



Cronton C.E. Primary School

Key Vocabulary History KSI

YEAR 1 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS	
Queen	A female ruler of a country
King	A male ruler of a country
Monarch	A king or a queen
Timeline	A way of representing time or events in order
Castle	A large strong stone building with typical features
Moat	water around a castle
Drawbridge	a bridge over a moat
Portcullis	a strong gate or door that can go up and down
Queen Elizabeth II	Our Queen since 1953
Battle	Fight or War
Turrets	Towers
Significant	Important
William the Conqueror	William I usually known as William the Conqueror, was the first Norman King of England, reigning from 1066 until his death in 1087.
Bayeux Tapestry	A tapestry showing the events of the battle of Hastings. It was created a few years after the battle and is 70m long
Normans	The Normans were people who lived in Normandy in Northern France. They invaded England and took over the English monarchy in 1066
Evidence	Available facts or information
Generation	A group of people born and living around the same time
Invention	A newly designed or created object
Museum	A building where interesting or important objects are stored
Similar	How things are the same
Different	Things that are not the same
Pastime	Hobby or way to pass time
Sequence	Put in order
Source	A book or document used as evidence
Penny Farthing	An early type of bicycle, made in Britain, with a very large front wheel and a small rear wheel.
Rainhill Trials	The Rainhill Trials were an important competition run in October 1829, to test

	which was the best engine.
The Rocket	The Rocket beat four other entrants in the Rainhill Trials on weight, speed, power and reliability. The Rocket successfully completed ten laps of the track at Rainhill achieving a speed of 29 mph on the final lap.
Transport	A way of moving things from place to place
Locomotive	A powered railway vehicle used for pulling trains.
Horse Drawn	Pulled by a horse
George Stephenson	An engineer who was famous for developing railways and building the 'Rocket', an early locomotive, with his son Robert.
Journey	Travel from one place to another
Houses of Parliament	A building in London where our government makes laws
Religion / Faith	The belief in and worship of a superhuman power, especially a personal God or gods
Gunpowder Plot	Planned attempt to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605
Prime Minister	Head of government
Guy Fawkes	Most famous of the plotters of the Gunpowder plot
Traitor	A person who is not loyal (to their country)
Treason	Plot against your own country
Fiction	Something that is imaginary or made up
Fact	Something that is true
London	The capital city of England
Law	Rules which a country or community live by
Protest	Do something to show you don't agree with someone or something
Significant	Important
Rosa Parks	Rosa Parks is famous for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to make room for white passengers when the bus driver ordered her to. The driver had her arrested.
Boycott	Refuse to do something as a protest.
Segregated	When Black and White people are kept apart.
Time words	old, new, now, then, month, year, last year, yesterday, week, last week, a long time ago, calendar, date,

YEAR 2 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS

War of the Roses	A battle that Henry Tudor won to become King Henry VII
Voyage	A sea journey
Divorced	Divorced- when a marriage is ended officially
The Tudors	The name given to a time in history because it was the surname of a family of monarchs.
Anointing Spoon	Used in a coronation to pour Holy oil on a monarch's hand or head.
The Tudor Rose	The symbol of the Tudor family
Elizabeth I	Elizabeth I was Henry VIII youngest daughter. She was Queen for 44 years from 1558 until she died in 1603. She was the last of the five Tudor monarchs because she didn't have any children.
Henry VIII	Henry VIII was King of England for 38 years from 1509 until he died in 1547. He was the second Tudor monarch.
Compare	How things are the same or different
Explorer	A person who explores new places or lands
Tower of London	Historic fortress /castle in London
Executed	Carrying out the death sentence
Coronation	The ceremony of crowning a monarch
Century	Period of 100 years
Decade	Period of 10 years
Wash house	A room or house where clothes are washed
Dolly Stick	A dolly tub and stick was used to wash the clothes
Washboard	A washboard was used to scrub clothes.
Carpet Beater	Used to clean rugs by hitting them.
Queen Victoria	Queen Victoria was Queen for 64 years from 1837 until she died in 1901.
Artefact	An object of interest
Sash windows	Window that opens by sliding up

Bay windows	Windows that stick out
Dolly Peg	Victorian wooden pegs.
Kitty Wilkinson	Kitty Wilkinson turned her home into a wash-house. she taught them about how important cleanliness was to stop disease spreading.
Laundry	Clothes that need to be or have been washed
Mangle	Used to squeeze water from clothes.
Victorian Times	The time when Queen Victoria was queen
Document	Written information
Construct	Make or build
Architect/ Architecture,	Person who designs buildings/ design of buildings
Pudding Lane	Where the Great Fire of London started
Fire Hook	Metal pole to pull down buildings in fires
Fire Bucket	Bucket used to carry water to put out fire
River Thames	River in London
Bakery	A place where bread is made and sold
Samuel Pepys	Samuel Pepys is famous for writing a diary from 1600 to 1669
Sir Christopher Wren	Sir Christopher Wren was an architect who helped design buildings in London as it was rebuilt after the fire of London.
Mary Seacole	Set up Mary's British Hotel as a general store, restaurant and hotel. She used profits from the hotel to pay for the medicines she provided to soldiers in the Crimean War.
Florence Nightingale	Florence Nightingale is a famous British nurse who lived from 1820-1910. She is considered the founder of modern nursing. She was nicknamed 'The Lady with the Lamp'.
The Lady with the Lamp	Nickname given to Florence Nightingale because she would work all night to make sure the soldiers had what they needed, like water and warm blankets.
Bankrupt	A person who owes so money and is unable to pay it back
Crimean War	The Crimean War was a military conflict fought from 1853 to 1856

Volunteer	Offer to help
Wreath	An arrangement of flowers in a ring
War	Disagreement involving conflict or fighting
Peace	Calm, a time when there is no war
Cenotaph	A monument to someone buried elsewhere, especially commemorating people who died in a war.
Remembrance Day	Remembrance Day is a memorial day on November 11 th to remember the members of armed forces who have died or been injured in the line of duty.
Conflict	Disagreement or argument
Time words	recently, before, after, past, present, x weeks ago, x years ago, later century decade

Key Vocabulary History KS2

YEAR 3 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS	
Civilisation	A level of development at which people live together peacefully in communities
Bronze Age	A period after the Stone age when tools and weapons were made from Bronze
Millennium	Period of 1000 years
Duration	The time for which something happens
Millennia	Plural of millennia
Homo sapiens	(Latin "wise man") is the scientific name for the human species
Settlement	A small community of people
Agriculture	Farming crops or animals for food
Stone Age	A period when weapons and tools were made from stone, wood or horn
Iron Age	A period after the Stone age and Bronze age when tools and weapons were made from iron
Hunter Gatherer	A person who lives mainly by hunting, fishing and gathering wild food
Migrate	Movement from one part to another.
Surplus	Extra
Fortified	Provide defence against attack
Rotatory quern	Used for grinding grain to make flour. The grain was placed between two circular stones and the top stone was turned using a handle.
AD BC	AD Anno Domini the year of the Lord BC Before Christ
Settler	A person who moves with others to a new area

Hill fort	These were often by banks, ditches and wooden fortifications.
Centuries	Plural of century. A century is 100 years.
Inhabited	Occupy or live
Chronological order	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of when they happened
Productive	Make or produce large amounts,
Archaeologist	A person who studies history by digging up and sifting through sites and analysing artefacts
Chronology	The order in which things happened
Similarity and difference	How things are the same or are different
Ancestor	A person from the past whom you are related to
Roundhouse	It was circular and had wall posts made of wood or stone filled in with wattle (woven wood) and daub (a mixture of mud and straw)
Diversify	A range of different things
Research	Investigate sources to establish facts
Emperor	A person who rules an empire
Colony	A group of one nationality living in a foreign country
Conquest	The invasion and control of a place by force
General	A commander in the army
Legacy	Something we inherit from the past generations and pass on to future generations
Invade / invasion	Enter a country to occupy it
Hadrian's Wall	A stone barrier built to separate the Romans and the Picts tribes in Scotland. It allowed Roman soldiers to control the movements of people coming into or leaving Roman Britain.
Era	A long and distinct period of time
Celts	Collection of Tribes in Britain
Picts	Tribes in Scotland
Period	A distinct length of time
AD	Anno Domini - the year of the Lord
Roman Empire	An empire established by and ruled by the Romans
Romanisation of Britain	The process of becoming Roman by taking on the Roman language (Latin), Roman culture and way of life
Empire	A group of countries rules by a single powerful government
Ruler	A person who governs or rules a country
Culture	A way of life or the collective way people do things
Aqueduct	Bridge for water
Rebellion	Armed resistance to a leader
Mosaic	A picture or pattern produced by arranging together small pieces of stone, tile,

	glass
God/ Goddess	A spirit worshipped by others as having special meaning or powers
Barack Obama	Barack Obama was the 44th president of the United States from 2009 to 2017. He was the first African American to be elected to the presidency.
President	The elected head of a country
State senate	American local government
The White House	The official residence and workplace of the president of the United States.
Stocks	Stocks were used as a punishment. Criminals would sit or stand at a wooden frame and the local people would throw rotten food or even stones at them.
Well	A deep hole into the ground to get water from.
Cronton Cross	It is thought this was a resting place for funeral processions on their way to St Luke's Church
St Anne's Well	A natural spring in Cronton and thought to cure illnesses. The well has been now been filled-in.
Justice	Fair treatment
Interpret	Explain the meaning of something
Local	A near region, area or neighbourhood
Employment	Paid work
New Time Words	AD BC millennia millennium era duration period centuries

YEAR 4 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS	
Anglo Saxons	The Anglo-Saxons are made up of three tribes who sailed to England from across the North Sea. There were three tribes, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The Angles and the Saxon tribes were the largest so we call them the Anglo-Saxons.
Nation	Country
Tribal Kingdom	A community descended from the same ancestor with similar traditions. There were five main kingdoms Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex, and Kent
Sutton Hoo	Where a whole Anglo Saxon ship was found used as a grave, for a king buried with some of his possessions..
Trade	Buying and selling things
Power	Control of others
Nobility	People of a high social status
St. Augustine	In 597, The Pope in Rome sent a monk named St. Augustine to

	England to tell people about Christianity. He built a church and many people became Christians.
Continuity and change	Similarities and differences over time
Cause and consequence	Why things happened and what was the result of this happening
Catalyst	A substance that increases the speed of a chemical reaction without itself undergoing any permanent chemical change.
Spike Island.	Where the first chemical works opened in Widnes in 1847 There is now a Catalyst Museum there to remember the chemical industry.
Chemical	A distinct substance, especially one which has been artificially prepared
St Luke's church	The oldest church in Widnes built around 1180 and it used to be called St Wilfred's.
Aristocracy	The highest class of society
Widnes Vikings	The name of the rugby league team in Widnes
Tunic	Loose robe
Marathon,	The marathon race is named after the Battle of Marathon in 409BC,
Freedom	Able to do, think or speak as you want
Athens	The capital and largest city of Greece; named after Athena (its patron goddess)
Democracy,	Control of a group by the majority of members usually by an election
Parthenon	A former temple dedicated to the goddess Athena
Myth	A traditional story explaining a natural or social phenomenon typically involving supernatural beings or events.
Legend	A traditional story regarded as historical but not authenticated.
Ancient	From the very distant past
Socrates	Greek philosopher
Olympia	A plain in Northwest Greece which was sacred to the Greek gods. Olympia was considered the sanctuary of Zeus and was the site of the first Olympic games
Athens, Sparta, Corinth and	The city states of Ancient Greece

Olympia	
Sparta	An important city-state in ancient Greece. It was unique in ancient Greece for its social system and constitution, which completely focused on military training.. Spartans were soldiers who were trained to fight from as young as 7.
Ruby Bridges	Became the first black child to attend an all white school
Integrate	Bring people together
New Time Words	Pre Post After common era -ACE A non religious term for AD Before Common Era - BCE A non religious term for BC

YEAR 5 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS	
Vikings	Traders from Scandinavia who travelled by sea and raided and settled in parts of Europe in 8th-11th centuries.
Norsemen	A member of any of the peoples of medieval Scandinavia.
Monastery	A building in which monks live and worship living under religious vows
Monk	A male religious person who promises to obey orders and often lives in monastery Nun female religious person who promises to obey orders
Longship	Viking longships were long, narrow and flat. Longships were fast, durable and capable of going on both choppy seas and shallow rivers. They were also light enough to be carried over land.
Homeland	A person's or a people's native land.
Famine	Extreme scarcity of food
Raids	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by aircraft, or armed forces.
Runes	The Viking alphabet made up of runes.
Danegeld	Sometimes, instead of fighting the Vikings, the Anglo-Saxons decided it was better to pay them money so they'd stay away. This payment was called Danegeld.
Danelaw	The areas the Viking settled in were known as Danelaw
Lindsifarne	A monastery that Vikings invaded
Jorvik	Viking Kingdom (near York)
Pharaoh	A ruler in Ancient Egypt
Valley of the Kings	After around 1500 B.C. most pharaohs were buried in tombs here instead of pyramids
Pyramids	A monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top. The pyramids are the stone tombs

	of Egypt's kings.
Hieroglyphics	A system of picture writing which used symbols (hieroglyphics) instead of letters and words.
Mummification	A method of preparing a dead body so that it doesn't decay involving drying the body, removing the organs, stuffing it and wrapping in linen.
Irrigation	A supply of water to crops to enable growth.
Akhet	The season of the year when the Nile river flooded
Shaduf	A device used in Egypt and other Eastern countries for raising water, especially for irrigation, consisting of a long suspended rod with a bucket at one end and a weight at the other.
Canopic jars	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach
Howard Carter	Howard Carter was a British archaeologist who became world-famous after discovering the intact tomb of the Tutankhamun, in 1922.
Sarcophagus	A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin
Inundation	Flooding of the River Nile
Kemet	Coating of thick black mud on the land on either side of the river due to flooding. This mud was ideal for growing crops on.
Great Pyramid of Giza.	The most famous pyramid in Egypt
The Sphinx	Stands in front of all the pyramids in Giza. It has the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh.
Rosetta stone	A special stone that had the same inscription written both in Greek and in Egyptian hieroglyphics. It was very helpful in translating and understanding hieroglyphics
Tutankhamun	Tutankhamun, was a pharaoh of the 18th dynasty of Ancient Egypt. He is famous due to the discovery of his completely intact tomb by the British archaeologist Howard Carter in 1922. The discovery of Tutankhamun's mummy revealed that he was about 17 when he died and was likely to have inherited the throne at the age of eight or nine.
Runcorn Gap	The part of the River between Widnes and Runcorn
Transporter Bridge	A bridge with a suspended moving platform, used for transporting vehicles across water.
Toll	A payable charge
Primary source	First-hand accounts from people who had a direct connection with it.
Secondary Source	Information that was created later by someone who did not experience it first-hand or participate in the events
Trade route	The route taken by goods when they are transported

Ferry	A boat or ship for conveying passengers and goods, especially over a relatively short distance and as a regular service.
Ethelfleda Bridge	Name of railway bridge across Mersey at Runcom Gap
The Mersey Gateway	Toll bridge across River Mersey that opened in 2017
The Silver Jubilee bridge	Old road bridge across River Mersey, Currently closed
Nelson Mandela	Nelson Mandela was a nonviolence anti-apartheid activist, politician who became South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999. Beginning in 1962, Mandela spent 27 years in prison for political offenses.
Apartheid- Racial	The segregation of black and white people,
Political Party	Organised group with similar opinions and political aims
Prejudice	Hostility against people of another race or colour.

YEAR 6 HISTORY VOCABULARY AND DEFINITIONS	
Slave	A person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them.
Slavery	The system of owning a slave
Immigration	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
Emigration	The act of leaving your own country to settle permanently in another
Landmark	A feature of a place that is easily recognised
Axis	Countries which fought on the German side (including: Italy, Germany, Japan, Russia (1939-1941))
Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister May 1937- May 1940
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister 1940-45 and again 1951-55
Adolf Hitler	Leaders of the Nazi party and chancellor of Germany 1933 -1945 and also known as Fuhrer
King George VI	Monarch 1936- 52 and father of Queen Elizabeth II
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	The heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary whose assassination led to WWI
Evacuee	Someone who was evacuated to a host family
Black out	System of ensuring no lights were visible after dark so could not be seen by enemy planes.
Rationing	the controlled distribution of scarce resources (food/clothing)
Evacuation	Organised movement of children and vulnerable people from towns and cities to safe zones
Nazi	Member of the German political party which came into power in 1933
Blitz	Series of bombing raids on the UK

Gas mask	Face mask to protect people from poisonous gas
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France, Russia (1941-1945))
Air raid siren	An alarm to warn of danger of attack
Home front	Civilian population of the nation at war actively supporting their military
Propaganda	spreading of information in order to influence public opinion and beliefs.
Air raid shelter	A building to protect people from bombs. Anderson shelter- Made of corrugated iron and usually in the garden Morrison shelter- Metal cage used inside the house.
Air raid	An attack by dropping bombs
Holocaust	Mass murder of Jewish people by the Nazis
Trench foot	A painful condition of the feet caused by long immersion in cold water or mud and marked by blackening and death of surface tissue.
Triple Entente	The Triple Entente was the military alliance formed between Russia, Great Britain and France before World War I.
Central Powers	The Central Powers were a group of nations fighting against the Allied Powers during WWI. The members included Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and their territories.
Enemy	A hostile nation
Truce	An agreement between enemies or opponents to stop fighting or arguing for a certain time
Periscope	Apparatus consisting of a tube attached to a set of mirrors or prisms, by which an observer) can see things that are otherwise out of sight.
Fire step	A step or ledge on which soldiers in a trench stand to fire.
Neutral	A neutral country is a state which is neutral towards both sides of a specific war,
Trench	A long, narrow ditch
Parapet	A protective wall or earth defence o along the top of a trench or other place of concealment for troops.
VE Day	Victory in Europe day (8 th May 1945)
D Day	D-Day June 6, 1944—the day of the Normandy landings—initiating the Western Allied effort to liberate western Europe from Nazi Germany.
Battle of Britain	An air battle in which the Royal Air Force (RAF) defended the United Kingdom (UK) against large-scale attacks by Nazi Germany's air force, from 10 July - 31 October 1940the Luftwaffe.

Mesoamerica	This refers to an area where number of societies lived including Mayans It covers Mexico and the northern parts of Central America .
Codex, pl Codices	An ancient manuscript text in book form.
Cacao, beans	Used to make chocolate drink and as currency to trade with
Chichen Itza	is a famous large city built by the Maya people. in 600AD
Observatory	Structure that holds a large telescope for observing the stars and planets.
Astronomy	The scientific study of space
Afterlife	Life after death
Quetzal	Bird whose feathers could be 3m and were used to make headdresses
Sacrifice	Kill for a religious reason
Martin Luther King	Martin Luther King Jr. was an American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson and leader in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968.
Assassination	Killing or murdering
Legislation	Law
Civil rights	the entitlement or rights of all people to be treated equally

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