

Bias

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The favoring of one side over another

Prejudice

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Assumptions made without knowing the facts

Propaganda

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Appealing to people's feelings to promote your point of view

History

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The study of the past, based on evidence





#### Source

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Evidence from the past, which can be in written, visual, aural, oral or tactile form

### Written sources

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Sources that you can read, e.g. books, Snapchat messages

### Visual sources

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Sources that you can see, e.g. video recording of a concert, Instagram photos

### Aural sources

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Sources that you can hear, e.g. Voice messages, all sounds from the past





### Oral sources

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Sources that come from human speech, e.g. interviews, Instagram voice recordings

### Tactile sources

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Sources that you can touch, e.g. historical buildings, ruins

### Primary Source

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Original source from time being studied, e.g. an original diary

### Secondary Source

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Source from after time being studied, based on primary sources e.g. the film based on an original diary





#### **Artefacts**

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

### Rescue Archaeology

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Digging sites before a road or new building is built to rescue historical objects

### Stratigraphy

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Dating objects based on the depth at which they were found

## Radiocarbon Dating

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Dating once- living objects by measuring carbon levels





#### Dendrochronology

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Dating wooden objects by studying their ring pattern

### **DNA** testing

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Test used to examine skeletons, by taking samples of DNA from bones

#### Conservation

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The protection and preservation of ancient objects from decay

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#### Museum

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Where historical objects are maintained and studied

#### **Archives**

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# Where historical objects are stored

#### Libraries

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Where historical books are often kept, ex. The Book of Kells in Trinity College Dublin

#### Interviews

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Eyewitnesses to historical events and verbal accounts of such events can be recorded via interview





### Post-colonial experience

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What happens in a country after the colonial power leaves

### Colonial Power

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A European country that controlled an Asian or African country

### Colony

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A country controlled by a colonial power

### British East India Company

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A company set up to control trade with India





### Congress Party

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A political party that wanted Home Rule for India

### Muslim-League

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A league set up to defend the rights of Muslims in India

### Mountbatten Plan

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British India would be partitioned into two countries, India, and Pakistan

**Decolonisation** 

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When colonial powers give up





### Space Race

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Space technology competition between the US and the USSR

### Sputnik

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The first satellite sent into space, by the Russians in 1957

### Yuri Gagarin

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The first man to orbit the Earth

### Neil Armstrong

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The first man to walk on the moon





### Policy of containment

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The US believed in 'containing' the spread of communism

### President Johnson

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US President during the Vietnam War

### Ho Chi Ming

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Leader of the North Vietnamese Army

## Racial segregation

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The public separation of black people and white people





### Dr. Martin Luther King

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Famous Civil Rights Leader, who delivered the 'I have a dream' speech

### Civil Rights Act 1964

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Act banning voting efforts to discriminate against black people

### Betty Friedan

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American author who wrote
'The Feminine Mystique'
criticizing the view that
women should only be
housewives

# National Organisation for Women

Organisation aimed to stop discrimination employment discrimination against women





### Mao Zedong

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Communist dictator of the People's Republic of China in 1949

### Cultural Revolution

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Mao aimed to wipe out traditional and capitalist elements of Chinese culture

#### **Red Guards**

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Mao's communist guards

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#### Ludus

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Name of schools in ancient Rome

#### Insulae

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Apartment blocks where most Romans lived

#### Domus

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Private houses where wealthy Romans lived

#### **Patricians**

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### Wealthy Romans





#### The Forum

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# Marketplace in Rome city centre

Cena

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Main meal of the day, in the evening

Catacombs

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Underground cemeteries

Aqueduct

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Bridge carrying water over long distances





#### **Gladiators**

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Slaves who fought other slaves or animals for entertainment

Toga

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Garment worn by Roman men

Stola

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A long woolen tunic worn by Roman women

**Atrium** 

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An open courtyard with a pool in the middle





#### Mosaics

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### Designs with tiles

#### Murals

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## Wall paintings

#### Frescoes

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Paintings done on wet plaster

### Hypocaust

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Underground heating system in wealthy Roman houses





#### Dole

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Free supply of grain supplied by the Roman emperors

#### Via Sacra

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Holy Road that ran through the middle of the Forum

#### **Senate**

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Building where the government of Rome met

### **Tepidarium**

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Warm room in the public bath houses





#### Caldarium

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Hot steam room in the public bath houses

### Frigidarium

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Cool room in the public bath houses

### Circus Maximus

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Famous racetrack where chariot races were held

### The Colosseum

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Famous stadium where gladiator contests were held





### Legion

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# Division of 5,000 soldiers in the Roman Army

## The River Styx

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Mystical river where a dead person's spirit was rowed to the next world

#### Plebeian

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### Common Roman people

### The Twelve Tables

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The Roman written code of Law





#### **Decimation**

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# Executing every tenth soldier as punishment

### The Army Commander

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Julius Caesar, famous for his role in the Gallic Wars and The Civil War

### The Rebel Slave

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Spartacus led a rebellion against slavery

#### Concrete

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Lime with volcanic ash and rocks





#### Seed Drill

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A machine which planted seeds at equal distances and at the correct depth

### Selective Breeding

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Breeding from only the best animals to improve meat/milk yield

#### Workhouses

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

#### **Urbanisation**

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People leaving the countryside to live and work in towns





### Public Health Act

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This act stated that all cities must install proper sewage systems and water pipes

### Public Works Scheme

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Scheme set up by the government to allow the poor to earn money to buy food

### James Hargreaves

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Invented the Spinning Jenny

John Kay

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Invented the Flying Shuttle





#### James Watt

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# Made improvements to the steam engine

## Abraham Darby

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Used coke for smelting iron instead of charcoal

### Richard Arkwright

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Invented the Water Frame

## Samuel Crompton

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Invented the Spinning Mule





## Edmund Cartwright

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## Invented the power loom

#### **Jethro Tull**

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### Invented the seed drill

### John McAdam & Thomas Telford

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Improved road surfaces

### Richard Trevithick

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Adapted the steam engine to run on an iron track





### George Stephenson

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# Built the first train carrying goods

### Thomas Newcomen

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### Built the steam engine

## Steam engine

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Most important engine in the industrial Revolution

### The Railway Age

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The development of railways changed transport forever





35 million

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Population increase in Britain from 1850-1900

Sir Robert Peel

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Founder of London's first professional police force

The Bloody Code

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Old method of responding to crime with execution

Criminal Transportation

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New method of punishment after the Bloody Code





### Gaol's Act 1823

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Act separating prisoners by gender and crime category

### Pentonville Prison

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First prison built with improved living conditions

### Louis Pasteur

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Discovered that germs cause disease

## William Roentegen

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Discovered the X-Ray





#### Inoculation

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Vaccinating patients to prevent disease

#### **Anaesthetics**

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Prevented pain during surgery

### **Antiseptics**

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Helped prevent infection

### Florence Nightingale

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Established
Britain's first nurse
training school





### Edwin Chatwick

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Called on the British government to improve public health conditions

### Public Health Act 1848

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Permitted local councils to improve their public health conditions

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#### Genocide

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Deliberately killing many people from a different nationality or ethnic group

### Armenian Genocide

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1.5 million Christian
Armenians were killed
by the Turkish
Government

## The Khmer Rouge

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From 1975-1979, 2 million people were killed by the Khmer Rouge

### Rwandan Massacre

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In 1994, up to 800, 000 people were killed in Rwanda by Hutu





### Bosnian Genocide

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From 1992-1995 Bosnian-Serb forces killed up to 100,000 people

### Darfur Genocide

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In the early 20th century, Sudanese militia killed up to 400,000 people

### The Holocaust

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In War II, approximately 6 million Jews were killed by the Nazis

**Anti-Semitism** 

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Hatred of Jewish people





### **Pogrom**

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Violent ant-Semitic riot, encouraged by the Nazis against Jews

### The Master Race

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Nazi racial idea of the superior 'Master' Aryan race

### The Evian Conference

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31 out of 32 countries refused to allow Jewish immigrants into their countries

### The Final Solution

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The Nazi decision to exterminate all European Jews





### The Wannsee Conference

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Conference to organise the mass killing of Jews

Zyklon-B

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Poisonous gas
used by the
Nazis to kill Jews

Death marches

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The transportation of Jews at the end of the war

Roma

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Almost a quarter of a million Roma were killed by the Nazis





### The Nuremburg War Trials

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Persecution of Nazi leader war crimes

Israel

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Israel was founded for displaced Jews post World War II

Legacy

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Generations of
Germans would
struggle with
Germany's dark past

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### Gestapo

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### Hitler's secret police

### Nuremberg Laws

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Laws introduced in Germany against Jewish people

Operation Barbarossa

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The German invasion of the Soviet Union

Squadristi

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Mussolini's uniformed followers (The Blackshirts)





### The Final Solution

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Hitler's plan to wipe out all the Jewish people

The Night of Long Knives

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When Hitler had the leaders of the SA murdered

The Enabling Act

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This act allowed Hitler to rule by decree

Weimar Germany

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The name given to the period of German history between 1918 and 1933





#### Reichstag

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#### German parliament

#### Der Fuhrer

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Title of Hitler which meant leader

### Concentration camps

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Prisons used for political prisoners and later the Jews in Europe

#### Third-Reich

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Nazi-controlled Germany between 1933





#### Anti-Semitism

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Hatred of and discrimination against Jewish people

**Ghetto** 

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

**Fascism** 

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Where a single dictator holds most of the power

**Dictatorship** 

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When one person or a small group have power, rule of a minority





#### Democracy

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When people elect their own government, rule of a majority

#### **Nationalism**

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Believing one's country is superior to all others

#### Racism

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Believing one's race is superior to all others

#### Censorship

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Limiting the power of free speech and publication





#### **Adolf Hitler**

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### Leader of the Nazi Party

#### Joseph Goebbels

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Hitler's Propaganda Minister

#### Propaganda

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The use of biased information to influence people's views

#### The SS

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Hitler's feared paramilitary organization





#### Heinrich Himmler

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### Head of the SS

#### Hermann Goering

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Chief of the German
Airforce

### The Luftwaffe

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### The German Airforce

### The People's Radios

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Cheap radios provided by Goebbelsto brainwash the German people





# Cult of personality

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Seeing someone as a god-like figure

The Führer

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What the Germans called Hitler, meaning 'the leader'

The Nuremburg Rallies

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Massive Nazi Party Propaganda events

Triumph of the Will

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Film covering 1934 Nuremburg Rally





#### Leni Riefenstahl

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Director of Triumph of the Will, and Olympia

## Knight of the Long Knives

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When Hitler ordered the SS to murder opposing members of the Nazi Party

Hitler Youth

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Nazi youth organisation for boys 14-18

League of German Maidens

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Nazi youth organisation of girls 14-18





Kinder, Kuche, Kirche

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Children, Kitchen, Church, the Nazi expectations of women

Marriage loans

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A reward for marriage, to improve Germany's birth-rate

Night of Broken Glass

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Wave of anti-Semitic violence by the Nazi Party

With Burning Anxiety 1937

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Pope Pius' XI criticism of Hitler's treatment of Catholics





#### Lebensraum

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'Living space', German expansion

#### Communism

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A one party dictatorship, where the Government owns everything

#### Lenin

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Leader of the Communist Party

#### Stalin

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Took over from Lenin as Communist Party Leader





#### The USSR

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### The Soviet Union

#### The gulags

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Forced-labour camps in Siberia

# Stalin's purges

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Stalin's removal of Communist Party members he saw as threats

#### **Show trials**

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Public trials falsely accusing Senior Party Members





### Five Year Plans

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Stalin's plans to modernise Russia

The Stakhonavite movement

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Glorifying Soviet workers for doing impossible amounts of labour

Collectivisation

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Huge Soviet controlled mega-farms

Kulaks

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Wealthy farmers that opposed collectivisation





#### Journeyman

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A craftsman who has completed his apprenticeship

#### Jousting

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A contest between knights on horseback with lances

#### A Guild

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### An association of craftsmen

#### Curfew

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The time when all fires had to be put out in the evening





**Abbot** 

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A monk who was in charge of a monastery

Serf

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A farm worker at the bottom of social ranking

Page

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The first stage in training to be a knight

Charter

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A royal document granting certain rights





#### Pillory

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Framework used to restrain people during public punishment

#### Chivalry

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A knight's code of conduct

#### Vassal

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A person who received a fief from a king

#### Demesne

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The piece of land a lord kept for his own personal use





#### Refectory

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### A monk's dining room

#### Dubbing

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The ceremony at which a squire became a knight

#### Sanctuary

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Sacred place where a fugitive was safe from arrest

#### **Tithe**

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





#### **Fief**

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### The land held by a vassal

#### Manor

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### A village and its farmland

#### The Keep

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The main tower or stronghold of a castle

#### Moat

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A water-filled ditch around a castle





#### **Turret**

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A small tower on the outer walls of a castle

#### **Portcullis**

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Iron grill that was raised to allow people to enter and leave

#### **Battlements**

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Spaced openings on top of curtain walls

#### **Bailiff**

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Man appointed by the lord to collect rents and enforce the laws





#### Commons

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A big grassland area where the animals of the peasants grazed

#### Bailey

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Courtyard in front of the motte

#### Diocese

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An area ruled by a bishop

#### Feudal System/ Feudalism

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





### The Black Death

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A bubonic plague that spread across Europe which was spread by fleas on black rats

The purpose of building churches

To glorify God and symbolise the power and influence of the Church

**Almonry** 

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Where food was given to the poor

Cloisters

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Covered walkway around the garden where monks prayed





#### Infirmary

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### Where the sick were treated

#### Dormitory

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## Where monks slept

#### Scriptorium

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Where manuscripts were copied and illustrated

#### Dowry

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





#### Medieval era

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Period between the Roman Empire and the 16th Century

#### Feudalism

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Organisation and control of land

#### Barons

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Lords who protected the King's land

## The Bayeux Tapestry

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Tapestry depicting the Battle of Hastings





#### Demesne

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Land held privately for knights

#### **Peasant**

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Farmers who were tenants of the knights

#### The Doomsday Book

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Book recording land ownership

#### Squire

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Second stage of training to be a knight





### Wattle and daub

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### Walls made of sticks and mud

Freemen

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Paid rent, could live as they pleased

Master craftsman

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Craftsman who trained apprentices in a trade

Journeyman

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Next stage after becoming an apprentice





### Trials by combat

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## Punishment by fighting

### Trials by ordeal

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Punishment by surviving pain

Watchmen

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Men who patrolled medieval towns at night

#### Monastery

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### The home of monks





#### Convent

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### The home of nuns

#### Anti-Semitism

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Hatred of Jewish people developed after the Black Plague

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## Council of Europe

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A convention which set out the basic freedoms that all citizens were guaranteed such as freedom of speech

European
Convention on
Human rights

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An organisation set up to distribute the money given by the United States (Marshall Aid) to help rebuild Europe after World War 2

Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

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

The Benelux Union
The European
Monetary System

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A community set up by France and Germany to pool their coal and steel industries. Italy and the Benelux countries joined as well





European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

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The members of the EEC agreed to keep the value of their currencies in line with each other

The Maastricht Treaty

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

The Single European Act

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This treaty turned the EEC into the European Union. Members agreed to have a common currency (euro) and to have closer political ties

**Economic** integration

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Closer international economic cooperation and relations





**EEC** 

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European
Economic
Community

### Treaty of Rome

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### Established the EEC

### Common market

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The EEC established a shared common market in the EU

### Free movement

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The EEC established a free movement of goods within the EU





EU

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The ECC has been referred to as the EU since 1993

The Single European Act 1987

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Established a single European market

The Maastricht Treaty

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This treaty further solidified European unity

Charter of Fundamental Rights

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Legally binding rights on EU State members





**MEPs** 

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Members of the European Parliament are elected every 5 years

Council of Minsters

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Body of governmental ministers that decide EU laws and manages the budget

European Commission

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EU civil servants who propose laws and oversee EU policies

Court of Justice

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Court comprising of EU Judges from each country





### Treaty of Lisbon

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Treaty making the
Charter of
Fundamental Human
Rights legally binding

European Agency for Fundamental Rights

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Agency protecting the fundamental rights of EU persons

1973

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Year Ireland joined the EU

Hard border

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If strict border controls were established between Northern Ireland and the Republic, violence could arise





### The four humours

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Greek medical theory that the body had four bodily fluids, which must be balanced for health

#### Bloodletting

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Bleeding the body to achieve balance of the four humours

#### **Pilgrimages**

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Sick people often went on pilgrimages in hopes of being cured

#### Antiseptic

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In the Middle Ages, doctors used wine as an antiseptic to prevent infection





#### Vesalius

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Belgian-born doctor who was the first to dissect bodies to further medical knowledge

## William Harvey

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Established that blood circulated around the human body

# William Roentgen studyclix.ie

Began the use of X-rays in medicine

#### Inoculation

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By the 19th century, doctors began infecting patients with a small strain of certain diseases to provide immunity





## Child mortality

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Child mortality has been dramatically reduced in the 20th century due to medical advances

### The Twelve Tables

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# The Roman written code of law

#### **Decimation**

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If a Roman soldier abandoned the army, every tenth solider would be executed

### Trials by combat

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The criminal had to fight to be proven right in the Middle Ages





### Trials by ordeal

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The criminal had to survive bodily punishment to repent in the Middle Ages

#### **Peelers**

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The name of 19th
Century policemen
in London

#### Gaols Act 1923

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Prisoners were imprisoned by gender and crime category

#### Cybercrime

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Modern-day crime on the online world





#### Nepotism

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## The giving of church positions to one's relatives

#### **Absenteeism**

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

#### **Pluralism**

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Holding more than one church office at a time

#### Simony

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Buying and selling of church positions





95 Theses

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Luther 's criticism of the Catholic Church's sale of indulgences

Papal Bull

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An official letter from the Pope

Edict of Worms

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Issued by Emperor
Charles V calling
Martin Luther an
outlaw and heretic

Heretic

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Belief or practice against Catholic teachings





# Peace of Augsburg

Declared that each ruler could decide their state's religion

**Predestination** 

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Where God selects those going to heaven or to hell

Diet of Worms

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A meeting where Luther refused to withdraw his beliefs

**Elders** 

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Teachers who offered advice to wrong-doers





#### The Elect

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### Those who went to heaven

#### Presbyters

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Elders who were involved in the punishment of wrong doers

#### Excommunicated

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Thrown out of church

### Justification by Faith Alone

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Belief that a person was saved by faith alone





'The City of God'

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Name given to Geneva by John Calvin

'City of the Devil'

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Name given to Rome by John Calvin

### Council of Trent

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Meeting of bishops and cardinals to reform the Catholic Church

Reformation

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Effort to reform the Catholic Church





# Court of Inquisition

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Anti-protestant
Court established by
the Catholic Church

The Jesuits

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Order of priests
established by
Ignatius Loyola, an exsoldier from Spain

Indulgences

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Paying for forgiveness of sins

Act of Supremacy

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Act establishing Henry VIII the Supreme Head of the Church of England





#### Martin Luther

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Professor of Theology, and important figure in the Reformation

# Sale of Indulgences

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Paying a price to get into heaven

John Eck

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Theologian who entered a public debate with Luther

John Calvin

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Founder of the Presbyterian Church





#### Fresco

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### Paintings done on wet plaster

#### **Sfumato**

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

#### Perspective

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Technique that gives an impression of depth to paintings

#### William Harvey

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Discovered that the heart made blood circulate around the body





#### Nicolaus Copernicus

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Developed the theory that the Sun was the centre of the universe, not Earth

#### Johannes Gutenberg

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### Invented the printing press

#### Reformation

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

#### **Patron**

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Wealthy person who financial supports artists





#### Lorenzo de Medici

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Famous patron who helped artists i.e.
Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo

#### Sculpture

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Statues carved from wood or stone

#### Humanism

studyclix.ie

The renewed interest in ancient learning

#### Cosimo de Medici

studyclix.ie

Established the Platonic Academy where scholars could study





Icon

studyclix.ie

Painting of a religious subject as an object of prayer

Anatomy

studyclix.ie

Study of the human body

Moveable type printer

studyclix.ie

Small metal letters used to print words

Leonardo da Vinci

studyclix.ie

Considered the 'ideal Renaissance man'





Michelangelo

studyclix.ie

One of the greatest Renaissance artists

Sofonisba Anguissola

studyclix.ie

An influential Renaissance woman- painter

Johannes Kepler

studyclix.ie

Proved and disproved Copernicus' theories

Galileo

studyclix.ie

Known as 'the Father of Modern Science'





#### Vasalius

studyclix.ie

Belgian doctor who dissected bodies for medical research

# William Harvey

studyclix.ie

English doctor who discovered the heart circulates blood

#### Shakespeare

studyclix.ie

Widely considered the greatest playwright

studyclix.ie





#### **Arms Race**

studyclix.ie

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

### Truman Doctrine

studyclix.ie

USA would give military aid to any country resisting communism

#### Marshall Aid

studyclix.ie

Massive economic aid was offered to countries in Eastern Europe, but Stalin forced them to refuse it

#### **Buffer Zone**

studyclix.ie

An area from which troops are forbidden





#### Partial Test Ban Treaty

studyclix.ie

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

### The Berlin Wall

studyclix.ie

Wall built by Soviets to stop East Germans fleeing to the West, it became a symbol of division between East and West

### The Warsaw Pact

studyclix.ie

An alliance of communist countries was formed in response to West Germany joining NATO

### United Nations (UN)

studyclix.ie

This organisation was set up after World War 2 to preserve peace





### Federal Republic of Germany

studyclix.ie

The name of West Germany during the Cold War

German
Democratic
Republic

studyclix.ie

The name of East Germany during the Cold War

#### **Deutschmark**

studyclix.ie

A new currency introduced in West Germany as part of the Marshall Aid programme

North Atlantic
Treaty
Organisation
studyclix.ie

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





#### **Berlin Airlift**

studyclix.ie

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

#### Berlin Blockade

studyclix.ie

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

#### Iron Curtain

studyclix.ie

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

#### Satellite States

studyclix.ie

This is what the countries under Soviet control





#### 38th Parallel

studyclix.ie

#### Where Korea was divided after WWII

# Democratic Republic of Korea

North Korea

#### **Fidel Castro**

studyclix.ie

Overthrew
Cuba's dictator
Batista

### The Bay of Pigs

studyclix.ie

Failed CIA invasion of Castro occupied Cuba





### The Treaty of Versailles

studyclix.ie

# The peace settlement signed after World War 1

### War Guilt Cause

studyclix.ie

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

#### Reparations

studyclix.ie

Compensation paid by Germany to the Allies for all the damage done during the war

#### **Anschluss**

studyclix.ie

Union of Germany and Austria (banned by the Treaty of Versailles)





#### Luftwaffe

studyclix.ie

### German air force

#### **Maginot Line**

studyclix.ie

French defence line of fortifications along its borders with Germany

## The Lateran Treaty

studyclix.ie

An agreement between Italy and the Pope which recognized the Vatican as an independent state

**OVRA** 

studyclix.ie

Organization for Vigilance and Repression of Antifascism





II Duce

studyclix.ie

Title used by Mussolini which means leader

The Pact of Steel

studyclix.ie

The military alliance that Hitler and Mussolini signed in 1938

The Abyssinia Campaign

studyclix.ie

British rescue mission of Abyssinia

**Appeasement** 

studyclix.ie

Policy of British and French leaders of giving in to Hitler's demands in order to avoid war





### The Phoney War

studyclix.ie

After the Nazi invasion of Poland, no major Allied or German military operations took place for 8 months

**D-Day** 

studyclix.ie

The day Allied forces landed in Normandy in France on June 6th, 1944

### November Criminals

studyclix.ie

They were blamed for agreeing to Germany's surrender in November 1918

The SS

studyclix.ie

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





#### Vichy France

studyclix.ie

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

### League of Nations

studyclix.ie

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

#### Acerbo Law

studyclix.ie

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

#### **Blackshirts**

studyclix.ie

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





#### Afrika Corps

studyclix.ie

German troops that operated in North Africa under General Rommel

#### Rome-Berlin Axis

studyclix.ie

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

#### Lebensraum

studyclix.ie

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

#### Nazi-Soviet Pact

studyclix.ie

Signed by Germany and the Soviet Union, they agreed to a 10 year non-aggression pact and to secretly divide Poland between them





#### **Dunkirk**

studyclix.ie

# British and French troops evacuated to England

#### Lend-Lease

studyclix.ie

# USA provides Britain with military materials

### Scorched Earth Policy

studyclix.ie

Russian war tactics during World War 2 to burn crops, destroy bridges an towns as they retreated before the Germans

#### **U-Boat**

studyclix.ie

### German submarine





# Battle of Stalingrad

studyclix.ie

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

#### Condor Legion

studyclix.ie

# Unit of the German air force

### Treaty of Versailles

studyclix.ie

Treaty signed after the war between Germany and the victorious Allies

#### Munich Conference

studyclix.ie

Where Hitler and other European leaders forced Czechoslovakia to surrender Sudetenland





### League of Nations

studyclix.ie

Ineffective League established after WWI to prevent further war

### The Polish Corridor

studyclix.ie

'Corridor' separating East Prussia from Germany

### The US Pacific Fleet

studyclix.ie

The Japanese attacked this fleet in Pearl Harbour, bringing America into WWII

1939

studyclix.ie

Year Hitler invaded Poland





#### Blitzkrieg

studyclix.ie

### German war tactics

1940

studyclix.ie

Year Hitler invaded France

### Operation Sea Lion

studyclix.ie

Hitler's plan to invade Britain

### The Battle of Britain

studyclix.ie

Battle between
German and
British Air forces





**RAF** 

studyclix.ie

#### Britain's Royal Air Force

The Blitz

studyclix.ie

German bombing of British cities

El Almein

studyclix.ie

British defeat of German forces in Egypt, marking a turning point in the war

Operation Barbarossa

studyclix.ie

The German invasion of Russia





### Battle of the Atlantic

studyclix.ie

When German U-Boats tried attacking US supplies to the Allies

### Operation Overlord

studyclix.ie

Operation of the Allied invasion of the continent

# Battle of the Bulge

studyclix.ie

German resistance to Allied invasion near the end of the war

## Battle of Midway

studyclix.ie

Japanese navy defeat by American navy in the Pacific





#### Hiroshima

studyclix.ie

The Americans dropped atomic bombs on Hiroshima to make Japan surrender

15/08/1945

studyclix.ie

**VJ-Day** 

studyclix.ie

studyclix.ie



#### Boston Tea Party

studyclix.ie

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

#### Guillotine

studyclix.ie

An execution instrument, mainly used in France

### Theobald Wolfe Tone

studyclix.ie

Wrote an argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland

### The Treaty of Paris

studyclix.ie

The Treaty signed by the Americans and British which recognised America as an independent country





### The Reign of Terror

studyclix.ie

A period of executions without trial in France between 1793 and 1794

No taxation without representation

studyclix.ie

The slogan which opposed the Stamp Act

The Boston Massacre

studyclix.ie

When British soldiers opened fire and killed five people

Croppies

studyclix.ie

Nickname of the rebels fighting for independence in Ireland





#### Intolerable Acts

studyclix.ie

The laws passed by the British against Boston

First Continental Congress

studyclix.ie

When representatives from the colonies met in Philadelphia

Republic

studyclix.ie

A country whose head is a President and not a king

Battle of Bunker Hill

studyclix.ie

The British attempt to end the American siege of Boston





### Declaration of Independence

studyclix.ie

A document written by Thomas Jefferson which declared America's independence from Britain

### The Battle of Yorktown

studyclix.ie

The last major battle in the war of independence when British troops were outnumbered and surrendered

## Law of Suspects

studyclix.ie

Law passed to punish anyone who was against the French Revolution

### Law of Maximum

studyclix.ie

Law passed to control the rising prices in France by setting maximum prices for many goods





# Slogan of the French Revolution

### Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Committee for Public Safety

studyclix.ie

A committee created to organise the defence of France

Clergy

studyclix.ie

# Priests and bishops

Absolute Monarch

studyclix.ie

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





#### Feudal Dues

studyclix.ie

Taxes that peasants had to pay to their local lord

#### Estates General

studyclix.ie

A parliament that contained members of all the Three Estates

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

studyclix.ie

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

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

studyclix.ie

A law which brought the Church under the control of the government





## The National Convention

studyclix.ie

The name of the French parliament during the Reign of Terror

Sansculottes

studyclix.ie

The name given to poor men who wore long trousers instead of kneebreeches which were worn by the wealthy

Grattan's Parliament

studyclix.ie

Henry Grattan helped to achieve an almost completely independent Irish parliament

The Defenders

studyclix.ie

A secret society formed to protect catholic farmers





### The Orange Order

studyclix.ie

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

Yeomanry

studyclix.ie

An army set up by the British government

Half-hanging

studyclix.ie

People were hung until they lost consciousness

Pitch-cap

studyclix.ie

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





### Loyalist

studyclix.ie

A supporter of the British government

Republicanism

studyclix.ie

The use of violence to end British rule in Ireland

Act of Union

studyclix.ie

Law passed by Prime Minister William Pit which closed the Irish Parliament

Catholic Emancipation

studyclix.ie

Removal of the remaining Penal Laws





#### Pike

studyclix.ie

A spear-like weapon commonly used by the rebels

### Navigation Acts

studyclix.ie

British Act controlling the sale of American products

### Seven Years War

studyclix.ie

British-American war against the French colonies

British National Debt

studyclix.ie

The British taxed
Americans after the
Seven Years War





### Quartering Act

studyclix.ie

Act requiring
Americans to
accommodate the
British

### Sugar Act

studyclix.ie

### British tax on American sugar

### Stamp Act

studyclix.ie

Americans had to pay the British to have their documents stamped

## Sons of Liberty

studyclix.ie

Group protesting the Stamp Act





# George Washington

studyclix.ie

Appointed as leader of the American Army

Battle of Saratoga

studyclix.ie

First major American victory, encouraging other countries to join the war effort

The Valley Forge

studyclix.ie

Lowest point in the war, where many soldiers died or deserted

**Nationalists** 

studyclix.ie

Wanted to be independent of Britain





#### Unionists

studyclix.ie

# Wanted British rule to continue in Ireland

### Protestant Ascendancy

studyclix.ie

A small minority in control of the Irish Parliament

Society of the United Irishmen

studyclix.ie

Belfast group who wanted to limit British power

An Argument on Behalf of the Catholics in Ireland 1791

studyclix.ie

Famous pamphlet written by Tone





### Astrolabe/ Quadrant

studyclix.ie

Instrument used to calculate latitude (how far north or south of the equator)

Logbook

studyclix.ie

Used to record details of the voyage such as the direction, winds and current

Log and Line

studyclix.ie

Instrument used to measure speed

Sand-Glass

studyclix.ie

Instrument used to measure speed





## Portolan Charts

studyclix.ie

### Earliest maps used by sailors

#### Conquistadores

studyclix.ie

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

### Scurvy

studyclix.ie

A common disease among sailors caused by lack of Vitamin C

#### Caravel

studyclix.ie

## A small lighter ship





### Compass

studyclix.ie

Instrument that points north, showing sailors the direction they are travelling

### Ferdinand Magellan

studyclix.ie

Circumnavigated the world

### Vasco da Gama

studyclix.ie

### Discovered India

Prince Henry the Navigator

studyclix.ie

Started a school for sailors in Sagres, Portugal





### Hernando Cortes

studyclix.ie

# Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico

### Francisco Pizarro

studyclix.ie

Conquered the Incas of Peru

Sponsors of Columbus'
Voyage

Columbus' voyage was sponsored by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain

### Bartholomew Diaz

studyclix.ie

The first man to reach the Cape of Good Hope





#### Montezuma

studyclix.ie

Emperor of the Aztecs when it was conquered by Cortes

#### **Firebox**

studyclix.ie

Box used to cook food on the deck of a ship

### The Age of Exploration

studyclix.ie

The Portugese and Spanish exploration of the World

#### Carrack

studyclix.ie

Larger than the caraval ship





### Longitude

studyclix.ie

### The degrees east and west

#### Latitude

studyclix.ie

Degrees north or south of the Equator

### The Treaty of Tordesillas

studyclix.ie

Treaty where Spain and Portugal divided all the newly-discovered land

#### Bartholomew Diaz

studyclix.ie

Went around the Cape of Good Hope





#### **Tenochtitlan**

studyclix.ie

Rebuilt by Cortes as Mexico City after conquering the Aztecs

#### **Plantations**

studyclix.ie

Where African slaves worked on the estates of Europeans in the New World

#### Haciendas

studyclix.ie

### Large Spanish estates

## Mission churches

studyclix.ie

Churches built for mass conversion of native peoples





### Monastery

studyclix.ie

## Home of monks

#### Convent

studyclix.ie

## Home of nuns

### Monastery on Inis Mór

studyclix.ie

First Irish monastery established by St. Enda

#### Clonmacnoise

studyclix.ie

Monastery established by St. Ciarán near the River Shannon





### Refectory

studyclix.ie

# Place where monks had their meals

### Scriptorium

studyclix.ie

Place where manuscripts were copied by the monks

#### **Beehives**

studyclix.ie

### Place where the monks lived

#### **Scribes**

studyclix.ie

Name of monks who copied and illuminated manuscripts





What manuscripts were made of studyclix.ie

Vellum (calf skin), or parchment (sheep skin)

## The Book of Kells

studyclix.ie

The most famous Irish manuscript; featuring the four gospels and kept in Trinity College

### Stone crosses

studyclix.ie

Educational scenes carved by Monks from the Bible

### Dark Ages

studyclix.ie

Period after the fall of the Roman Empire





### Golden Age

studyclix.ie

Period of religious fulfilment and prosperity in Ireland

#### **Abbot**

studyclix.ie

Monk who in charge of the monastery

#### **Palladius**

studyclix.ie

First missionary sent to Ireland

#### St. Patrick

studyclix.ie

Missionary sent to covert the Irish to Christianity





## The Confession

studyclix.ie

Book written by St. Patrick about his life

### Skellig Michael

studyclix.ie

Monastery famous for its stone beehive huts

## The Cathrach

studyclix.ie

Famous copy of psalms in Latin

## The Book of Durrow

studyclix.ie

Famous copy of Gospels in Latin





### The Swinging Sixties

studyclix.ie

This was a much more enjoyable decade than the hardship of the fifties

#### **Latin Mass**

studyclix.ie

The churches changed their language to English or Irish to make service more accessible

### Teilifís Eireann

studyclix.ie

Later known as RTE was established in 1961

### Gaye Byrne

studyclix.ie

Famous early presenter of the Late Late Show





### Seán Ó Riada

studyclix.ie

Musician and composer who modernised traditional lrish music

### Terence O'Neill

studyclix.ie

### Northern Ireland's Prime Minister in 1963

### The University of Coleraine

studyclix.ie

The controversial building of this university further separated Catholics and Protestants in NI

Rev. Ian Paisley

studyclix.ie

Extreme Unionist and Protestant leader, opposed to O'Neill's reconciliation efforts





## Property qualification

studyclix.ie

Only houseowners in NI could vote

**NICRA** 

studyclix.ie

Northern Ireland
Civil Rights
Association

Battle of the Bogside

studyclix.ie

Conflict between
Catholics and
Protestants in Derry,
1969

studyclix.ie





## Council of Europe

studyclix.ie

A convention which set out the basic freedoms that all citizens were guaranteed such as freedom of speech

European
Convention on
Human rights

studyclix.ie

An organisation set up to distribute the money given by the United States (Marshall Aid) to help rebuild Europe after World War 2

Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

studyclix.ie

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

The Benelux Union
The European
Monetary System

studyclix.ie

A community set up by France and Germany to pool their coal and steel industries. Italy and the Benelux countries joined as well





European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

studyclix.ie

The members of the EEC agreed to keep the value of their currencies in line with each other

The Maastricht Treaty

studyclix.ie

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

The Single European Act

studyclix.ie

This treaty turned the EEC into the European Union. Members agreed to have a common currency (euro) and to have closer political ties

**Economic** integration

studyclix.ie

Closer international economic cooperation and relations





**EEC** 

studyclix.ie

European
Economic
Community

## Treaty of Rome

studyclix.ie

## Established the EEC

## Common market

studyclix.ie

The EEC established a shared common market in the EU

## Free movement

studyclix.ie

The EEC established a free movement of goods within the EU





EU

studyclix.ie

The ECC has been referred to as the EU since 1993

The Single European Act 1987

studyclix.ie

Established a single European market

The Maastricht Treaty

studyclix.ie

This treaty further solidified European unity

Charter of Fundamental Rights

studyclix.ie

Legally binding rights on EU State members





**MEPs** 

studyclix.ie

Members of the European Parliament are elected every 5 years

Council of Minsters

studyclix.ie

Body of governmental ministers that decide EU laws and manages the budget

European Commission

studyclix.ie

EU civil servants who propose laws and oversee EU policies

Court of Justice

studyclix.ie

Court comprising of EU Judges from each country





### Treaty of Lisbon

studyclix.ie

Treaty making the Charter of Fundamental Human Rights legally binding

### European Agency for Fundamental Rights

studyclix.ie

Agency protecting the fundamental rights of EU persons

1973

studyclix.ie

Year Ireland joined the EU

#### Hard border

studyclix.ie

If strict border controls were established between Northern Ireland and the Republic, violence could arise





#### Internment

studyclix.ie

When people were sent to prison without a trial

#### Unionists

studyclix.ie

People who wanted to keep the Union between Britain and Ireland

#### **Nationalists**

studyclix.ie

People who wanted Irish people to run Irish affairs

### Republic

studyclix.ie

A country not ruled by a monarch, where power rests with the citizens who vote





Irish Transport and General Workers' Union (ITGWU)

studyclix.ie

Trade union set up by Jim Larkin to fight for better wages and working conditions for Irish workers

### Irish Republican

studyclix.ie

A secret society of extreme nationalists who wanted to gain independence by using violence

### John Redmond

studyclix.ie

Leader of the Home Rule Party

Viceroy

studyclix.ie

A representative of the king





## Unionist Party

studyclix.ie

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

## Irish Citizen Army

studyclix.ie

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

#### Socialism

studyclix.ie

A social system that promotes equality among citizens through shared ownership of land and industries

Gaelic Athletic Association (GAA)

studyclix.ie

Organisation set up by Michael Cusack to promote Irish sports





### Gaelic League

studyclix.ie

Organisation started by Eoin MacNeill and Douglas Hyde to stop the decline of the Irish language

### **Liberal Party**

studyclix.ie

One of the major parties in Westminster which was led by prime minister, Herbert Asquith

### Conservatives (Tories)

studyclix.ie

One of the major parties in Westminster which was led by Andrew Bonar Law They supported unionists and were against Home Rule

#### Veto

studyclix.ie

The right of the House of Lords to reject bills passed by the House of Commons





### The 1911 Parliament Act

studyclix.ie

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

### Solemn League and Covenant

studyclix.ie

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

### Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF)

studyclix.ie

An armed group set up to train men to resist through force

### Irish Volunteers

studyclix.ie

Nationalist group led by Eoin MacNeill to defend Home Rule





#### **Partition**

studyclix.ie

# Dividing a country into two parts

## Arthur Griffith

studyclix.ie

### Founder of the Sinn Féin Volunteers

## Castle Document

studyclix.ie

A document forged by Joseph Plunkett which stated that the government was going to arrest the leaders of the Volunteers

### Blood Sacrifice

studyclix.ie

The idea that deaths would inspire the Irish to fight for independence





### Proclamation of the Irish Republic

studyclix.ie

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

### Conscription

studyclix.ie

### Being forced to join an army

# Cathal Brugha

studyclix.ie

Helped rebuilt the Irish Volunteers as an army to fight the British

Dáil

studyclix.ie

The parliament set up in Dublin by Sinn Féin TDs who refused to take their seats in Westminster





### Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC)

studyclix.ie

### The police force in Ireland

### The Squad

studyclix.ie

A group of assassins set up by Michael Collins which murdered anyone who was a British spy

### Guerrilla Warfare

studyclix.ie

A type of fighting that consists of surprise attacks and ambushes

### Flying columns

studyclix.ie

Groups of full time
Volunteers who moved from
place to place to help the
local commanders set up
ambushes





#### Black and Tans

studyclix.ie

Former British soldiers who were sent to Ireland

**Auxiliaries** 

studyclix.ie

Ex-army officers recruited to help the Black and Tans

Guerrilla war tactics

studyclix.ie

The IRA made many hit and run attacks against the British

1916 Rising

studyclix.ie

The Irish Republican
Brother's attempt to
overthrow British
rule





#### Patrick Pearse

studyclix.ie

Known as the leader of the 1916 Rising

#### Blood Sacrifice

studyclix.ie

Pearse hoped the rebel's death would inspire more nationalism

#### The Aud

studyclix.ie

Ship with Germanprovided arms for the Rising

#### Eamon de Valera

studyclix.ie

President of Sinn Fin and the Irish Volunteers (IRA)





### The Defenders

studyclix.ie

A secret society formed to protect catholic farmers

### The Orange Order

studyclix.ie

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

#### Yeomanry

studyclix.ie

An army set up by the British government

#### Half-hanging

studyclix.ie

People were hung until they lost consciousness





#### Pitch-cap

studyclix.ie

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

#### Loyalist

studyclix.ie

A supporter of the British government

#### Republicanism

studyclix.ie

The use of violence to end British rule in Ireland

#### Act of Union

studyclix.ie

Law passed by Prime Minister William Pit which closed the Irish Parliament





#### Catholic Emancipation

studyclix.ie

## Removal of the remaining Penal Laws

#### Pike

studyclix.ie

A spear-like weapon commonly used by the rebels

## The Factory Acts

studyclix.ie

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

#### Turnpike Trusts

studyclix.ie

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





#### **Nationalists**

studyclix.ie

Wanted to be independent from Britain

#### **Unionists**

studyclix.ie

Wanted to remain part of Britain

#### Protestant Ascendancy

studyclix.ie

Church of Ireland members, a minority in Ireland

#### Penal laws

studyclix.ie

Discriminatory laws used by the Protestant Ascendancy against Catholics





Liberty, equality and fraternity

studyclix.ie

Catholics were inspired by the motto of the French Revolution

The Society of United Irishmen

studyclix.ie

Belfast group who wanted to limit English influence in Belfast

**Wolf Tone** 

studyclix.ie

Founding member of the United Irishmen and prominent revolutionary

General Hoche

studyclix.ie

French general who attempted to aid the Wolf's revolution





#### Peep-o'-Day Boys

studyclix.ie

This was a **Protestant** group

#### **Lord Edward** Fitzgerald

studyclix.ie

Revolutionary leader who was arrested, dying of wounds later

### Massacre at Scullabogue

studyclix.ie

126 mostly Protestants were massacred in Wexford

Act of Union 1800

studyclix.ie

This Act moved the Dublin parliament to Westminster





#### **Undertakers**

studyclix.ie

Planters who were given land in Ireland on certain conditions

#### **Penal Laws**

studyclix.ie

Laws which discriminated against Catholics

#### Servitors

studyclix.ie

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

#### Bawn

studyclix.ie

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





### Plantation of Laois-Offaly

studyclix.ie

The plantation caused by the rebellion of the O'Moores and O'Connors, led by Queen Mary I

### Plantation of Munster

studyclix.ie

The plantation caused by the Desmond Rebellion, led by Queen Elizabeth I

#### Plantations of Ulster

studyclix.ie

The plantation caused by the 9 Years War, led by King James I

### Cromwellian Plantation

studyclix.ie

The plantation caused by the Rebellion of 1641, led by Oliver Cromwell





#### Loyal Irish

studyclix.ie

Gaelic Irish people who had not taken part in the rebellion

#### The Pale

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A small area of land around Dublin controlled by the king of England

#### **Brehon Laws**

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#### Ancient native Irish law

#### **Lord Deputy**

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The king's representative in Ireland





#### **Adventurers**

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Descendants of Norman lords who hoped to make their fortune by occupying Irish land

#### Nine Years War

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

#### Royalists

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### Supporters of King Charles

#### **Parliamentarians**

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### Opposers Of King Charles





## Lord of Ireland

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## King of England

The two most powerful Gaelic clans

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O'Neills and the O'Donnells

The Battle of Kinsale

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English victory over the Irish, aided by the Spanish

Flight of the Earls

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When the Ulster chiefs fled to the continent





#### Crown land

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## The King's land

#### Church land

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The Protestant clergy's land

### Articles of Plantation 1610

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How land was categorised and distributed

### Plantation of Londonderry

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Merchant settlers from London who came to Derry





#### Cottiers

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Labourers who rented from the tenant farmers

#### Conacre

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Plot of land rented to the cottiers

#### Workhouse

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House where extremely poor people lived

#### Blight

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Disease that caused the potato crop to fail





#### Sir Robert Peel

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Ordered the importation om Indian corn to Ireland

## Laissez-faire policy

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British policy of no interference regarding the famine in Ireland

#### Coffin ships

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Ships bound to North America had a high death-toll

#### Irish diaspora

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Irish immigrants and their descendants





### Parliamentary tradition

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Giving law-making power to a group of elected representatives

### Act of Union 1800

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British act abolishing parliamentary tradition in Ireland

#### **Daniel O'Connell**

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'The Liberator' who believed in using non-violent means to achieve political aims

## Catholic Association

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Founded by O'Connell to achieve Catholic Emancipation





#### Catholic Relief Act 1829

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Act allowing Catholics to take seat in parliament

Repeal Association 1840

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O'Connell's campaign to establish parliament in Dublin

Parliamentary obstruction

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Insistence by Irish MPs that parliament address Irish matters before business

The Land League

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Campaigned for more reasonable rent and private ownership





### Charles Stewart Parnell

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#### Leader of the Home-Rule Party

### The Land Act 1881

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British Act improving rent in Ireland

#### The Kilmainham Treaty

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British improvement of the Land Act in return for decreased violence

#### O'Shea Divorce Case

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Political scandal involving the divorce of Parnell's mistress, and her husband





#### **NICRA**

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## Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association

#### British Commonwealth

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An association of countries consisting of the UK and its colonies

#### **Dominion**

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

## Free State Army

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The name for the pro-treaty IRA





Republicans (Irregulars)

studyclix.ie

# The name for the anti-treaty IRA

Special Powers Act

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An act passed by Kevin
O'Higgins that allowed
Irregulars to be executed for
offences such as having a
gun

Governor-General

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The king's representative in the Irish Free State

W. T. Cosgrave

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Leader of Cumann na nGaedhael





Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC)

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Provided loans to farmers to modernise their methods

The Shannon Scheme

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A hydroelectric power station on the Shannon built by the government and provided cheap electricity

Boundary Commission

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

Garda Síochána

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Unarmed police force set up by Kevin O'Higgins





### Wall Street Crash

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When shares on the US stock exchange fell, the US economy collapsed and this caused a worldwide economic depression

## Statute of Westminster

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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

#### Fianna Fáil

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#### Party led by Eamon de Valera

Army Comrades
Association (ACA)

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A group of ex-Free State soldiers formed by Cumann na nGaedheal to protect them against attacks from the IRA





## The Blueshirts

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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

### The Emergency Powers Act

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

#### Local Defence Force

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

#### Glimmer Men

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





#### Coalition

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A government formed with more than one political party

#### TB Eradication

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A national health scheme promoted by Dr. Noel Browne as Minister for Health

### Mother and Child Scheme

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

Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement

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





#### Celtic Tiger

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This was a phrase used to describe Ireland during the period of rapid economic growth that began in the 1990s

### Government of Ireland Act

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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

#### Sectarianism

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Being treated unfairly because of your religion

#### Gerrymandering

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Rearranging voting districts for the benefit of a political party





#### Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)

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A mainly Protestant police force in Northern Ireland

#### **B-Specials**

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A reserve police force who were all Protestants

#### Welfare State

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This provided free secondary education, free health care and generous pensions

Northern Ireland
Civil Rights
Association (NICRA)
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An association set up by Nationalists in Northern Ireland to end discrimination against Catholics





## Apprentice Boys

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A society that commemorates the siege of Derry, in which the Protestants faced a Catholic army

#### Official IRA

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Socialist and favoured peaceful methods

### Provisional IRA (Provos)

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Wanted a united Ireland, using violence

#### **UVF**

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Ulster Volunteer Force





UDA

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#### Ulster Defence Association

**Direct Rule** 

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Northern Ireland was ruled directly from Westminster

Bloody Sunday

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

Sunningdale Agreement

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





#### Anglo-Irish Agreement

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An agreement signed by Garret Fitzgerald and Margaret Thatcher to work together for peace

Gerrymandering

studyclix.ie

Unionist rigging of voting to ensure unionist majority

Ian Paisley

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Unionist extremist

Terence O' Neill

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Northern Irish Prime Minister who made efforts to reconcile Catholic relations





## Battle of the Bogside

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Violence between the Apprentice Boys and Catholics in Derry

#### **Bobby Sands**

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IRA prisoner who went on hunger strike to gain political prisoner status

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#### Breadwinner

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Key earner of the household was nearly always the man in the early 20th Century

#### Hanna Skeehy-Skeffington

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Founder of the Irish Women's Franchise League

#### Suffragettes

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Women who campaigned for their voting rights

#### Cumann na mBan

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Women's organisation that aided the Independence movement





#### Countess Markievicz

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One of the most famous Irish suffragettes

## A marriage bar

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Woman had to give up their jobs after marrying

Commission for the Status of Women 1970 studyclix.ie Commission which improved gender inequality and lifted the marriage bar

#### Mary Harney

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The first woman Tanaiste





#### Mary Robinson

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## Ireland's 7th President

#### Mary McAleese

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#### Succeeded Mary Robinson

#### Bernadette Devlin

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Helped lead the People's Democracy march in 1969

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

#### Éamon de Valera

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Taoiseach of Ireland in 1939





#### Sean Lemass

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## Minister of Supplies

## Curragh camp

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Internment camp for servicemen in WWII

#### Merchant Navy

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The Irish Navy kept supply lines open during WWII

## Harland and Wolff

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Northern Irish
company that
produced military
equipment for Britain





# Shorts company studyclix.ie

Northern Irish
Company that
produced airships
for Britain

**Belfast Blitz** 

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Belfast came under attack from the Luftwaffe

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GAA

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Gaelic Athletic Association, founded in 1884

Maurice Davin

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First President of the GAA

Charles Stewart
Parnell

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Patron of the GAA and leader of the Home-Rule Party

Irish Republican
Brotherhood

studyclix.ie

GAA was used as a cover for the IRB





RIC

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The GAA did not allow members of the Royal Irish Constabulary to join

The Camogie Association

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Separate from the GAA, but enjoys GAA support

Ladies Gaelic
Football
Association
studyclix.ie

Founded in 1974 for women

Rule 42 of the GAA

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This rule prohibited foreign sports being played in GAA stadiums, amended in 2007 for a rugby match between Ireland and England

