

# Year 10 History Vocabulary List

## *(Tier 2 and Tier 3)*



**Analyse** – to break something down into its component parts in order to understand more about it

**Capitalism** – an economic ideology that encourages free enterprise in business, encourages profits and protects private property and ownership of business / land

**Civil rights** – the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality

**Cold War** – a state of conflict where one country does not engage in direct conflict with their enemy

**Communism** – a political ideology based on the writing of Karl Marx, where equality and community are fundamental to the way people live and are organised

**Compare** – to examine, or look for the similarities or differences between two or more events / individuals

**Containment** – the policy whereby the USA aimed to ‘contain’ the spread of Communism during the cold War

**Cross-reference** – comparing evidence with other evidence to check whether it is trustworthy

**Democracy** – a political ideology based on the idea that the people choose their government fairly and freely (from ‘demos’ the Greek word for people)

**Dollar imperialism** – the policy of using money, in this case American funding, to buy influence and control by lending / giving money and aid to other countries

**Evaluate** – to weigh up or judge the accuracy of something from the past

**Evidence** – clues left behind from the past that are used to help construct history

**Expansionism** – the policy of expanding a country’s influence or control into other countries

**Federal** – a system of government in which several states form a unity but remain independent in internal affairs

**Inference** – identifying the indirect message from a piece of evidence

**Interpretation** – a viewpoint / opinion of an event or individual from the past

**Iron Curtain** – the phrase coined by Winston Churchill to describe the increasingly closed border between Eastern and Western Europe during the Cold War

**Isolationism** – the policy of remaining apart from international foreign affairs; avoiding wars and conflicts

**Judgement** – reaching a logical conclusion that is persuasive and based on evidence

**Laissez-faire** – an economic policy that allows government to leave businesses alone, not interfere in the economy

**Mass production** – the production of goods, such as cars / radios / refrigerators, in such a high volume that the cost of producing them comes down

**Prohibition** – the restriction of the consumption (drinking), sale and transportation of alcohol in America

**Provenance** – the origin of a historical source (who made it / when was it made / why was it made)

**Reliable** – when an opinion or viewpoint is trustworthy

**Soviet** – relating to Russia, as in the Soviet Union, during the Cold War

**Substantiated** – based on evidence from the past, or based on the argument put forward by a historian