

Week 1 : African Kingdoms

Benin: The Oba (King) of Benin is the supreme ruler. The Kingdom lasted from the 13th century to the end of the 19th century. Initially resisted the slave trade and traded cloth.

Asante: The gold trade was central to economic life. The Kings of Asante used profit from the gold trade to build huge armies, and used them constantly to fight and take land. Queen Mother helped to run a lot of the Kingdom, and she chose the next King.

Transatlantic Slave Trade: created by Europeans, who took huge numbers of African slaves to force them to work in places such as America and the West Indies. They worked on plantations for crops such as sugar or tobacco.

Tight Pack: Method involving packing as many slaves into the hold of a ship as possible

Revolt: take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel.

Week 2: India and consequences of empire

Scramble for Africa: Where European countries divided control of Africa following the Berlin Conference 1884-5

Asante Wars: A series of 5 wars between the English and Asante people from 1823-1900 over who should have the power in the area

Britain controlled land in the West Indies (where a lot of sugar was processed by slaves). They also controlled land in the East Indies which included India.

Jewel in the crown of the British Empire: India was one of the wealthiest parts of the British Empire and this was how it was referred to.

Koh-i-Noor diamond, set in the British crown, taken from India in 1849.

Week 3: First World War key terms and facts

The Balkans: an area of the south-eastern Europe.

Empire: groups of countries that are governed by one country.

Independence: the freedom to make laws/decisions without being governed by another country.

Treaty: an agreement between two or more countries.

Nationalism: a feeling of strong loyalty of devotion towards your country, sometimes with negative impact on other countries.

Ottomans: An empire that was established in 1299 CE in Anatolia.

The First World War lasted from 1914-1918

30 nations were involved. 20 million people died.

Week 4: Long-Term causes of the First World War

Militarism: the building up of a country's military

Alliance: a partnership between two or more countries. The leaders often promise to defend each other if they are attacked.

Imperialism: the policy of extending a country's influence (power) by taking over colonies, normally by force.

Naval arms race: a race between Germany and Britain to have the largest navy

Dreadnought: a type of battleship that was introduced in 1905. It was larger, faster and more powerful than any that had come before it.

Scramble for Africa: When European countries competed to gain colonies in Africa.

Week 5: Alliances

Triple Alliance: 1882 alliance between Germany, Austro-Hungary and Italy.

Triple Entente: 1907 alliance between Britain, France and Russia.

Britain had agreed to defend Belgium if it was invaded in the Treaty of London 1839.

Russia had agreed to defend Serbia if it was invaded.

Week 6: Assassination

Assassinate: a murder for political reasons

Bosnia was a small country controlled by Austria-Hungary. Bosnia wanted independence to join Serbia.

Gavrillo Princip, a Serbian nationalist and member of the Black Hand gang, assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand on a state visit to Sarajevo.

The Austro-Hungarian government threatened war with Serbia if they did not accept a 10 point ultimatum. They agreed to only 9.

Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia. Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary. Germany issued Austria-Hungary with a 'blank cheque' and declared war on Russia. Germany invaded France through Belgium. Britain declared war on Germany.