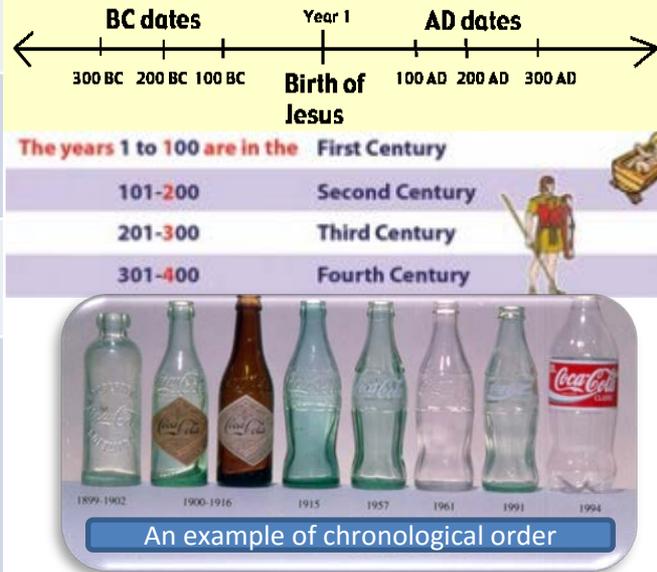


Key words and Definitions

Anachronism	A mistake in placing something in time order.
Anno Domini	Is Latin for 'in the year of the Lord' – it means the number of years since the birth of Jesus Christ.
BC	Stands for 'Before Christ' – it means the number of years before the time of Jesus Christ.
Century	A period of 100 years.
Change and Continuity	<p>Progress is change for the better.</p> <p>Continuity is when things stay the same.</p> <p>Regress is change for the worse.</p>

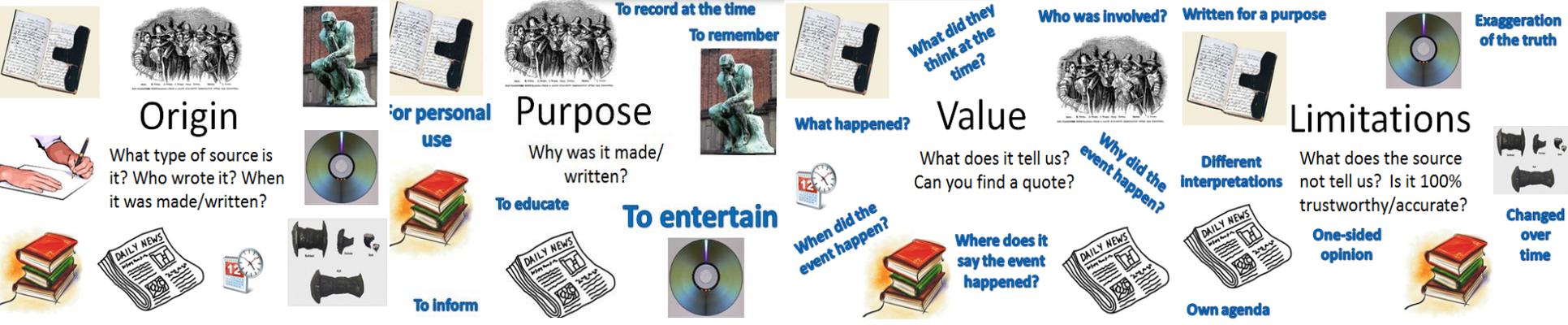
Key Concepts

- Chronology
- Using Sources
- Reliability
- Interpretations
- Change and Continuity



Key words and Definitions

Chronology	The study of exactly <i>when</i> things happened.
Interpretation	The meaning of a source/piece of work and the reasons why it is different to other works.
Pre-Historic	Refers to a time before writing existed.
Reliability	How much we can believe or trust a source.
Sources	<p>Primary Source – is a document or object that was created during the time period of study.</p> <p>Secondary Source – is an account or interpretation of events. It was not written during the time period.</p>



Origin
What type of source is it? Who wrote it? When it was made/written?

Purpose
Why was it made/written?

Value
What does it tell us? Can you find a quote?

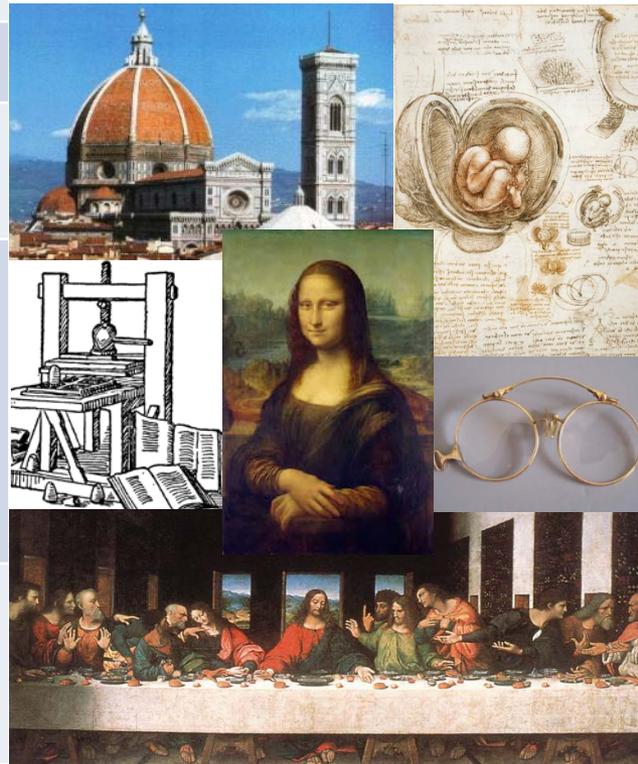
Limitations
What does the source not tell us? Is it 100% trustworthy/accurate?

Other skills shown: To record at the time, To remember, To educate, To entertain, To inform, Exaggeration of the truth, Who was involved?, Written for a purpose, Different interpretations, One-sided opinion, Own agenda, Changed over time, What happened?, What did they think at the time?, Why did the event happen?, Where does it say the event happened?

<u>Key Words and Definitions</u>	
Anatomy	A branch of science concerned with the structure of a body, especially as revealed by dissection.
Humanism	The focus on human potential and achievements.
New World	A name for the Americas, especially during the time of first exploration and colonization of the Americas by Europeans.
Physiology	A branch of science concerned with the functions of the human body, and its parts.
Polymath	A person who is very clever at many things.
Printing Press	A machine for printing on paper or something similar from type, plates, etc.
Renaissance	The word means ‘rebirth’. It was a time period of renewed interest in art and learning. It originated in Italy in the 14th century and later spread throughout Europe. During the Renaissance, there were developments in art, geography, literature, anatomy and astrology.
Renaissance Man	A polymath ; a person with many talents or areas of knowledge. This type of person draws on a wide range of information to solve problems.

<u>Time Period</u>
1300-1600
<u>Inventions</u>
<i>Eye Glasses</i>
<i>Flush Toilet</i>
<i>Gunpowder</i>
<i>Mechanical Clock</i>
<i>Microscope</i>
<i>Printing Press</i>
<i>Submarines</i>
<i>Telescope</i>

<u>Key Individuals</u>	
Andreas Vesalius	Referred to as the founder of modern human anatomy.
Christopher Columbus	Known as 'the man who discovered America'; Columbus was trying to find a westward sea passage to the Orient when he landed in the New World in 1492.
Galileo Galilei	An Italian astronomer, physicist, engineer, philosopher, and mathematician who played a major role in the scientific revolution of the 17 th century.
Leonardo Da Vinci	An Italian polymath whose areas of interest included invention, painting, sculpting, architecture, science, music, mathematics, engineering, literature, anatomy, geology, astronomy, botany, writing, history and cartography.
Mozart	A classical composer.
Michelangelo	Was an Italian sculptor, painter, architect and poet who had a large influence on the development of Western art.
William Harvey	Made large contributions to anatomy and physiology. He described in detail the circulation of blood.
William Shakespeare	An English poet, playwright, and actor; widely regarded as the greatest writer.



World War One

Causes of World War One – *militarism, nationalism, imperialism, alliances, assassination of Franz Ferdinand*

Life in the Trenches – *trench layout, design, living conditions and medical issues, trench warfare, weapons*

The Battle of the Somme – *planning, problems of July 1st, role of Field Marshal Haig, impact on British Army*

Key Dates	
1839	The Treaty of London promises to protect Belgium
1905	Moroccan Crisis
1908	Bosnian Crisis – Bosnia annexed by Austria-Hungary
28/6/14	Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to throne of Austria-Hungary, assassinated by Gavrilo Princip
5/7/14	Germany promises support to support Austria – the ‘blank cheque’
28/7/14	Austria declared war on Serbia
1/8/14	Germany declared war on Russia
3/8/14	Germany declared war on France and began the ‘Schlieffen Plan’, and invaded Belgium
4/8/14	Great Britain declared war on Germany
Sept 1914	Trench warfare began to dominate the war
Dec 1914	The ‘Christmas Truce’ saw peace break out for one day in parts of France
April 1915	Poison gas used for the first time by the Germans
May 1915	An American ship, the Lusitania, was sunk by German u-boats
Jan 1916	Conscription introduced in Great Britain
May 1916	The Battle of Jutland – the only major sea battle of the war – ends without a clear winner
July 1916	The Battle of the Somme begins. Britain suffers 60,000 casualties in one day.
Sept 1916	Tanks used for the first time in warfare, during the Battle of the Somme
Nov 1916	The Battle of the Somme comes to an end. Over 1m people have died.
April 1917	USA declares war on Germany
Nov 1917	Russia begins plans to leave the war after a Communist Revolution
Spring 1918	100 Days Offensive begins – the Allies begin to push Germany back
Oct 1918	German Navy rebels and refuses to fight.
11/11/18	Armistice signed and fighting stops after German army is clearly defeated.
June 1919	The Treaty of Versailles signed to officially end the war and deal with Germany.



Key Individuals	
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, assassinated in Sarajevo in June 1914.
David Lloyd George	The Prime Minister for Great Britain, from 1916.
Gavrilo Princip	A Bosnian who assassinated Franz Ferdinand
Field Marshal Douglas Haig	The head of the British Army
Georges Clemenceau	The Prime Minister of France
Kaiser Wilhelm II	The King of the German Empire
King George V	The King of Great Britain
The Black Hand	A terrorist group that Gavrilo Princip belonged to
Woodrow Wilson	The President of the USA

Key Terms	
Alliance	A partnership between two countries to support each other if one is attacked.
Armistice	An agreement to stop fighting.
Arms Race	Competition between two or more countries to have greater numbers of armed forces, such as troops or weapons or battleships.
Artillery	Large heavy guns used in war, that fire shells and bombs onto the enemy.
Assassination	To kill someone significant or important.
Blockade	Sealing off a place to stop anything getting in or out.
Bombardment	A constant attack on the enemy using heavy artillery, bombs and other missiles.
Casualties	People in the army who have been killed or injured in battle.
Conscientious Objector	A person who objects to war because it goes against their conscience, e.g. for religious reasons.
Conscription	Requiring everyone over a certain age to serve in the military, rather than using volunteers.
Great Powers	The name given to the major, important and most powerful nations in the world.
Imperialism	Gaining power by taking over colonies or through the use of military force.
Militarism	Believing that the country should promote a strong military, using it to achieve its aims.
Mobilise	Preparing the military for war, but not actually going to war yet.
Nationalism	A form of extreme patriotism and love for their nation, often believing in independence and being superior to others.
No Mans Land	The area between the two trench lines which controlled by no one.
Parapet	A barrier at the front of the trench to protect the heads of people walking through.
Propaganda	Information that is usually biased or misleading, that is trying to persuade you to believe or support something.
Reparations	Making amends for doing something wrong, such as paying a compensation payment
Slav	An ethnic group, found mainly in Eastern Europe in places such as Bosnia, Serbia and Russia.
Stalemate	Where two opponents are unable to make any progress against each other, effectively resulting in a draw.
Trench	The area dug into the ground where the troops lived and fought, long and narrow and stretching for hundreds of miles.
Ultimatum	Making a demand and threatening consequences if it isn't agreed to.
War of Attrition	Aiming to defeat the enemy by killing more of them than they kill of you – ‘bleeding the enemy dry’.

Essays: *How far... In what ways...*

How significant was **Slav Nationalism** in causing World War One? – *causes of war, nationalism, the assassination of Franz Ferdinand and other factors*

Was Field Marshal Haig a butcher or a hero? – *perspectives of Haig, the Battle of the Somme.*