

Year 9 (1900AD – 2000AD)

First World War, Weimar & Nazi Germany, Second World War, Decolonisation of British Empire

Assassination:

The murder of someone.

Empire:

When a country or people rules over lots of others.

Colonies:

Areas controlled by an Empire across the world.

Monarch:

The ruler (king / queen) of a Kingdom.

Militarism:

The belief in having a strong military in your country.

Nationalism:

The belief that your country is the best / superior to others.

Alliance:

When two or more countries join together as a team to protect each other or attack another country.

Imperialism:

The belief in having a strong Empire.

Conflict:

A war or issue between two countries / people.

World War:

A war that involves many countries around the world together.

Trenches:

A system of open-air tunnels dug in the ground used in World War 1 as protection by the soldiers.

Artillery:

Big guns / cannons that are used to send bombs over large distances.

Tank:

A vehicle that is heavily armoured and can attack enemy soldiers. They use caterpillar wheels to cross difficult terrain.

Communism:

A political and economic belief about how to run a society. Communists believe that societies should not have a social hierarchy and all resources in a country should belong to all of society, and not just a few wealthy people. The government's role is to organise society and make sure private property doesn't exist or is limited.

Capitalism:

An economic belief about how to run a country's economy. Capitalists believe that the best way to run an economy is to allow private property and let the free market control the production of goods and services.

Fascism:

A far-right political belief is, authoritarian and ultranationalist, characterized by a dictatorial leader that promotes one way of thinking, a hatred of foreigners or people that are different to the majority in a country. Fascist countries often have a big emphasis on their military strength.

Nazi:

A member of the far-right ideology promoted by Hitler and his government before and during World War 2. The ideas promote a hatred of other human 'races' and calls for the murder of many seen as inferior. Since the end of the war, people who follow their ideas are called Neo-Nazis.

Democracy:

A system of government elected by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives. It promotes individual rights such as freedom of speech.

Dictatorship:

A country ruled by a dictator who has total power over the people in it.

Suffrage:

The right to vote.

Prejudice:

A dislike, hostility, or unjust behaviour deriving from preconceived and unfounded opinions towards a group of people.

Annexing:

Taking over an area or country, often by force.

Appeasement:

The action or process of appeasing – trying to make someone calmer or more reasonable.

Genocide:

The systematic murder of a targeted group of people by a group or a government.

Holocaust:

The systematic murder of Jewish people by the Nazis during World War 2 where 6 million lost their lives. Often called the Shoah ('catastrophe' in Hebrew).

Decolonisation:

The process of freeing a people or country from an Empire and its cultural or social influence.

Legacy:

The long-term impact of an event or thing.

Civil Rights:

The rights of people in a country to political and social freedom and equality.

Colour bar:

A social system in which black and other non-white people are denied access to the same rights, opportunities, and facilities as white people.

Migration:

A movement of people from one place to another for various reasons (political, economic, social...).