

EYFS	Year 1/2	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
Past – things that already happened. Present – things happening now. Old – from long ago. New – made recently. Family – people we live with or are related to. Hero – someone who helps others. Story – telling what happened. Timeline – showing events in order. Memory – things we remember. Event – something that happens. Celebration – special time people enjoy together. Tradition – something people	• past: time before the present – things that have happened • present: things that are happening right now. • century: a period of 100 years. Used in dates. • Chronology – putting events in time order. • artefact: things that humans made in the past and then left behind • communication: the way we tell each other things. It can be through lots of different ways: talking, writing, or even frowning or smiling • generation: all the people – from the same or different families – who were born around the same time • great-grandparent: you can describe them in two ways: a parent of your grandparent, and a grandparent of your parent • history: the study of people and events in the past • source: something that tells us about the past	• Chronology – putting events in time order. • BC: before Christ. • AD: Anno Domini. • homo sapiens – the primate species to which modern humans belong; humans regarded as a species • neanderthals – archaic humans who were not fully developed • palaeolithic – the early phase of the Stone Age • Mesolithic – the middle part of the Stone Age • Neolithic – the later part of the Stone Age • archaeology – the study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains • artefacts – an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest • eco facts – organic or natural site not made or altered by humans • hunter-gatherer – a member of a nomadic people who	• Chronology – putting events in time order. • BC: before Christ. • AD: Anno Domini. • plebeians: the poorest in Roman society (most people were plebeians). • patricians: the richest and most powerful Roman citizens. • legionary soldiers: a patrician that joined the Roman army and would be an important officer. • citizen: Someone in Rome who has the right to vote, marry, own a property & other things. • Head of state: the most powerful person in Rome, they had the most say in how everything was run. • persecute: to treat someone cruelly based on their religious (or other) beliefs. • auxiliary: Was a soldier who joined the Roman army without being a Roman citizen. They were usually volunteers from the non-citizens who had been conquered by the Romans. • boycott: the avoidance (stopping) of using something out of protest • discrimination: unfair treatment of a person or group of people • outpost: a small and remote part of a country or empire

have done for a long time.	• sibling: brothers and sisters, including half-brothers, half-sisters, step-sisters and step-brothers • family tree: a picture that shows the relationships between your family members • aeroplane: a machine that can fly with wings • astronaut: someone who is trained to travel in space • living memory: the times that can be remembered by people who are alive today. • locomotive: the part of a train that contains the engine, that pulls the rest of the train along • pilot: someone who controls a plane or rocket • transport: a way of moving people or things from one place to another • recent: describing something that happened not long ago • astronaut: someone who is trained to travel in space • expedition: a journey of exploration	live chiefly by hunting and fishing, and harvesting wild food. • agriculture - farming animals and crops • pastoral - land used for keeping sheep and cattle • arable - land used for growing crops • nomadic - living the life of a nomad; wandering • settlement - a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community. • sophisticated - understanding of knowledge • sedimentary - a type of rock made from sediment • igneous - a rock made from lava • burials - the action of burying a person • autocracy: a system of government where one person has all the power • mummy/mummify /mummification: a preserved body / the action of preserving a body / the process of preserving a body.	• penal: relating to the punishment of an offender • racism: unfair or unkind treatment of someone because of their race • civil rights: The rights of people to political and social freedom and equality • colony: a place under the control of another country • empire: a large group of countries or places ruled by one person • indirect rule: a system of government where the governed people keep some of their administrative and political power • non-cooperation: a refusal to cooperate with orders or instructions out of protest • exploit: to take advantage of, or to use something in an unfair way • hunter-gatherer: a person who lives by hunting and fishing, and collecting wild fruits and nuts • impose: to force something on someone else • irrigation: a system where water is transported from a river to a field with crops • plough: A tool that is used before planting seeds, which helps crops to eventually grow
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	• translate: to change words from one language into another • tribe: a group of people made up of several families • community: a group of people made up of several families • edible: something that is ok for humans to eat • prehistoric: long ago before written records • medieval: time before Tudors • Tudor: time between 1485-1603 • Victorian: time after the Tudors • wattle and daub: material to build walls (sticks, twigs covered in mud) • jetttying: building the top floor of the house over the bottom floor to give more room. • reconstructed: • keep: strongest part of the castle • motte: gave high ground so people could look out for enemies • palisade: kept people out of the castle	• papyrus: an early type of paper made out of water plants, used by the Ancient Egyptians. • hieroglyph: a picture or symbol that represents a sound, syllable or word (hieroglyphics is the writing made up of individual hieroglyphs) • pharaoh: the king of Ancient Egypt • sacrifice: an act of giving up something valued for the sake of something else considered to be more important/to give something up • pyramid: an Ancient Egyptian monument built to honour a pharaoh and to contain their tomb. • preserve: to keep something exactly the same as it is at the moment • sarcophagus: a coffin • empire: a large group of countries or places ruled by one person • autocracy: a system of government where one person has all the power • architecture: the practice of designing and constructing building. • astrology: the belief (not science) that the positions of stars and the movements of planets affect people's	• astrolabe: a small device created to help take measurements of the night sky • geocentric model: the idea that the Earth was the centre of the universe, and the Sun orbits the Earth. We now know this model is incorrect • heliocentric model: the correct idea that the Sun is the centre of the Earth, and the Earth orbits the Sun • hieroglyph: a picture that represents a word or sound • oral tradition: a system for remembering and sharing knowledge from one generation to the next, using memories and the spoken word (not writing). • conquer: to take control of a place by force • conquest: the act of taking control of a place by force • delegate: to give someone more junior the responsibility for something • economic: describing something that relates to money and resources • emperor: the leader of an empire • informal: describing something casual or unofficial • intellectual: describing something that relates to thinking and learning
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	• bailey: open space in the castle • gatehouse: kept friends in and enemies out • urban: built up areas with more people • rural: countryside with less people • engine house: a building that is home to 1 or more engines. • heritage: something that is handed down as a tradition. • mining: extracting useful materials from the earth. • industry: businesses that produce the same kind of good • tin: a metal that is found in the ground that is silvery-white • copper: a metal element found in the ground that is reddish-brown • poll pick: a tool with a sharp point at 1 end used to strike the rocks • bal maiden: a woman or girl who worked on the surface, above the mines. • economy: goods are produced and sold for money in a certain area	behaviour and lives • astronomy: the science of studying space • century: 100 years • citizen: someone who is part of a country and has rights and responsibilities there • decade: 10 years. • demented: describing someone behaving in an odd way because of anger or stress • democracy: a place where lots of people have a say in how it is run • government: the people or system that runs a place • identity: words you use to describe yourself • capital: the top part of a column in a Greek temple • city-state: a city (with the farmland around it) that has its own identity and system of government. • frieze: a decorative strip around a Greek temple • mythology: a collection of fictional stories • bloodletting: spilling of human's own blood	• governor: a person appointed to govern a province • literate: describing someone who is able to read and write • physical: something that is concrete, that you can touch • province: a smaller part of the Roman empire, which was ruled by the governor who also collected taxes • tax: money that is collected by governments to pay for the things that the government does • fortress: a defensive and fortified structure, usually housing legionaries • institutional: relating to the mind, knowledge or intelligence • archaeology - the scientific study of the remains of past human life and activities. • Anglo-Saxon - a person who lived in England during the time of AD 410 - 1066 • excavate - to remove earth from an area to find buried remains. • Heptarchy - a place split into 7 different regions or kingdoms. • Sutton Hoo - the location of an AngloSaxon ship burial in East Anglia • serfs - were not slaves but had to work for their lord in order to live
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	• condition: the situation that something or someone one is in • firebreak: a space between building that can stop a fire spreading • fire hook: a long pole with a hook on the end that can pull down buildings to create firebreaks • fire squirt: a piece of firefighting equipment used in 1660s London that was like a water pistol • flammable: describing something that is easily set on fire • impact: something that happens because of something else • long-term: describing something that happens over a long time • Lord Mayor: the person who was in charge of London, like the mayor today • monument: something that is built to help people remember or celebrate an event	• Mesoamerica: an area of North America where the Maya (and others) lived • sacrifice: an act of giving up something valued for the sake of something else considered to be more important/to give something up • step-pyramid: a pyramid that has been built using steps rather than smooth diagonal lines • temple: a building for worshipping gods in • Caliph: a successor to Muhammad and the spiritual and political leader of Muslims. • caliphate: the area that is led by a caliph. • scholar: an expert in a particular subject or field of study. • significant: something that is historically significant is something that historians think is worth studying and learning about. • Mongol: people from the edge of Mongolia • prophet: a person who speaks for God • Islam: the religion of Muslims	• hierarchical - a class order with the people in the most power at the top. • settled - a term used to explain that someone is staying in a place for a period of time. • Mercia - the main area of Britannia during the Anglo Saxon period. • controversial - things people struggle to agree on which can cause debates • intellectual - describing something that relates to thinking and learning. • whetstone - a tool for sharpening knives, swords etc • craftsmen - people who made things for a living to sell or trade to others. • import - the bringing in of items from a different country or place. • sophisticated - a term for those who were more intelligent and civilised. • Danelaw: the part of Britain that was controlled by the Vikings from 878 to 954 • Lindisfarne: a small island off the northeast coast of England, which was once home to a monastery that was raided by the Vikings in 793 • longhouse: a Viking house • longship: Viking ships that were long and shallow, and so easy to sail and to travel up rivers
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	• short-term: describing something that happens quickly, over a short term • trigger: something that causes an event to happen	• Muslim: a follower of the Islamic faith • empire: a group of countries or regions that are controlled by one ruler or one government • Silk road: trading route that connected Europe and the Far East • Hadith: a collection of sayings from Mohammed	• Norse: someone who comes from Scandinavia / describing something that comes from Scandinavia • raid: to surprise an enemy with an attack, and often to steal from them • Scandinavia: a group of countries in northern Europe that includes Denmark, Norway and Sweden • thing: a Viking assembly that was the system of administration and justice
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