

Key Vocabulary Paper 1 Conflict and Tension (Treaty of Versailles)

Word	Definition
Diktat	A forced treaty: Germany called the Treaty of Versailles a 'diktat' or 'dictated peace'
Kapp Putsch	A right-wing revolt in Germany (1920)
Rhineland	An area of German land which borders France. Was demilitarised under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
Polish Corridor	Split Germany in two, to give Poland access to the sea
Sudetenland	An area of land with German speakers given to Czechoslovakia
Memel	An area of land which was put under the control of the League of Nations
Danzig	A key trading port which was put under the control of the League of Nations as a free city
Self-determination	The idea that countries should be allowed to govern themselves rather than being in an empire
Saar	A key industrial area given to France for 15 years
Upper Silesia	An area to be decided as German or Polish by plebiscite
Alsace/Lorraine	Territory given back to France (they had lost this land to Germany in 1871 during the Franco-Prussian war)
Eupen/Malmedy	Territory given to Belgium
Scapa Flow	Off the Scottish coast (a place where Germany sank their own ships rather than hand them over in the Treaty of Versailles)
Reparations	Money paid as compensation to people or a country that has been harmed
Lloyd-George	The British Prime Minister during the negotiations at the Treaty of Versailles
Wilson	The US President during the negotiations at the Treaty of Versailles. He brought his 14 points.
Clemenceau	The French President during the negotiations at the Treaty of Versailles, nicknamed the 'Tiger' due to his fiery nature

Key Vocabulary Paper 1 Conflict and Tension (League of Nations)

Word	Definition
Collective Security	Working together to keep the peace
Covenant	An agreement which set up what the League of Nations was and what nations could expect to happen under it
Assembly	The parliament of the League of Nations, met once a year (decisions made here had to be unanimous)
Council	Consisted of 4 main members; Britain, France, Italy and Japan (each member could veto decisions)

Secretariat	In charge of administration, preparing documents for any action the League wanted to take
ILO	International Labour Organisation
Moral condemnation	A country being told off for their actions
Economic sanctions	Trade restrictions being placed on a country
Aaland Islands	Sweden and Finland both claimed the islands (1921). The League awarded these to Finland and Sweden accepted the decision
Vilna	Capital of Lithuania. Poland invaded. Lithuania asked the League for help, but they did nothing, needing Poland as an ally against Hitler
Corfu incident	After an Italian was killed Greece could not find culprit. Mussolini invaded. League condemned Italy, but Greece were also forced to apologise and pay compensation.
Washington Conference	Major countries agreed to limit the size of their navies 1921-22
Locarno Pact	1925 Germany accepting the territorial parts of the Treaty of Versailles in the west.
Kellogg-Briand Pact	1928 - 65 countries agreed they would not go to war to solve disputes
Dawes Plan	US loans to help Germany's economic crisis
Mukden incident	An explosion on the Japanese owned South Manchurian railway. Japan blamed China.
Manchuria	In northern China, rich in natural resources
Wal Wal Oasis	Italian troops clashed at Wal Wal. Mussolini used this as an excuse for war
Stresa Front	An agreement in 1935 with Britain, France and Italy to unite against Hitler
Hoare-Laval Pact	A secret agreement suggested by British and French foreign ministers to give Italy 2/3rds of Abyssinia. Leaked to the press and caused outrage
Disarmament Conference	Hitler left this conference and the League of Nations after countries refused to disarm

Key Vocabulary Paper 1 Conflict and Tension (Causes of World War One)

Word	Definition
Plebiscite	When the people of a country, not just politicians, vote a matter
Saar	An industrial area of Germany given to the League of Nations for 15 years
Locarno Pact	1925 Germany accepting the territorial parts of the Treaty of Versailles in the west.

Treaty of Versailles	Signed 28 th June 1919. Germany's punishment for starting World War One
Rhineland	An area of German land which borders France. Was demilitarised under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles
Rome-Berlin Axis	1936 alliance of Italy and Germany
Anti-Comintern Pact	1936-7 Germany and Japan agree to work together against Communism (Italy joined in 1937)
Anschluss	The union between Austria and Germany (banned under the Treaty of Versailles)
Schuschnigg	The Chancellor of Austria between 1934 and 1938
Seyss-Inquart	A Nazi who replaced Schuschnigg as Chancellor in Austria
Lebensraum	Policy of living space
Appeasement	Policy of giving someone what they want in the hope of avoiding war
Anglo-German Naval Agreement	An agreement in 1935 between Germany and Britain to allow Germany to have a navy 35% of the British navy
Munich Conference	29 Sept 1938 (Britain, France, Italy and Germany) meet to agree that Hitler can have the Sudetenland
Sudetenland	An area of land with German speakers given to Czechoslovakia which Hitler was demanding
Nazi-Soviet Pact	23 rd August 1939 - surprise agreement between Germany and Russia, paved way for invasion of Poland
Molotov	Russian foreign minister
Ribbentrop	German foreign minister

Key Vocabulary Paper 2 Germany 1890-1945

Word	Definition
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Emperor of Germany - Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated which led to creation of Weimar
Socialism	System of government which supports democracy. Left wing
Weltpolitik	World Policy - Kaiser's plan to turn Germany into a global power
Diktat	A forced treaty: Germany called the Treaty of Versailles a 'diktat' or 'dictated peace'
November Criminals	Name used for the people that signed the armistice on Germany's behalf
Reparations	Money paid as compensation to people or a country that has been harmed
President	In charge of Germany, elected every 7 years
Weimar Constitution	The new set of rules by which Germany was governed
Chancellor	Runs the country day to day. Chosen by the Chancellor
Reichstag	Government of Germany, elected every four years, could make laws

Proportional Representation	A political system where percentage of votes equal seats in government
Spartacists	Group of communists led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg
Mein Kampf	Book written by Hitler in 1924 (outlines ideas)
Stresemann	Chancellor of Germany 1923, then foreign minister until 1929, helped Germany recover from the invasion of the Ruhr and hyperinflation.
Dawes Plan	US loans to help Germany's economic crisis
Hyperinflation	Sudden, dramatic rise in prices
Ruhr	Industrial area in Germany, invaded in 1923 by France and Belgium after Germany stop paying reparations
Locarno Pact	1925 Germany accepting the territorial parts of the Treaty of Versailles in the west. Helps to improve poor foreign relationships
Bauhaus	School of design originating in Weimar Germany
25 point programme	Nazi outline and explanation of their ideas
Bread and Work	A Nazi promise during the Great Depression of giving jobs and food
Enabling Act	A law of 1933 that allowed the Nazis to make their own laws without asking the Reichstag
Night of the Long Knives	Purging of political rivals and SA, Hitler worried they were getting too powerful, he did not want Rohm to become a figurehead.
People's Receivers	Cheap radios to allow people to listen to propaganda messages
Himmler	Leader of SS
Dachau	Concentration camp opened in 1933
Pastor Martin Niemoller	Formed the Confessional Church which openly criticised the Nazis. Sent to a concentration camp
Race Studies	
Autarky	Economic policy of making Germany self-sufficient
Invisible employment	Not counting Jew, women, under 25s and part time workers in the job statistics
German Labour Front	DAF - replaced trade unions, promised to protect workers but made striking illegal
Strength Through Joy	KDF - organised leisure activities to encourage hard work. Reward such as cheap holidays etc
Aryan	Superior race
Anti-Semitism	Against Jews
Kristallnacht	Night of Broken Glass (November 1938) violence against Jews (91 killed, shop, synagogues etc destroyed)
Wannsee Conference	A conference where the Final Solution to the Jewish question was decided

Einsatzgruppen	SS killing squads who travelled across Eastern Europe. Killing Jews
Edelweiss Pirates	Youth groups beat up Nazi officials and Hitler Youth members
Swing movement	Listened to jazz music and declared their dislike of Nazi ideas
White Rose Group	Hans and Sophie Scholl handed out anti-Nazi leaflets. They were executed

Key Vocabulary Paper 3 Britain, health and the people c.1000-modern day

Word	Definition
Trepanning	Surgery on skull, drilling hole to relieve evil spirits
Four Humours	Hippocrates belief of the body being made up four substances (blood, phlegm, black and yellow bile). You became ill if one was out of balance
Purging	A way of balancing humours (vomiting or opening bowels)
Blood Letting	A common treatment to balance out the humours (using leeches, bleeding cups etc.)
Astrology	A cause of disease (belief that the planets and stars affected people's health. Doctors would also use this to decide upon treatments)
Barber Surgeon	Untrained surgeon (usually learnt as an apprentice). Carried out simple surgery and also cut hair for extra money
Anatomy	Study of the human body
Ligature	Used to tie arteries following amputations
Circulation	Blood flow around the body. Pumped from the heart
Quack	Pretend doctor who travels round the countryside selling medicine. No training.
Quarantine	To be kept in confinement for a period of time: locked in your house!!
Inoculation	To be injected with a small dose of a disease to protect from a full infection
Spontaneous Generation	Theory that microbes appear by magic, and that germs are the result of disease

Germ Theory	Theory from Louis Pasteur in 1861 that germs cause disease
Cholera	A disease caused by drinking contaminated water
Anaesthetic	Substance that removes pain
Laissez-Faire	A 'leave them alone' attitude of governments
Public Health Act	A law which deals with the health of the population
Antibiotic	Medication used to cure bacterial infections. Not effective against the common cold
Transfusion	Transferring donated blood to another person
Liberal Reforms	The Liberal government after 1906 passed reforms to reduce poverty (Free School Meals, Old Age Pensions etc)
National Insurance	1911 Unemployment benefit and sickness pay to be paid by worker and employer
Beveridge Report	1942 report by Sir William Beveridge recommended a Welfare State, where government should look after people 'from cradle to grave'
NHS	1948 provision of free health care for everyone. Introduced the by the Labour government