

Year 9: Politics - How is a Government elected in the UK?

Term	Definition
1. Politics	Activities used by a group of people, usually elected, to decide how best to run all aspects of society. This includes transport, education and healthcare.
2. Political party	An organisation that co-ordinates candidates for election with a shared viewpoint. For example, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party are political parties.
3. Conservative Party	A right-wing political party, in the UK, who believe in the importance of the free market and individual achievement/prosperity.
4. Labour party	A left-wing political party, in the UK, who believe that wealth, and resources, should be shared more equally across the country.
5. Liberal Democrats	A left-centrist party, in the UK, who believe both in greater redistribution of wealth, as well greater individual rights and freedoms.
6. Conservatism	A political philosophy that emphasises the importance of traditional institutions, customs and values.
7. Socialism	A political philosophy that emphasises the importance of sharing resources across the country and its citizens.
8. Liberalism	A political philosophy that supports greater individual responsibility and seeks reform to the British electoral system.
9. First Past the Post	The British system by which a Government is formed. 650 MPs are elected across the country and each seat is counted for their party. A party with 326, or more, seats gains a majority.
10. Majority	A majority of 325, or more, MPs mean that a political party is able to form a Government and their leader usually becomes the Prime Minister of the country.

Year 9: World War One - What were the consequences of the end of the First World War?

Term	Definition
1. Triple Alliance	An alliance consisting of Austria-Hungary, Italy and Germany. They agreed to join any war that broke out in any of the countries they were teamed with.
2. Triple Entente	An alliance consisting of France, Russia and the UK. They agreed to join any war that broke out in any of the countries they were teamed with.
3. Gavrilo Princip	A member of the Black Hand Gang. Princip murdered the heir to the Hapsburg throne, Franz Ferdinand. Princip also murdered his wife and their unborn child before being arrested.
4. Trench	The development of long-range guns meant that it was no longer safe to stand a distance away from an opposing force. As a result, sides decided to dig trenches into the ground for safety.
5. Stalemate	As the two sides of the First World War continued to fight neither side were able to gain a decisive advantage. As a result, a period of stalemate ensued between the two.
6. Conscription	As WWI continued to rage, it became clear that Britain did not have enough soldiers. As a result, an order was issued that forced men to go and fight.
7. General Haig	To try to gain a decisive victory in the First World War, Haig devised a plan to break through at the river Somme. Despite a week long bombardment the campaign was ultimately unsuccessful.
8. The Battle of the Somme	Haig's plan was for soldiers to walk across the front to claim a victory. However, the Germans survived the bombardment and it became the worst loss of life, in a day, in British military history.
9. The 'big three'	After Germany's surrender, Clemenceau (France), Wilson (USA) and Lloyd-George (UK) met to decide Germany's fate.
10. The Treaty of Versailles	The final agreement to end WWI, the Treaty of Versailles, was signed in 1919. It humiliated Germany and left them with £6.6 billion debt.