

History Topic: Interwar Years

Key Term	Meaning
Treaty of Versailles	The Treaty that officially ended WWI. In the Treaty, Germany was forced to accept all the blame for WWI, concede territory and pay reparations.
Reparations	Monetary compensation by one country to others for damage done in a war or another event.
The stock market	The stock market refers to public markets that exist for issuing, buying, and selling stocks. Stocks are small
Booming Economy	An economic boom is the expansion and peak phases of the business cycle. It's also known as an upswing, upturn, and a growth period. During a boom, key economic indicators will rise.
Roaring 20s	During the 1920s in the United States the economy expanded due to new technology, production methods, credit, and the stock market.
Production Line	A method of building manufactured good through specialised labour. This means, instead of one person doing several jobs, a person will do one job repeatedly. This was more efficient and reduced costs
Wall Street Crash	On the 24 th October, 1929, the stock market in New York, following weeks of instability, suddenly dropped as people rushed to sell their shares. The losses experienced on this day and the following weeks triggered the Great Depression
The Great Depression	The Great Depression was as a global reduction in economic activity following the Wall St crash. It led to widespread unemployment, bankruptcy, and poverty. It reached its lowest point in 1933 but did not completely end until WW2 started.
Unemployment	When someone who wants to work is unable to find work. During times low economic activity, unemployment rates can increase
Democracy	A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.
Dictatorship	Dictatorship is a form of government characterized by a single leader or group of leaders and little or no toleration for political opponents' independent media.
Fascism	Fascism is a form of far-right, authoritarian ultranationalism characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition, and strong regimentation of society and of the economy, which came to prominence in early 20th-century Europe.
Communism	Communism is a form of government which seeks to eliminate the private ownership of property and implement the shared ownership of a country's resources by all its citizens. In 20 th century communist countries were usually dictatorships which imposed limited on personal freedom.
Propaganda	Propaganda is the spreading of rumours, false or correct information, or an idea, to influence the opinion of society. It may advance an idea or oppose another idea. Generally, propaganda is a technique for convincing people, but which is misleading in nature, or promotes a false viewpoint.
League of Nations	The League of Nations was the first worldwide intergovernmental organisation whose principal mission was to maintain world peace. Founded on 10 January 1920 following the Paris Peace Conference that ended the First World War, it ceased operations on 20 April 1946
Appeasement	Before World War 2 it was a policy by Great Britain and France to give Germany concessions to avoid war. However, Hitler would continuously break his promises which led to the failure of the policy

Expectation: You need to learn the spelling and definition of these key terms off by heart!

