

# History Dictionary Y6



new vocab for year group

## Aa

**Achievement** – something that has been succeeded

**Acropolis** – a fortress built on a hill in the middle of the city of Athens. Surrounded by stone walls, people could retreat when the city was attacked.

**After** – later in time

**Agora** – an open space serving as an assembly area for different activities in Ancient Greece

**Agriculture** – another word for farming

**Air raid** – an attack by armed airplanes

**Algebra** – a part of mathematics developed in the early Islamic Civilisation

**Alliance** – when group agree to work together

**Allies** – a group joined together for the same reason

**Allied Power** – alliance of Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the United States and China in WW2

**Anderson Shelter** – a air-raid shelter of World War II; partly buried in people's gardens and covered with earth for protection.

**Ancient** – existed a long time ago

**Anglo Saxons** – The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

**Apollo II** – space mission that landed the first men on the moon

**Archaeology** – the study of things from the past

**Architect** – a person who designs buildings

**Architecture** — a process of designing structures

**Armistice** — an agreement to stop war

**Arrow loops** — slit like windows on a castle, to shoot arrows from

**Artefact** — object from the past

**Asgard** — the home of Viking god and goddesses

**Assassinate** — the murder of a public figure

**Astronaut** — someone who has been to space

**Athens** — a city-state of ancient Greece

**Axis Power** — the coalition led by Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II

## Bb

**Bailey (castle)** — a large area of ground, surrounded by a fence, with buildings and houses for the people who worked in the castle

**Bagdad** — the cultural centre of the Islamic Civilisation

**Bakery** — shop that sells bread and cakes

**Barbican** — a section of wall that jutted out around the gateway of a castle

**Battlement** — wall along the top of a castle with spaces to shoot through

**Bazaar** — a market place for trade in the early Islamic Civilisation

**Before** — earlier in time

**Beowulf** — An Anglo Saxon tale about bravery

**Berserker** — a Viking warrior

**Bias** — an attitude that favours one feeling over another

**Blitz** – the name given to the bombing raids that Germany launched against Britain in WW2

**Boudicca** – a ruler of an ancient tribe that led her people against the Romans

**Butchers** – shop that sells meat

**Buzz Aldrin** – astronaut who was part of the first moon landing

**Cc**

**Caliph** – a leader of the early Islamic Civilisation

**Caliphates** – land ruled by a caliph

**Calligraphy** – an Islamic art technique, used in handwriting

**Captain Robert Falcon Scott** – explorer who travelled to the Antarctic

**Cardinal Thomas Langley** – the man who rebuilt lots of St Leonards church in 1412. Middleton now has a high school named after him.

**Cause** – something that brings about a consequence

**Central Power Alliance** – an alliance in WWI between Germany and Austria-Hungary

**Change** – becoming different

**Chieftain** – leader of a Viking tribe

**Christianity** – a religion that believes in the life and teachings of Jesus Christ

**Christopher Wren** – architect who rebuilt many buildings after The Great Fire of London

**Chronology** – the order things happen

**Civilisation** – a group of people who live together with their own languages and way of life

**Concurrence** – when more than one thing happens at the same time

**Conquer** – to win by overcoming obstacles or opposition

**Conscription** – forcing people to join the army

**Consequence** – something that has happened because of a cause

**Coronation** – ceremony where a monarch is crowned

## Dd

**Danegeld** – protection money to the Viking raiders

**Danelaw** – the name of the area of England that officially belonged to the Vikings

**Dedicated** – to declare something is done in honour of someone

**Defence** – protect against attack

**Delivery** – send something to a person

**Democracy** – meaning each of us has a say

**Diary** – a personal record that someone writes

**Difference** – how things are opposite

**Dinar** – coins used during the early Islamic civilisation

**Discrimination** – unfair treatment of one particular person or group

**Drawbridge** – a bridge that can be raised up or down

**Duration** – how long something continues in time

## Ee

**Eagle** – name of the spacecraft that landed the first people on the moon

Emperor — a ruler who has control of a country or region

Empire — a group of territories ruled by one single ruler

**Enemy** — someone that doesn't like another

Enslavement—being a slave

Equality— each group having the same resources

Excavate — to dig in the ground to look for objects from the past

Expedition — a journey to find out information

Explorer — a person who travels to search for information

**Evacuee**— a person who is removed from a place of danger

Eyewitness — a person who has seen an event happen

## Ff

Feminism— a belief in the equality of women

Fishmongers — a shop that sells fish

**Frontline** — where the most fighting happens in a war

## Gg

**Gas mask**— a mask worn on the face to protect from dangerous gases

Grandparent — your parent's parent

Greengrocers — a shop that sells fruit and vegetables

## Hh

Hadrian's Wall — a wall in England built by Romans to keep out invaders

**Hajj**— pilgrimage to Mecca

**Hellenistic** – the widespread Greek-based culture that developed after the conquests

**Hierarchy** – a system that ranks things in order of power or importance

**Hieroglyphics** – a writing system that uses pictures and symbols; associated with the Ancient Egyptians

**Hillfort** – ancient settlements built on higher ground to protect from enemy tribes

**Historian** – someone who studies history

**History** – the study of the past

**Home front** – the activities of the people in their home countries, which support the military during a war

**Hoplite** – a heavily armoured foot soldier in Ancient Greece

**House of Wisdom** – a huge academy where people studied in early Islamic Civilisation

**Hunter-gatherer** – a person who collects food by hunting animals or searching for plants

li

**Ideologies** – beliefs shared by a group of people

**Industrial Revolution** – a period of great change in Britain. There were huge technological advances which had an impact on every aspect of life

**Invader** – people who use force to enter and take over a place

**Invented** – a new thing that has been created

**Ironmongers** – a shop that sells tools for home or the garden

**Irrigation** – the process of watering the ground to help crops grow

## Jj

**Jarl** – high ranking Viking noble

**Julius Caesar** – a famous Roman leader

**Justice system** – a system that protects citizens and ensures justice is served when a crime is committed

## Kk

**Karl** – farmers or peasants in the Viking hierarchy

**Keep** – a tower in the castle

**King Charles II** – monarch during The Great Fire of London

**King Charles III** – our current monarch

## Ll

**Law** – instructions in place, based on what is right and wrong, to keep people safe and maintain order

**Legion** – a unit of the Ancient Roman army

**Lindisfarne** – known as a 'holy island' where monks set up monasteries. It one of the first landing sites of the Vikings, when they raided the monasteries

## Mm

**Material** – what something is made of

**Mecca** – the centre of the Islamic world and the birth place of Muhammad (pbuh)

**Memorial** – a statue that honours someone who has died or an event

**Mercia** – one of the kingdoms of the Anglo Saxons



**Mesolithic** — the transitional period of the Stone Age between the Palaeolithic and the Neolithic

**Michael Collins** — astronaut who was part of the first moon landing

**Migration** — the movement of people from one place to settle in another

**Mill Town** — a settlement that developed around one or more mills or factories

**Moat** — deep ditch filled with water that surrounds a castle

**Monarch** — king or queen

**Monk** — a person who lives life away from society and devoted to religion

**Monument** — something built in honour of a person or event

**Mosque** — an Islamic place of worship

**Motte** — a raised hill where the keep would be on a motte and bailey castle

**Mummification** — the process of preserving a body, to prepare for the afterlife. It was used by the Ancient Egyptians

**Myth** — a traditional, ancient story

**Nn**

**Neil Armstrong** — astronaut who was part of the first moon landing

**Neolithic** — the last period of the Stone Age

**New** — recently been made

**Nomad** — a person who moves from place to place

**No mans land** — an empty strip of land that divides two opposing armies

**Oo**

**Occupy** — to take up something

Old – been around for a long time

Pp

Pagan – a follower of an ancient religion that worshipped many gods

Palaeolithic – the earliest period of Stone Age

Papyrus – paper that was used by Ancient Egyptians for writing

Parent – person responsible for taking care of a child

Parliament – an assembly of representatives, that makes laws

Parthenon – an Ancient Greek temple

Past – a time that has already happened

Peasant – people at the bottom of the hierarchy. They were usually farm and land workers

Phalanx – a body of heavily armed infantry in ancient Greece

Pharaoh – the people in charge in Ancient Egypt

Polytheists – a belief in many gods

Portcullis – a strong metal grid gate that protects a castle

Poverty – not having enough money for basic needs

Prehistory – any time that occurs before human societies developed writing systems

Present – the time that is happened right now

Propaganda – a message intended to push a certain point of view

Pudding Lane – where the Great Fire of London started

Punishment – a penalty for doing something wrong

**Pyramid** – monuments in the Egyptian deserts, used as tombs for pharaohs

## Qq

**Queen Elizabeth II** – our previous monarch

**Queen Victoria** – monarch from the past

**Qur'an** – Islam's holy book

## Rr

**Raid** – a rapid surprise attack, usually involving stealing something

**Rationing** – setting limits on purchasing certain high-demand items

**Reign** – the time a monarch is in charge

**Reliability** – to be trusted

**Remembrance** – commemorates the end of World War One

**Resistance** – to oppose or slow down something

**Restoration** – bringing something back to what it was

**River Thames** – a river that runs through London

**Rochdale Pioneers** – a group of people who opened the first Cooperative in Rochdale, so all people could shop with fair prices

**Romanisation** – bringing Roman culture to people conquered by Romans

**Roundhouse** – a circular building where people lived during Bronze and Iron Ages

## Ss

**Samuel Pepys** – wrote a diary during The Great Fire of London

**Senate** – the governing body of Ancient Rome

**Sequence** — put something in order of it happening

**Settlement** — places where people live

**Siege**— surrounding all sides of an opposing force on attack

**Silk Road**— an ancient network of trade routes which connected Europe and Asia

**Significant** — important

**Similarity** — being the same

**Skara Brae** - a Neolithic village

**Slave** — a person who is owned and works for another, with no pay

**Sources** — something that gives you information about the past eg diary, photograph, books

**Sparta** - a city-state of ancient Greece

**Spitfire**— a British fighter plane in WW2

**St Augustine** — a man sent to England to bring Christianity to the Anglo Saxons

**St Bede** — an Anglo Saxon monk and scholar

**St Cuthbert** — an Anglo Saxon monk. Parts of St Leonards church are dedicated to St Cuthbert

**Stonehenge** — a Neolithic monument that is a circular group of huge stone blocks, in South England

**Sultan**— name for Islamic rulers

**Supermarket** — large building that sell food goods

**Surrender**— to give up control

**Sutton Hoo** – an archeologic site that is a burial ground for the Anglo Saxons

**It**

**Toy** – something a child plays with

**Technology** – electronic systems that help us communicate, learn and play

**Theodore Roosevelt** – American president from the past who inspired the first teddy bear

**Thomas Farriner** – owner of the bakery where The Great Fire of London started

**Timeline** – a way of showing the order events happened

**Tomb** – a place someone is buried

**Tragedy** – a form of drama that began in ancient Greece

**Treaty** – an agreement that binds two or more countries

**Trench** – a deep and narrow ditch on frontlines that soldiers would dig as a shelter

**Tribe** – a group of people, families or villages that share the same language and customs

**Triple Entente** – the name given to an alliance between the United Kingdom, France and the Russian Empire in WWI

**Tutankhamun** – one of the most famous pharaohs from Ancient Egypt

**Uu**

**Vv**

**Ww**

**Wakes Week** – a holiday period, where factories closed and workers used the time to holiday in seaside towns

**War** – when countries fight each other

Xx

Yy

Zz

**Zeppelin** – a type of German air ship