JC HISTORY – The Age of Exploration

**Features of the Caravel**
- Clinker-built
- Square Sails
- Lateen/Triangular Sails
- Shallow Keels
- Rudders

**Astrolabe/Quadrant**
Instrument used to calculate the latitude (how far north or south of the equator)

**Logbook**
Used to record details of the voyage such as the direction, winds and currents.

**Log and Line**
Instrument used to measure speed

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
Instrument used to measure speed

Earliest maps used by sailors

The name given to the 15-17th century Spanish and Portuguese soldiers who conquered much of the world

- Attack by natives/rival powers
- Getting lost
- Shipwreck
- Scurvy
- Starvation

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
**Scurvy**
A common disease among sailors caused by a lack of Vitamin C

**Caravel**
A small lighter ship

**Compass**
Instrument that points north, letting sailors know the direction they were travelling

**Christopher Columbus**
Discovered:
- Cuba
- Hispaniola
- San Salvador
- America
JC HISTORY – The Age of Exploration

Ferdinand Magellan
Circumnavigated the world

Vasco da Gama
Discovered India

Prince Henry the Navigator
Started a school for sailors in Sagres, Portugal

Hernando Cortes
Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Francisco Pizarro</th>
<th>Conquered the Incas of Peru</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Reasons for the demand of spices**
- It was used to preserve food
- It added flavour in cooking
- It was used for medicinal purposes

**Reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages**
- To spread Christianity
- To gain more wealth
- To conquer new land
- To increase their power
- To find a new route to Asia

**Things brought from the ‘New World’**
- Tobacco
- Parrots
- Pineapples
- Coconuts
- Coffee
Columbus’ voyage was sponsored by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain.

Names of the 3 ships that Columbus used:
- The Nina
- The Pinta
- The Santa Maria (flagship)

The first man to reach the Cape of Good Hope:
Bartholomew Diaz

The Treaty of Tordesillas:
A treaty in which Spain and Portugal agreed to divide all the newly-discovered land between them. Spain got land west of the Mid-Atlantic line and Portugal got land east of the line.
Results of the Age of Exploration

- Cultures destroyed
- Rise of new empires
- Beginning of the slave trade
- Spread of Christianity
- More geographical knowledge

Amerigo Vespucci

Claimed he was the first to discover the new continent. People believed this and called the new continent ‘America’ in his honour.

Montezuma

Emperor of the Aztecs when it was conquered by Cortes

Firebox

A firebox was used to cook food on the deck of a ship
Reasongs why the renaissance began in Italy

- Main trading centre of the world
- The influence of Greek scholars
- Ruins of Ancient Rome
- Wealthy Italian merchants
- The influence of new ideas

Fresco

Paintings done on wet plaster

Sfumato

The technique of allowing tones and colours to blend gradually into one another

Perspective

Technique that gives an impression of depth to paintings
William Harvey

Discovered that the heart made blood circulate around the body

Nicolaus Copernicus

Put forth the theory that the Sun was the center of the universe and not Earth

Johannes Gutenberg

Invented the printing press

Results of the invention of the printing press

• A plentiful supply of books
• The price of books becoming cheaper
• The spread of literacy
• The spread of new ideas that led to the age of exploration and the reformation
Results of the Reformation

- Wonderful works of art created
- Questioning spirit of the Renaissance led to the Reformation
- More people being educated

Reformation

Means ‘rebirth’ because the ideas of Rome and Greece were being ‘reborn’

Patron

A wealthy person who helps artists

Lorenzo de Medici

A great patron who helped artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Features of Paintings from the Middle Ages</th>
<th>Features of Paintings from the Renaissance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mostly religious themes</td>
<td>Wide range of themes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not realistic</td>
<td>Realistic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted on wood panels</td>
<td>Painted on canvas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacked perspective</td>
<td>Perspective was present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sculpture</th>
<th>Statues carved from wood or stone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pointed Spires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pointed Arches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stained Glass Windows</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Features of Renaissance Architecture
- Columns
- Rounded Arches
- Domes

### Features of Medieval Literature
- Mostly written in Latin
- Writing was mostly about religion

### Features of Renaissance Literature
- Writing began to be in vernacular languages
- Modern literature discussed everyday human life and problems through plays, poems and novels

### Humanism
The renewed interest in ancient learning
Cosmio de Medici
Set up the Platonic Academy where scholars could study manuscripts

Icon
A painting of a religious subject made as an object of prayer

Anatomy
The study of the human body

Moveable type printer
Small metal letters are used over and over to make new words
Nepotism
The giving of church positions to one’s relatives

Absenteeism
Cardinals and bishops who had more than one diocese could only live in one of them, so they were absent from the others

Pluralism
Holding of more than one church office at a time

Simony
The buying and selling of church positions
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95 Theses</td>
<td>Arguments which condemned the sale of indulgences by the Catholic church which were printed by Luther</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Papal Bull</td>
<td>A formal or official letter from the Pope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edict of Worms</td>
<td>Issued by Emperor Charles V calling Martin Luther an outlaw and a heretic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heretic</td>
<td>Belief or practice which is against Catholic teachings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Peace of Augsburg</strong></td>
<td>Declared that each ruler was free to decide the religion of their state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Predestination</strong></td>
<td>God had selected those who were to go to heaven and to hell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Diet of Worms</strong></td>
<td>A meeting where Luther refused to withdraw his beliefs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elders</strong></td>
<td>Teachers who offered advice to wrong-doers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Elect
Those who went to heaven

Presbyters
Elders who were involved in the punishment of wrong-doers

Excommunicated
Thrown out of church

Justification by Faith Alone
Belief that a person was saved by faith alone
Name given to Geneva by John Calvin: ‘The City of God’

Name given to Rome by John Calvin: ‘City of the Devil’

A meeting of bishops and cardinals to reform the Catholic Church: Council of Trent

An effort to reform the Catholic Church: Reformation
Court of Inquisition
A court set up by the Catholic Church to stop the spread of the Protestant faith.

The Jesuits
An order of priests set up by Ignatius Loyola, an ex-soldier from Spain.

Indulgences
People paying for the forgiveness of their sins.

Act of Supremacy
An act which made Henry VIII the Supreme Head of the Church of England.
Ringfort
Circular settlement enclosed by an earthen bank

Souterrain
Underground passages used to store food and hiding and escape

Crannóg
Fortified lake dwelling

Hillfort
A fort built on a hill, which is similar to a ringfort but bigger
Promontory Forts - Forts built on headlands and cliff edges

Brehon Laws - Laws used to govern the Celtic society

Tuath - A Celtic kingdom ruled by a king (rí)

Derbfine - Royal family
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Aos Dána</strong></th>
<th>People with special skills who were highly respected, e.g. judges, druids, filí and craftsmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotary Quern</strong></td>
<td>Instrument which replaced the saddle stone, it was used to ground grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ogham</strong></td>
<td>A form of writing used by the Celts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>La Tène</strong></td>
<td>Name given to the art created by the Celts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Microlith
- Small pieces of flint

Wattle & Daub
- Method of weaving branches and plastering it with mud to make walls

Mattocks
- Tool used for breaking hard ground

Scrapers
- Tool used for cleaning skins
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool used for stitching</th>
<th>Bone Needles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uses of Pottery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Cooking</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Storing food</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• To put ashes in for burial</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court Cairn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A semi-circular court leading to a passage and burial chambers which was used for religious ceremonies and cremation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portal Dolmen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A tomb which consisted of 3 large upright stones supported by a large capstone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
These tombs are similar to court cairns with a long passage leading to a chamber, but much bigger.

This means a mound of stones

These people were the first farmers in Ireland

Each layer of stone is placed slightly in front of the one below, overlapping until they meet at a single stone in the centre.
### Winter Solstice
This is the shortest day of the year. On this day light shines through the roof box of the Newgrange Passage Tomb.

### Qualities of the Neolithic People
- Well organised
- Skilful builders
- Artistic
- Understood the movements of the sun and astronomy
- Believed in afterlife

### Porcellanite
A tougher and heavier stone which Neolithic people used to make their weapons and tools

### Quern Stone
A tool used by Neolithic people to grind grain into flour for bread
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>History</th>
<th>This is the study of the past and the story of human activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prehistoric Period</td>
<td>The period before writing was used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Evidence such as documents and pictures that helps historians to find out about the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary Source</td>
<td>Source that comes directly from the time being studied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E.g. diaries, speeches, artefacts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Secondary Source
Source that comes after the time being studied and are based on primary sources. Example: biography, movies, history books.

Bias
The favouring of one side over another.

Prejudice
Assumptions made without knowing the facts.

Propaganda
Appealing to people’s feelings to promote your point of view.
**Archaeology**  
The study of the remains left by our ancestors

**Artefacts**  
Objects made by humans  
E.g. coins, tools and pottery

**Research Archaeology**  
When excavation sites are chosen because there is a reason to believe that objects might be found  
E.g. legends

**Rescue Archaeology**  
This is when sites are dug before a road or new building is built to make sure that no objects from the past are lost.
**Tools used for excavating**
- Trowel
- Hand-pick
- Brushes
- Sieve

**Post-holes**
Dark round patches left by wooden poles used for building houses

**Stratigraphy**
The method of dating objects based on the depth at which they were found

**Carbon Dating**
A scientific dating method used to find the age of an object that was once alive by examining the amount of carbon present.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dendrochronology</td>
<td>A method of dating wooden objects by studying the pattern of the rings on the object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNA testing</td>
<td>A test used to find more about skeletons, by taking samples of DNA from the bones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation</td>
<td>The protection and preservation of ancient objects from decay</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The period when hunter-gatherers used simple stone tools

Hunter-Gatherers
People who get food by hunting animals and gathering nuts and berries

Flint
A hard grey stone used to make Mesolithic weapons and tools

Nomadic
Term used to describe Mesolithic people because they moved to the next place when food ran out
The process of pouring Liquid metal into stone moulds and left to set

Why bronze was used
- Harder wearing
- Shaped easily
- Sharper edge

A person who made metal objects

The method of separating a metal from the rock by a process of melting and heating
Examples of Bronze Age jewellery

- Lunulae
- Sun Discs
- Torcs

Fulacht Fiadh

An open air cooking system

Rectangular pits lined with stone slabs which contained cremated remains or bodies buried in a crouched position

Cist Graves

Wedge Tombs

Tombs built with large flat stones. The front was wider and higher than the back. Ashes of cremated bodies were put in urns in these
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Monastery</strong></th>
<th>A place where monks who devoted their lives to God lived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Convent</strong></td>
<td>A place where nuns who devoted their lives to God lived</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monastery on Inis Mór</strong></td>
<td>The first Irish monastery set by St. Enda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clonmacnoise</strong></td>
<td>Monastery set up by St. Ciarán near the River Shannon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Functions of a monastery

- Place to pray and honour God
- Centres of learning and culture
- Provided care for the sick

Refectory

- The place where monks had their meals

Scriptorium

- The place where manuscripts were copied by the monks

Functions of a round tower

- Used as belfries to call monks to pray
- Look-out post
- Storage
- Hiding place for when Vikings attacked
The cells where the monks lived

These were the monks who copied and illuminated manuscripts

What manuscripts were copied on to

Vellum (calf skin) or parchment (sheep skin)

This is the most famous Irish manuscript; it is a copy of the four gospels and is kept in Trinity College
Monks carved scenes from the Bible on these to tell people stories from the Bible.

The time after the fall of the Roman Empire when tribes were at war all over Europe.

The time when Ireland was going through a period of religious fulfilment and prosperity.

The monk who is in charge of the monastery.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Ludus</strong></th>
<th>This was what schools in ancient Rome were called.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insulae</strong></td>
<td>The apartment blocks where ordinary Roman citizens lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Domus</strong></td>
<td>Private houses where rich Roman citizens lived.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Patricians</strong></td>
<td>Wealthy Romans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Poor Romans

The marketplace at the centre of Rome

The main meal of the day which was held in the evening

Underground cemeteries

Plebians

The Forum

Cena

Catacombs
### Ancient Rome

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aqueduct</td>
<td>A bridge which carried water long distances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gladiators</td>
<td>Slaves who fought each other or animals for the entertainment of the crowd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toga</td>
<td>Garment worn by Roman men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stola</td>
<td>A long woollen tunic worn by Roman women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atrium</strong></td>
<td>An open courtyard with a pool in the middle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mosaics</strong></td>
<td>Designs with tiles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Murals</strong></td>
<td>Wall paintings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frescoes</strong></td>
<td>Paintings done on wet plaster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Underground heating system in wealthy Roman houses

Free supply of grain given by the Roman emperors

The Holy Road that ran through the middle of the Forum

The building where the government of Rome met
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Tepidarium</strong></th>
<th>The warm room in the public bath houses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caldarium</strong></td>
<td>The hot steam room in the public bath houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Frigidarium</strong></td>
<td>The cool room in the public bath houses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Circus Maximus</strong></td>
<td>A great racetrack where chariot races were held</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Colosseum
A huge stadium where gladiator contests were held

Oratory
The art of public speaking

Legion
A division of about 5,000 soldiers in the Ancient Roman army

The River Stynx
A mystical river where a dead person’s spirit was rowed across to the next world
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Journeyman</td>
<td>A craftsman who has completed his apprenticeship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Norman</td>
<td>A native of Normandy, France</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jousting</td>
<td>A contest between knights on horseback with lances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Guild</td>
<td>An association of craftsmen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Curfew
The time when all fires had to be put out in the evening

Abbot
A monk who was in charge of a monastery

Serf
A farm worker at the bottom of social ranking

Page
The first stage in training to be a knight
Charter
A royal document granting certain rights

Pillory
Framework used to restrain people during public punishment

Chivalry
A knight’s code of conduct

Vassal
A person who received a fief from a king
### JC HISTORY – The Medieval Period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demesne</td>
<td>The piece of land a lord kept for his own personal use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refectory</td>
<td>A monk's dining room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dubbing</td>
<td>The ceremony at which a squire became a knight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pottage</td>
<td>A thick soup or stew</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sacred place where a fugitive was safe from arrest

1/10 of a worker’s produce that was given to the priest

The land held by a vassal

A village and its farmland
The main tower or stronghold of a castle

A water-filled ditch around a castle

A small tower on the outer walls of a castle

Iron grill that was raised to allow people to enter and leave
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battlements</td>
<td>Spaced openings on top of curtain walls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailiff</td>
<td>Man appointed by the lord to collect rents and enforce the laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commons</td>
<td>A big grassland area where the animals of the peasants grazed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey</td>
<td>Courtyard in front of the motte</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Diocese**

An area ruled by a bishop

**Feudal System/Feudalism**

How the ownership and control of land was organised in the Middle Ages

**Features of Romanesque Architecture**

- Rounded arches
- Square towers
- Thick walls and columns

**Features of Gothic Architecture**

- Pointed Arches
- Buttresses
- Lancet Windows
- Spires
- Slender Columns
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Black Death</th>
<th>A bubonic plague that spread across Europe which was spread by fleas on black rats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Functions of a guild | • Regulated a craft  
• Controlled the standard of craftsmanship  
• Took care of its members when they were sick or too old to work |
| The purpose of building churches | To glorify God and symbolise the power and influence of the Church |
| Almonry | Where food was given to the poor |
Covered walkway around the garden where monks prayed
Where the sick were treated
Where monks slept
Where manuscripts were copied and illustrated
The practice of shaving some or all of the hair on the scalp of monks

Metal ball with spikes on a short handle

Leaving one field unused to allow it to recover

Money or goods that a woman’s family gave to her husband when they got married

Tonsure

Maces

Fallow

Dowry
JC HISTORY – The Plantations

**Undertakers**
Planters who were given land in Ireland on certain conditions

**Penal Laws**
Laws which discriminated against Catholics

**Servitors**
Civil servants or army officers who were given land from the king/queen

**Bawn**
A stone wall around an enclosure which was built because of fear of attack by native Irish

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plantation of Laois-Offaly</th>
<th>The plantation caused by the rebellion of the O’Moores and O’Connors, led by Queen Mary I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plantation of Munster</td>
<td>The plantation caused by the Desmond Rebellion, led by Queen Elizabeth I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plantations of Ulster</td>
<td>The plantation caused by the 9 Years War, led by King James I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwellian Plantation</td>
<td>The plantation caused by the Rebellion of 1641, led by Oliver Cromwell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loyal Irish</td>
<td>Gaelic Irish people who had not taken part in the rebellion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Pale</td>
<td>A small area of land around Dublin controlled by the king of England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brehon Laws</td>
<td>Ancient native Irish law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord Deputy</td>
<td>The king’s representative in Ireland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Descendants of Norman lords who hoped to make their fortune by occupying Irish land

The war fought by Gaelic clans led by Hugh O’Neill and the English

Supporters of King Charles

Opposers Of King Charles
Boston Tea Party

An American protest against British taxes which involved throwing tea into the Boston Harbour.

Guillotine

An execution instrument, mainly used in France.

Theobald Wolfe Tone

Wrote an argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland.

The Treaty of Paris

The Treaty signed by the Americans and British which recognised America as an independent country.
The Reign of Terror
A period of executions without trial in France between 1793 and 1794

The Navigation Acts
The act the British introduced to control American trade for its own benefit

The Stamp Act
A tax on official documents such as wills was imposed on the people in the colonies

No taxation without representation
The slogan which opposed the Stamp Act
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Boston Massacre</th>
<th>When British soldiers opened fire and killed five people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Croppies</td>
<td>Nickname of the rebels fighting for independence in Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intolerable Acts</td>
<td>The laws passed by the British against Boston</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Continental Congress</td>
<td>When representatives from the colonies met in Philadelphia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
An area ruled by a country far away

A country whose head is a President and not a king

Volunteer soldiers who were ready to take action at a minute’s notice

The British attempt to end the American siege of Boston

Colony

Republic

Minutemen

Battle of Bunker Hill
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Declaration of Independence</th>
<th>A document written by Thomas Jefferson which declared America’s independence from Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Battle of Yorktown</td>
<td>The last major battle in the war of independence when British troops were outnumbered and surrendered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Suspects</td>
<td>Law passed to punish anyone who was against the French Revolution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law of Maximum</td>
<td>Law passed to control the rising prices in France by setting maximum prices for many goods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slogan of the French Revolution: Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

Committee for Public Safety: A committee created to organise the defence of France

Clergy: The clergy of the Church
- The Church owned lots of land
- Did not pay taxes
- Farmers paid a tithe to the clergy

First Estate: Priests and bishops
The nobles
- Owned lots of land
- Did not pay taxes
- Got top jobs in the government
- Peasants paid feudal dues to nobles

Second Estate

The monarch did not have to consult anyone before making laws or raising taxes

Absolute Monarch

Taxes that peasants had to pay to their local lord

Third Estate
- Poor workers/peasants
- Paid taxes to king, nobles and clergy

Feudal Dues

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
**Features of Paintings from the Middle Ages**

- Mostly religious themes
- Not realistic
- Painted on wood panels
- Lacked perspective

---

**Estates General**

A parliament that contained members of all the Three Estates

---

**Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen**

A document issued by the Assembly that gave the ordinary people of France more rights

---

**Civil Constitution of the Clergy**

A law which brought the Church under the control of the government
| Features of Renaissance Architecture | • Columns  
|  | • Rounded Arches  
|  | • Domes  
| The National Convention | The name of the French parliament during the Reign of Terror  
| Sans-culottes | The name given to poor men who wore long trousers instead of knee-breeches which were worn by the wealthy  
| Grattan’s Parliament | Henry Grattan helped to achieve an almost completely independent Irish parliament  

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
The Defenders
A secret society formed to protect Catholic farmers

The Orange Order
An order set up to defend Protestants and British rule in Ireland

Aims of the United Irishmen
- Unite Irish people of all religions
- Reform the Irish Parliament
- Reduce the power of the British government in Ireland

Yeomanry
An army set up by the British government
People were hung until they lost consciousness

A method of torture, a cloth cap filled with tar was placed on a suspect’s head and then set alight

A supporter of the British government

The use of violence to end British rule in Ireland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Act of Union</th>
<th>Law passed by Prime Minister William Pitt which closed the Irish Parliament</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Emancipation</td>
<td>Removal of the remaining Penal Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>A spear-like weapon commonly used by the rebels</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Reasons why Wolfe Tone sought French help | • Ireland couldn’t break the connection between Britain on its own  
• Britain and France were enemies  
• The French supported revolution |
Reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain

- Population explosion
- Raw materials from the colonies
- New farming methods
- Coal and iron ore
- Inventions

The Factory Acts

Laws introduced during the Industrial Revolution to regulate employment conditions in industry

Turnpike Trusts

Companies set up to improve and maintain roads

Crop Rotation

Planting different crops in a field each year to allow soil to recover
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Seed Drill</td>
<td>A machine which planted seeds at equal distances and at the correct depth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selective Breeding</td>
<td>Breeding from only the best animals to improve meat/milk yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black 47</td>
<td>The worst year of The Famine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peel’s Brimstone</td>
<td>Import of Maize from the U.S</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Consequences of the Famine for Ireland | • Emigration  
|                                         | • Decline of the Irish language  
|                                         | • Fall in population  
|                                         | • Change in agriculture  
| Reasons for Population increase in Britain | • Better food  
|                                           | • Introduction of vaccines  
|                                           | • An end to plagues  
| Urbanisation | People leaving the countryside to live and work in towns  
| Public Health Act | This act stated that all cities must install proper sewage systems and water pipes  

JC HISTORY – The Industrial Revolution
Workhouses

Large buildings where poor people were given basic accommodation and made to work

Collier

A coalminer

Pig iron

Iron produced by smelting

Chartist Movement

Movement founded by William Lovett to increase the number of working-class men who had the right to vote
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Absentee Landlord</td>
<td>A person who owns and rents out land but lives somewhere else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eviction</td>
<td>Forcing people to leave their homes and land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottier</td>
<td>A farm labourer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conacre</td>
<td>Land rented out to grow potatoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quakers</strong></td>
<td>A Protestant group known for its opposition to war and its practical good works</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subdivision</strong></td>
<td>Dividing one big farm into several small farms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Works Scheme</strong></td>
<td>Scheme set up by the government to allow the poor to earn money to buy food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Henry Cort</strong></td>
<td>Invented the puddling and rolling method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles Townshend</td>
<td>Introduced Norfolk crop rotation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Bakewell</td>
<td>Introduced selective breeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hargreaves</td>
<td>Invented the Spinning Jenny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Kay</td>
<td>Invented the Flying Shuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventor</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Watt</td>
<td>Made improvements to the steam engine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abraham Darby</td>
<td>Used coke for smelting iron instead of charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Arkwright</td>
<td>Invented the Water Frame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samuel Crompton</td>
<td>Invented the Spinning Mule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edmund Cartwright</td>
<td>Invented the power loom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyrus McCormick</td>
<td>Invented the Mechanical Reaper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jethro Tull</td>
<td>Invented the seed drill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John McAdam &amp; Thomas Telford</td>
<td>Improved road surfaces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Contribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Brindley</td>
<td>Built the Bridgewater Canal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Trevithick</td>
<td>Adapted the steam engine to run on an iron track</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Stephenson</td>
<td>Built the first train carrying goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Newcomen</td>
<td>Built steam engines with water pumps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Labourer

Someone who worked for farmers

Rural Electrification

The bringing of electricity to rural areas

EEC

The European Economic Community (now the European Union)

CAP

Common Agricultural Policy that guaranteed good prices for farm produce
Policy that gave grants to improve living standard in poor farming areas

Irish Women’s Franchise League fought for women’s right to vote in Ireland

An old house that several families lived in

A house built by the local council
**Employment Equality Act**
Act which gave equal pay for equal work and improved women’s wages

**IDA**
The Industrial Development Authority promoted Irish industry abroad

**Marriage Bar**
Laws that stated that women had to resign from well-paid jobs when they got married

**Suffragette Movement**
Movement that fought for women to have the right to vote for and be elected to parliament
Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association

When people were sent to prison without a trial

People who wanted to keep the Union between Britain and Ireland

People who wanted Irish people to run Irish affairs

JC HISTORY – Political Developments in Ireland
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Republic</th>
<th>A country not ruled by a monarch, where power rests with the citizens who vote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irish Transport and General Workers’ Union (ITGWU)</td>
<td>Trade union set up by Jim Larkin to fight for better wages and working conditions for Irish workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Republican Brotherhood (IRA)</td>
<td>A secret society of extreme nationalists who wanted to gain independence by using violence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Redmond</td>
<td>Leader of the Home Rule Party</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Viceroy**
A representative of the king

**Unionist Party**
Party that represented the unionists, their leaders were Edward Carson and James Craig

**Irish Citizen Army**
An army set up by James Connolly to defend workers from attacks by the police during the Lockout

**Socialism**
A social system that promotes equality among citizens through shared ownership of land and industries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)</strong></td>
<td>Organisation set up by Michael Cusack to promote Irish sports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gaelic League</strong></td>
<td>Organisation started by Eoin MacNeill and Douglas Hyde to stop the decline of the Irish language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Liberal Party</strong></td>
<td>One of the major parties in Westminster which was led by prime minister, Herbert Asquith</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Conservatives (Tories)</strong></td>
<td>One of the major parties in Westminster which was led by Andrew Bonar Law. They supported unionists and were against Home Rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The right of the House of Lords to reject bills passed by the House of Commons.

An act which ended the veto of the House of Lords, it meant that they could reject a bill twice, but it would become law the third time.

Agreement signed by 500,000 people to use any means possible to prevent Home Rule.

An armed group set up to train men to resist through force.
Irish Volunteers: Nationalist group led by Eoin MacNeill to defend Home Rule.

Partition: Dividing a country into two parts.

Arthur Griffith: Founder of the Sinn Féin Volunteers.

Castle Document: A document forged by Joseph Plunkett which stated that the government was going to arrest the leaders of the Volunteers.
The idea that deaths would inspire the Irish to fight for independence

A proclamation signed by the seven members of the Military Council declaring Ireland a republic

Being forced to join an army

Helped rebuild the Irish Volunteers as an army to fight the British
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Dáil</strong></th>
<th>The parliament set up in Dublin by Sinn Féin TDs who refused to take their seats in Westminster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)</strong></td>
<td>The police force in Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Squad</strong></td>
<td>A group of assassins set up by Michael Collins which murdered anyone who was a British spy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Guerrilla Warfare</strong></td>
<td>A type of fighting that consists of surprise attacks and ambushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flying columns</strong></td>
<td>Groups of full time Volunteers who moved from place to place to help the local commanders set up ambushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Black and Tans</strong></td>
<td>Former British soldiers who were sent to Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Auxiliaries</strong></td>
<td>Ex-army officers recruited to help the Black and Tans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Truce</strong></td>
<td>A ceasefire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cut dotted horizontal lines. Fold vertical line.
British Commonwealth: An association of countries consisting of the UK and its colonies.

Dominion: A self-governing state within the British Commonwealth where the king was head of state.

Free State Army: The name for the pro-treaty IRA.

Republicans (Irregulars): The name for the anti-treaty IRA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Special Powers Act</strong></th>
<th>An act passed by Kevin O'Higgins that allowed Irregulars to be executed for offences such as having a gun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Governor-General</strong></td>
<td>The king’s representative in the Irish Free State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>W. T. Cosgrave</strong></td>
<td>Leader of Cumann na nGaedhael</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC)</strong></td>
<td>Provided loans to farmers to modernise their methods</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Shannon Scheme
A hydroelectric power station on the Shannon built by the government and provided cheap electricity.

Boundary Commission
A commission set up to decide the border between the Irish Free State and Northern Ireland.

Garda Síochána
Unarmed police force set up by Kevin O’Higgins.

Wall Street Crash
When shares on the US stock exchange fell, the US economy collapsed and this caused a worldwide economic depression.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUTE OF WESTMINSTER</th>
<th>Allowed the Free State to pass any law without interference from Britain and they could also change laws that the British had made for them without the approval of Britain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fianna Fáil</td>
<td>Party led by Eamon de Valera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army Comrades Association (ACA)</td>
<td>A group of ex-Free State soldiers formed by Cumann na nGaedheal to protect them against attacks from the IRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Blueshirts</td>
<td>The ACA became known as the blue shirts when Eoin O’Duffy became head of it. Members wore blue shirts and followed a fascist-style organisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Emergency Powers Act

An act passed by the Dáil to ensure that Ireland remained neutral during World War 2

Local Defence Force

A force set up by the government during the Emergency to train young people to fight in case Ireland was invaded

Glimmer Men

Men appointed to ensure that people used only the amount of gas and electricity that was allowed

Coalition

A government formed with more than one political party
A national health scheme promoted by Dr. Noel Browne as Minister for Health

A scheme which ensured free medical care for all mothers and their children up to 16 years

An agreement which removed all tariffs on Irish Industrial exports to Britain

This was a phrase used to describe Ireland during the period of rapid economic growth that began in the 1990s
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JC HISTORY – Political Developments in Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government of Ireland Act</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Act passed by the British government that divided Ireland into two parts. On part had 6 Ulster counties called Northern Ireland and the other part was Southern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sectarianism</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Being treated unfairly because of your religion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gerrymandering</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rearranging voting districts for the benefit of a political party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A mainly Protestant police force in Northern Ireland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B-Specials</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Welfare State</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apprentice Boys</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official IRA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provisional IRA (Provos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UVF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Northern Ireland was ruled directly from Westminster.

When 13 unarmed Catholics protesting against internment were shot dead by the British army.

An agreement to set up a power-sharing government and a Council of Ireland consisting of politicians from both sides of the border.

An agreement signed by Garret Fitzgerald and Margaret Thatcher to work together for peace.
Blitzkrieg | Lightning warfare

The Cold War | A conflict which, though deep, never broke into open battle

Dictator | A ruler with total power e.g. Hitler

Empire | Colonies in Africa and/or Asia taken over by a large European power
Superpower: A country of supreme power e.g. USA

The Holocaust: The mass murder of Jews

Colony: A country taken over and run by another country

Containment: A US policy to stop the spread of communism
Decolonisation
The withdrawal of European countries from former colonies

Peaceful Coexistence
Countries with different ideologies getting along

ECSC
European Coal and Steel Community

Gestapo
Hitler’s secret police
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nuremberg Laws</th>
<th>Laws introduced in Germany against Jewish people</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation Barbarossa</td>
<td>The German invasion of the Soviet Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadristi</td>
<td>Mussolini's uniformed followers (The Blackshirts)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Final Solution</td>
<td>Hitler’s plan to wipe out all the Jewish people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Night of Long Knives
When Hitler had the leaders of the SA murdered

The Enabling Act
This act allowed Hitler to rule by decree

The Blitz
Aerial bombing of British cities

Operation Sealion
German plan to invade Britain
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Operation Torch</strong></th>
<th>Allied invasion of North Africa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operation Overlord</strong></td>
<td>The plan for the Allied landing in Normandy on D-Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Night of Broken Glass</strong></td>
<td>Attacks on Jewish shops and businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>The Treaty of Versailles</strong></td>
<td>The peace settlement signed after World War 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Axis Powers
- Hitler
- Mussolini
- Hirohito

Allied Leaders
- Stalin
- Roosevelt
- Churchill

War Guilt Cause

Term of the Treaty of Versailles which forced Germany to accept full responsibility for World War I

Reparations

Compensation paid by Germany to the Allies for all the damage done during the war
Union of Germany and Austria (banned by the Treaty of Versailles)

German air force

French defence line of fortifications along its borders with Germany

An agreement between Italy and the Pope which recognised the Vatican as an independent state
OVRA
Organisation for Vigilance and Repression of Anti-Fascism

Il Duce
Title used by Mussolini which means leader

The Pact of Steel
The military alliance that Hitler and Mussolini signed in 1938

The Abyssinia Campaign
British rescue mission of Abyssinia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appeasement</td>
<td>Policy of British and French leaders of giving in to Hitler’s demands in order to avoid war.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Phoney War</td>
<td>After the Nazi invasion of Poland, no major Allied or German military operations took place for 8 months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-Day</td>
<td>The day Allied forces landed in Normandy in France on June 6th 1944.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November Criminals</td>
<td>They were blamed for agreeing to Germany’s surrender in November 1918.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The SS

Hitler’s personal bodyguard unit who were later responsible for running concentration camps.

Vichy France

The portion of France left under the control of the French government.

League of Nations

Set up to prevent another war and to settle disputes between countries peacefully.

Acerbo Law

Law that allowed the party with the largest votes to get 2/3 of the seats in Parliament.
Blackshirts

Name given to Mussolini’s Fascist followers or to Hitler’s SS

Rome-Berlin Axis

Agreement signed by Mussolini and Hitler over Austria. Mussolini permitted German annexation of Austria if Germany did not claim South Tyrol

Lebensraum

Nazi policy of living space, to use Eastern Europe and Russia to provide raw materials and workers for the Nazis

Afrika Corps

German troops that operated in North Africa under General Rommel
Signed by Germany and the Soviet Union, they agreed to a 10 year non-aggression pact and to secretly divide Poland between them.

British and French troops evacuated to England.

USA provides Britain with military materials.

Russian war tactics during World War 2 to burn crops, destroy bridges and towns as they retreated before the Germans.
U-Boat

German submarine

Hitler Youth

Youth movement established by the Nazi Party who believed that the future of Germany was its children

Battle of Stalingrad

Marked the end of Germany's advances into Eastern Europe and Russia

Condor Legion

Unit of the German air force
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communism</td>
<td>A political movement which aims to create an equal society, where all property is owned by workers and peasants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationalism</td>
<td>Strong loyalty to your own country, often with the belief that it should become more powerful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weimar Germany</td>
<td>The name given to the period of German history between 1918 and 1933.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reichstag</td>
<td>German parliament.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Title of Hitler which meant leader

Prisons used for political prisoners and later the Jews in Europe

Nazi-controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945

Hatred of and discrimination against Jewish people
Rebuilding the German military forces

A part of a city where a minority group was kept separate

Rivalry between the USA and the USSR to have more and better weapons than the other

USA would give military aid to any country resisting communism
Massive economic aid was offered to countries in Eastern Europe but Stalin forced them to refuse it.

An area from which troops are forbidden.

USA and USSR agreed to stop testing nuclear weapons on land or at sea.

Wall built by Soviets to stop East Germans fleeing to the West, it became a symbol of division between East and West.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>The Warsaw Pact</strong></th>
<th>An alliance of communist countries was formed in response to West Germany joining NATO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations (UN)</strong></td>
<td>This organisation was set up after World War 2 to preserve peace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Federal Republic of Germany</strong></td>
<td>The name of West Germany during the Cold War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>German Democratic Republic</strong></td>
<td>The name of East Germany during the Cold War</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A new currency introduced in West Germany as part of the Marshall Aid programme.

Organisation formed by the USA, Canada and most Western European countries to oppose the USSR.

With the support of the British, the USA flew supplies to Berlin.

Stalin ordered the closing of all roads, water and rail access to the city.
Iron Curtain

Term used by Winston Churchill to describe the spreading communist control and the division between Western and Eastern Europe.

Satellite States

This is what the countries under Soviet control became known as.

Council of Europe

Formed by 10 European countries, it aimed to encourage democracy and respect for human rights.

European Convention on Human rights

A convention which set out the basic freedoms that all citizens were guaranteed such as freedom of speech.
Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) - An organisation set up to distribute the money given by the United States (Marshall Aid) to help rebuild Europe after World War 2.

The Benelux Union - A customs union set up by Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxembourg. Goods, money and people could pass freely from one country to another.

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) - A community set up by France and Germany to pool their coal and steel industries. Italy and the Benelux countries joined as well.

European Monetary System - The members of the EEC agreed to keep the value of their currencies in line with each other.

The Single European Act

The members of the EEC agreed to reduce the remaining barriers to trade

Maastricht Treaty

This treaty turned the EEC into the European Union. Members agreed to have a common currency (euro) and to have closer political ties
## JC HISTORY – Asian Nationalism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post-colonial experience</td>
<td>What happens in a country after the colonial power leaves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonial Power</td>
<td>A European country that controlled an Asian or African country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colony</td>
<td>A country controlled by a colonial power</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British East India Company</td>
<td>A company set up to control trade with India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Party</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Congress Party</strong></td>
<td>A political party that wanted Home Rule for India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muslim-League</strong></td>
<td>A league set up to defend the rights of Muslims in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mountbatten Plan</strong></td>
<td>British India would be partitioned into two countries, India and Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Decolonisation</strong></td>
<td>When colonial powers give up their colonies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>