



Key Vocabulary

History

Achieve Believe Care

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Curriculum Rationale

At Howley Grange we strive to ensure that our curriculum enables all children to gain the wisdom and courage to make positive choices now: and in their futures.



Key historical vocabulary and definitions

Key Stage	Year		
	Reception		then, now, next, old, new, explore, discover, invent, yesterday, today, tomorrow,
Key Stage 1	Year 1	<p>MY FAMILY HISTORY: What was life like when our grandparents were children?</p>	<p>oral history: recordings of interviews with people having personal knowledge of past events</p> <p>same: identical; not different</p> <p>different: not the same</p> <p>compare: note the similarity or differences</p> <p>before: after: past: now:</p> <p>timeline: a chronological arrangement of events in the order of their importance</p> <p>20th century: 21st century: 1950s: 1960s</p> <p>grandparent: a parent of your father or mother</p> <p>growing up: to change from being a child to being an adult</p> <p>year: a period of 365 or 366 days, starting on January 1st and ending on December 31st</p> <p>clue: a sign or some information that helps you to find the answer to a problem, question, or mystery</p> <p>object/artefact: an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest</p> <p>matching: having the same as something else</p> <p>modern: designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods</p> <p>old: having lived or existed for many years (vocabulary related to different types of house, e.g.):</p> <p>terraced: a row of similar houses joined together by their side walls</p> <p>flats: a building of homes each on one level</p> <p>bungalow: a home only on one level</p> <p>semi-detached: a house joined to another house on one side only by a wall (features of houses e.g.):</p> <p>bathrooms: a room containing a shower / bath, sink and sometimes a toilet</p> <p>heating: a method to keep a house warm</p> <p>inventions: something that has never been made before, or the process of creating something that has never been made before</p> <p>materials: a physical substance that things can be made from</p>

		<p>condition: the particular state that something or someone is in</p> <p>design: to make or draw plans for something, for example clothes or buildings</p> <p>packaging: the materials in which objects are wrapped before being sold</p> <p>similar: looking or being almost, but not exactly, the same</p> <p>classify: to divide things or people into groups according to their type</p> <p>locality: a particular area</p> <p>supermarket: a large shop which sells most types of food and other goods needed in the home</p> <p>shopping mall: a large usually covered shopping area where cars are not allowed</p> <p>shopkeeper: a person who owns and manages a small shop</p> <p>parade of shop: a group of 5 to 40 shops in one or more continuous row</p> <p>grocer: greengrocer: tobacconist: a person who owns or works in a shop selling food and small things for the home</p> <p>market: a place or event at which people meet in order to buy and sell things</p> <p>delivery vans: a van suitable for delivering goods or services to customers</p> <p>cash register: a machine used in shops that has a drawer for money and totals, displays, and records the amount of each sale</p> <p>rationing: allow each person to have only a fixed amount of (a commodity).</p> <p>playground games: games played on a piece of land at school or in a public place</p> <p>punishments: the act of punishing someone for doing something wrong</p> <p>rote: repetition of something to be learned</p> <p>3Rs: Reading, writing and arithmetic</p> <p>School: a building to educate children</p> <p>chalk board: a dark coloured board that you can write on with chalk</p> <p>dip pen: a pen that has to be dipped in ink</p> <p>ink: a coloured fluid used for writing or drawing</p>
	<p>GREAT INVENTIONS: TRANSPORT: How did the first flight change the world? Why were the Rainhill Trials important?</p>	<p>inventor: someone who has invented something or whose job is to invent things</p> <p>invented: to design and/or create something that has never been made before</p> <p>flight: a journey in an aircraft</p> <p>century: a period of 100 years</p> <p>eyewitness account: an account given by people of an event they have witnessed</p> <p>travel: to make a journey</p> <p>journey: the act of travelling from one place to another</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>aviation: the activities surrounding mechanical flight and the aircraft industry</p> <p>transport: the movement of people or goods from one place to another</p> <p>propeller: a device that causes a ship or aircraft to move, consisting of two or more blades that spin at high speed</p> <p>steer: to control the direction of a vehicle</p> <p>pilot: a person who flies an aircraft</p> <p>glider: an aircraft that has long fixed wings and no engine and flies by gliding</p>

		<p>modern: designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods</p> <p>cockpit: the small closed space where the pilot sits in an aircraft</p> <p>elevators: elevator is a primary flight control surface that controls movement of an aircraft</p> <p>engine: a machine that uses the energy from liquid fuel or steam to produce movement</p> <p>fuselage: the main body of an aircraft</p> <p>jet: an aircraft with a jet engine that is able to fly very fast</p> <p>landing gear: the set of wheels and other parts that support a plane when it is on the ground and make it possible to take off and land</p> <p>propeller: a device that causes a ship or aircraft to move</p> <p>rudder: a flat piece of wood or metal at the back of a boat or aircraft, moved from side to side in order to control the direction of travel</p> <p>impact: a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person</p> <p>trade: the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries</p> <p>leisure: the time when you are not working or doing other duties</p> <p>canal: a long, thin stretch of water that is artificially made</p> <p>toll: a small amount of money that you have to pay to use a road, cross a bridge, etc</p> <p>source: work that gives original information</p> <p>locomotive: the engine of a train</p> <p>freight: goods, but not passengers, that are carried from one place to another, by ship, aircraft, train, or truck</p> <p>significance: being worthy of attention; importance</p> <p>commemorate: to remember officially and give respect to a great person or event, especially by a public ceremony or by making a statue or special building</p> <p>livery: a special pattern or design that is put on the things that a company owns and sells</p>
	<p>HOLIDAYS: How have holidays changed over time?</p>	<p>holiday: a time when someone does not go to work or school but is free to do what they want</p> <p>recent past: A recent event or period of time happened only a short while ago</p> <p>twentieth century: the century from 1901 to 2000</p> <p>seaside resort: a seaside town where people spend holidays</p> <p>accommodation: a place to live, work, stay,</p> <p>leisure: the time when you are not working or doing other duties</p> <p>souvenir: something you buy or keep to help you remember a holiday or special event</p> <p>bank holiday: an official holiday when banks and most businesses are closed for a day</p> <p>infer: to form an opinion or guess that something is true because of the information that you have</p> <p>promenade: a path for walking on, especially one built next to the sea</p> <p>entertainment: shows, films, television, or other performances or activities that entertain people</p> <p>deckchair: a folding chair for use outside, especially on the beach</p> <p>pier: a long structure sticking out from the land over the sea</p> <p>Punch and Judy: a traditional puppet show featuring Mr. Punch and his wife Judy</p> <p>bandstand: a covered place where musical groups can play outside</p>

			<p>seawall: a form of coastal defence</p> <p>value:</p> <p>fiction: something invented by the imagination</p> <p>fact: something that is known to be true</p> <p>research: the investigation into and study of something</p> <p>continuity: something continuing for a long period of time without being changed or stopped</p> <p>change: to make or become different</p> <p>same: exactly like another</p> <p>different: not the same</p> <p>tourist: someone who visits a place for pleasure and interest, usually while on holiday</p> <p>tourism: the business of providing services such as transport, places to stay, or entertainment for people who are on holiday</p> <p>reconstruction: the process of building or creating something again that has been damaged or destroyed</p> <p>modern: designed and made using the most recent ideas and methods</p> <p>interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p>
Year 2		<p>BONFIRE NIGHT AND THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON: Should we still celebrate Bonfire Night? Did the Great Fire make London a better or worse place?</p>	<p>Stuart period: British history lasted from 1603 to 1714 during the dynasty of the House of Stuart.</p> <p>King James 1: King of England in 1603 following the death of Elizabeth I</p> <p>earlier: happening near the beginning of a particular period</p> <p>treason: the crime of showing no loyalty to your country, especially by helping its enemies or trying to defeat its government</p> <p>plot: a secret plan made by several people to do something that is wrong, harmful, or not legal, especially to do damage to a person or a government</p> <p>Catholic: a person who follows a form of Christianity</p> <p>Protestant: a person who follows a form of Christianity</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>sources: work that gives original information</p> <p>traditional: following ways of behaving that have continued in a group of people for a long time without changing</p> <p>rhyme: Words that rhyme have the same last sound</p> <p>orally: expressed in speech, not writing</p> <p>hero: a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities</p> <p>villain: a bad person who harms other people or breaks the law</p> <p>terrorist: someone who uses violent action, or threats of violent action, for political purposes</p> <p>customs: a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time</p> <p>tradition: a way of behaving or a belief that has been established for a long time</p> <p>commemorate: to remember officially and give respect to a great person or event, especially by a public ceremony or by making a statue or special building</p> <p>importance: the quality of being important</p> <p>relevence: something related or useful to what is happening or being talked about</p> <p>effigy: a model or other object that represents someone, especially one of a hated person that is burned in a public place</p>

	<p>law: a rule, usually made by a government, that is used to order the way in which a society behaves</p> <p>repeal: If a government repeals a law, it causes that law no longer to have any legal force</p> <p>now: at the present time, not in the past or future</p> <p>then: at that time (in the past or in the future)</p> <p>cause: the reason why something happens</p> <p>important: necessary or of great value</p> <p>water squirt: to shoot out liquid in a thin stream</p> <p>fire bucket: a bucket filled with water or sand which is used to extinguish fires</p> <p>fire hook: a pole having a hooked metal head and used especially in firefighting for tearing down walls or ceilings</p> <p>eyewitness: a person who saw something happen, for example, a crime or an accident</p> <p>diary: a book in which you record your thoughts or feelings or what has happened each day</p> <p>interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>consequences: a result of a particular action or situation</p> <p>impact: a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person</p> <p>benefit: something that produces good or helpful results</p>
<p>OUR LOCAL HEROES: Who are our local heroes?</p>	<p>portrait: a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders</p> <p>hero: a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities</p> <p>significant: important or noticeable</p> <p>local: existing in or belonging to the area where you live, or to the area that you are talking about</p> <p>courage: the ability to do something that frightens one; bravery</p> <p>past: the time before the moment of speaking or writing</p> <p>sequence: a pattern or process in which one thing follows another</p> <p>chronological order: the order in which things happen</p> <p>source: work that gives original information</p> <p>image: a picture or reflection of something produced by a device</p> <p>photograph: a picture made using a camera</p> <p>experts: a person who is very knowledgeable about or skilful in a particular area</p> <p>observe: to watch carefully the way something happens or the way someone does something</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>clues: a sign or some information that helps you to find the answer to a problem, question, or mystery</p> <p>artefact: an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest</p> <p>fragile: easily damaged or broken</p> <p>objects (and related words e.g. texture: material: inscription): a material thing that can be seen and touched</p> <p>document (and related vocabulary: e.g. census return: handwritten): a paper or set of papers with written or printed information</p> <p>information: facts provided or learned about something or someone</p> <p>significant: important or noticeable</p>

		<p>museum: a building in which objects of historical, scientific, artistic, or cultural interest are stored and exhibited</p> <p>display: to show something or a collection of things in an organised way</p> <p>exhibit: to show something in public</p> <p>curator: a person in charge of a museum or library</p>
	<p>THE GREATEST EXPLORERS: Who were the greatest explorers?</p>	<p>explorer: someone who travels to places where no one has ever been in order to find out what is there</p> <p>map: a drawing that gives you a particular type of information about a particular area:</p> <p>discover: to find information, a place, or an object, especially for the first time</p> <p>equipment: the set of necessary tools, clothing, etc. for a particular purpose</p> <p>adventure: an unusual, exciting, and possibly dangerous activity, trip, or experience,</p> <p>trade: the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries</p> <p>great: big in size or amount</p> <p>desert: an area, often covered with sand or rocks, where there is very little rain and not many plants</p> <p>caravan: a wheeled vehicle for living or travelling in, especially for holidays, that contains beds and cooking equipment and can be pulled by a car</p> <p>hajj: the religious journey to Mecca that all Muslims try to make at least once in their life</p> <p>uncharted: an area that has not had a map made of it and has not been described</p> <p>navigation: the act of directing a ship, aircraft, etc. from one place to another</p> <p>botanist: a scientist who studies plants</p> <p>naturalist: a person who studies and knows a lot about plants and animals</p> <p>indigenous: people, plants or animals who originally lived or grow in a place, rather than who moved / brought from somewhere else</p> <p>pirate: a person who sails in a ship and attacks other ships in order to steal from them</p> <p>territory: land, or sometimes sea, that is considered as belonging to a particular country or person</p> <p>replica: an exact copy of an object</p> <p>polar: relating to the North or South Pole or the areas around them</p> <p>hero: a person who is admired for their courage, outstanding achievements, or noble qualities</p> <p>expedition: an organised journey for a particular purpose</p> <p>race: an attempt to be the first to do or to get something</p> <p>recent: it happened in the immediate past or not long ago</p> <p>astronaut: a person who has been trained for travelling in space</p> <p>space: the empty area outside Earth's atmosphere, where the planets and the stars are</p> <p>memorial: an object, often large and made of stone, that has been built to honour a famous person or event</p> <p>achievement: something very good and difficult that you have succeeded in doing</p> <p>significant: important or noticeable</p>
<p>Lower Key</p> <p>Year 3</p>	<p>THE STONE AGE: What was new about the New Stone Age?</p>	<p>Stone Age: the early period in human history when people made tools and weapons only out of stone</p> <p>prehistory: the period of human history before there were written records of events</p> <p>prehistoric: describing the period before there were written records</p> <p>Palaeolithic: the early phase of the Stone Age, lasting about 2.5 million years</p>

Mesolithic: the middle part of the Stone Age
Neolithic: the later part of the Stone Age
archaeology: the study of the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society
flint: a piece of shiny grey or black stone that is like glass
artefacts: an object that is made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest
Ice Age: a time in the past when the temperature was very cold and glaciers covered large parts of the earth
quarry: a large artificial hole in the ground where stone, sand, etc. is dug for use as building material
forage: to go from place to place searching for things that you can eat or use
hunter-gatherer: a member of a society that lives by hunting and collecting wild food, rather than by farming
domesticated: brought under human control
reconstruction drawing: a drawing of something that has been destroyed
decay: to become gradually damaged, worse, or less
evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened
settlement: a place where people come to live
community: the people living in one particular area
slave: a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person
crop: a plant such as a grain, fruit, or vegetable grown in large amounts
revolution: a very important change in the way that people do things
role: the position or purpose that someone has
significance: being worthy of attention; importance
inference: a belief or opinion that you develop from the information that you know
saddle quern: an ancient form of hand-mill consisting of a large base stone and a smaller upper stone
midden: a large pile of animal waste, or waste material thrown away by human beings in the past
tomb: a large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried
dolmens: a group of stones consisting of one large flat stone supported by several vertical ones, built in ancient times
barrows: a large structure consisting of a pile of soil over a place where people were buried in ancient times
mounds: a large pile of earth, stones, etc. like a small hill
henge: a prehistoric circle of large stones or wooden objects
solstice: when the sun is directly above either the furthest point north or the furthest point south of the equator that it ever reaches
grave goods: valuable objects deposited with bodies in prehistoric and ancient graves
aerial photograph: an image taken from elevated platforms such as manned or remote-controlled aircrafts or helicopters
sacred: considered to be holy and deserving respect
monument: a structure or building that is built to honour a special person or event
megalith: a large stone, sometimes forming part of a group or circle, thought to have been important to people in the Stone Age for social or religious reasons

	<p>significant: important or noticeable</p> <p>technology: the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes</p> <p>social: relating to society and living together in an organised way</p> <p>agriculture: the practice or work of farming</p>
<p>THE BRONZE AGE AND THE IRON AGE: Which was more impressive – the Bronze Age or the Iron Age?</p>	<p>impressive: admire or respect a person / object for their special skills or abilities</p> <p>smelting: process of getting a metal from rock by heating it to a very high temperature</p> <p>bronze: a brown metal made of copper and tin</p> <p>hoard: a large amount of something that someone has saved and hidden</p> <p>ore: rock or soil from which metal can be obtained</p> <p>mould: a hollow container with a particular shape into which soft or liquid substances are poured, so that when the substance becomes hard it takes the shape of the container</p> <p>period: a length of time</p> <p>status: position or rank, especially in a social group or legal system</p> <p>beaker: a wide glass container with a flat bottom and an edge for pouring</p> <p>archer: a person who shoots arrows from a bow for sport or as a weapon</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>interpretations: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>radiocarbon dating: a method for determining the age of an object containing organic material by using the properties of radiocarbon</p> <p>DNA testing: used to identify changes in DNA sequence or chromosome structure</p> <p>beliefs: the feeling of being certain that something exists or is true</p> <p>afterlife: the life that some people believe begins after death</p> <p>torc: a neck ornament consisting of a band of twisted metal</p> <p>inference: a belief or opinion that you develop from the information that you know</p> <p>marine archaeology: the branch of archaeology that deals with the recovery of ancient objects found beneath the sea</p> <p>persuasive argument: to convince or move readers toward a certain point of view, or opinion</p> <p>technology: the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes</p> <p>tribe: a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history</p> <p>viewpoint: a position giving a good view</p> <p>wattle and daub: a framework of woven rods and twigs covered and plastered with clay and used in building construction.</p> <p>roundhouses: a circular dwelling where people lived and worked</p> <p>crannog: a partially or entirely artificial island</p> <p>broch: an ancient dwelling</p> <p>ingot: a piece of metal, usually in the shape of a narrow brick</p> <p>hill fort: a fort built on a hill</p>

		<p>LOCAL HISTORY: Why should we preserve our locality?</p>	<p>Significant: important or noticeable listed: a record of short pieces of information period names: architecture: the style in which buildings are made names of features related to the buildings: architectural terms: terms related to time periods: campaign: to organise a series of activities to try to achieve something migration: the process of people travelling to a new place to live, usually in large numbers leisure: the time when you are not working or doing other duties worship: to have or show a strong feeling of respect and admiration for God or a god heritage: features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, which come from the past and are still important</p>
Year 4		<p>THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS: How much did the Ancient Egyptians achieve?</p>	<p>ancient: from a long time ago, having lasted for a very long time civilisation: a highly developed culture, including its social organization, government, laws, and arts fertile: fertile land can produce a large number of good quality crops shaduf: hand-operated device for lifting water irrigation: the practice of supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow achievement: something very good and difficult that you have succeeded in doing hieroglyph: a picture or symbol that represents a word, used in some writing systems, such as the one used in ancient Egypt archaeologists: someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past cartouche: a drawing or piece of stone that looks like a scroll with the ends rolled up, often with writing on it and used as a decoration antiquities: an object that was created a very long time ago society: a large group of people who live together in an organised way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done seals: to close an entrance or container so that nothing can enter or leave it sarcophagus: a stone coffin, often decorated, that was used in ancient times excavation: the act of removing earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past inscription: words that are written or cut in something papyrus: a material prepared in ancient Egypt from the pithy stem of a water plant mummification: the process of preserving a dead body as a mummy role: the position or purpose that someone has hierarchy: a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance priest: a person who has been trained to perform religious duties farmer: someone who owns or takes care of a farm agriculture: the practice or work of farming</p>

	<p>scribe: a person who could read and write</p> <p>pharaoh: a king of ancient Egypt</p> <p>archaeobotanical: the analysis and interpretation of plant remains found at archaeological sites</p> <p>pyramid: a solid object with a square base and four triangular sides that form a point at the top</p> <p>engineering: the use of scientific principles to design and build machines, structures, and other items</p> <p>technology: the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes</p> <p>stonemason: a person whose job it is to cut, prepare, and use stone for building</p> <p>ramp: an artificial slope</p> <p>construction: the work of building or making something, especially buildings, bridges, etc</p> <p>lever: a rigid bar resting on a pivot, used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load with one end when pressure is applied to the other</p> <p>sphinx: an ancient imaginary creature with a lion's body and a person's head</p> <p>creation: the act of creating something, or the thing that is created</p> <p>canopic jar: a covered urn used in ancient Egyptian burials to hold the entrails and other visceral organs from an embalmed body</p> <p>shabti: a set of wooden, stone, or faience figurines, in the form of mummies, placed in an ancient Egyptian tomb to do any work that the dead person might be called upon to do in the afterlife</p> <p>time capsule: a container that is filled with objects considered to be typical of the present period in history and then buried, so that it can be dug up and studied much later</p>
<p>ROMAN BRITAIN: What happened when the Romans came to Britain?</p>	<p>invade: to enter a country by force with large numbers of soldiers in order to take possession of it</p> <p>invasion: an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country</p> <p>conquer: to take control or possession of foreign land, or a group of people, by force</p> <p>republic: a country that is governed by elected representatives and an elected leader</p> <p>empire: a group of countries ruled by a single person, government, or country</p> <p>emperor: a male ruler of an empire</p> <p>status: position or rank, especially in a social group or legal system</p> <p>glory: great admiration, honour, and praise that you earn by doing something successfully</p> <p>barbaric: extremely cruel and unpleasant</p> <p>legacy: something that is a part of your history or that remains from an earlier time</p> <p>resistance: the act of fighting against something that is attacking you, or refusing to accept something</p> <p>primary evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>interpretations: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>client kings: a range of monarchs and quasi-monarchs of non-Roman peoples who enjoyed a relationship with Rome</p> <p>centurion: an officer in the army of ancient Rome who was responsible for 100 soldiers</p> <p>tablet:</p> <p>Picts:</p>

		<p>heritage: features belonging to the culture of a particular society, such as traditions, languages, or buildings, which come from the past and are still important</p> <p>forts: a military building designed to be defended from attack</p> <p>garrisons: the buildings that the soldiers live in</p> <p>camber: a gradual slope down from the middle of a road to each edge, designed to make water to flow off it</p> <p>groma: a Roman surveying instrument which enabled the construction of right angles</p> <p>impact: a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person</p> <p>transport system: travelling on an organised path</p> <p>positive: full of hope and confidence</p> <p>negative: not expecting good things, or likely to consider only the bad side of a situation</p> <p>significant: important or noticeable</p> <p>representation: the way that someone or something is shown or described</p> <p>interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>legions: a large group of soldiers who form a part of an army</p> <p>legionary: a soldier in a Roman legion</p> <p>auxiliaries: a group of soldiers giving help or support</p> <p>testudo: a wheeled screen with an arched roof, used to protect besieging troops</p>
	<p>CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: How has Crime and Punishment changed over time?</p>	<p>rules: tells you what you are allowed or are not allowed to do</p> <p>society: a large group of people who live together in an organised way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done</p> <p>crime: illegal activities</p> <p>punishment: a penalty inflicted as retribution for an offence</p> <p>values: the principles that help you to decide what is right and wrong, and how to act in various situations</p> <p>poaching: the catching and killing of animals without permission on someone else's land</p> <p>witchcraft: the activity of performing magic to help or harm other people</p> <p>riot: an occasion when a large number of people behave in a noisy, violent, and uncontrolled way in public, often as a protest</p> <p>pillory: to severely criticise someone, especially in a public way</p> <p>transportation: the movement of people or goods from one place to another</p> <p>flogging: a punishment in which someone is beaten severely with a whip or a stick</p> <p>attitudes: a feeling or opinion about something or someone, or a way of behaving that is caused by this</p> <p>execution: the legal punishment of killing someone</p> <p>vagabond: a person who has no home and usually no job, and who travels from place to place</p> <p>highwayman: a man on a horse and carrying a gun who stopped people travelling on public roads and stole from them</p> <p>smuggling: the act or process of taking things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally</p> <p>police: an official force whose job is to maintain public order, deal with crime, and make people obey the law, or the members of this force</p> <p>respect: admiration felt or shown for someone or something that you believe has good ideas or qualities</p> <p>hostile: unfriendly and not liking something</p>

			<p>truncheon: a thick, heavy stick used as a weapon by police officers</p> <p>cartoon: a drawing, especially in a newspaper or magazine, that tells a joke or makes a humorous political criticism</p> <p>severe crime: something illegal that deserves the worst punishment</p> <p>lesser crime: something illegal that deserves a less significant punishment</p> <p>liberty: the freedom to live as you wish or go where you want</p> <p>prison: a building where criminals are forced to live as a punishment</p> <p>hulks:</p> <p>gaol: old-fashioned for jail</p> <p>separate system:</p> <p>silent system:</p> <p>oakum:</p> <p>suffrage: the right to vote in an election</p> <p>suffragettes: a woman who campaigned for the right of women to vote</p> <p>discrimination: the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups</p> <p>prejudice: an unreasonable dislike of a particular group of people or things, or a preference for one group of people or things over another</p> <p>terrorist: someone who uses violent action, or threats of violent action, for political purposes</p> <p>extremism: the fact of someone having beliefs that most people think are unreasonable and unacceptable:</p> <p>democracy: Democracy is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections</p> <p>parliament: the group of (usually) elected politicians or other people who make the laws for their country</p> <p>change: to make or become different</p> <p>continuity: something continuing for a long period of time without being changed or stopped</p>
Upper Key Stage 2	Year 5	<p>THE ANCIENT GREEKS: What did the Greeks do for us?</p>	<p>Minoan: denoting the Bronze Age culture of Crete from about 3000 bc to about 1100 bc</p> <p>Mycenaean: relating to the Aegean civilization of Mycenae (1400 to 1100bc) Classical:</p> <p>Hellenistic: characteristic of or relating to Greek civilization in the Mediterranean world</p> <p>Roman Greek: having both Greek and Roman characteristics</p> <p>city-state: an independent sovereign city which serves as the centre of political, economic, and cultural life over its contiguous territory</p> <p>democracy: Democracy is a system of government in which people choose their rulers by voting for them in elections</p> <p>architecture: the style in which buildings are made</p> <p>empire: a male ruler of an empire</p> <p>culture: the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time</p> <p>terrain: the natural features of an area of land</p> <p>predict: to say that an event or action will happen in the future</p> <p>polis: a city-state in ancient Greece</p> <p>agora: a public open space used for assemblies and markets</p> <p>trireme: an ancient Greek or Roman war vessel with three banks of oars</p> <p>monarchy: the system of having a king or queen</p>

		<p>oligarchy: a small group of powerful people</p> <p>citizens: a person who lives in a particular place</p> <p>slaves: a person who is legally owned by someone else and has to work for that person</p> <p>suffrage: the right to vote in an election</p> <p>stadium: a large structure consisting of many rows of seats surrounding an area of land on which sports are played and where sometimes other public events happen</p> <p>Olympic: relating to ancient Olympia or the Olympic Games</p> <p>revival: the process of becoming more active or popular again</p> <p>marathon: a running race of slightly over 26 miles</p> <p>myth: an ancient story or set of stories, especially explaining the early history of a group of people or about natural events and facts</p> <p>temple: a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions</p> <p>priest: a person who has been trained to perform religious duties</p> <p>hoplite: a heavily armed foot soldier of ancient Greece</p> <p>phalanx (strong block formation): a body of troops standing or moving in close formation</p> <p>interpret: to decide what the intended meaning of something is</p> <p>legacy: something that is a part of your history or that remains from an earlier time</p> <p>impact: a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person</p>
	<p>THE MAYA CIVILISATION: Why should we remember the Maya?</p>	<p>religious: having a strong belief in a god or gods</p> <p>social: relating to society and living together in an organised way</p> <p>economic: relating to trade, industry, and money</p> <p>cultural:</p> <p>political: relating to politics; getting or keeping power within a particular company, organization, etc</p> <p>civilisation: a highly developed culture, including its social organization, government, laws, and arts</p> <p>pyramid: a solid object with a square base and four triangular sides that form a point at the top</p> <p>temple: a building used for the worship of a god or gods in some religions</p> <p>conclusion: the final part of something</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>reconstruction: the process of building or creating something again that has been damaged or destroyed</p> <p>archaeology: the study of the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society</p> <p>city-state: an independent sovereign city which serves as the centre of political, economic, and cultural life over its contiguous territory</p> <p>sacrifice: to give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person</p> <p>Meso-America: a historical and important region and cultural area in southern North America and most of Central America</p> <p>nobles: belonging to a high social rank in a society, especially by birth</p> <p>creation: the act of creating something, or the thing that is created</p> <p>hierarchy: a system in which people or things are arranged according to their importance</p>

		<p>bloodletting: in the past, a medical treatment in which blood was taken from a person who was ill</p> <p>conquistadors: a conqueror, especially one of the Spanish conquerors of Mexico and Peru in the 16th century</p> <p>technology: the application of scientific knowledge for practical purposes</p> <p>culture: the way of life, especially the general customs and beliefs, of a particular group of people at a particular time</p> <p>glyphs: a hieroglyphic character or symbol.</p> <p>agriculture: the practice or work of farming</p> <p>astronomy: the scientific study of the universe and of objects that exist naturally in space, such as the moon, the sun, planets, and stars</p> <p>calendar: a printed table showing all the days, weeks, and months of the year</p> <p>trade: the activity of buying and selling, or exchanging, goods and/or services between people or countries</p> <p>interpretations: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>theory: something suggested as a reasonable explanation for facts, a condition, or an event</p> <p>climate change: changes in the world's weather</p> <p>conquer: to take control or possession of foreign land, or a group of people, by force</p> <p>decline: to gradually become less, worse, or lower</p> <p>codex/codices: an ancient book that was written by hand</p> <p>pagan: belonging or relating to a religion that worships many gods, especially one that existed before the main world religions</p> <p>scribe: a person who could read and write in Ancient Egyptian times</p> <p>significance: being worthy of attention; importance</p>
	<p>JOURNEYS: What makes people go on a journey?</p>	<p>journey: the act of travelling from one place to another</p> <p>migration: the process of people travelling to a new place to live, usually in large numbers</p> <p>emigration: the process of leaving a country permanently and going to live in another one</p> <p>immigration: the act of someone coming to live in a different country</p> <p>migrant: a person that travels to a different country or place, often in order to find work</p> <p>refugee: a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war</p> <p>invader: to enter a country by force with large numbers of soldiers in order to take possession of it</p> <p>settler: a person who arrives, especially from another country, in a new place in order to live there and use the land</p> <p>explorer: someone who travels to places where no one has ever been in order to find out what is there</p> <p>impact: a powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person</p> <p>voyage: a long journey, especially by ship</p> <p>status: position or rank, especially in a social group or legal system</p> <p>Tudor: denoting a style of architecture of the late perpendicular period and characterized by half-timbered houses</p> <p>indigenous: people, plants or animals who originally lived or grow in a place, rather than who moved / brought from somewhere else</p> <p>portrait: a painting, drawing, photograph, or engraving of a person, especially one depicting only the face or head and shoulders</p> <p>symbol: a sign, shape, or object that is used to represent something else</p> <p>adventurer: someone who enjoys and looks for dangerous and exciting experiences</p> <p>charter: a formal statement, especially by a government or ruler, of the rights of a group organised for some purpose</p>

Year 6		<p>Edwardian: a person who lived during the reign of Edward VII</p> <p>sentimental: related to feelings rather than reason</p> <p>class: a group of people within society who have the same economic and social position</p> <p>fact: something that is known to be true</p> <p>opinion: a thought or belief about something or someone</p> <p>persecution: unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion, or political beliefs</p> <p>anti-Semitism: the strong dislike or cruel and unfair treatment of Jewish people</p> <p>pogrom: an act of organised cruel behaviour or killing that is done to a large group of people because of their race or religion</p> <p>Kindertransport: the operation to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi-occupied Europe to the United Kingdom from 1938 to 1940</p> <p>Great Depression: the economic crisis and period of low business activity in the U.S. and other countries, roughly beginning with the stock-market crash in October, 1929, and continuing through most of the 1930s</p> <p>prejudice: an unreasonable dislike of a particular group of people or things, or a preference for one group of people or things over another</p> <p>discrimination: the practice of treating one person or group of people less fairly or less well than other people or groups</p> <p>settle: to go and live somewhere, especially permanently</p> <p>interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>British Empire: the United Kingdom and the territories under its control</p> <p>calypso: a song about a current subject, sung in a style which originally comes from the West Indies</p> <p>colour-bar: discrimination against people of a different race, especially as practised by White people against Black people</p> <p>asylum seeker: a person who is trying to get asylum in a foreign country</p> <p>economic migrant: a person who moves from one region, place, or country to another in order to improve his or her standard of living</p> <p>illegal immigrant: a person who has entered a country illegally</p>
	<p>THE ANGLO-SAXONS: Was the Anglo-Saxon period really a Dark Age?</p>	<p>invasion: an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country</p> <p>settle: to go and live somewhere, especially permanently</p> <p>reconstruction: the process of building or creating something again that has been damaged or destroyed</p> <p>Dark Ages: the period in European history from the end of the Roman Empire in AD 476 to about AD 1000</p> <p>pagan: belonging or relating to a religion that worships many gods, especially one that existed before the main world religions</p> <p>plunder: to steal goods violently from a place, especially during a war</p> <p>Scandinavia: a region of northern Europe that includes Denmark, Norway, and Sweden</p> <p>grave goods: valuable objects deposited with bodies in prehistoric and ancient graves</p> <p>archaeologist: someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects of people who lived in the past</p> <p>excavation: the act of removing earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past</p> <p>function: the natural purpose of something</p> <p>sceptre: a decorated stick that is carried by a queen or king during some official ceremonies as a symbol of their authority</p> <p>garnet: a hard, dark red stone used in jewellery</p>

	<p>millefiori: a glasswork technique which produces distinctive decorative patterns</p> <p>hoard: a large amount of something that someone has saved and hidden</p> <p>metal detecting: the process of attempting to detect hidden metal</p> <p>saga: a long story about Scandinavian history, written in the Old Norse language in the Middle Ages, mainly in Iceland</p> <p>chronicle: a written record of historical events</p> <p>illuminated manuscript: a formally prepared document where the text is often supplemented with flourishes such as borders, and miniature illustrations</p> <p>ecclesiastical: belonging to or connected with the Christian religion conversion:</p> <p>monastery: a building in which monks live and worship</p> <p>Old English:</p> <p>proof: a fact or piece of information that shows that something exists or is true</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened:</p> <p>happened: taken place, occurred</p> <p>counter argument: an argument against another argument, idea, or suggestion</p> <p>decay: to become gradually damaged, worse, or less</p> <p>excavate: to remove earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past</p> <p>preserved: to keep something as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged or destroyed</p> <p>deduction: the process of reaching a decision or answer by thinking about the known facts, or the decision that is reached</p> <p>interpretation: an explanation or opinion of what something means</p> <p>stratigraphy: geology concerned with the study of rock layers (strata) and layering used to interpret time scales</p> <p>classification: the act or process of dividing things into groups according to their type</p> <p>cataloguing: the process of creating a list of items</p> <p>strata: a layer of rock, soil, or similar material</p> <p>shard: a sharp broken piece of a hard substance</p> <p>site: a place where something is, was, or will be built, or where something happened, is happening, or will happen</p> <p>trench: a narrow hole that is dug into the ground</p>
<p>THE VIKINGS: Would the Vikings do anything for money?</p>	<p>raid: a short sudden attack, usually by a small group of people</p> <p>raider: someone who enters a place illegally and usually violently, and steals from it</p> <p>monk: a member of a group of religious men who do not marry and usually live together in a monastery</p> <p>monastery: a building in which monks live and worship</p> <p>Viking: a person of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and attacked parts of northern and southern Europe between the 8th and the 11th centuries</p> <p>sacked: to loot after capture (plunder)</p> <p>looted: to steal from shops and houses</p> <p>abbey: a building where monks or nuns live or used to live</p> <p>migrate: to move from one place to another</p> <p>settle: to go and live somewhere, especially permanently</p> <p>overpopulation: a country or city, etc. having too many people for the amount of food, materials, and space available there</p>

	<p>inheritance: money or objects that someone gives you when they die</p> <p>causes: a reason to feel something or to behave in a particular way</p> <p>invader: to enter a country by force with large numbers of soldiers in order to take possession of it</p> <p>settler: a person who arrives, especially from another country, in a new place in order to live there and use the land</p> <p>push and pull factors: Push factors encourage people to leave their points of origin and settle elsewhere, while pull factors attract migrants to new areas</p> <p>significant: important or noticeable</p> <p>Wessex: one of the kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England</p> <p>monarch: a king or queen</p> <p>cult: a religious group, often living together, whose beliefs are considered extreme or strange by many people</p> <p>runes: any of the letters of an ancient alphabet cut into stone or wood in the past with a secret or magic meaning</p> <p>longhouses: a long, narrow building where Vikings lived</p> <p>saga: a long story about Scandinavian history, written in the Old Norse language in the Middle Ages, mainly in Iceland</p>
<p>THE IMPACT OF WAR: Did WWI or WWII have the biggest impact on our locality?</p>	<p>sources: work that gives original information</p> <p>evidence: anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened</p> <p>reliability: the quality of being able to be trusted or believed because of working or behaving well</p> <p>bias: the action of supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way</p> <p>utility: a service that is used by the public, such as an electricity or gas supply</p> <p>memorial: an object, often large and made of stone, that has been built to honour a famous person or event</p> <p>thankful village: are settlements in England and Wales from which all their members of the armed forces survived World War I</p> <p>civilian: a person who is not a member of the police or the armed forces</p> <p>inscription: words that are written or cut in something</p> <p>casualty: a person injured or killed in a serious accident or war</p> <p>protected/reserved occupations: an occupation considered important enough to a country that those serving in such occupations are exempt from military service</p> <p>conscription: compulsory enlistment for state service, typically into the armed forces</p> <p>volunteer: person who does something, especially helping other people, willingly and without being forced or paid to do so</p> <p>Blitz: a fast, violent attack on a town, city, etc., usually with bombs dropped from aircraft</p> <p>evacuee: someone who is evacuated from a dangerous place, especially during a war</p> <p>Kindertransport: the operation to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi-occupied Europe to the United Kingdom from 1938 to 1940</p> <p>refugee: a person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war</p> <p>logbook: a book containing the official record of trips made by a ship or aircraft</p> <p>rationing: a system of limiting the amount of something that each person is allowed to have</p> <p>imports: to buy or bring in products from another country</p> <p>rural: in, of, or like the countryside</p> <p>urban: of or in a city or town</p>

propaganda: information, ideas, opinions, or images, often only giving one part of an argument, that are broadcast, published, or in some other way spread with the intention of influencing people's opinions

home guard: local defence to try to slow down the advance of the enemy

Zeppelins: an aircraft without wings, containing gas to make it lighter than air, and with an engine

Luftwaffe: the German Air Force

barrage: the action of continuously firing large guns to protect soldiers advancing on an enemy

shells: a container, usually with a pointed end, that is filled with explosives and shot from a large gun

bombs: a weapon that explodes and is used to kill or hurt people or to damage buildings

commemorate: to remember officially and give respect to a great person or event, especially by a public ceremony or by making a statue or special building

symbolism: the use of symbols to represent ideas, or the meaning of something as a symbol

plaque: a flat piece of metal, stone, wood, or plastic with writing on it that is attached to a wall, door, or other object

frieze: a narrow piece of decoration along a wall, either inside a room or on the outside of a building just under the roof

Tommy: slang for a common soldier in the British Army

patriotism: the feeling of loving your country more than any others and being proud of it

mourning: great sadness felt because someone has died