

Progression of Historical Vocabulary – Andover CE Primary School 2024-25

Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Toys Through History Castles	The Great Fire of London Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole Titanic	The Ancient Egyptians The Stone Age to Iron Age	The Romans Anglo Saxons	The Vikings Changing Power of Monarchs	Legacy of the Ancient Greeks The Mayans
- Starting school - My new class - How I have changed since I was a baby? -What are our favourite celebrations each year? -Why we wear different clothes at different times of the year?	- 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.	- Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally - the Great Fire of London - 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	- Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age-The Stone Age - The achievements of the Earliest civilisations-Ancient Egypt	- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots -The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain	- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots -The Vikings -Discover the placement and Power of monarchs through British History	- Ancient Greece - a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world - A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history – The Mayans
Year R Historical Vocabulary	Year 1 Historical Vocabulary	Year 2 Historical Vocabulary	Year 3 Historical Vocabulary	Year 4 Historical Vocabulary	Year 5 Historical Vocabulary	Year 6 Historical Vocabulary
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 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	today month memory the present long ago lifetime	yesterday old calendar tomorrow new who?	the past parent what? the future grandparent remember	day great grandparent history week clue ruin
Year 1	<u>Toys Through History</u> Games an activity with rules, played by yourself or with others Materials anything used for making something else Memories something you remember Modern something that is new Old something that is from long ago Play something you do for fun Special something more important or better than others Technology new inventions or tools Toy something you play with Traditional has gone on for a long time		<u>Castles</u> Castle A large, strong building where a noble lived with his family and servants. Moat A deep ditch dug around a castle for protection against enemies Portcullis A strong, sliding grill at the top of a gateway that can be lowered to prevent entry to a castle Drawbridge A bridge built so that it can be raised to stop people coming into the castle Battlement A wall along the top of the castle Shield A piece of armor worn or carried on the arm to protect from enemies Catapult An old weapon used to throw objects Enemy Someone who is not on the same side as people in the castle Battle Contest or competition Knight In the past a man who served his King who rode a horse King The person in charge of the castle	
Year 2	<u>The Great Fire of London</u> 17th Century A period in History that lasted between 1601 and 1700 River Thames The river that runs through London where many people escaped to Pudding Lane Where the GF started in London St Pauls Cathedral An Anglican cathedral in London Fire Break When buildings are destroyed to make a break so the fire can't spread to	<u>Florence Nightingale and Mary Seacole</u> Crimean War A war between Russia and a group of countries including France and Britain. Disease A condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant. Health Good health is keeping your body working at its best. Hygiene Activities which help to maintain good health especially through cleanliness. Infection An illness caused by spreading	<u>Titanic</u> Titanic A large passenger ship that sank after hitting an iceberg Captain A leader of a ship Crew A group of people who work on a ship Atlantic The world's second largest ocean Iceberg A large floating piece of ice Unsinkable Unable to sink New York A place in America where the Titanic was sailing to	

	the next building Thatched Roof A roof made of dry vegetation such as straw and reeds Flammable Something that burns easily Fire Hook Giant hooks that pulled houses down to stop the spreading of fire Samuel Pepys An English diarist who wrote a diary of the GFOL Thomas Farriner The owner of the bakery where the GF started	germs. Nurse A person whose job it is to care for people who are sick or injured, especially in hospital. Patient A person who is ill or injured in hospital. Pioneer A person who is among the first to apply a new method, area of knowledge or activity. Scutari Hospital Turkey A British military hospital for sick and injured soldiers during the Crimean War. Welfare The health, happiness, and wellbeing of a person or group of people.	Southampton A town in England where the Titanic set sail from Lifeboat A small boat used in an emergency to evacuate a ship Passenger Someone who travels by boat, car, bus or plane and is not the driver Voyage A long journey sea, land or air First class Passengers who have more luxury and pay the most money to travel Second class Passengers have some comfort but not as much as first class Third class Tickets are not as expensive as other classes and the food and room is not as good
Year 3	<u>Ancient Civilisations- focus Ancient Egypt</u> 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.	<u>The Stone Age to Iron Age</u> Archaeologists A person who studies human history Artefacts An object made by a human from history Bronze Age The Bronze Age is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material. Iron Age The Iron Age is the time period when iron became the preferred material. Neolithic The youngest part of the Stone Age. This was the time that farming was invented and when people started caring for animals. Prehistoric Prehistoric means the time before recorded history. Settlement A place where people start to live and establish a community. Skara Brae A stone-built Neolithic settlement located in Scotland. Stone Age The Stone Age is the name given to the earliest period of human culture when stone tools were first used. Stonehenge A prehistoric monument that consists of standing stones.	
Year 4	<u>The Romans</u> Boudicca Celtic Queen who fought the Romans Celts the people who lived in Europe and Britain who fought the Romans. Claudius the emperor who led the successful invasion of Britain	<u>Anglo- Saxons</u> 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.	

	Colosseum a round theatre for watching gladiators in Rome Empire a large area with many people ruled by one leader Gladiator a person trained to fight other gladiators or animals Invasion coming into a country with armed force Latin the language the Romans spoke and wrote in Legacy what the Romans left behind that still impacts us in Britain today. Pavilion a semi-open structure which has shelter but lets light in	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
Year 5	<u>The Vikings</u> 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')	<u>Changing Power of the Monarchs</u> Domesday book A book which tells you about life after the Norman conquest Magna Carta A document to say the king and his government were not above the law Constitutional The rules that a group will use Absolute To mean complete, perfect Divine right of kings The right given to a King or Queen by God to rule a country Establishment An organisation of people Politics Making agreements between people Tudors A Welsh family who ruled from 1485 to 1603 Windsor Castle The oldest and largest castle which still has people living in it and has been the home of 40 monarchs Monarchy A form of government that has one person at the head Royal Houses Where the Monarchy lives Commonwealth Includes the UK and other countries as members
Year 6	<u>Ancient Greece</u> Architecture the design of buildings Athens a famous city state (polis) – most known for its love of arts and thinking, traditional family life and its democracy Athletics sports which require strength, endurance, and skill Citizen a person who lives in a particular place Civilisation a group of people living together who have their	<u>Mayans</u> Ancient Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence. Cacao Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate. Cenote A sinkhole or pit filled with water. They were sources of water for the Maya. Chichen Itza The most powerful Maya city.

	own culture or way of living Democracy a form of government where people have a say Olympia a place in Ancient Greece where sport was held Philosophy thinking deeply and reasoning about things Sparta a famous city state (polis) – most known for its love of war and its dictatorship rule Tragedy something terrible that has happened	Civilisation The society, culture and way of life of a particular area. Classic Period The golden age of the Maya civilization. Glyph A symbol used in writing. Mesoamerica The region in which the Maya lived, spanning over Mexico and parts of Southern America. Sacrifice To give up something valued for the sake of something else. Temple A building devoted to the worship of god or gods.
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