Section 1: Key Vocabulary		Subject: History Year:10 Autumn Term 1— Modern Medicine/ Causes of WWI		
Tier 3 vo- cabulary	Definition	Section 2: Important ideas	Section 3: Facts/Context/Historical relevance/dates	
Alternative medicine (n)	Different therapies which are not considered typical medi- cal treatments. E.g. hypnotherapy, aromatherapy, acu- puncture, and homeopathy.	The Liberal Reforms	1861	Germ Theory Published
Antibiotic (n)	A medicine that you take which kills bacteria in your body.	meals for poor students for the first time.	1895	First X-Ray machine
	E.g. penicillin is an antibiotic.	Reform 2: 1907, School Medical Service set up—free medical	1911	National Insurance Act introduced
Homeopathy (n)	When a patient takes a medicine (e.g. plant, animal, min- erals soaked in alcohol), which causes similar symptoms to	inspections, followed later by free treatment.	1928	Fleming discovered penicillin
National Insur-	their illness. This 1911 Act created National Insurance in England.	Reform 3: 1908, Children and Young Person's Act introduced; children became 'protected persons', which means parents are	1938	British National Blood Transfusion Service set up
ance Act (n)		breaking the law if they neglect their child.	1948	National Health Service (NHS) set up
School Meals Act (n)	This 1906 Act allowed local councils to provide school meals, with poor children getting a free meal.	Reform 4: 1908, Old Age Pensions are introduced, paid for by taxes.	1904	Entente Cordiale. An agreement between France and Britain
Triple Entente (n)	An alliance formed in 1907 between Britain, France and Russia.	Reform 5: Britain's first job centres are built.	1905/6	First Moroccan Crisis
Triple Alliance (n)	An alliance formed in 1894 between Germany, Italy and Austria Hungary.	Reform 6: 1911, the National Insurance Act is introduces unem-	1907	Anglo-Russian Agreement. The Triple En- tente is formed.
Slav National-	The 'Slavs' were spread across Europe, this was the idea	Militarism- the building up of armies. From 1906	1908	Balkans/ Bosnian Crisis
ism (n)	that all Slavs should be united as one.	Germany and Britain were in direct competition to build up their navy the fastest. By 1914 Britain had built 29	1911	Second Moroccan Crisis/ Agadir Crisis
The July Crisis (n)	The final steps that led to the outbreak of World War One.	'dreadnoughts' were as Germany had built 17. By 1914 both the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance had 2.2	1914	Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
Schlieffen Plan (n)	The plan created in 1905 by Von Schlieffen to invade France then Russia to avoid a war on two fronts.	million soldiers. Germany's army alone totalled 1.5		
Dreadnought (n)	A new design of boat created in 1906.	Million. Alliance System- the building of friendships between Words and themes you have seen before:		
Tier 2 vocabulary	Definition	countries. There were two alliances in Europe; the Second Second Seco	Medicine Factors—Government, technology, individuals, war. Alliance (creating a friendship between coun- tries where in the instance of war, you support each other), Imperialism (British Empire expan- sion and the industrial revolution), Antibiotic	
National Insur- ance (n)	This was a system of health insurance for industrial (factory) workers.	were formed in 1907 and Triple Alliance with Germany,		
Pension (n)	A payment made by the government to the elderly once they retire from working.	Austria– Hungary and Italy formed in 1882 . <u>Imperialism–</u> the building up of empire/taking over		
Transplant	Taking living tissue or an organ from one person, and im- planting (putting) it in another person.	countries. This caused war through event such as the 1st (1905) and 2nd Moroccan crisis (1911) and the		
Militarism (n)	The building up of armies and navy.	Bosnian/Balkan crisis (1908).		ations and magic bullets used the same
Alliance (n)	The building of friendship between countries.	Nationalism - the love of your own country. This	theory as those who developed antibiotics, Germ Theory).	
Imperialism (n)	The building of Empire.	especially caused a problem with Slavism in the Balkans area. Arguably nationalism led to the assassination of		
Nationalism (n)	The love of your country.	Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand.		
Assassination	Deliberately killing someone secretively or suddenly.			