin Luther. The creation of the Protestant Church and the split from the Catholic Church.

PROTESTANT: A Christian who follows a Church separate from the Catholic one.

CATHOLIC: A Christian who follows the Catholic Church (with the Pope as the leader of the Church).

EXCOMMUNICATION: To be thrown out of the Catholic Church.

MONARCH: A ruler / a King or a Queen.

PARLIAMENT: In England, a group of people who represent the rest of the country (elected).

CIVIL WAR: A war between people of the same country.

SUPERSTITION: A supernatural belief (irrational, not based on science).

REVOLUTION: A forcible overthrow of a government in favour of a new system.

ENLIGHTENMENT: A movement based on new philosophies in the 17th and 18th centuries promoting reason and individualism rather than tradition and religion.

INDUSTRY: When raw materials are processed and made into objects. To do with manufacturing and factories.

AGRICULTURE: To do with farming / growing food.

FACTORY: A building where goods are made, mainly by machines.

TECHNOLOGY: Using scientific knowledge for practical purposes, especially in industry.

EMPIRE: When a country or people rules over lots of others.

COLONY: An area controlled by an Empire that is not in its home territory.

SLAVE: A person who is forced to work for and obey, without pay and often no rights.

WORKHOUSE: A place where the poor receive a place to sleep and some food in exchange for hard manual work.

CLASS: A system of ordering society where people are divided based on their economic status.

UPPER CLASS: The social group with the highest status, often the aristocracy.

MIDDLE CLASS: The social group which includes educated professionals / businesspeople and their families.

WORKING CLASS: The social group with the lowest status in society. Often have labour jobs.

PLANTATION: An estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown.

EMANCIPATION: The process of being set free from legal, social or political restrictions.

ABOLITION: The action of getting rid of a system or practice (like slavery).

ASSASSINATION: The murder of someone.

EMPIRE: When a country or people rules over lots of others.

COLONIES: Areas controlled by an Empire across the world.

MONARCH: The ruler (king / queen) of a Kingdom.

MILITARISM: The belief in having a strong military in your country.

NATIONALISM: The belief that your country is the best / superior to others.

ALLIANCE: When two or more countries join together as a team to protect each other or attack another country.

IMPERIALISM: The belief in having a strong Empire.

CONFLICT: A war or issue between two countries / people.

WORLD WAR: A war that involves many countries around the world together.

TRENCHES: A system of open-air tunnels dug in the ground used in World War 1 as protection by the soldiers.

ARTILLERY: Big guns / cannons that are used to send bombs over large distances.

TANK: A vehicle that is heavily armoured and can attack enemy soldiers. They use caterpillar wheels to cross difficult terrain.

COMMUNISM: A political and economic belief about how to run a society. Communists believe that societies should not have a social hierarchy and all resources in a country should belong to all of society, and not just a few wealthy people. The government's role is to organise society and make sure private property doesn't exist or is limited.

CAPITALISM: An economic belief about how to run a country's economy. Capitalists believe that the best way to run an economy is to allow private property and let the free market control the production of goods and services.

FASCISM: A far-right political belief is, authoritarian and ultranationalist, characterized by a dictatorial leader that promotes one way of thinking, a hatred of foreigners or people that are different to the majority in a country. Fascist countries often have a big emphasis on their military strength.

NAZI: A member of the far-right ideology promoted by Hitler and his government before and during World War 2. The ideas promote a hatred of other human 'races' and calls for the murder of many seen as inferior. Since the end of the war, people who follow their ideas are called Neo-Nazis.

DEMOCRACY: A system of government elected by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. It promotes individual rights such as freedom of speech.

DICTATORSHIP: A country ruled by a dictator who has total power over the people in it.

SUFFRAGE: The right to vote.

PREJUDICE: A dislike, hostility, or unjust behaviour deriving from preconceived and unfounded opinions towards a group of people.

ANNEXING: Taking over an area or country, often by force.

APPEASEMENT: The action or process of appeasing – trying to make someone calmer or more reasonable.

GENOCIDE: The systematic murder of a targeted group of people by a group or a government.

HOLOCAUST: The systematic murder of Jewish people by the Nazis during World War 2 where 6 million lost their lives. Often called the Shoah ('catastrophe' in Hebrew).

DECOLONISATION: The process of freeing a people or country from an Empire and its cultural or social influence.

LEGACY: The long-term impact of an event or thing.

CIVIL RIGHTS: The rights of people in a country to political and social freedom and equality.

COLOUR BAR: A social system in which black and other non-white people are denied access to the same rights, opportunities, and facilities as white people.

MIGRATION: A movement of people from one place to another for various reasons (political, economic, social...).

GCSE:

Paper 1: Crime and Punishment

ABOLISH: Ban something

ACT: a new law passed by parliament

ASSIZES: the main courts for dealing with serious crimes until 1971

BILL: the name given to an act before it is passed by parliament

BURGLARY: breaking into a house or other property to steal things

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT: the death penalty - execution can use various methods including hanging, beheading and burning at the stake/

CORONER: a person who investigates a sudden death

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT: physical punishments (designed to cause pain) e.g. whipping or branding.

CONSTABLE: an official with responsibility for maintaining law and order

FACTOR: something that plays a part in causing an event, development or change

FINE: punishment by paying money

GAOL (or jail): a prison

HATE CRIMES: crime committed against someone because of their race, religion, sexuality, disability or gender orientation

HERESY: beliefs not allowed by the church

INDUSTRIALISATION: the development of industry, involving the growth of factories and cities

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE: a person responsible for maintaining law and order in a county (took over from sheriffs)

MANOR COURT: the court in a manor which administered the lord's lands, but which also judged petty crimes.

MORAL CRIME: offences considered to be sinful (by the church)

MIDDLE CLASS: people in the middle of society, neither rich nor poor

MINISTER: either an important politician or a vicar (preacher)

MURDER: intentionally killing another human

MUTILATION: punishment by cutting off parts of the body or branding the skin

OUTLAW: someone who is on the run to escape the law

PARISH: the area served by a church

PETTY CRIME: a minor crime such as a theft or damaging property

PILLORY: a wooden frame used for punishing an offender which held your head and hands

PLAGUE: a disease that first appeared in England in 1348, also known as the Black Death

POACHING: entering land illegally in order to steal animals

PROBATION: system for monitoring offenders introduced in 1907

PROTESTANT: Christians who split from the Catholic Church

PURITAN: a strict Protestant who wanted people to obey the bible and live pure, simple, holy lives

QUAKER: member of the Christian Church that was a strong tradition of challenging social injustice

QUARTER SESSIONS: the county courts which tried criminals four times per year

RADICAL: someone who wants to make extreme changes

REFORM: change someone for the better

REFORMATION: the time in the sixteenth century when many Protestant churches started after Henry VIII broke from Rome

REHABILITATE: help someone become a law abiding citizen after they have broken the law

RETAINERS: private armies controlled by nobles in the medieval and early modern periods

SANCTUARY: a custom which protected criminals in the grounds of a church

SCOLDING: using offensive or abusive language. A crime, normally something which women were punished for

SECULAR: non religious

SHERIFF: the king's chief law enforcer in each county

SMUGGLING: secretly importing goods to avoid custom duties (taxes)

STATUTE: a law

STOCKS: wooden blocks used to hold criminals legs whilst people threw things at you

TRANSPORTATION: punishment which involved sending criminals to a distant land

TREASON: the crime of plotting against the king or country

TRIAL: the process used to decide whether a person is innocent or guilty

TRIAL BY COMBAT: a fight to decide if someone was innocent or guilty

URBAN: to do with towns or cities

URBANISATION: the rapid growth of towns and cities

VAGRANT: a person who wandered from place to place in search of work

VERDICT: the decision of a jury

Paper 2: Early Elizabethan England

Act of Supremacy: part of the Elizabethan settlement that made Elizabeth governor of the Church

Act of Uniformity: Part of the Elizabethan Religious Settlement that set out the ways in which services and churches should be, throughout the country.

Armada: Fleet of Spanish ships

Book of Common Prayer: the official service book of the Church of England (Protestant).

Civil war: A war between people of the same country

Clergy: Men who work in the church e. g a priest

Colonies: Lands under the control or influence of another country, occupied by settlers from that country

Courtiers: Usually members of the nobility. Spent much of their lives with Elizabeth I.

Crown: the monarch and their government

Crucifix: a cross with a figure of Christ - normally a piece of Catholic church furniture

Divine Right: Belief that the monarch's right to rule came from God.

Ecclesiastical: an adjective used to describe things to do with the Church.

Elizabethan Religious Settlement: Elizabeth's religious policy which was made up of the Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity and the Royal Injunctions.

Enclosed land: Land that local gentry put a boundary (such as a hedge or fence) around so that they had more space to raise their sheep.

Excommunicate: to ban someone from the Catholic Church.

Foreign policy: a government's policy in dealing with other countries.

Gentry: owners of large estates of land.

Hanged, drawn and quartered: a type of punishment used when the accused was found guilty of high treason. They would be hanged by the neck until near dead, cut open, have their intestines removed, and were finally chopped into 4 pieces

Heretics: people who hold religious beliefs outside the boundaries accepted by the official Church.

Holy communion: Another name for Mass, often used in Protestant churches.

Illegitimate: born to unmarried parents.

Labourers: farm workers who do not own the land themselves. In medieval times, labourers would have been known as peasants.

Legitimate: Born to married parents

Mass: Roman Catholic service where Catholics are given bread and wine. Catholics believe that this involves the miracle of 'transubstantiation' - the bread and wine is turned into the body and blood of Christ. The Protestant equivalent is called Holy Communion.

Merchants: urban traders, often owning a lot of property.

New World: North and South America.

Nobility: titled individuals (e.g. Sir, Earl, Duke) - usually courtiers for the Queen.

Papacy: the system of Church government ruled by the Pope.

Papal Bull: A written order issued by the Pope.

Parish: an area local to a church. The parish priest/minister would be in charge of the spiritual welfare and guidance of all his parishioners.

Parliament: made up of the House of Lords and House of Commons. MPs were elected, but very few people could vote. Parliament could only be called and dismissed by the monarch. It met only 10 times during Elizabeth's reign.

Persecution: violent mistreatment of people based on their race or religion.

Poor relief: Monetary help that was available for the very poor.

Privy Council: the Queen's closest advisers, usually 19 in total, who met with her three times a week.

Queen Regnant: 'Regnant' is a Latin word and means 'reigning'. Elizabeth was a queen regnant because she ruled in her own right, like her sister, Mary.

Recusant: Catholics who were unwilling to attend church services after the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Reformation: A challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church. This movement began in Europe in 1517.

Roman Catholic: Form of Christianity followed by all of Western Europe before the Reformation. Followers were loyal to the Pope, the head of the Catholic Church.

Royal prerogative: rights which are only given to the monarch.

Royal Supremacy: this is where the monarch is the head of the Church.

Secretary of State: the queen's most senior adviser.

Succession: issue of who was going to succeed the throne after the existing monarch died.

Tenant farmers: rented farmland, which was usually owned by yeomen or the gentry.

Treason: a crime against the monarch or state.

Vagabonds: homeless people without jobs who roamed the countryside begging for money, perhaps stealing or committing other crimes in order to survive.

Vestments: special robes worn by a priest.

Yeomen: lower gentry, who owned small estates.

Paper 2: The American West

Great American Desert = The great plains which are located in the middle of the USA. Extreme climate – hot summers, cold winters.

Horses – Brought to the USA by the Spanish in 1600s. Allowed Indians to move on plains and hunt buffalo better.

Nomadic – people that do not live in one place – Indians followed the buffalo

Buffalo – Large cow like animals – hunted for meat, skin, weapons. Allowed Indians to live on plains

Tipi – the home Indians lived in – quick to put up take down, warm in winter, cold in summer, cone shape so safe from wind.

Chief – not elected, became chief due to wisdom, healing power/ skills as a warrior.

Councils – made decisions for the tribe – they would listen to medicine men, elders, the chief.

Scalping – taking the scalp of a person a warrior has beaten to prevent fighting again in the afterlife.

Pioneer – early explorers in the west

Gold rush – Discovery of gold leads to thousands moving west

Prospectors – people looking for gold mines.

Polygamy – more than one wife

Visions – the belief that Indians could gain wisdom, advice through things like

Counting Coup – touch an enemy without killing was braver than killing = war not about death.

Manifest Destiny – idea that God wanted Americans to take whole of North America

Genocide – the ideas that many American's planned to destroy the Indians

Civil war – War between North and South Americans

Sod house – a house made out of earth due to lack of wood

Barbed wire – solution to lack of fencing as no wood.

US Marshalls – appointed by president – covered vast areas

Sheriffs – elected by people of a county for 2 years

Texas rangers – own law enforcement – small army

Pinkerton – private detective agency

Vigilantes – community groups that took justice into own hands

Texas Longhorns – cattle that survive on plains/ big areas/ poor climates

Texas fever – disease which killed cattle

Cattle drives – moving cattle from Texas to towns by the railroads

Fort Laramie 1868 – government left forts in Sioux lands, created great Sioux reservation

Homestead – a farm run by a family

Shootings – 1866-1900 – 20,000 people shot –e.g. Wild Bill Hickok

Open range – cattle left to survive on plains/ over big areas

Ranch – created areas of land for cattle rather than driving them to railroad

Cowboy – men who worked with cattle on cattle drives

Branding – mark to identify who cattle belonged to

Sod buster – invented by John Deere – strong plough

Turkey red wheat – wheat more suited to plains than things like corn

End of open range – cattle boom over – price of beef fell, small ranches take over fenced off using barbed wire.

Exoduster movement - -Many blacks moved to Kansas to escape poverty and racism in the South

Sharecropping – sharecroppers received share of crop price at harvest time – use money to pay of debt to merchant who would lend money to buy food and supplies.

Oklahoma land rush – government opened up 2 million acres – had been part of Indian territory – 50,000 people crossed boundary the day it opened – end of year 60,000 people lived there.

involved Billy the Kidd

Billy theKid – top gunfighter in Lincoln county war, outlaw, tried and convicted for murdering a sheriff, escaped, finally shot by pat Garrett who was hired to kill him

Wyatt Earp – Marshall, gambler, Saloon owner, involved in big fight at OK corral 1881.

OK Corral – fight between Earps and cowboys. Vigil Earp beat Ike Clanton for breaking a law, they retaliated and firing broke out.

Johnson county war – fight between cattle barons and homesteaders – cattle barons resented settlers as had lost money in 1886-7, upset over cattle rustling – decided to kill people didn't like using gunfighters. Plan went wrong, had to be rescued by army. Invaders never convicted; cattle barons did begin to lose power.

Sitting bull – Replaced Red cloud in fight against whites and protecting Sioux sacred land – led forces at little bighorn

Custer – General – led one of attacks by army to defeat at little Bighorn

Crazy Horse – leading role in defeat of general crook, leading Sioux movement that defeated Custer.

Little Bighorn – Sioux and others defeat US armies 3 pronged attacked

Dawes act – broke up reservations into family plots – undermined Indian tribal structures

Wounded Knee – ghost dance caused many to follow big Foot, Indians captured, confusion and 146 Indians were shot, including 7 babies.

Homestead – a farm run by a family

Subsistence – farming enough to only feed family

Claim jumping – stealing a persons gold claim they had discovered

Shootings – 1866-1900 – 20,000 people shot –e.g. Wild bill Hickok

Open range – cattle left to survive on plains/ over big areas

Reservation – area of land Indians moved to – bad for farming, often did not receive promised money

Black Hills of Dakota – gold discovered in scared Sioux land – protected for Sioux by 1868 Fort Laramie Treaty

Indian tactics – in battle Indians would normally run to protect women and children, they would not split their forces, both things the Indians did at little Bighorn.

Extermination of the buffalo – buffalo killed for sport, hides, bones and to destroy Indian culture

Ghost dance – belief that if Indians lived peacefully and danced ghost dance – whites would eventually disappear and buffalo return. Army treated spread of this religion as war- Sitting Bull killed due to this.

Paper 3: Weimar and Nazi Germany:

abdication: Abdication is when a king or queen gives up the throne of a country.

Antisemitic: The term antisemitic describes anything or anyone that is hostile to, or prejudiced against, Jewish people as an ethnic, religious, or racial group.

Armistice: An armistice is an agreement, or truce, to stop fighting for a certain period of time.

Aryan: The term Aryan was falsely used by the Nazis to describe a so-called 'master race' of people of German or Northern European origin; the Nazis promoted the racist and false idea that this group were superior to other ethnic groups, including Jews, Slavs, Black people, and the Roma.

Autobahn: An autobahn is a motorway linking cities.

avant-garde: The term avant-garde refers to new and experimental ideas and methods in art, music, or literature.

Bauhaus: Bauhaus was a school of design, originating in Weimar Germany in 1919, that focused on modern and practical designs.

Boycott: To boycott is to refuse to buy or use something, or to refuse to take part in activities, usually in protest or punishment.

Censorship: Censorship happens when a government or other controlling body limits people's access to information, ideas, or books to prevent knowledge being gained or to prevent the freedom of thought and speech.

Coalition: A coalition is a government in which two or more political parties work together to rule a country.

compulsory military service: Compulsory military service, or conscription, occurs when a government forces all able men of a certain age (and in some countries, all able women of a certain age) to serve in the military for a period of time, often two years.

concentration camp: A concentration camp is a prison camp in which large numbers of people are held under harsh conditions and without the freedoms or facilities of the rest of society. Prisoners might be forced to carry out hard labour or might be executed, often in groups.

Concordat: A concordat is an agreement between the Pope and a government or monarch regarding the regulation of religious matters. In 1933, the Nazis and the Catholic Church made an agreement, called the Concordat, promising that they would not interfere with each other.

Confessing Church: The Confessing Church was a German Protestant group led by Pastor Martin Niemöller that wanted nothing to do with the Nazis or the Reich Church (who were also known as German Christians).

Conscription: Conscription is a policy of compulsory military service in which the government requires all able adult men (or able women) of a certain age to serve in the armed forces for a period of time, normally for at least two years.

Dawes Plan: The Dawes Plan was an agreement made in 1924 that sought to resolve the issues of Germany's unpaid First World War reparations. This agreement among European nations was arranged by the USA, which loaned money to Germany to help it rebuild.

Decree: A decree is an official order that has the force of law.

Degenerate: Degenerate describes something that has lost physical, mental, or moral qualities considered normal. Hitler called forms of modern art he disliked degenerate.

Democratic: The term democratic describes a form of government in which the people choose leaders by voting.

Dictator: A dictator is a ruler who has total control over how a country is run.

Dictatorship: A dictatorship is a one-party state, governed by a dictator with total control over how the country is run.

Eugenics: Eugenics is the unscientific and racist belief that the mental and physical characteristics of the human race can be improved by choosing who may become parents.

Freikorps: Freikorps was a right-wing German group organised like a military force that was active in the early years of the Weimar Republic.

Führer: Führer means 'leader' or 'guide' in German and was the political title adopted by Adolf Hitler.

Gauleiter: A gauleiter was a Nazi in control of a regional branch of the Nazi Party. Gauleiters were appointed and directly overseen by Hitler and were responsible for recruiting more Nazis.

German Workers' Party: The German Workers' Party (DAP) was set up in early 1919 and became the National Socialist German Workers' Party (or Nazi Party) in 1920.

Gestapo: The Gestapo was Nazi Germany's secret police force. In 1933, the Gestapo was created by Herman Goering as part of the SS, which was controlled by Heinrich Himmler.

Great Depression: The Great Depression was a worldwide economic crisis that began in 1929 and lasted throughout the 1930s. During this period of high unemployment, many businesses and industries failed.

Holocaust: The Holocaust is the name given to the systematic state-sponsored killing of six million Jewish men, women, and children by the Nazis and their collaborators during the Second World War. Many people who were not Jewish were also killed during the Holocaust, including political prisoners and Roma people.

Hyperinflation: Hyperinflation is a sudden, dramatic rise in prices.

Indoctrinated: Indoctrinated is another word for 'brainwashed', which happens when someone has been taught to accept a belief without exception or question.

Kellogg-Briand Pact: The Kellogg-Briand Pact was a peace deal signed in August 1928 by 62 countries, including Germany, that agreed not to use war to settle international disputes.

League of Nations: The League of Nations was an international peace-keeping body established after the First World War.

Locarno Pact: The Locarno Pact was a peace agreement signed in December 1925 by Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, and Germany.

Manifesto: A manifesto is a written statement of the beliefs, ideas, and promises of a political party.

mass rally: Mass rallies are public meetings of large groups of people, united for a common cause or occasion.

Mutiny: A mutiny is a rebellion by soldiers or sailors who refuse to obey orders and try to take control away from the person who commands them.

Nationalist: A nationalist is a person with strong beliefs about their nation who wants political independence for their nation.

oath of allegiance: The oath of allegiance was a promise, undertaken by members of the German Army, to be loyal and obedient to Adolf Hitler personally.

Pogrom: A pogrom is an organised and violent attack of a particular ethnic group, such as Jewish people in Nazi Germany.

police state: A police state is a country controlled by a political police force; the government has strict control over people's lives, especially by means of a secret police force, such as the Gestapo.

Propaganda: The term propaganda refers to the spreading of ideas, messages, and information to influence people's thinking and actions, often through the use of media such as posters, film, radio, and newspapers; propaganda is generally misleading or untruthful in its approach.

proportional representation: Proportional representation is a political system in which the number of politicians in government for a particular party is in proportion to the number of votes they have won.

Putsch: Similar in meaning to 'mutiny', a putsch is a sudden attempt to seize power or take control by force.

Rearmament: Rearmament is the building up of new stocks of weapons or the replacement of old weapons with new ones.

Reich Church: The Reich Church was a German Protestant group, largely under Nazi control; the group was also known as the German Christians.

Reichstag: The Reichstag was the main, elected German Parliament.

Rentenmark: The Rentenmark was a new German currency, introduced in 1924.

Reparations: Reparations were payments promised by Germany to some of the winning nations of the First World War for damage done by the fighting.

SA (Sturmabteilung): Also known as Stormtroopers, the SA was Hitler's brown-shirted private army that was used to beat up opponents and guard Nazi meetings.

Scapegoat: Scapegoats are people, or groups, falsely blamed for the negative effects of other's actions.

self-sufficient: To be self-sufficient, a country has a 'closed economy', which meant the Nazis tried to stop trading with other countries and tried to rely entirely on their own resources instead.

Spartacist: Spartacists were members of the Spartacus League, which was a group of German communists who wanted a revolution in Germany similar to the one in Russia in 1917.

SS (Schutzstaffel): Originally Hitler's elite personal bodyguard, the SS became one of the main instruments of terror in Nazi Germany. Led by Heinrich Himmler, SS responsibilities gradually expanded to include the suppression of Hitler's political opponents and the persecution of Jewish people.

Sterilised: A person who has been sterilised has been deprived of the ability to have children, typically by medical procedure.

Swastika: The swastika is the crooked-cross symbol adopted by the Nazi Party as its emblem.

Weimar Constitution: The Weimar Constitution was the set of rules and laws that controlled how the Weimar Republic was governed.

Weimar Republic: The Weimar Republic was the name given to Germany's democratic system between 1919 and 1933; the Weimar Republic was sometimes called Weimar Germany.

Young Plan: The Young Plan was an agreement made in 1929 between Germany and the countries it owed money to for reparations after the First World War. The plan reduced the amount owed and extended the payment period.

Key Stage 5:

Paper 1 The British Empire:

Empire: A group of nations or peoples ruled over by an emperor, empress, or other powerful sovereign or government: usually a territory of greater extent than a kingdom, as the former British Empire, French Empire, Russian Empire, Byzantine Empire, or Roman Empire.

Imperialism: The policy of extending the rule or authority of an empire or nation over foreign countries, or of acquiring and holding colonies and dependencies.

Informal empire: Describes the spheres of influence which an empire may develop that translate into a degree of influence over a region or country, which is not a formal colony in the empire, as a result of the extension of commercial, strategic or military interests of the empire.

Formal empire: Colonies directly administered by the British Crown

Chartered company: An association formed by investors and shareholders for the purpose of trade, exploration and colonisation which were usually legitimised under a royal charter

Crown colony: Colonies governed by a governor or council appointed by the Monarch

Crown dependencies: Not sovereign states however they are able to pass their own laws by their own legislative assemblies affecting their own lands however the Monarch is still the head of state

Dominion: A state or territory only partially controlled by the Metropole. Generally self-governing in terms of internal affairs but not foreign affairs, often only granted to "civilised" white governing settlements

Mandates: Defeated powers' territories re-allocated by the League of Nations to the UK

Metropole: The economic and political centre of the Empire, namely London

Periphery: The Empire outside Britain, namely the colonies

Protectorate: A territory which is not formally colonised but, by treaty, the Crown has ultimate power over in exchange for protection. Rule was often indirect through local leaders and overseen by a British High Commissioner

The Commonwealth: A current voluntary international organisation of self-governing countries which, for the most part, are ex-British Empire territories

Gentlemanly capitalism: The theory that suggests that British imperialism and expansion of Empire were driven by the business interests of the City of London and the finance sector

Caste: A rigid social division which dictated one's social position, occupation and whom they married based on religious conventions

Polytheistic: A religion with many gods/goddesses

Nawab: A title for rich Indians, also known as princes

Khedive: The ruler of Egypt who exercised authority derived from the Ottoman Sultan

Nabob: Someone who has made a large fortune in India or in a country of the East

Mercantilism: The economic theory that trade generates wealth and is stimulated by the accumulation of profitable balances, which a government should encourage by means of protectionism in the form of colonies having to send their goods to Britain, buy British manufactured goods, and use British ships for trade

Protectionism: Using tariffs - particularly duties on imported goods to regulate trade

Great Game: The rivalry between Britain and Russia in the East

Dharma: Religious duties associated to one's religious group

Viceroy: A ruler exercising direct authority on behalf of the sovereign

Client state: A state that is economically, politically, and/or militarily subordinate to another more powerful state in international affairs

Occupied: Take control of somewhere by military conquest or settlement

Boer: Afrikaners (Dutch for 'farmers') descendants of the Dutch settlers in Cape Colony during its 18th Dutch control

Zulu: The largest ethnic group of the Bantu who refused to accept British control

Bantu: The general term used for 300-600 ethnic groups in Africa who speak Bantu languages. They inhabit a geographical area stretching east and southward from central Africa across the African Great Lakes region down to southern Africa. They include the Xhosa, Pedi and Zulu tribes

Presbyterians: Originating in Scotland, a non-conformist denomination of the Protestant faith advocating simple services and no Bishops

Methodists: Similar ideas to the Presbyterians; popular amongst England's industrial working class, most active in missionary work

Men on the spot: John Galbreith's theory that powerful men in colonies played a crucial role, through their individual actions in extending and influencing British control

Anthropology: The study of people's origins, societies and cultures

Social Darwinism: Derived from Darwin's theory of survival of the fittest, the theory states that certain people have evolved more than others and thus are superior such as Europeans are to Africans

Capitulations: Rules which privileged foreigners by exempting them from Muslim-made laws e.g. a right to be tried in the home country and any new Egyptian law affecting Europeans must be approved by all the countries' governments involved

Caisse de la Dette: The international commission which had control over Egypt's finances (given that half of its revenue went to the debt from the Suez Canal). The members could prevent the British Consul-General from spending Egypt's money e.g. financing the reconquest of Sudan

Mixed Courts: European and Egyptian judges would deal with cases involving both Europeans and Egyptians. They did not always support the British

Pax Britannica: A period of relative peace between world powers in Europe and the world (1815-1914) during which the British Empire became the global hegemonic and adopted the role of the global police force

Bureaucracy: - a system of government in which most of the important decisions are taken by state officials rather than by elected representatives

Kaal: An Indian Nationalist newspaper in 1898, founded by Tilak and Paranjape which was later banned in 1910

Abhinav Bharat (Young India): An organisation founded by two brothers Vinayak and Ganesh Savarkar in 1903 which became the home of several hundred revolutionaries and political activists. It established branches in various parts of India and carried out assassinations of British officials

Imperial duty: The belief that expanding the Empire would be doing good in the world

Paper 2 Cold War:

ABM (ANTI-BALLISTIC MISSILE) SYSTEM: A system designed to detect, track, intercept and destroy attacking inter-continental ballistic missiles.

ABM TREATY: Part of the agreements of SALT I, whereby an ABM system was only allowed at two sites and each site could only contain 100 missiles.

ARSENAL: A collection of military equipment and weapons.

BERLIN ULTIMATUM: Khrushchev's 1958 accusation that the western Allies had broken the Potsdam Agreement and that they should therefore leave Berlin in six months, suggesting that Berlin should be turned into a neutral free city.

BOLSHEVIK: Member of the Russian Bolshevik Party.

BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION: This took place in Russia in October/November 1917 when the Bolsheviks seized power and set up a communist state.

BREZHNEV DOCTRINE: Soviet foreign policy which called for military intervention by Warsaw Pact forces if another member of the Warsaw Pact tried to leave the Soviet sphere of influence or moderate socialism.

CARTER DOCTRINE: President Carter announced in January 1980 that the USA was prepared to use military force to protect its oil interests in the Persian Gulf region.

CIA (CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY): US office which coordinates and conducts espionage and intelligence activities.

COLLECTIVISATION OF AGRICULTURE: Grouping of farms into one body managed by the State, which then takes most of the production, leaving only a small amount for people to live on.

COMECON: Association of Soviet-oriented communist countries set up in 1949 to coordinate economic development.

COMINFORM: Communist Information Bureau established in 1947 to exchange information among nine eastern European countries and coordinate their activities.

CONGRESS: US parliament consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.

CONTAINMENT: Using US influence and military resources to prevent the expansion of communism into non-communist countries.

CONVENTIONAL ARMED FORCES IN EUROPE TREATY (CFE): Agreement signed in November 1990 to reduce numbers of tanks, missiles, aircraft and other non-nuclear military hardware held by those countries that signed the Treaty. It was signed by representatives from both NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS: Non-nuclear weapons.

COUP D'ÉTAT: Armed rebellion or revolt against the existing government.

COUP: A sudden seizure of power from a government.

DEFECT: To permanently leave one's country in order to join another, opposing country.

DEMILITARISATION: Removing all armed forces from an area.

DEPLOYMENT: Distribution of military forces within a given area.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF MISSION: Second in command in an embassy, after the ambassador.

DE-STALINISATION: Elimination of the influence of Stalin.

DÉTENTE: An attempt to reduce the tension between the USA and the Soviet Union.

DISARMAMENT: To withdraw, reduce or abolish military weapons and force.

DISSIDENT: A person who disagrees with the government. In the Soviet Union, dissidents were often placed in work camps or placed under house arrest.

DRAFT SYSTEM: The US name for conscription. It was compulsory for men who reached the age of 18 to serve in the armed forces.

GLASNOST: The name given to Gorbachev's policy of openness encouraging free expression and an end to censorship.

GUERRILLA: Someone who fights in a guerrilla war.

GUERRILLA TACTICS: The use of ambushes, raids, sabotage and hit-and-run by a smaller group of combatants against larger and more traditional military forces.

GUERRILLA WAR: Fighting in small groups against conventional forces, using such methods as sabotage, sudden ambush.

H-BOMB (HYDROGEN BOMB): An explosive weapon of enormous destructive power.

HELSINKI AGREEMENTS: A series of agreements covering a range of global issues made by 35 nations at the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in July/August 1975. It had far-reaching effects on the Cold War and US-Soviet relations.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES TREATY (INF): An agreement to get rid of nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles by 1 June 1991, signed by the US President Ronald Reagan and the leader of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev in December 1987.

INTERWAR YEARS: The period between the two world wars – 1919-1939.

ISLAMIC FUNDAMENTALISM: Opposes secular western society and seeks to set up a state based on Islamic law.

MAD (MUTUALLY ASSURED DESTRUCTION): The belief that nuclear weapons made each side more secure and less likely to attack. The enemy would not dare to attack first, because if it did, the other would strike back before its bombs had landed and it too would be destroyed.

MARSHALL AID: US programme of financial and economic aid given to Europe after the end of the Second World War.

MARSHALL PLAN: A special system of loans from the USA to European countries implemented at the end of the Second World War which allowed for reconstruction and economic regeneration. General George Marshall was the senior US army officer who devised the plan.

MARXISM: The political and economic theories of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, which were later developed to form the basis of communism.

NATO (NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANISATION): Created in 1949 following the Berlin Crisis of 1948-49, its 12 founding members included the USA and Canada, Britain and France. NATO exists to protect the freedom and security of its members using both political and military means. Today NATO has 28 member countries.

NUCLEAR NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY: Agreement that prohibited non-nuclear weapon states from acquiring nuclear weapons by manufacture or transfer of technology.

NUCLEAR UTILIZATION TARGET SELECTION (NUTS): The idea that in a nuclear war specific targets could be identified, thereby limiting destruction. It gave rise to the idea that there could be a victor in a nuclear war.

NUCLEAR WEAPON: Highly destructive explosive device that gets its power from nuclear reactions.

OUTER SPACE TREATY: A promise signed in 1968 by the USA, Soviet Union, Britain and several other countries to use outer space for peaceful purposes and to not send nuclear weapons into space.

LIMITED TEST BAN TREATY: Agreement made in 1963 prohibiting nuclear testing in the atmosphere, outer space and underwater.

PERESTROIKA: The name given to Gorbachev's policy for economic restructuring.

POLARIS SUBMARINES: A Royal Navy submarine armed with up to 16 Polaris A-3 nuclear missiles.

PRAGUE SPRING: Series of reforms introduced in Czechoslovakia in Spring 1968 by Alexander Dubcek, First Secretary of the Communist Party.

PURGE: Elimination of opponents from a state or political party.

RED ARMY: The Soviet army.

REPARATIONS: Compensation to other countries to be paid by Germany as the defeated country, after the Second World War.

REPUBLIC: A country in which the head of state is an elected president.

ROYALIST GOVERNMENT: Government run by a monarchy, such as a king or queen.

SANCTIONS: A way of enforcing a decision, for example by means of a trade boycott.

SATELLITE STATES: Countries under the domination of a foreign power.

SECRET POLICE: Police agency which operates in secret to protect national security. Generally used to frighten opponents and critics of a government.

SIX DAY WAR OF 1967: War between Israel and its Arab neighbours which lasted six days in June 1967.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE: Region of the world in which one state is dominant.

SOVIET BLOC: Countries in eastern Europe controlled by the Soviet Union.

STRATEGIC WARHEADS: Warheads delivered by rockets and missiles that are linked to their delivery vehicle and ready for launch.

SUPERPOWER: A country or state that has great power and influence globally.

TREATY FOR THE REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC ARMS (START): Agreement signed in 1991 by President Bush and Gorbachev, stating that both the USA and the Soviet Union would undertake to reduce their strategic nuclear forces over the next seven years.

TRUMAN DOCTRINE: US President Truman's idea that it was the USA's duty to prevent the spread of communism to eastern Europe and the rest of the world. To do this, he was prepared to engage the USA in military enterprises all over the world.

UNITED NATIONS: International body set up in 1945 to promote peace and international cooperation and security.

UN PEACEKEEPING FORCE: Deployment of unarmed or lightly armed military personnel from a number of countries, who are under UN command, to serve as a neutral party to observe the peace process.

VIETNAM WAR: Conflict from 1954 to 1975 between the communist government of North Vietnam, known as the Viet Cong and the government of South Vietnam and its main ally, the USA.

WARSAW PACT: A military treaty and association, formed in 1955, consisting of the Soviet Union and its European satellite states.