

COLD WAR KEY WORDS	
1. airlift	
2. ballistic missiles	
3. blockade	
4. boycott	
5. Brezhnev	
6. brinkmanship	
7. Capitalism	
8. Comecon	
9. Cominform	
10. communism	
11. containment	
12. Czechoslovakia	
13. democracy	
14. détente	
15. doctrine	
16. Gorbachev	
17. INF	
18. invasion	
19. Khrushchev	
20. NATO	
21. Novikov	
22. one-party dictatorship	
23. pact	
24. SALT	
25. SDI	
26. summit meeting	
27. thaw	
28. ultimatum	

GERMANY KEYWORDS

1. abdication

2. armistice

3. autobahn

4. communist

5. conformity

6. constitution

7. democracy

8. depression

9. Freikorps

10. Führer

11. hyperinflation

12. Kaiser

13. Left

14. *Mein Kampf*

15. monarchy

16. persecution

17. putsch

18. rearmament

19. Reichstag

20. Rentenmark

21. reparations

22. republic

23. Right

24. trade union

MEDICINE KEY WORDS

1. anaesthetics

2. antibiotics

3. antiseptics

4. apothecary

5. bleeding

6. bloodletting

7. chemotherapy

8. cholera

9. the Church

10. circulation

11. diagnosis

12. dissection

13. DNA

14. epidemic

15. genetics

16. inoculation

17. laissez-faire

18. miasma

19. microbe

20. observation

21. pandemic

22. penicillin

23. physician

24. purging

25. radiotherapy

26. supernatural

27. vaccination

MEDICINE KEY WORDS

1. Catholic

2. ciphers

3. circumnavigation

4. clergy

5. colonisation

6. Commons

7. deserving poor

8. enclosure

9. financial

10. idle poor

11. inflation

12. legitimacy

13. Lords

14. Monarch

15. navigation

16. nobility

17. Papacy

18. privateers/
privateering

19. Privy Council

20. Puritan

21. real wages

22. the slave trade

23. vagabondage

24. vestments

COLD WAR KEYWORDS

1. airlift	Flying supplies in to the area (Operation Vittles in response to Berlin Blockade)
2. ballistic missiles	A missile that is shot high to fall on to its target using gravity
3. blockade	Preventing entry to somewhere
4. boycott	Refusing to buy/sell on moral principle
5. Brezhnev	General Secretary of Communist Party 1964-1982
6. brinkmanship	Pushing to the limits of safety before stopping
7. Capitalism	Economic system where businesses are owned by individuals and produce profit
8. Comecon	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance 1949-1991
9. Cominform	Communist Information Bureau 1947-1956
10. communism	Economic system where all property is owned by the state
11. containment	US policy of preventing the spread of communism
12. Czechoslovakia	Satellite state of USSR, capital city is Prague
13. democracy	Political system where the population elect representatives
14. détente	Period of peacetime or easing hostilities (SALT I, Helsinki Accords, SALT II)
15. doctrine	Stating principles or beliefs (Truman, Brezhnev, Carter, Reagan)
16. Gorbachev	General Secretary of Communist Party 1985-1991
17. INF	Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (Treaty) Agreement reached between USA and USSR in 1987 eliminating intermediate and short range missiles
18. invasion	Armed force entering another country by force
19. Khrushchev	General Secretary of Communist Party 1953-1964
20. NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation 1949-now (Western powers) agreed to support each other if attacked
21. Novikov	Russian ambassador in the USA, who wrote a telegram warning of the dangers of US economic and military intervention in USSR (1946)
22. one-party dictatorship	Political system where only one party exists, and other parties are forbidden
23. pact	A formal agreement
24. SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty- agreed between USA and USSR 1972, 1979
25. SDI	Strategic Defence Initiative ("Star Wars") announcement by Reagan of satellites with anti-missile lasers
26. summit meeting	Meeting of heads of state or government for diplomatic negotiations
27. thaw	Improvement in relations ('melting')
28. ultimatum	A demand which will result in retaliation or a breakdown of relations if rejected.

GERMANY KEY WORDS

1. abdication	Giving up your throne
2. armistice	An agreement made to stop fighting a war for an amount of time- not a permanent end
3. autobahn	Motorway
4. communist	Economic system where all property is owned by the state
5. conformity	Going along with a rule or law
6. constitution	The rules a country is run by- is there a monarch? A parliament? What is the voting system?
7. democracy	Political system where the population elect representatives
8. depression	Economic depression where a country is not generating enough money through trade and businesses
9. Freikorps	Right-wing ex-soldiers (veterans) who were called on by the Weimar to put down the Spartacist revolt
10. Führer	"Leader"- title taken by Hitler after Hindenburg died
11. hyperinflation	When the worth of money inflates at an extreme rate
12. Kaiser	King
13. Left	Left-wing politics supports social equality, supporting disadvantaged members of society. The far-left is communism.
14. <i>Mein Kampf</i>	"My struggle" – written by Hitler in prison
15. monarchy	A state that has a royal family
16. persecution	Being treated badly because of race, political or religious beliefs
17. putsch	Coup- attempt to overthrow those in charge by force
18. rearmament	Building up army and weapons
19. Reichstag	German parliament and parliament building
20. Rentenmark	New money brought in by Stresemann in 1923 to stabilise the inflated currency
21. reparations	Money owed in debt- Germany owed £6.6 billion after the Treaty of Versailles
22. republic	A state that has elected representatives, not a monarch
23. Right	Right-wing politics sees hierarchies as inevitable, and focus on supporting individual achievements. The far-right is fascism (dictator forcing agreement to a right-wing system)
24. trade union	An organisation of workers from a certain job, who want to improve their conditions and rights

MEDICINE KEY WORDS

1. anaesthetics	Medicine to numb an area (local) or put patients in to temporary unconsciousness (general)
2. antibiotics	Medicine that targets specific bacteria or virus making someone ill.
3. antiseptics	Substance used to clean away germs
4. apothecary	Person who prepared and sold herbal remedies
5. bleeding	Deliberately cutting someone to let out blood (balancing humors)
6. bloodletting	Deliberately cutting someone to let out blood (balancing humors)
7. chemotherapy	Treatment of disease using chemicals, for example cancer
8. cholera	Disease spread through water
9. the Church	Religious group-Catholic or Protestant
10. circulation	The way that blood moves around the human body
11. diagnosis	Identifying the disease someone has
12. dissection	Cutting a body open to examine it
13. DNA	Made up of chromosomes, which carry genetic information about humans
14. epidemic	When a disease infects a community or group
15. genetics	The idea that we have inherited characteristics in our DNA
16. inoculation	Being given a small amount or dead version of a disease, to build up immunity to it.
17. laissez-faire	Leaving alone- a government not interfering has a laissez-faire attitude.
18. miasma	"bad air" believed to be causing disease
19. microbe	Germ
20. observation	Using symptoms to diagnose a patient
21. pandemic	When a disease spreads over a whole country or the world
22. penicillin	An example of an antibiotic
23. physician	A trained doctor
24. purging	Removing excess liquids/humors from the body, eg blood-letting
25. radiotherapy	Treated a disease using x-rays or similar radiation, for example cancer
26. supernatural	To do with things that cant be explained by science, eg religion, astrology
27. vaccination	Being given a small amount or dead version of one disease, to gain immunity from another.

MEDICINE KEY WORDS

1. Catholic	Following the teaching of the Pope
2. ciphers	A code
3. circumnavigation	Travelling around the world
4. clergy	Group name for anyone who works for the church. Can include priests, bishops, the Pope.
5. colonisation	Taking over other countries
6. Commons	Part of Elizabethan parliament with representatives of the common people.
7. deserving poor	Those seen to be deserving of help- too old or ill to work
8. enclosure	Where previously common land was split in to individual plots using fences- owned by someone specific.
9. financial	To do with finances/money
10. idle poor	Those who were seen as able to work but didn't want to/too lazy
11. inflation	When prices increase, so the value of money goes down
12. legitimacy	To you have the right to rule?- were your parents married when you were born, are you the rightful heir
13. Lords	Part of Elizabethan parliament with members of the nobility and bishops.
14. Monarch	King or Queen
15. navigation	Using maps, compasses and stars to travel somewhere
16. nobility	Belonging to the aristocracy- an old family with land and money
17. Papacy	The office of the Pope
18. privateers/ privateering	Someone paid to attack other ships
19. Privy Council	Group of nobles appointed to advise Elizabeth, who met daily.
20. Puritan	Extreme protestant
21. real wages	How much you can buy with the money you earn
22. the slave trade	Trading manufactured goods with Africa for slaves, trading them with the New World for raw materials
23. vagabondage	Not having a job, needing to move from place to place is being a vagabond or vagrant.
24. vestments	Clothing worn by priests