

Y10 Key Words Glossary

Part one: The end of Tsardom

Russia's economy and society: **industrialisation**; living and working conditions in cities and villages.

Nicholas II's **autocracy** and the court: growth of revolutionary opposition; the 1905 **Revolution** and October Manifesto; the impact of, and reactions to, attempts to reform Russia up to 1914; the Dumas and political **stalemate**; Stolypin's policies – land reform, industry and use of **oppression**.

The First World War: the impact of military defeats on Tsarist **government**; social and economic effects of war on cities and the countryside; unpopularity of the Romanovs, including the role of Rasputin; the Tsar's **abdication**.

Part two: Lenin's new society

The **Provisional** Government: its failure to deal with Russia's social, economic and military problems; Lenin and Trotsky; the growth of Bolshevik organisation; the October/November Revolution.

The impact of Lenin's **dictatorship**: the end of the First World War; the Cheka; the Red Army; causes, nature and **consequences** of the Civil War and Bolshevik success; **propaganda**.

Social and economic developments: War **Communism**; the Kronstadt Rising; the New Economic Policy (NEP); the achievements of Lenin and Trotsky.

Part three: Stalin's USSR

Stalin the dictator: the power struggle to succeed Lenin; the control of the Communist party over government; the Terror and the Purges; the army; **secret police**; labour camps; **censorship**; the cult of personality; propaganda.

Stalin's **modernisation** of the USSR: **collectivisation**; the Five Year Plans; social and economic consequences for Kulaks, city dwellers, women, professional and industrial workers; the extent of **modernisation**.

Impact of the Second World War: Stalin's wartime leadership; political, economic and social problems caused by the Great Patriotic War up to 1945.

Constraints on kingship: the barons' dissatisfaction with King John's rule and its resolution; Magna Carta, its terms and its short and long-term impact.

The origins of parliament: issues between King Henry III and his barons; the role of Simon de Montfort; the Provisions of Oxford and the Parliament of 1265 and their short and long-term impact.

Medieval revolt and royal authority: the social, economic and political causes of the Peasants Revolt; actions by rebels and government; impact of the Peasants' Revolt.

Popular uprisings against the Crown: the social, economic, religious and political causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace; the implications for royal authority; Henry VIII and his government's reaction and the impact of the uprising.

Divine Right and parliamentary authority: the causes of the English Revolution; the New Model Army and the development of political radicalism during the Civil War era; the short and long-term impact of the English Revolution, including the significance of trial and execution of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth.

Royal authority and the right to representation: the causes of the American Revolution including the relationship between the government and people; impact and significance of the American Revolution.

The extension of the franchise: radical protest; the Great Reform Act, causes and impact, including further reform; Chartism, causes, actions and impact.

Protest and change: campaigning groups and their methods and impact, including the Anti-Slavery movement; the Anti-Corn Law League; factory reformers; social reformers.

Workers movements: the development of trade unionism and its impact, including Grand National Consolidation Trades Union (GNCTU), Tolpuddle Martyrs, New Model Unions and new unionism, including the match girls' and dockers' strikes.

Women's rights: the campaign for women's suffrage, reasons, methods and responses; role of individuals, including the Pankhursts; the reasons for the extension of the franchise and its impact; progress towards equality in the second half of the 20th century.

Workers' rights: the General Strike (1926), actions, reactions and impact; trade union reform in the late 20th century.

Minority rights: the development of multi-racial society since the Second World War; discrimination, protest and reform; the Brixton Riots, their impact, including the Scarman Report.