Sources and the prescribed subject

International Baccalaureate · IB Diploma · History · SL · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
source paper	The **source paper** gives you four sources to analyse.
prescribed subject	The **prescribed subject** is the topic set for Paper 1.
case study /keɪs ˈstʌdi/	The **case study** looks at one country in depth.
primary source /ˈpraɪməri sɔːs/	A diary from the war is a **primary source**.
secondary source /ˈsekəndəri sɔːs/	A history book is a **secondary source**.
origin /ˈɒrɪdʒɪn/	The **origin** of a source is who made it and when.
purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/	Consider the **purpose** of the source: why was it made?
value /ˈvæljuː/	Explain the **value** of the source for historians.
limitation /ˌlɪmɪˈteɪʃn/	A small sample is one **limitation** of the study.
propaganda /ˌprɒpəˈgændə/	**Propaganda** tries to change what people think.
biased /ˈbaɪəst/	A **biased** source shows only one side.
compare	**Compare** the two sources: how are they alike?
contrast /ˈkɒntræst/	The **contrast** between the two routes makes the choice clear.
thesis /ˈθiːsɪs/	The **thesis** is the main claim of the essay.

Word	Example
League of Nations /liːg ɒv ˈneɪʃnz/	The **League of Nations** was set up to keep peace after the war.
collective security /kəˈlektɪv sɪˈkjʊərɪti/	**Collective security** means an attack on one is an attack on all.
economic sanction	An **economic sanction** limits trade with a country.
Anschluss	The **Anschluss** joined Austria to Germany in 1938. 1938
appeasement	**Appeasement** gave Hitler what he wanted to avoid war.

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