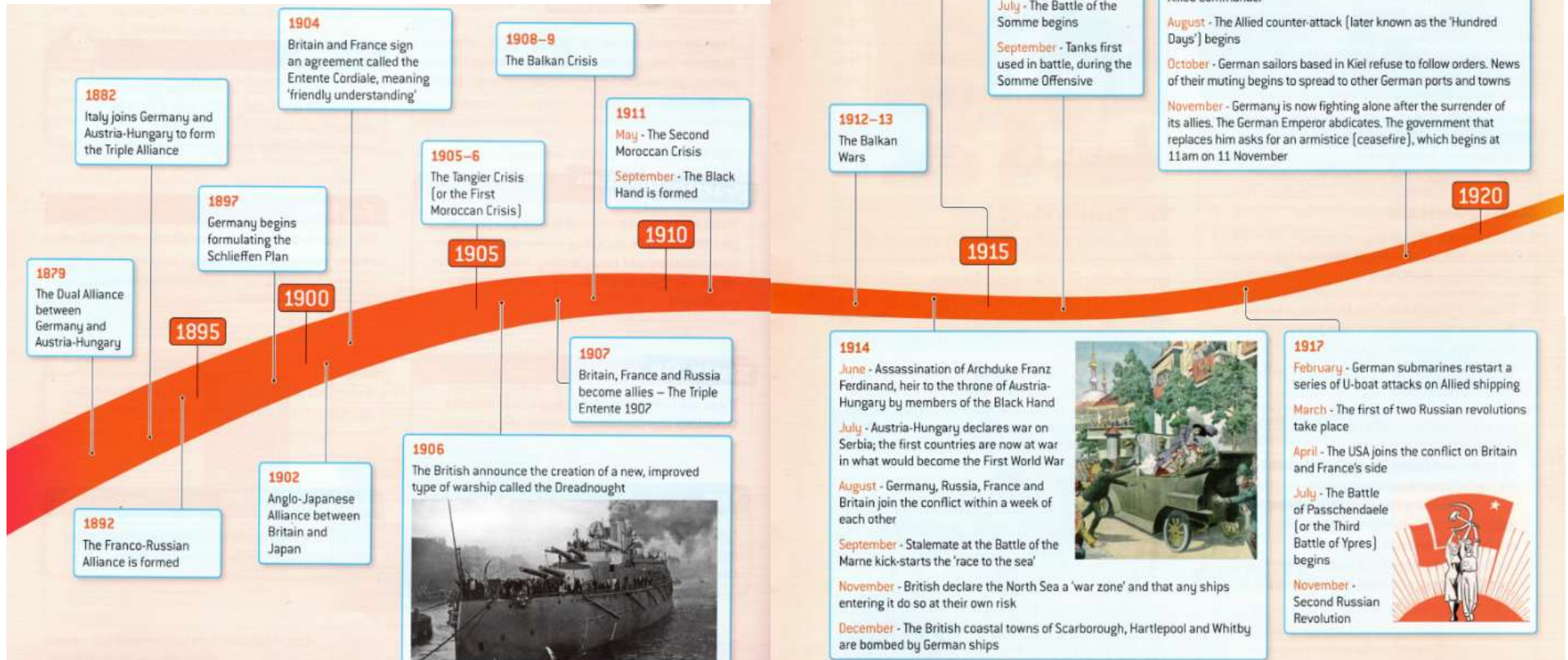


GCSE History Knowledge Organiser

Paper 1

Conflict and Tension: First World War 1894-1918



Tier 2 Vocabulary	Tier 3 Vocabulary
<p>Abdicate: to give up the throne.</p> <p>Alliance: an agreement between 2 countries to provide support.</p> <p>Annexation: addition of another area/country to another country/state.</p> <p>Armistice: a ceasefire, after which, the terms of a treaty are negotiated.</p> <p>Assassin: a person who kills someone for political or religious reasons.</p> <p>Attrition: to wear away the enemy to the point of them collapsing.</p> <p>Blockade: the stopping of supplies reaching an enemy country.</p> <p>Bayonet: a 40cm knife used for close combat.</p> <p>Colony: a country or area under full or partial control of another.</p> <p>Convoy system: supply ships sailing close together in large groups protected by warships.</p> <p>Counter-attack: when a group of soldiers try to drive back an enemy attack.</p> <p>Desert: abandon a duty or post without permission.</p> <p>Empire: a group of nations ruled over by one country.</p> <p>Ethnic group: people who share distinctive culture, race, religion, or nationality.</p> <p>Foreign policy: the action or strategy taken by a leader of government in dealing with other nations.</p> <p>Imperial: relating to an empire of emperor.</p> <p>Machine gun: an automatic gun that fires bullets in quick succession.</p> <p>Mobilise: prepare for war.</p> <p>Mutineer: soldier who takes part in a mutiny.</p> <p>Mutiny: when soldiers refuse to follow orders.</p> <p>Nationalist: a person with a great love for a nation.</p> <p>Neutrality: not supporting or helping either side in a conflict.</p> <p>Outflanked: when an army has moved around the side of an enemy to outmanoeuvre them.</p> <p>Province: a large section of a country with its own government or administration.</p> <p>Reconnaissance: the observation of an area to spot an enemy.</p> <p>Rifle: a portable long barrelled gun for precision shooting.</p> <p>Salient: a bulge in the front lines that allows enemy forces to attack from several sides.</p> <p>Semi-independent: an area that controls some parts of its rule.</p> <p>Slavs: and ethnic group of eastern South-eastern and central Europe including Russians, Bulgars, Serbs, Croats, Slavonians, Poles, Czechs, Slovaks.</p> <p>Trade Union: organisation of workers formed to bargain with employers.</p> <p>Treaty: an official agreement or deal between 2 or more nations.</p> <p>Ultimatum: terms or demands presented by one power to another.</p>	<p>Arms race: when rival nations attempt to outdo each other in the size and quality of their armed forces.</p> <p>Bolshevik: a member of a political party that believed in violent revolution and followed the ideas of Karl Marx.</p> <p>Depth charge: a bomb dropped into water that exploded at certain depths to destroy U boats.</p> <p>Dogfight: air battle.</p> <p>Eastern front: the 1,000-mile frontline between Russian troops and the soldiers of Germany and Austria-Hungary in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>Home front: the civilian population of a nation whose armed forces are involved in a war abroad.</p> <p>Hurricane bombardment: a short, intense artillery bombardment.</p> <p>July Crisis: the term used to describe the chain of events from the assassination of Franz Ferdinand to the declarations of war by the major powers from late June to early August 1914.</p> <p>No Man's Land: an area of land between two countries or armies that is not controlled by anyone.</p> <p>Pan-Slavism: the idea of uniting all slabs into one country.</p> <p>Q Ship: heavily armed warships disguised as a supply ship that lured U boats into making attacks before firing upon them.</p> <p>Reichstag: part of the German parliament.</p> <p>Shell shock: psychological illness caused by prolonged exposure to the sights and sounds of warfare.</p> <p>Splendid Isolation: Britons position in the late 1880s and early 1900s mean it was isolated from alliances with other nations.</p> <p>Stand to: a time at dawn and dusk when all soldiers were on high alert.</p> <p>Trench foot: a painful condition of the feet caused by prolonged exposure to cold and wet.</p> <p>Tsar: the male ruler of an emperor Russia up to 1917; the female ruler was called the Tsarina.</p> <p>Two-power standard: the idea that Britain's Navy should be at least equal in size of the combined strength of the next two largest navies in the world.</p> <p>U-boat: underwater boat or submarine.</p> <p>Weltpolitik: meaning world policy used to describe Kaiser Wilhelm the second desire to be a world power.</p> <p>Western Front: the 400-mile line of trenches running from the English Channel to Switzerland.</p> <p>Zeppelin: large bomber airship.</p>