

Features of the Caravel

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- Clinker-built
- Square Sails
- Lateen/Triangular Sails
- Shallow Keels
- Rudders

Astrolabe/ Quadrant

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

Logbook

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

Log and Line

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Instrument used to measure speed





Sand-Glass

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Instrument used to measure speed

Portolan Charts

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Earliest maps used by sailors

Conquistadores

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

Fears of Sailors & Explorers

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





Scurvy

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A common disease among sailors caused by a lack of Vitamin C

Caravel

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A small lighter ship

Compass

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

Christopher Columbus

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Discovered:

- Cuba
- Hispaniola
- San Salvador
- America





Ferdinand Magellan

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Circumnavigated the world

Vasco da Gama

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Discovered India

Prince Henry the Navigator

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Started a school for sailors in Sagres, Portugal

Hernando Cortes

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Conquered the Aztecs in Mexico





Francisco Pizarro

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Conquered the Incas of Peru

Reasons for the demand of spices

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- It was used to preserve food
- It added flavour in cooking
- It was used for medicinal purposes

Reasons why rulers were willing to sponsor voyages

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- To spread Christianity
- To gain more wealth
- To conquer new land
- To increase their power
- To find a new route to Asia

Things brought from the 'New World'

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- Tobacco
- Parrots
- Pineapples
- Coconuts
- Coffee





Sponsors of Columbus' Voyage

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

Names of the 3 ships that Columbus used

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- The Nina
- The Pinta
- The Santa Maria (flagship)

Bartholomew Diaz

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The first man to reach the Cape of Good Hope

The Treaty of Tordesillas

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A treaty in which Spain and Portugal agreed to divide all the newly-discovered land between them. Spain got land west of the Mid-Atlantic line and Portugal got land east of the line.





Results of the Age of Exploration

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

Amerigo Vespucci

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

Montezuma

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Emperor of the Aztecs when it was conquered by Cortes

Firebox

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A firebox was used to cook food on the deck of a ship





Reasons why the renaissance began in Italy

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

Fresco

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

Johannes Gutenberg

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Invented the printing press

Results of the invention of the printing press

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





Results of the Reformation

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

Reformation

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

Patron

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A wealthy person who helps artists

Lorenzo de Medici

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A great patron who helped artists like Leonardo da Vinci and Michelangelo





Features of Paintings from the Middle Ages

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

Features of Paintings from the Renaissance

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- Wide range of themes
- Realistic
- Painted on canvas
- Perspective was present

Sculpture

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Statues carved from wood or stone

Features of
Medieval
Architecture

- Pointed Spires
- Pointed Arches
- Stained Glass Windows





Features of Renaissance Architecture

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- Columns
- Rounded Arches
- Domes

Features of Medieval Literature

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- Mostly written in Latin
- Writing was mostly about religion

Features of Renaissance Literature

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

Humanism

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The renewed interest in ancient learning





Cosmio de Medici

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Set up the Platonic Academy where scholars could study manuscripts

Icon

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

Anatomy

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The study of the human body

Moveable type printer

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Small metal letters are used over and over to make new words





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 of more than one church office at a time

Simony

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The buying and selling of church positions





95 Theses

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Arguments which condemned the sale of indulgences by the Catholic church which were printed by Luther

Papal Bull

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A formal or official letter from the Pope

Edict of Worms

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

Heretic

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Belief or practice which is against Catholic teachings





Peace of Augsburg

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Declared that each ruler was free to decide the religion of their state

Predestination

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God had selected those who were to go to heaven and 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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A meeting of bishops and cardinals to reform the Catholic Church

Reformation

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An effort to reform the Catholic Church





Court of Inquisition

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A court set up by the Catholic Church to stop the spread of the Protestant faith.

The Jesuits

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

Indulgences

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People paying for the forgiveness of their sins

Act of Supremacy

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An act which made Henry VIII the Supreme Head of the Church of England





Ringfort

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Circular settlement enclosed by an earthen bank

Souterrain

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Underground passages used to store food and hiding and escape

Crannóg

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Fortified lake dwelling

Hillfort

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A fort built on a hill, which is similar to a ringfort but bigger





Promontory Forts

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Forts built on headlands and cliff edges

Brehon Laws

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Laws used to govern the Celtic society

Tuath

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A Celtic kingdom ruled by a king (rí)

Derbfine

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Royal family





Aos Dána

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People with special skills who were highly respected, e.g. judges, druids, filí and craftsmen

Rotary Quern

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Instrument which replaced the saddle stone, it was used to ground grain

Ogham

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A form of writing used by the Celts

La Tène

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Name given to the art created by the Celts





Microlith

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Small pieces of flint

Wattle & Daub

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Method of weaving branches and plastering it with mud to make walls

Mattocks

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Tool used for breaking hard ground

Scrapers

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Tool used for cleaning skins





Bone Needles

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Tool used for stitching

Uses of Pottery

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- Cooking
- Storing food
- To put ashes in for burial

Court Cairn

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A semi-circular court leading to a passage and burial chambers which was used for religious ceremonies and cremation

Portal Dolmen

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A tomb which consisted of 3 large upright stones supported by a large capstone





Passage Tombs

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These tombs are similar to court cairns with a long passage leading to a chamber, but much bigger.

Cairn

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This means a mound of stones

Neolithic People

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These people were the first farmers in Ireland

Corbelled Roof

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Each layer of stone is placed slightly in front of the one below, overlapping until they meet at a single stone in the centre.





Winter Solstice

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This is the shortest day of the year. On this day light shines through the roof box of the Newgrange Passage Tomb.

Qualities of the Neolithic People

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

Porcellanite

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

Quern Stone

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A tool used by Neolithic people to grind grain into flour for bread





History

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This is the study of the past and the story of human activity

Prehistoric Period

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The period before writing was used

Source

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Evidence such as documents and pictures that helps historians to find out about the past

Primary Source

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Source that comes directly from the time being studied
E.g. diaries, speeches, artefacts





Secondary Source

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Source that comes after the time being studied and are based on primary sources E.g. biography, movies, history books

Bias

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The favouring 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





Archaeology

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The study of the remains left by our ancestors

Artefacts

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

Research Archaeology

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

Rescue Archaeology

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This is when sites are dug before a road or new building is built to make sure that no objects from the past are lost.





Tools used for excavating

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- Trowel
- Hand-pick
- Brushes
- Sieve

Post-holes

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Dark round patches left by wooden poles used for building houses

Stratigraphy

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

Carbon Dating

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A scientific dating method used to find the age of an object that was once alive by examining the amount of carbon present.





Dendrochronology

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A method of dating wooden objects by studying the pattern of the rings on the object

DNA testing

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A test used to find more about skeletons, by taking samples of DNA from the bones

Conservation

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The protection and preservation of ancient objects from decay

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Mesolithic

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The period when hunter-gatherers used simple stone tools

Hunter-Gatherers

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People who get food by hunting animals and gathering nuts and berries

Flint

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A hard grey stone used to make Mesolithic weapons and tools

Nomadic

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Term used to describe

Mesolithic people because
they moved to the next
place when food ran out





Casting

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The process of pouring Liquid metal into stone moulds and left to set

Why bronze was used

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- Harder wearing
- Shaped easily
- Sharper edge

Smith

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A person who made metal objects

Smelting

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The method of separating a metal from the rock by a process of melting and heating





Examples of Bronze Age jewellery

- Lunulae
- Sun Discs
- Torcs

Fulacht Fiadh

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An open air cooking system

Cist Graves

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

Wedge Tombs

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Tombs built with large flat stones. The front was wider and higher than the back. Ashes of cremated bodies were put in urns in these





Monastery

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A place where monks who devoted their lives to God lived

Convent

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A place where nuns who devoted their lives to God lived

Monastery on Inis Mór

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The first Irish monastery set by St. Enda

Clonmacnoise

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Monastery set up by St. Ciarán near the River Shannon





Functions of a monastery

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

Refectory

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The place where monks had their meals

Scriptorium

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The place where manuscripts were copied by the monks

Functions of a round tower

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- Used as belfries to call monks to pray
- Look-out post
- Storage
- Hiding place for when Vikings attacked





Beehives

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The cells where the monks lived

Scribes

studyclix.ie

These were the monks who copied and illuminated manuscripts

What manuscripts were copied on to

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Vellum (calf skin) or parchment (sheep skin)

The Book of Kells

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This is the most famous Irish manuscript; it is a copy of the four gospels and is kept in Trinity College





Stone crosses

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Monks carved scenes from the Bible on these to tell people stories from the Bible

Dark Ages

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

Golden Age

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

Abbot

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The monk who is in charge of the monastery





Ludus

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This was what schools in ancient Rome were called

Insulae

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The apartment blocks where ordinary roman citizens lived

Domus

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Private houses where rich roman citizens lived

Patricians

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Wealthy Romans





Plebians

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Poor Romans

The Forum

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The marketplace at the centre of Rome

Cena

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

Catacombs

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Underground cemeteries





Aqueduct

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A bridge which carried water long distances

Gladiators

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Slaves who fought each other or animals for the entertainment of the crowd

Toga

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Garment worn by Roman men

Stola

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A long woollen tunic worn by Roman women





у

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 given by the Roman emperors

Via Sacra

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The Holy Road that ran through the middle of the Forum

Senate

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The building where the government of Rome met





Tepidarium

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The warm room in the public bath houses

Caldarium

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The hot steam room in the public bath houses

Frigidarium

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The cool room in the public bath houses

Circus Maximus

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A great racetrack where chariot races were held





The Colosseum

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A huge stadium where gladiator contests were held

Oratory

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The art of public speaking

Legion

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

The River Stynx

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A mystical river where a dead person's spirit was rowed across to the next world





Journeyman

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A craftsman who has completed his apprenticeship

A Norman

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A native of Normandy, France

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

Pottage

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A thick soup or stew





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

Features of Romanesque Architecture

- Rounded arches
- Square towers
- Thick walls and columns

Features of
Gothic
Architecture

- Pointed Arches
- Buttresses
- Lancet Windows
- Spires
- Slender Columns





The Black Death

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

Functions of a guild

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- Regulated a craft
- Controlled the standard of craftsmanship
- Took care of its members whey were sick or too old to work

The purpose of building churches

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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

studyclix.ie

Where monks slept

Scriptorium

studyclix.ie

Where manuscripts were copied and illustrated





Tonsure

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The practice of shaving some or all of the hair on the scalp of monks

Maces

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Metal ball with spikes on a short handle

Fallow

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Leaving one field unused to allow it to recover

Dowry

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





Undertakers

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Planters who were given land in Ireland on certain conditions

Penal Laws

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Laws which discriminated against Catholics

Servitors

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

Bawn

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





Plantation of Laois-Offaly

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

Plantation of Munster

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

Plantations of Ulster

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

Cromwellian Plantation

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





Loyal Irish

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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





Boston Tea Party

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

Guillotine

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An execution instrument, mainly used in France

Theobald Wolfe Tone

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Wrote an argument on behalf of the Catholics of Ireland

The Treaty of Paris

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





The Reign of Terror

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

The Navigation Acts

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

The Stamp Act

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

No taxation without representation

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The slogan which opposed the Stamp Act





The Boston Massacre

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When British soldiers opened fire and killed five people

Croppies

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Nickname of the rebels fighting for independence in Ireland

Intolerable Acts

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The laws passed by the British against Boston

First Continental Congress

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When representatives from the colonies met in Philadelphia





Colony

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An area ruled by a country far away

Republic

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A country whose head is a President and not a king

Minutemen

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

Battle of Bunker Hill

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The British attempt to end the American siege of Boston





Declaration of Independence

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

The Battle of Yorktown

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

Law of Suspects

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Law passed to punish anyone who was against the French Revolution

Law of Maximum

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





Slogan of the French Revolution

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Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Committee for Public Safety

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A committee created to organise the defence of France

Clergy

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Priests and bishops

First Estate

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





Second Estate

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- The nobles
- Owned lots of land
- Did not pay taxes
- Got top jobs in the government
- Peasants paid feudal dues to nobles

Third Estate

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

Absolute Monarch

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

Feudal Dues

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Taxes that peasants had to pay to their local lord





Features of Paintings from the Middle Ages

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

Estates General

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A parliament that contained members of all the Three Estates

Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen

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

Civil Constitution of the Clergy

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





Features of Renaissance Architecture

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- Columns
- Rounded Arches
- Domes

The National Convention

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The name of the French parliament during the Reign of Terror

Sans-culottes

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

Grattan's Parliament

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Henry Grattan helped to achieve an almost completely independent Irish parliament





The Defenders

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A secret society formed to protect catholic farmers

The Orange Order

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

Aims of the United Irishmen

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

Yeomanry

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An army set up by the British government





Half-hanging

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People were hung until they lost consciousness

Pitch-cap

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

Loyalist

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A supporter of the British government

Republicanism

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The use of violence to end British rule in Ireland





Act of Union

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

Catholic Emancipation

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Removal of the remaining Penal Laws

Pike

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A spear-like weapon commonly used by the rebels

Reasons why
Wolfe Tone sought
French help

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- Ireland couldn't break the connection between Britain on its own
- Britain and France were enemies
- The French supported revolution





Reasons why the Industrial Revolution began in Britain

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

The Factory Acts

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

Turnpike Trusts

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Companies set up to improve and maintain roads

Crop Rotation

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Planting different crops in a field each year to allow soil to recover





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

Black 47

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The worst year of The Famine

Peel's Brimstone

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Import of Maize from the U.S





Consequences of the Famine for Ireland

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- Emigration
- Decline of the Irish language
- Fall in population
- Change in agriculture

Reasons for Population increase in Britain

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- Better food
- Introduction of vaccines
- An end to plagues

Urbanisation

studyclix.ie

People leaving the countryside to live and work in towns

Public Health Act

studyclix.ie

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





Workhouses

studyclix.ie

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

Collier

studyclix.ie

A coalminer

Pig iron

studyclix.ie

Iron produced by smelting

Chartist Movement

studyclix.ie

Movement founded by
William Lovett to increase
the number of working-class
men who had the right to
vote





Absentee Landlord

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A person who owns and rents out land but lives somewhere else

Eviction

studyclix.ie

Forcing people to leave their homes and land

Cottier

studyclix.ie

A farm labourer

Conacre

studyclix.ie

Land rented out to grow potatoes





Quakers

studyclix.ie

A Protestant group known for its opposition to war and its practical good works

Subdivision

studyclix.ie

Dividing one big farm into several small farms

Public Works Scheme

studyclix.ie

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

Henry Cort

studyclix.ie

Invented the puddling and rolling method





Charles Townshend

studyclix.ie

Introduced Norfolk crop rotation

Robert Bakewell

studyclix.ie

Introduced selective breeding

James Hargreaves

studyclix.ie

Invented the Spinning Jenny

John Kay

studyclix.ie

Invented the Flying Shuttle





James Watt

studyclix.ie

Made improvements to the steam engine

Abraham Darby

studyclix.ie

Used coke for smelting iron instead of charcoal

Richard Arkwright

studyclix.ie

Invented the Water Frame

Samuel Crompton

studyclix.ie

Invented the Spinning Mule





Edmund Cartwright

studyclix.ie

Invented the power loom

Cyrus McCormick

studyclix.ie

Invented the Mechanical Reaper

Jethro Tull

studyclix.ie

Invented the seed drill

John McAdam & Thomas Telford

studyclix.ie

Improved road surfaces





James Brindley

studyclix.ie

Built the Bridgewater Canal

Richard Trevithick

studyclix.ie

Adapted the steam engine to run on an iron track

George Stephenson

studyclix.ie

Built the first train carrying goods

Thomas Newcomen

studyclix.ie

Built steam engines with water pumps





Labourer

studyclix.ie

Someone who worked for farmers

Rural Electrification

studyclix.ie

The bringing of electricity to rural areas

EEC

studyclix.ie

The European
Economic
Community (now the
European Union)

CAP

studyclix.ie

Common Agricultural
Policy that guaranteed
good prices for farm
produce





Social Fund

studyclix.ie

Policy that gave grants to improve living standard in poor farming areas

IWFL

studyclix.ie

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

Tenement

studyclix.ie

An old house that several families lived in

Corporation House

studyclix.ie

A house built by the local council





Employment Equality Act

studyclix.ie

Act which gave equal pay for equal work and improved women's wages

IDA

studyclix.ie

The Industrial
Development
Authority promoted
Irish industry abroad

Marriage Bar

studyclix.ie

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

Suffragette Movement

studyclix.ie

Movement that fought for women to have the right to vote for and be elected to parliament





NICRA

studyclix.ie

Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association

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 Brotherhood (IRA)

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)

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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

Truce

studyclix.ie

A ceasefire





British Commonwealth

studyclix.ie

An association of countries consisting of the UK and its colonies

Dominion

studyclix.ie

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

Free State Army

studyclix.ie

The name for the pro-treaty IRA

Republicans (Irregulars)

studyclix.ie

The name for the anti-treaty IRA





Special Powers Act

studyclix.ie

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

Governor-General

studyclix.ie

The king's representative in the Irish Free State

W. T. Cosgrave

studyclix.ie

Leader of Cumann na nGaedhael

Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC)

studyclix.ie

Provided loans to farmers to modernise their methods





The Shannon Scheme

studyclix.ie

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

Boundary Commission

studyclix.ie

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

Garda Síochána

studyclix.ie

Unarmed police force set up by Kevin O'Higgins

Wall Street Crash

studyclix.ie

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





Statute of Westminster

studyclix.ie

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

studyclix.ie

Party led by Eamon de Valera

Army Comrades Association (ACA)

studyclix.ie

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

The Blueshirts

studyclix.ie

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

studyclix.ie

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

Local Defence Force

studyclix.ie

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

Glimmer Men

studyclix.ie

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

Coalition

studyclix.ie

A government formed with more than one political party





TB **Eradication**

studyclix.ie

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

Mother and **Child Scheme**

studyclix.ie

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

Anglo-Irish Free Trade Agreement studyclix.ie

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

Celtic Tiger

studyclix.ie

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





Government of Ireland Act

studyclix.ie

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

studyclix.ie

Being treated unfairly because of your religion

Gerrymandering

studyclix.ie

Rearranging voting districts for the benefit of a political party

Royal Ulster Constabulary (RUC)

studyclix.ie

A mainly Protestant police force in Northern Ireland





B-Specials

studyclix.ie

A reserve police force who were all Protestants

Welfare State

studyclix.ie

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

Northern Ireland Civil Rights Association (NICRA)

studyclix.ie

An association set up by Nationalists in Northern Ireland to end discrimination against Catholics

Apprentice Boys

studyclix.ie

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





Official IRA

studyclix.ie

Socialist and favoured peaceful methods

Provisional IRA (Provos)

studyclix.ie

Wanted a united Ireland, using violence

UVF

studyclix.ie

Ulster Volunteer Force

UDA

studyclix.ie

Ulster Defence Association





Direct Rule

studyclix.ie

Northern Ireland was ruled directly from Westminster

Bloody Sunday

studyclix.ie

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

Sunningdale Agreement

studyclix.ie

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

studyclix.ie

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





Blitzkrieg

studyclix.ie

Lightning warfare

The Cold War

studyclix.ie

A conflict which, though deep, never broke into open battle

Dictator

studyclix.ie

A ruler with total power e.g.
Hitler

Empire

studyclix.ie

Colonies in Africa and/or Asia taken over by a large European power





Superpower

studyclix.ie

A country of supreme power e.g. USA

The Holocaust

studyclix.ie

The mass murder of Jews

Colony

studyclix.ie

A country taken over and run by another country

Containment

studyclix.ie

A US policy to stop the spread of communism





Decolonisation

studyclix.ie

The withdrawal of European countries from former colonies

Peaceful Coexistence

studyclix.ie

Countries with different ideologies getting along

ECSC

studyclix.ie

European Coal and Steel Community

Gestapo

studyclix.ie

Hitler's secret police





Nuremberg Laws

studyclix.ie

Laws introduced in Germany against Jewish people

Operation Barbarossa

studyclix.ie

The German invasion of the Soviet Union

Squadristi

studyclix.ie

Mussolini's uniformed followers (The Blackshirts)

The Final Solution

studyclix.ie

Hitler's plan to wipe out all the Jewish people





The Night of Long Knives

studyclix.ie

When Hitler had the leaders of the SA murdered

The Enabling Act

studyclix.ie

This act allowed Hitler to rule by decree

The Blitz

studyclix.ie

Aerial bombing of British cities

Operation Sealion

studyclix.ie

German plan to invade Britain





Operation Torch

studyclix.ie

Allied invasion of North Africa

Operation Overlord

studyclix.ie

The plan for the Allied landing in Normandy on D-Day

The Night of Broken Glass

studyclix.ie

Attacks on Jewish shops and businesses

The Treaty of Versailles

studyclix.ie

The peace settlement signed after World War 1





Axis Powers

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- Hitler
- Mussolini
- Hirohito

Allied Leaders

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- Stalin
- Roosevelt
- Churchill

War Guilt Cause

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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 recognised the Vatican as an independent state





OVRA

studyclix.ie

Organisation for Vigilance and Repression of Anti-Fascism

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

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British rescue mission of Abyssinia





Appeasement

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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.id

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

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

Afrika Corps

studyclix.ie

German troops that operated in North Africa under General Rommel





Nazi-Soviet Pact

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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

Hitler Youth

studyclix.ie

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

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





Communism

studyclix.ie

A political movement which aims to create an equal society, where all property is owned by workers and peasants

Nationalism

studyclix.ie

Strong loyalty to your own country, often with the belief that it should become more powerful

Weimar Germany

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

Reichstag

studyclix.ie

German parliament





Der Fuhrer

studyclix.ie

Title of Hitler which meant leader

Concentration camps

studyclix.ie

Prisons used for political prisoners and later the Jews in Europe

Third-Reich

studyclix.ie

Nazi-controlled Germany between 1933 and 1945

Anti-Semitism

studyclix.ie

Hatred of and discrimination against Jewish people





Rearmament

studyclix.ie

Rebuilding the German military forces

Ghetto

studyclix.ie

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

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

Demilitarised 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

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
(NATO)

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 became known as

Council of Europe

studyclix.ie

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

European
Convention on
Human rights

studyclix.ie

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





Organisation for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC)

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

The Benelux Union

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

European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC)

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

Monetary System

studyclix.ie

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





The Single European Act

studyclix.ie

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

Maastricht Treaty

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

studyclix.ie
makes exams easier

studyclix.ie





Post-colonial experience

studyclix.ie

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

studyclix.ie

A country controlled by a colonial power

British East India Company

studyclix.ie

A company set up to control trade with India





Congress Party

studyclix.ie

A political party that wanted Home Rule for India

Muslim-League

studyclix.ie

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

Mountbatten Plan

studyclix.ie

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

Decolonisation

studyclix.ie

When colonial powers give up their colonies

