Weimar and Nazi Germany Unit

Active resistance: To resist authority in a violent and obvious way
Allies: two or more countries who have signed an agreement to support each other
Anti-Semitism: Opposition to and attacks on Jews
Armistice: Cease-fire
Aryan: Nazi term for someone of ‘pure German blood’
Autarky: Self-sufficiency
Autobahn: German motorways
Censorship: Where something is controlled or banned
Coalition: A government of two or more political parties
Communism: a theory that everyone in society should be equal and everything should be shared (links to Communist)
Communist: a person or political party that seeks a society in which all property is publicly owned and each person is paid and works according to his or her needs and ability
Concentration camps: prison camps for specific groups of people where inmates are often treated with great brutality
Concordat: Agreement
Conscription: a law that forces all men (and sometimes women) to join the armed forces if and when they are needed
Constitution: A system of rules by which a country is governed
Dawes Plan: an agreement between the USA and European countries in 1924, drawn by for the US by Charles Dawes. The plan organised US loans to revive European economies, especially that of Germany
Democracy: a system of government where the whole population has the right to vote for their government in regular elections
Depression: a long period of financial and industrial decline
Dictatorship: a form of government where a country is entirely controlled by one person
Edelweiss: This flower was the symbol on the badges worn by the members of the Edelweiss Pirates. It also means noble or white
Emergency powers: the right of the German President to act outside the normal rules of the constitution in times of crisis

Enabling Law: the Enabling law was passed in 1933, giving Hitler power to act without consulting the Reichstag or the President
Eugenics: the scientific study of how to improve races
Extremist parties: groups holding extreme political views. In Germany, the Nazis and Communists were seen as extremist parties, especially when they attempted to overthrow democracy.
Fascist: a person or political party with extreme right-wing views (often including racism, nationalism, and complete obedience to authority)
Final Solution: The Nazi policy to exterminate all the Jews in Europe
Freikorps: organisation of armed ex-soldier volunteers
Front line: the land nearest the enemy, where the fighting takes place
Führer: 'Supreme Leader' in German, Hitler’s name for himself
Genetics: the study of genes and inherited characteristics
German Labour Front (DAF): an organisation set up by the Nazis to improve the lives of workers
Gestapo: Nazi secret police
Ghetto: an enclosed part of a city or separate area in which people live, sometimes by force, usually grouped based on their race or religion
Hyperinflation: Where the price of goods and services increase very quickly and suddenly
Indoctrination: Brainwashing people into accepting ideas
Industrial: connected to industry and manufacturing
Invisible unemployed: unemployed not counted in official figures
Judiciary: Judges
Kaiser: Emperor/King
Labour exchange: Job centres
League of Nations: set up in 1919 for the promotion of international peace and security. Germany was a member from 1926-1933.
Lebensraum: living space
Nazi Party: National Socialist German Workers’ Party- the political party founded in Germany in 1919 and brought to power by Hitler in 1933
Orator: A fluent and effective public speaker
Passive resistance: To resist authority in a peaceful, non-violent way
Police state: A totalitarian state controlled by a political police force

Propaganda: Information, usually false or misleading, given out to spread a certain point of view

Proportional Representation (PR): a system of elections in which the number of people elected for a party is in proportion to the number of votes for that party. It gives representation to the minority parties who may not do well in the ‘first past the post’ system seen in Britain. PR can lead to lots of small parties and unstable governments.

Purge: To remove enemies by terror

Putsch: An uprising, an attempt to overthrow the government or whoever is in authority

Rearmament: building up armed forces and increasing stocks of weapons

Reichstag: Parliament

Reparations: Compensation for war damages paid by a defeated state

SA: Sturm-Abteilung- ‘stormtroopers’. The brown shirted gangs set up by Hitler to protect his meetings and break up the meetings of opponents in the early days of the Nazi Party

Society: the way a group of people links together in some common way

Spartacists: The name of the German Communist Party

SS: schutzstaffel, originally the private bodyguard of Hitler, used later as the organisation that removed opposition to the Nazi government

Stock Market: where company stocks and shares are bought and sold.

The Ruhr: The industrial part of Germany producing coal, iron and steel

Third Reich: Third empire

Untermenschen: German word for sub-humans, including Jews and Slavs

Wall Street Crash: Wall Street is the name of the New York Stock Exchange. Share prices fell disastrously on Wall Street in October 1929

Young Plan: an agreement made between Germany and the Allies, named after US representative Young, to lower reparations and allow Germany to pay them back over a longer period of time
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key Words</th>
<th>Medicine and Surgery Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Almshouse</strong>: A house founded by a charity, offering accommodation to the poor</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Alternative medicine</strong>: medicine that uses herbs and other natural remedies, as well as therapies such as acupuncture, instead of drugs</td>
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<td><strong>Amputation</strong>: The cutting off of a limb, for example an arm or leg, from the body</td>
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<td><strong>Anaesthetic</strong>: a substance that affects your nervous system so that you are less aware of sensation and don’t feel pain</td>
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<td><strong>Anatomy</strong>: the structure of the body, for example bones, nerves, muscles</td>
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<td><strong>Antibiotics</strong>: Drugs that stop infections caused by bacteria</td>
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<td><strong>Antibodies</strong>: special cells created by the body to fight infection and disease</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Antiseptic</strong>: something that fights sepsis and the microbes which create infection</td>
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<td><strong>Apothecary</strong>: a person who made medicines and ointments using ingredients such as herbs and spices</td>
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<td><strong>Artery</strong>: A blood vessel that carries blood from the heart to all parts of the body</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Aseptic</strong>: sterile, free from infection</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Astrology</strong>: the study of the stars and planets and how they are thought to affect human behaviour/health and nature</td>
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<td><strong>Asylum</strong>: an old type of hospital for those who were mentally ill</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bacteria</strong>: Micro-organisms that live in soil, water, plants and animals that can cause disease</td>
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<td><strong>Bile</strong>: A thick, bitter fluid produced by the liver, a liquid once thought to be one of the Four Humours</td>
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<td><strong>Black Death</strong>: A highly infectious disease that spread throughout Europe in the mid-14th Century, thought now to be the Bubonic Plague</td>
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<td><strong>Bloodletting</strong>: The drawing of blood from a patient by a doctor</td>
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<td><strong>Body-snatcher</strong>: a person who used to obtain dead bodies illegally and sell them to medical schools for dissection</td>
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<td><strong>By-law</strong>: a law made by a town’s local authority that affects only that town</td>
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<td><strong>Cauterisation</strong>: the use of heat to seal a blood vessel and stop bleeding</td>
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<td><strong>Cesspit</strong>: a pit for the disposal of liquid waste and sewage, for homes that are not connected to a sewer</td>
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<td><strong>Chamber Pot</strong>: A ‘potty’ that was kept in a room or chamber, for people who needed the toilet but did not want to go to the outside privy or latrine</td>
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<td><strong>Chromosomes</strong>: thread-like structures found in most living cells that carry genetic information</td>
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<td><strong>Curare</strong>: a poison obtained in South American plants used as an anaesthetic</td>
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<td><strong>Diagnosis</strong>: identifying an illness after examining the symptoms</td>
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<td><strong>Dialysis</strong>: Removal of impurities from the blood by a kidney machine</td>
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<td><strong>Dissection</strong>: Cutting open a body to examine its internal structure</td>
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<td><strong>DNA</strong>: the abbreviation for deoxyribonucleic acid, which contains the genetic instructions for every cell in your body</td>
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<td><strong>Epidemic</strong>: a severe outbreak of an infectious disease</td>
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<td><strong>Flagellants</strong>: people who whip themselves as a punishment and to show God that they are sorry</td>
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<td><strong>Four Humours</strong>: a theory that developed in Ancient Greece to explain health and illness</td>
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<td><strong>Gangrene</strong>: occurs when body tissue dies, which can be caused by infection or poor circulation of the blood</td>
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<td><strong>Hygiene</strong>: conditions or practices, especially cleanliness, that maintain health and prevent disease</td>
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<td><strong>Immunisation</strong>: making immune to infection, usually by vaccination</td>
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<td><strong>Industrial revolution</strong>: the period c.1750-c.1900 when there were rapid changes in the way work and industry were organised</td>
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<td><strong>Innoculation</strong>: a way of giving a patient a mild dose of an illness so that the body builds up its immunity</td>
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<td><strong>Journal</strong>: (1) an account that is written up at regular intervals, like a diary, this is a personal and private source. (2) A published set of articles, like an academic magazine. For example, ‘The Lancet’ is a respected medical journal containing articles by doctors and researchers</td>
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<td><strong>Laissez-faire</strong>: the idea that a government should not interfere too much with industry, private business or how people live. French for ‘leave alone’</td>
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<td><strong>Latrine</strong>: a toilet, especially a communal one, often used in an army camp</td>
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<td><strong>Leech</strong>: a blood-sucking worm used to draw out blood from a patient; also an old name for a physician</td>
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<td><strong>Ligature</strong>: a thread tied around a blood vessel to stop bleeding (originally made from cat intestines!)</td>
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<td><strong>Magic bullet</strong>: A chemical drug that kills the microbes causing a specific disease without harming the rest of the body</td>
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Medieval: a name for the Middle Ages c.1066-c.1500
Miasma: ‘Bad air’; people used to believe disease was caused by poisonous vapours in the air
Microbes: micro-organisms, especially bacteria causing disease
Midwife: A woman, or nowadays also a man, who assists women in childbirth.
National Health Service (NHS): An organisation set up by the British government in 1948 to give free health care to all
Opium: An addictive drug prepared from the juice of the poppy, which can be used to ease pain.
Patent medicine: a mixture that has been created by one person or company and is sold under a particular brand name
Pharmaceutical industry: the business of manufacturing medicinal drugs, prescribed by a doctor or sold by a chemist
Pharmacy: a business selling medical drugs; a chemist’s
Physician: a trained doctor
Plastic surgery: Surgery carried out in order to change the appearance of the patient.
Prosthetic limb: artificial arm or leg, often made from metal or plastic.
Public health: the standard of living conditions and general health of the public/population.
Purging: to clear out the body, getting rid of bad excess ‘humours’ by making someone sick or by making them have diarrhoea.
Quarantine: the situation where someone who may have an infectious disease is isolated from other people to try and prevent the disease spreading; often the whole family is isolated.
Renaissance: the period in the 16th and 17th centuries when people thought they were reviving Ancient Greek and Ancient Roman culture but also made new discoveries
Royal Society: a group set up in 1660 to enable educated people to discuss scientific ideas
Sanitation: measures for the promotion of health and prevention of disease, especially the provision of drainage and sewers
Sepsis: a condition in which harmful bacteria affect the flesh, normally leading to an infection and decaying flesh
Sewer: an underground system for removing liquid waste (sewage)
Spontaneous generation: the idea that rubbish or decaying material creates microbes

Supernatural: forces outside normal nature that some people believe can affect events, for example God, charms and luck, witchcraft or astrology.
Surgeon: someone who deals with wounds or with treatment that involves cutting the body
Tourniquet: something that is tied around a part of the body to put pressure on a blood vessel and stop the loss of blood
Transfusion: the process of giving blood from a donor to a patient
Vaccination: a safe way of stimulating the body’s immune system against a particular disease
Welfare state: the coordination and provision by the government of all matters affecting the health of the people/population
Workhouse: an institution where people could go if they could not support themselves; they would be expected to work in return for their food and bed.

Exam Command Words
Analyse: Consider the entire argument
Annotate: Write descriptive comments and explanations on and around the source
Compare: Say in what way two or more things are alike
Contrast: Say in what way two or more things are different
Describe: Write what happened
Evaluate: Judge the value / utility
Explain: Give reasons as to why something occurred.
Factor(s): reasons or causes of something
Identify: Pick out the key parts
Infer: to suggest
Justify: to put forward arguments, to defend
Significance: importance
Usefulness: how helpful is it to your argument?
Utility: Usefulness