



Reception	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
today	in this present day
yesterday	the day before this one
tomorrow	the day after this one
week	seven days
month	four weeks
year	365 days
the present	today/now
the past	before
the future	after today
long ago	before they were born
timeline	the order that things happened
Historical enquiry	
investigate	find out
object	a thing
picture	drawing/photograph
surrounding	around
local	nearby
similar	almost the same
different	unlike



Year 1	
Chronological understanding	
Word	Definition
today	in this present day
yesterday	the day before this one
tomorrow	the day after this one
week	seven days
month	four weeks
year	365 days
the present	today/now
the past	before
the future	after today
long ago	before they were born
ancient	something from a very long time ago.
modern	having to do with the present or current times.
timeline	it is used to describe the order in which events happened.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
object	anything that has shape or form and can be seen or touched.
artefact	an object of historical interest
picture	an image of something or someone formed on a surface (as by drawing, painting, printing, or photography)
photograph	an image, or picture, that has been captured using a camera.
surrounding	around a place
local	close by
similar	the same
different	not the same
houses	a place where someone lives



Year 1 (continued)	
Changes within living memory	
siblings	a brother or sister
parent	a mother or father
grand parent	a parent of someone's father or mother
great grand parent	the parent of a person's grandparent
change	to make or become different
memory	information stored in the brain
living memory	during a time that can be remembered by people who are still alive
lifetime	the time during which a person's life goes on
remember	to think of again
The Gunpowder Plot	
Guy Fawkes	a British soldier who was involved in a plan to attack the Parliament and King James I
parliament	a group of people who make the laws for a country
gunpowder	a black powder that explodes when touched with fire
government	something that makes the law of the land and ensures that all the people in that nation or community are treated fairly by those laws
traitor	a person who betrays his or her country
peasant	a poor person
Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria	
Queen Elizabeth	Queen of England and Ireland from 17th November 1558 to 24th March 1603
Elizabethans	Elizabethan Era took place from 1558 to 1603
Queen Victoria	Queen of the United Kingdom from 1837 to 1901
Victorians	people who lived during the reign of Queen Victoria
reign	a time when a queen or king rules over a country
monarch	a ruler such as a king, queen, or emperor
royal	relating to a king or queen
United Kingdom	a country made up of four parts: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.



Year 2	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
sequence	The following of one thing after another
decade	a period of 10 years.
century	a period of 100 years.
chronological	arranged in order of time
ancient	something from a very long time ago.
modern	having to do with the present or current times.
timeline	the order in which events happened.
period	a section of time in history.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
artefact	an object of historical interest
picture	an image of something or someone formed on a surface (as by drawing, painting, printing, or photography)
photograph	an image, or picture, that has been captured using a camera.
surrounding	around something or a place
local	close by
similar	having characteristics in common
different	unlike
observe	look at something closely
changes	to make or become different
historian	a person who studies or writes about history.
historical event	famous or important time in history
The Royal Family	
Queen Elizabeth II	Queen of the United Kingdom and 14 other Commonwealth realms
monarch	a ruler such as a king, queen, or emperor
reign	a time when a queen or king rules over a country
Buckingham Palace	the London home of the British king or queen since 1837
jubilee	a special anniversary of an event
royal	relating to a king or queen
succession	following or coming after someone else
throne	the chair used by a monarch for ceremonies
crown	a covering for the head often made of gold or silver and decorated with jewels.
ruler	a person who rules or leads



Year 2 (continued)	
The Great Fire of London	
London	the capital city of England
17 th Century	the century from 1601 to 1700
Pudding Lane	a small street in London where the Great Fire of London started in 1666.
River Thames	the main waterway of England since the time of the ancient Romans.
plague	caused by tiny living things called bacteria. It is mostly a disease of rats. Fleas that bite infected rats pick up the plague bacteria. They then spread it to other rats or to people through bites. Infected people sometimes spread the disease to others when they cough.
rebuilt	to build again or to repair
Great Fire	In 1666, a huge fire that started in a tiny bakery burned down most of London. The fire was so big that it was called the Great Fire of London.
Samuel Pepys	(1633–1703) is most famous for the diary he kept for almost a decade while living in 17th century London.
Tower of London	is a medieval castle that has served many purposes.
architect	a person who designs buildings
Sir Christopher Wren	He designed 51 churches in London after the Great Fire of London, including St. Paul's Cathedral
Explorers	
exploration	searching an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it
discovery	finding out or learning about something for the first time
unknown	not known or not familiar.
pilot	a person that drives a vehicle such as an airplane, spacecraft, or boat.
sailor	a person who works on or controls a boat or ship as part of the crew.
captain	a leader of a group
astronaut	a special kind of scientist that takes a spaceship to outer space to study things



Year 3	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
sequence	one thing after another
decade	a period of 10 years.
century	a period of 100 years.
chronological	arranged in or according to the order of time
ancient	something from a very long time ago.
modern	having to do with the present or current times.
timeline	the order in which events happened.
period	a section of time in history.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
artefact	an object of historical interest
picture	an image of something or someone formed on a surface (as by drawing, painting, printing, or photography)
locality	a place and its surroundings
similar	having characteristics in common
different	unlike
changes	to make or become different
historian	a person who studies or writes about history.
historical event	famous or important time in history
eye-witness account	a description given by someone who was present at an event.
primary source	Information and objects that come from the time being studied.
secondary source	interpretations of information and objects which are produced after the time being studied.
archaeologist	Someone who studies things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived. Scientists who study archaeology are called archaeologists.
Ancient Egypt	
civilisation	a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important.
empire	A group of countries or states that is ruled by one ruler or country.
pharaoh	the most powerful person in ancient Egypt
tomb	a building to hold a dead person
sarcophagus	a stone coffin used for Egyptian leaders



Year 3 (continued)	
sphinx	a mythical creature with lion body and human head
Nile	a major river that flows through Egypt
hieroglyphics	a writing system using symbols
papyrus	a reed used to make a writing material
Tutankhamen	a well-known Egyptian pharaoh
afterlife	life after death
pyramid	a stone structure built by the ancient Egyptians
mummification	preserving a body for the afterlife
Stone Age - Iron Age	
ancestors	deceased members of a family from far back on the family tree.
barter	the exchange of goods without using money.
extinction	when an entire species of animal or plant disappears or dies.
henge	a circular monument made of wood or stone.
homo habilis	This means 'handy man' as they were the first species to make tools.
homo sapiens	this means 'wise man'.
Neolithic	also known as 'the new stone age'. This period began about 10,000 years ago.
Palaeolithic	the Old Stone Age, this period began 2 million years ago when the first tools were made.
settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
tribe	a group of people that live together and live a common way of life. They also share the same language.
hunter gatherers	People who survive by hunting wild animals and gathering food from plants.
Skara Brae	a stone-built Neolithic settlement



Year 4	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
sequence	the following of one thing after another
decade	a period of 10 years.
century	a period of 100 years.
chronological	arranged in or according to the order of time
ancient	something from a very long time ago.
modern	Having to do with the present or current times.
timeline	It is used to describe the order in which events happened.
period	a section of time in history.
sequence	The following of one thing after another
decade	a period of 10 years.
continuity	the fact that something continues to happen or exist, with no great changes or interruptions.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
artefact	an object of historical interest
picture	an image of something or someone formed on a surface (as by drawing, painting, printing, or photography)
locality	a place and its surroundings
similar	having characteristics in common
different	unlike
changes	to make or become different
historian	a person who studies or writes about history.
historical event	famous or important time in history
development	to create over time
compare	to examine for similarity or differences
impact	a strong and powerful effect.



Year 4 (continued)	
Roman Empire	
Rome	the capital city of Italy
empire	a group of territories or peoples under one ruler
invade	when soldiers enter a place or land with the intention of occupying it.
conquer	to take control of people or land using military force.
Emperor	the leader of an empire.
legion	the main unit of the Roman army. It generally had around 5400 soldiers and was divided up into groups of men called cohorts and centuries.
chariot	an open cart with two wheels, pulled by a horse, with someone standing in the cart.
circus	a large oval shaped stadium used for chariot races.
aqueduct	a manmade channel used for delivering water to Roman towns.
Hadrian's Wall	a barrier in northern England. It was built by the Roman Empire to keep invaders from the north out of the ancient Roman province of Britain.
Ancient Greece	
agora	the central meeting place in Ancient Greek cities.
Alexander the Great	a ruler of Ancient Greece who conquered much of the civilized world from Greece to India including Egypt.
Athens	one of the most powerful Greek city-states, Athens was the birthplace of democracy.
chiton	a type of clothing worn by the Greeks. It was often made from a single piece of cloth with a belt at the waist.
democracy	a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled including choosing their leaders and deciding on laws.
Olympics	an athletic event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.
mythological creatures	are magical creatures known in folklore and myth. They sometimes have a mix of human and animal parts.
acropolis	the word acropolis in Greek means 'upper city'.
citadel	a building in the middle area of a town or city. It may have a fortress or castle in it. It is built as a defensive area and can be known as a 'little city'.
columns	a support for buildings.
Parthenon	a former temple on the Athenian Acropolis, Greece, dedicated to the goddess Athena.



Year 5	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
decade	a period of 10 years.
century	a period of 100 years.
chronological	arranged in or according to the order of time
modern	Having to do with the present or current times.
period	a section of time in history.
legacy	things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
artefact	an object of historical interest
locality	a place and its surroundings
historian	a person who studies or writes about history.
historical event	famous or important time in history
impact	a strong and powerful effect.
archaeologist	someone who studies things that people made, used, and left behind. The goal of archaeology is to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived. Scientists who study archaeology are called archaeologists.
Anglo Saxons	
exile	not allowed to return to a place
branding	burned with a hot iron
Jutes	groups of invaders/settlers from Jutland
Angles	members of a Germanic people, who, together with the Jutes, Saxons, and probably the Frisians, invaded the island of Britain in the 5th century CE.
Saxons	groups of invaders/settlers from Saxony
wergild	a form of payment used to settle disputes
Britons	people who originally lived in Britain before the invasion.
Picts and Scots	people who lived in Eastern and Northern Scotland.
raid	a surprise attack
invade	to enter and occupy land
kingdom	an area ruled by a king
tithings	groups of 10 men responsible for the communities behaviour
hue and cry	a common law practice where bystanders are called to apprehend a criminal
oath keeper	someone who would swear the innocence of someone accused of committing a crime



Year 5 (continued)	
The British Empire	
merchant	a person involved in trading goods
colonies	a country or area controlled by another country that is often far away
slave	a person who is owned by another person and has to obey them
trade	buying, selling or exchanging goods between people, companies or countries
imperial	belonging or relating to an empire
conquest	taking control of a place through military force
empire	a group of countries ruled over by a single monarch or ruler
indigenous/ native	naturally occurring in that place
The East Indies	India and the islands leading from it
The West Indies	parts of the North Atlantic and Caribbean



Year 6	
Word	Definition
Chronological understanding	
sequence	the following of one thing after another
decade	a period of 10 years.
century	a period of 100 years.
chronological	arranged in or according to the order of time
ancient	Something from a very long time ago.
modern	Having to do with the present or current times.
period	a section of time in history.
legacy	Things that live on after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
Historical enquiry	
investigate	to observe or study by close examination
artefact	an object of historical interest
impact	a strong and powerful effect.

The Vikings	
Dane	someone who is from Denmark. The people of Britain called the Viking invaders 'Danes', although they were from Norway and Sweden as well as Denmark.
danegeld	payments of gold, silver or land given to the Vikings to make them go away when they came to raid a country. This was to try to avoid having to fight them.
Danelaw	an area of northern and eastern England that was under the control of the Danes from the late 9 th century until the early 11 th century.
exile	send someone away from the area or country where they live. This was used as a punishment in Viking times.
longhouse	a Viking home made from wood, stone or turf. The walls were made of wattle (sticks woven together and covered in mud). The roof was often thatched (covered in straw). Most longhouses were between 15 and 22 metres long.



Year 6 (continued)	
longship	a long, narrow ship made of wood and used by the Vikings. It had a single, square sail, a dragon or snake head at the front and oars to use when there was not much wind. A longship could hold up to 120 people and was also known as a longboat or dragon ship.
outlaw (noun)	someone who has been made to live outside their community without any help or protection from others, as a punishment. Outlaws had all their belongings taken from them.
outlaw (verb)	to punish someone for a crime by making them live outside their community without any help or protection from others. This could be for a number of years or for the rest of the criminal's life.
pillage	rob somewhere or steal something in a violent way.
raid	carry out a surprise attack on a place, usually with the aim of stealing.
runes	letters in the system of writing used by the Vikings. Runes are usually made up of straight, vertical lines with diagonal lines or curves branching off them.
trade	to exchange one thing for another.
deterrence	to deter people from criminal acts. An aim of punishment that aims to prevent criminals from committing crimes.
retribution	to get revenge on a criminal by making them suffer.
reformation	to change a criminal into a better person.
justice	to make things fair.
corporal punishment	to punish an offender by causing them physical pain (e.g. whipping or hitting them).
capital punishment	punishing criminals who have committed extremely serious offences by taking their life away. This is also known as the death penalty