



## History Vocabulary – St Mark’s CofE Primary School 2023-24



EYFS Early Learning Goals	KS1 National Curriculum		KS2 National Curriculum			
<p>'Past and Present'</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.</li> <li>- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</li> <li>- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pupils should develop an awareness of the past, using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time.</li> <li>- They should know where the people and events they study fit within a chronological framework and identify similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods.</li> <li>- They should use a wide vocabulary of everyday historical terms. - They should ask and answer questions, choosing and using parts of stories and other sources to show that they know and understand key features of events.</li> <li>- They should understand some of the ways in which we find out about the past and identify different ways in which it is represented</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.- They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</li> <li>- They should regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. - They should construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. - They should understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</li> </ul>			
Year R	Year 1 Toys Through History History of transport - Thornycroft	Year 2 The Great Fire of London Florence Nightingale & Mary Seacole Neil Armstrong	Year 3 The Stone Age to Iron Age The Romans	Year 4 The Ancient Egyptians Anglo-Saxons The Vikings	Year 5 Ancient Greece Windrush The Tudors	Year 6 The Mayans World War II
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Starting school</li> <li>- My new class</li> <li>- How I have changed?</li> <li>- Who was Mary Anning?</li> <li>- Who lived in a castle?</li> <li>- Who was Neil Armstrong?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life - Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally - the Great Fire of London</li> <li>- The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age-The Stone Age</li> <li>- The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots</li> <li>- The achievements of the earliest civilisations-Ancient Egypt</li> <li>- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots – The Vikings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</li> <li>- An historical study of an aspect or site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality, The Tudors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A study of an aspect of British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – A significant turning point in British history – World War II</li> <li>- A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – The Mayans</li> </ul>

<u>Year R</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 1</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 2</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 3</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 4</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 5</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>	<u>Year 6</u> <u>Historical Vocabulary</u>
Now Next Old New Ago Past Today Tomorrow After Before Morning Afternoon	When I was little A long time ago Before I was born Then/now Explain Source Famous Celebrate Remember Same/different Historical event When mummy and daddy were little Before/after	When I was younger Past/Present Recent/ Earlier/ Later Research Timeline Historical event Artefact Similarities Differences Sequence Chronological Historian Significant The past Predict Evidence	BC/AD Decade Ancient Century Period Archaeologists Excavate Evidence Historian Historical Eye witness Source Democracy	Recent history Religious Historical argument Point of view Succeed/ Succession Settlers Settlement Invaders/invasion Conquer(ed) War Inventions Impact Aspect	Comparison Crime Punishment Influence Monarch Inherit Heir Catholic Protestant Christian	Societies Summarise Major influence Civilizations Changes/ Continuity Persuade Viewpoint Propaganda Interpretations Anti -Semitism Dictator Persecute Allies Axis Political Enquiry

**History Key Vocabulary:**

To be a successful historian and master the History vocabulary children will learn these top ten key words for each historic event:

Year R	<b>today</b>	<b>the present</b>	<b>yesterday</b>	<b>tomorrow</b>	<b>the past</b>	<b>the future</b>	<b>day</b>	<b>week</b>
	<b>month</b>	<b>long ago</b>	<b>old</b>	<b>new</b>	<b>parent</b>	<b>grandparent</b>	<b>great grandparent</b>	<b>clue</b>
	<b>memory</b>	<b>lifetime</b>	<b>calendar</b>	<b>who?</b>	<b>what?</b>	<b>remember</b>	<b>history</b>	<b>ruin</b>
Year 1	<b><u>Toys Through History</u></b>				<b><u>History of Transport</u></b>			
	<p><b>Games</b> an activity with rules, played by yourself or with others  <b>Materials</b> anything used for making something else  <b>Memories</b> something you remember  <b>Modern</b> something that is new  <b>Old</b> something that is from long ago  <b>Play</b> something you do for fun  <b>Special</b> something more important or better than others  <b>Technology</b> new inventions or tools  <b>Toy</b> something you play with  <b>Traditional</b> has gone on for a long time</p>				<p><b>Aeroplane</b> (or plane) A vehicle that moves through the air.  <b>Ancient</b> (old) something that is from long ago  <b>Artefact</b> An object made by a human, usually of historical interest  <b>Bicycle</b> (or bike) A machine for getting from place to place. It usually has two wheels.  <b>Car</b> A vehicle that has wheels, carries a small number of passengers, and is moved by an engine or a motor.  <b>Materials</b> anything used for making something else    <b>Steam train</b> A steam powered railway engine.  <b>Thornycroft</b> A company who built vehicles in Basingstoke.  <b>Timeline</b> A chronological order of events</p>			

Year 2	<p><b><u>The Great Fire of London</u></b></p> <p><b>17th Century</b> A period in History that lasted between 1601 and 1700</p> <p><b>River Thames</b> The river that runs through London where many people escaped to</p> <p><b>Pudding Lane</b> Where the GF started in London</p> <p><b>St Pauls Cathedral</b> An Anglican cathedral in London</p> <p><b>Fire Break</b> When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to the next building</p> <p><b>Thatched Roof</b> A roof made of dry vegetation such as straw and reeds</p> <p><b>Flammable</b> Something that burns easily</p> <p><b>Fire Hook</b> Giant hooks that pulled houses down to stop the spreading of fire</p> <p><b>Samuel Pepys</b> An English diarist who wrote a diary of the GFOL</p> <p><b>Thomas Farriner</b> The owner of the bakery where the GF started</p>	<p><b><u>Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole</u></b></p> <p><b>Crimean War</b> A war between Russia and a group of countries including France and Britain.</p> <p><b>Disease</b> A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant.</p> <p><b>Health</b> Good health is keeping your body working at its best.</p> <p><b>Hygiene</b> Activities which help to maintain good health especially through cleanliness.</p> <p><b>Infection</b> An illness caused by spreading germs.</p> <p><b>Nurse</b> A person whose job it is to care for people who are sick or injured, especially in hospital.</p> <p><b>Patient</b> A person who is ill or injured in hospital.</p> <p><b>Pioneer</b> A person who is among the first to apply a new method, area of knowledge or activity.</p> <p><b>Scutari Hospital</b> Turkey A British military hospital for sick and injured soldiers during the Crimean War.</p> <p><b>Welfare</b> The health, happiness, and wellbeing of a person or group of people.</p>	<p><b><u>Neil Armstrong</u></b></p> <p><b>Astronaut</b> A person who is trained to travel in a spacecraft.</p> <p><b>Command Module</b> The module where astronauts lived and worked</p> <p><b>Explorer</b> Someone who travels to places where no-one has been before.</p> <p><b>Voyage</b> A journey to a distant place</p> <p><b>Gravity</b> On the moon the astronauts felt as light as air so they walked in kangaroo-hops as if bouncing on a trampoline</p> <p><b>Lunar</b> Adjective used to describe the moon</p> <p><b>Orbit</b> Going around an object</p> <p><b>Satellite</b> Object placed in orbit to help with sending information to earth</p> <p><b>Neil Armstrong</b> First man to walk on moon and commander of spacecraft on the Apollo 11 mission</p> <p><b>Buzz Aldrin</b> Lunar module pilot and second man to walk on the moon</p>
--------	---	---	--

Year 3	<p><b><u>The Stone Age to Iron Age</u></b></p> <p><b>Archaeologists</b> A person who studies human history</p> <p><b>Artefacts</b> An object made by a human from history</p> <p><b>Bronze Age</b> The Bronze Age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material.</p> <p><b>Iron Age</b> The Iron Age is the time period when iron became the preferred material.</p> <p><b>Neolithic</b> The youngest part of the Stone Age. This was the time that farming was invented and when people started caring for animals.</p> <p><b>Prehistoric</b> Prehistoric means the time before recorded history.</p> <p><b>Settlement</b> A place where people start to live and establish a community. Skara Brae A stone-built</p> <p><b>Neolithic settlement</b> located in Scotland.</p> <p><b>Stone Age</b> The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used.</p> <p><b>Stonehenge</b> A prehistoric monument that consists of standing stones.</p>	<p><b><u>The Romans</u></b></p> <p><b>Boudicca</b> Celtic Queen who fought the Romans</p> <p><b>Celts</b> the people who lived in Europe and Britain who fought the Romans.</p> <p><b>Claudius the emperor</b> who led the successful invasion of Britain</p> <p><b>Colosseum</b> a round theatre for watching gladiators in Rome</p> <p><b>Empire</b> a large area with many people ruled by one leader</p> <p><b>Gladiator</b> a person trained to fight other gladiators or animals</p> <p><b>Invasion</b> coming into a country with armed force</p> <p><b>Latin</b> the language the Romans spoke and wrote in</p> <p><b>Legacy</b> what the Romans left behind that still impacts us in Britain today.</p> <p><b>Pavilion</b> a semi-open structure which has shelter but lets light in</p>
--------	--	---

Anglo- Saxons

**Anglo- Saxons** People who came to England from Denmark, The Netherlands and Germany.

**Kingdom** A country whose ruler is a king or queen.

**Lindisfarne** A small holy island off the Northeast coast of England

**Monastery** A building where people lived and devoted their lives to God.

**Monk** A male religious member living in a monastery.

**Pagan** A person who believed in many gods.

**Runes** Anglo Saxon writing

**Scandinavia** The area made up of the countries Denmark, Sweden and Norway

**Settlement** Where people settle to live

**Thane** Anglo Saxon village leader

The Vikings

**Berserkers** a Viking warrior who was known for fighting with reckless savagery

**Danegeld** protection money paid by Saxons to bribe Vikings not to attack their lands

**Danelaw** Large part of Eastern England where the Danes settled in the late 9th century with their own laws and culture.

**Heathen** person who does not accept a religion that says there is only one God

**Hoard** hidden collection of treasure

**Invasion** to enter as an enemy, by force, to conquer

**Longship** a Viking boat used for exploring and raiding

**Raid** to steal or take something

**Stereotype** a fixed general idea that people believe

**Viking** a person who came from Scandinavia (means 'to raid')

Ancient Civilisations- focus Ancient Egypt

**Canopic Jars** special jars that contain the organs of a mummy.

**Cartouche** is a carved item which has an encryption in it.

**Excavate** removing earth carefully from an area to find buried items.

**Hieroglyphics** – a type of writing used by the Ancient Egyptians that used a combination of pictures and symbols.

**Mummification** – A ritual that took place to bury the dead. The organs were removed, the body was cleaned and then dried.

**Papyrus** – a material prepared from the stem of a plant which was used to write on and also for making things like rope.

**Pharaoh** – the supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt.

**Sarcophagus** – a large stone box that held a mummy's coffin.

**Shaduf** – a hand operated device for lifting water.

**Tomb** – a large underground chamber typically used for burying the dead.

<p>Year 5</p>	<p><b><u>Tudors</u></b></p> <p><b>Armada</b> A spanish word for a fleet of ships in the navy  <b>Heir</b> A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.  <b>Execution</b> to carry out a sentence of death (e.g beheading)  <b>Monarch</b> A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.  <b>Reign</b> To rule over a country as a monarch.  <b>Treason</b> A crime of betraying your own country  <b>Throne</b> The position of a king or queen.  <b>War of the roses</b> A battle which took place between two kingdoms, leading to the first Tudor king  <b>The Age of Exploration</b> A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s  <b>Inherit</b> To receive something after somebody's death</p>	<p><b><u>Black and British</u></b></p> <p><b>Declaration</b> a formal statement or announcement  <b>Abolition</b> the action of abolishing (getting rid of) a system or way of doing things  <b>Discrimination</b> The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people  <b>Racial</b> Connected with a difference in race  <b>Segregation</b> The action of setting something or someone apart from others  <b>Integration</b> Bringing together and uniting of things  <b>Democracy</b> A system of government by the whole population  <b>Boycott</b> To withdraw from something as a punishment or protest  <b>Campaign</b> Work in an organised and active way towards a particular goal.  <b>Equality</b> Equal rights and opportunities</p>	<p><b><u>Ancient Greece</u></b></p> <p><b>Architecture</b> the design of buildings  <b>Athens</b> a famous city state (polis) – most known for its love of arts and thinking, traditional family life and its democracy  <b>Athletics</b> sports which require strength, endurance, and skill  <b>Citizen</b> a person who lives in a particular place  <b>Civilisation</b> a group of people living together who have their own culture or way of living  <b>Democracy</b> a form of government where people have a say  <b>Olympia</b> a place in Ancient Greece where sport was held  <b>Philosophy</b> thinking deeply and reasoning about things  <b>Sparta</b> a famous city state (polis) – most known for its love of war and its dictatorship rule  <b>Tragedy</b> something terrible that has happened</p>
---------------	--	---	--

<p>Year 6</p>	<p><b><u>World War II</u></b></p> <p><b>Allies</b> The United Kingdom, France and Poland, later joined by other countries, including the USSR (Soviet Union), the United States of America and China.  <b>Axis</b> The Axis Powers were originally Germany, Japan and Italy. Other countries joined them later.  <b>Blitz</b> - an intensive or sudden military attack.  <b>Evacuation</b> Children were evacuated along with some of their teachers and helpers to countryside locations..  <b>Nazi party</b> A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.  <b>Atomic bomb</b> A very high-energy bomb made of radioactive material.  <b>Rationing</b> Coupons were given to ration the food that people were allowed due to the German bombers targeting supply ships.  <b>Annex</b> To take another country's land and make it part of your country.  <b>Propaganda</b> Information designed to promote a political idea or opinion.  <b>Active service</b> Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.</p>	<p><b><u>Mayans</u></b></p> <p><b>Ancient</b> Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence.  <b>Cacao</b> Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.  <b>Cenote</b> A sinkhole or pit filled with water. They were sources of water for the Maya.  <b>Chichen Itza</b> The most powerful Maya city.  <b>Civilisation</b> The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.  <b>Classic Period</b> The golden age of the Maya civilization.  <b>Glyph</b> A symbol used in writing.  <b>Mesoamerica</b> The region in which the Maya lived, spanning over Mexico and parts of Southern America.  <b>Sacrifice</b> To give up something valued for the sake of something else.  <b>Temple</b> A building devoted to the worship of god or gods.</p>
---------------	---	--