T1 source paper	T1 prescribed subject	T1 case study
T1 primary source	T1 secondary source	T1 origin
T1 purpose	T1 value	T1 limitation

T1 A detailed study of one example used to test a general argument.	T1 One of the set case studies examined through sources in Paper 1.	T1 Paper 1, answered from a set of sources on a prescribed subject.
T1 Who created a source, when and where, used to judge its value.	T1 A later account or interpretation of past events, written by historians.	T1 Evidence produced at the time of the events being studied.
T1 A restriction or weakness that reduces what a method, result or system can establish or achieve.	T1 How useful a source is for answering a particular historical question.	T1 The aim or intended result of an action or communication.

T1 propaganda	T1 biased	T1 compare
T1 contrast	T1 thesis	T1 League of Nations
T1 collective security	T1 economic sanction	T1 Anschluss

T1 To show how sources are similar.	T1 Showing an unfair preference for one side.	T1 Information, often biased, used to promote a political cause or regime.
T1 The international body set up in 1920 to keep peace through collective security.	T1 The main claim that an essay or argument develops and supports.	T1 To show how sources differ.
T1 Germany's annexation of Austria in March 1938.	T1 A trade or financial penalty used to pressure a state.	T1 An agreement that member states will act together against any state that attacks another.

T1 appeasement	T2 world history topic	T2 argument
T2 thesis	T2 evidence	T2 counter-argument
T2 judgement	T2 narrative	T2 authoritarian state

T2 A line of reasoning that uses claims and evidence to support a conclusion.	T2 One of the Paper 2 themes, such as authoritarian states or the Cold War.	T1 Giving in to an aggressor's demands to avoid war, as Britain and France did with Hitler.
T2 An argument against one's own position, weighed in an essay.	T2 Information or observations used to support or challenge a claim.	T2 The main claim that an essay or argument develops and supports.
T2 A state where power is held by a leader or party with little accountability.	T2 Retelling events in order without analysis.	T2 A reasoned conclusion about which factor or view is most convincing.

T2 emergence	T2 consolidation	T2 policy
T2 Great Depression	T2 propaganda	T2 terror
T2 long-term cause	T2 short-term cause	T2 trigger

T2 A course of action adopted by a government.	T2 How a regime secured and kept its power.	T2 How a leader or regime came to power.
T2 The use of fear and violence by a regime to control people.	T2 Information, often biased, used to promote a political cause or regime.	T2 The severe worldwide economic downturn of the 1930s, marked by falling output and widespread unemployment.
T2 The immediate event that set something off.	T2 A cause close in time to the event.	T2 A cause that built up over years.

T2 Cold War	T2 arms race	T2 proxy war
T2 origins	T2 détente	T2 orthodox view
T2 revisionist view	T2 post-revisionist view	T3 historical investigation

T2 A war in which great powers back opposing sides without fighting each other directly.	T2 Rival states building more and better weapons.	T2 The prolonged geopolitical rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union and their allies after the Second World War.
T2 The early Western interpretation blaming the USSR for the Cold War.	T2 The easing of Cold War tension in the late 1960s and 1970s.	T2 The causes and beginnings of something.
T3 The internal assessment: a student's own research essay on a historical question.	T2 The interpretation that shares responsibility and stresses mutual misperception.	T2 The interpretation blaming US expansion for the Cold War.

T3 sanction	T3 question	T3 research plan
T3 historiography	T3 primary source	T3 secondary source
T3 corroboration	T3 analysis	T3 reflection

T3 A plan of the question, sources and methods for an investigation.	T3 The precise, answerable question an investigation sets out to answer.	T3 A penalty imposed on a state to change its behaviour.
T3 A later account or interpretation of past events, written by historians.	T3 Evidence produced at the time of the events being studied.	T3 The study of how historians have interpreted and argued about the past.
T3 Careful consideration of an experience or action to understand it and improve future decisions.	T3 Examination of information or a problem to identify its parts, relationships, meaning and implications.	T3 Support for a claim obtained by comparing it with independent evidence.

T4 region	T4 essay	T4 historiography
T4 historian	T4 school of thought	T4 interpretation
T4 Meiji Restoration	T4 Self-Strengthening Movement	T4 Hundred Days' Reform

T4 Named historians or schools, their arguments, and why they disagree.	T4 A structured piece of writing that argues an answer to a question.	T4 A large area of the world studied in depth, such as the Americas or Europe.
T4 A historian's explanation of what happened and why.	T4 A group of historians sharing an interpretation.	T4 A scholar who researches and interprets the past.
T4 The 1898 Qing reform programme of the Guangxu Emperor, crushed by Cixi.	T4 Qing China's 1860s–1890s effort to adopt Western technology while keeping traditional rule.	T4 The 1868 restoration of imperial rule in Japan that launched rapid modernisation.

T4 Xinhai Revolution	T4 civil war	

	T4 A war between groups within the same country.	T4 The 1911 revolution that ended the Qing dynasty and founded the Republic of China.