



KS4 Year 10/11 Key Word Bank (History)



Term	Topic/s	Key Words (with definitions if applicable)
Y10- Autumn Term 1/2	Medicine Through Time	Anaesthetic- A drug used to produce unconsciousness in patients Antiseptic-Chemicals used to destroy bacteria Apothecaries- A pharmacist or chemist Chloroform- A liquid whose vapour acts as an anaesthetic to produce unconsciousness in patients Hippocrates- The 'Father of Medicine', Ancient Greek doctor who invented the Four Humours Humours- The belief of the Ancient Greeks that the body was made up of four Humours which influenced health Miasma- Bad air Quarantine- Separate the infected from the rest of the population Renaissance- A period of time from 1500-1700 Vaccination- The injection of the body with killed or weakened organisms to give resistance against infection
Y10- Spring Term 1/2	Weimar and Nazi Germany	Abdication- When a king or queen resigns from their role Censorship- When what the news and media can report is limited by the government Constitution- The rules for how a government and country should be run Dolchstoß- Stab in the back Freikorps- Private armies of ex-soldiers who are led by Germany army officers and want a return of the Kaiser



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		<p>Hyperinflation- When the value of money plummets and it becomes virtually worthless</p> <p>Indoctrination- Converting people to your ideas through education and propaganda/ brainwashing</p> <p>Propaganda- Using messages and education to convey a certain message to people</p> <p>Reichstag- The German Parliament</p> <p>Weimar Republic- The government that existed in Germany from 1919-1933</p>
Y10 Summer Term 1/2	Superpower Relations, Cold War	<p>Brinkmanship- The art of moving close to war but not engaging in it</p> <p>Civil War- A conflict between two sides within the same country</p> <p>Containment- An US policy of using influence and military resources to stop the expansion of communism</p> <p>Conventional weapon- Non-nuclear weapons</p> <p>Defector- A person that leaves their country to live in another because of political reasons</p> <p>Demilitarisation- Removing all weapons from an area</p> <p>Democracy- A system of governing a country through regular elections to some form of parliament which makes the laws</p> <p>Dissident- A person who disagrees with their government</p> <p>MAD- Mutually Assured destruction, The belief that nuclear weapons made each side secure and less likely to attack</p> <p>Satellite State- A country under the control of another more power foreign country</p>



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Y11 Autumn Term 1/ 2	Henry VIII and his Ministers	<p>Annulment- Declaring that a marriage was not legal</p> <p>Chancellor- The king's chief secretary</p> <p>Diplomacy- Relations between countries, usually conducted by ambassadors</p> <p>Dissolution of the Monasteries- The closure of the monasteries between 1536 and 1539</p> <p>Eucharist- The Christian ceremonial act of communion with God, where bread and wine are taken to remember the Last Supper</p> <p>Heresy- Religious beliefs which go against the teachings of the Church</p> <p>Mass- The name given to the Communion Service by Catholics, where bread and wine are transformed into the Body and Blood of Christ</p> <p>Papacy- The Pope and his territories- the Vatican in Rome and the Papal States in Italy</p> <p>Praemunire- The offence of asserting a foreign prince in England</p> <p>Succession- The order in which one person follows another to the throne</p>
Y11 Spring Term 1	Medicine in the Trenches	<p>Battalion- A unit of soldiers usually 800-1000 men</p> <p>Cranium- The skull</p> <p>Dysentery- A severe infection causing frequent bowel movements</p> <p>Gangrene- The infection of dead tissue, resulting in a foul smell</p>



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	<p>Pus- A pale yellow or green fluid found where there is infection of the body</p> <p>Septicaemia- Blood poisoning</p> <p>Shrapnel- Pieces of metal in an explosive designed to cause injury when exploded above an enemy</p> <p>Syphilis- A sexually transmitted disease</p> <p>Transfusion- The transfer of blood from one person to another</p> <p>Triage- The system of splitting the wounded into groups based on who needs the most urgent medical care</p>
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