

EYFS

Old	Something that has existed before.
New	Recently existed.
Then	At a past time
Now	In these times.
Past	Events that happened previously in time.
Same	When two or more things are like each other.
Different	When two or more things are not like each other.

Year 1

Invade	When a foreign army enters by force.
Castle	A large, strong building with high walls and towers built in the past by a ruler to protect the people inside from attack.
King	A monarch/ruler who is male.
Queen	A monarch/ruler who is female.
Knight	A man who served his king or lord in a battle.
Sword	A weapon with a long handle and blade.
Armour	Special metal clothing that soldiers wore to protect themselves in a battle.
Peasant	A poor person who worked on the land.
Noble	A rich person who owned land.
Rich	Have a lot of money.
Poor	Does not have a lot of money.
Battle	A violent fight between groups of people.
Batteries	Small devices that provide power for electrical items.
Electronic	Uses electricity.
Cog	A cog is a wheel with teeth. The teeth fit into another cog to make things move. Cogs are found inside clocks or bikes. When one cog turns, it helps the other one turn too.
Lever	A mechanism consisting of a rigid bar that rotates around a fixed point.
Factory	A building where objects are made.
Museum	A building that holds a collection of objects that are found in nature or that people have created.
Entertainment	The act of being entertained, of having fun.
Figurine	A small ornamental model of a person.
Pulley	A pulley is a wheel with a rope around it. It helps you lift things up more easily.
Nurse	Somebody who looks after people who are ill.
War	A fight between countries or other large groups of people where weapons are used.
Soldiers	People who fight as part of an army when there is a war.
Hospitals	Places where sick or injured people are given medical treatment.
Medicine	Something that is used to treat an illness.
Infection	An illness caused by spreading germs.
Hygienic	Clean.
Lantern	A lamp in a metal frame with glass sides and with a handle on top so you can carry it.
Honourable	Deserving of respect.
Profession	A job or type of work that needs special training or study.
Lamp	A light that works by using electricity or by burning oil or gas.

Year 2

London	The capital city of the United Kingdom.
Buildings	Structures that have roofs and walls.
Cathedral	A very large and important church which has a bishop in charge of it.
Eyewitness	A person who is present at an event and so can describe it.

Diary	A personal record of daily events and observations.
Trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods between people, firms or countries.
Transport	Any vehicle that you can travel in or carry goods in.
Bakery	A building where bread is made and sold.
Firebreak	A barrier of cleared land intended to stop the spread of fire.
Fire hooks	Large rods with a hooked end. These were used to pull down damaged houses or to remove houses to try and stop the fire spreading.
Flammable	When something burns easily.
Leather bucket	A bucket made of leather. Used before plastic was invented.
Pier	A structure built out into the water for people to walk on.
Railway	A route between two places along which trains travel.
Lighthouse	A tower containing a powerful flashing lamp that is built near the sea. Lighthouses are used to guide ships or to warn them of danger.
Holiday	A period of time during which you relax and enjoy yourself away from home.
Invention	A new creation that has never been made before.
Expansion	Becoming greater or bigger.
Rock pooling	An activity where you explore rock pools, small pools between rocks on the edge of the sea.
Explorer	A person who travels to find and investigate a new place.
Mission	An important task that people are given to do.
Journey	Travel from one place to another.
Discover	To find out.
Voyage	A journey.
Port	A harbour area where ships load and unload goods and passengers.
Harbour	A place where ships or boats moor (tie-up).
Astronaut	A space explorer.
Year 3	
Hunter-Gatherer	A person who lives by hunting animals and collecting plants to eat.
Tools	Any instrument or simple piece of equipment that you hold in your hands and use to do a particular kind of work.
Change	Different over time.
Chronology	The order in which events happened.
Neolithic	The times between c6000 BC and c 3000 BC when hunter-gatherers started to grow crops, rear livestock and live in huts.
Palaeolithic	The earliest period of the Stone Age from c750,000 BC until c10,000 BC.
Characteristics	The qualities or features that belong to a person or a thing to make them recognisable.
Artefacts	Human-made objects that are of historical interest.
Empire	A group of countries that a ruler or government has control over.
Invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force.
Europe	The second smallest continent in the world.
Countries	Political units which the world is divided into, covering particular areas of land.
Trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods between people, firms or countries.
Civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Forts	Strong buildings or placed with a wall or fence around them where soldiers can stay and be safe from the enemy.
Romanisation	The act of adopting Roman beliefs, technology and culture.
Latin	The language that the ancient Romans used to speak.

Year 4

Dark Ages	The period from about the late 5 th century AD to about 1000 ad. Also the Middle Ages.
Artefacts	Human-made objects that are of historical interest.
Excavated	Unearthed (buried objects) methodically in an attempt to discover information about the past.
Venerable	Impressive because it is old or important historically.
Legend	A very old and popular story that may be true.
Romano-Britains	The people living in Britain during the time when the Romans ruled over the land.
Celts	One group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.
Tribe	A group of people who are all doing the same thing or who all behave in the same way.
Barbarian	People from other countries who were thought to be uncivilised and violent.
Rebellion	A violent action organised by a larger groups of people who are trying to change their country's political system.
Settlement	A place where people live.
Saxons	People living in central or northern Germany during the Roman occupation of Britain. Many Saxons conquered and settled in southern England after the Roman withdrawal.
Cause	Something that makes an event happen.
Consequence	The results or effects of something.
Interpretation	An opinion about what something means.
Raiders	People who attacked or invaded other places, usually to steal things or take control of land
Traders	People who bought and sold goods.
Settlers	People who move to a new area or place to live and start a community.
Longships	A narrow open vessel with oars and a square sail. Used by the Vikings during medieval times.
Knarr	A type of Viking ship used for long-distance travel, especially for trading and carrying cargo.
Valhalla	A special place in Norse mythology, where brave warriors go after they die in battle.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods or does not follow one of the world's major religions.

Year 5

Ancient	Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire.
Civilisation	A human society with its own social organisation and culture.
Indus Valley	The area next to the Indus River in modern-day Pakistan and north-west India where the Indus Valley civilisation developed from c2500 BC to c1700 BC.
Sumer	The earliest-known civilisation, located in the historical region of southern Mesopotamia (now south-central Iraq).
Shang Dynasty	A Chinese royal dynasty that ruled in the Yellow River valley during the second millennium BC.
Egypt	A country in north east Africa.
Hieroglyphics	Pictures or symbols which represent words used in Ancient Egyptian writing.
Duration	The time during which an event or state happens or exists.
Overlap	Involving the same subjects, people or periods of time.
Significance	A person, idea or event that has a long-lasting impact on the world.
Remembered	Present in the mind.
Relevant	Important or significant in a situation or to a person.
Resonant	Has special meaning or is important to people.
Remarkable	Unusual or special in a way that makes people notice them and be surprised or impressed.
Result in Change	
Victorian	Relating to, or characteristic of the reign of Queen Victoria of England or the art, letters, or tastes of her time.

Workhouse	A public institution where some of the poorest working classes work in return for lodgings and food.
Class	The division of people in a society into groups according to their social status.
Contemporary Source	First hand evidence that comes from the time a historian is studying. Also called primary sources.
Social Status	Something that causes or leads to a difference or transformation. When one thing happens, it can bring about a change in something else.
Year 6	
Collapsed	Fail or ended completely and suddenly.
Ritual	A religious service or other ceremony which involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.
Maize	A tall plant which produces sweetcorn.
Sacrifice	Giving up something that is valuable or important, usually to obtain something else for yourself or for other people.
Mythology	A collection of religious and cultural stories.
Democracy	A system that allows people to have a say about how their government and country are run.
Philosophy	The study of basic ideas about knowledge, right and wrong, reasoning and the value of things.
Citizen	A free man in ancient Greece who had the right to vote.
Politics	The actions or activities concerned with achieving and using power in a country or society.
Language	A system of communication that consists of a set of sounds and written symbols that are used by people for talking and writing.
Architecture	The art and study of designing buildings.
Ostracism	The state of being ostracised or the act of ostracising someone.