

History Vocabulary Progression

NB: If written in **bold** = **Disciplinary Knowledge**

These may repeat so children have a consolidated understanding of 'thinking and behaving like a historian'.

Stone Age	
age	A particular time in history spanning over several years.
period	A particular time in history spanning over several years.
flint	A kind of sedimentary rock used to make tools and fire.
Palaeolithic Period	Known as the 'Old Stone Age', a phase in history when primitive stone implements were first used.
Primitive	Deriving from the Latin word 'primus' meaning first. This is something that relates to the early stage of evolution (when things change over time).
Ice age	A time in history when the earth was colder and covered in ice sheets and glaciers.
Mesolithic	Known as the 'Middle Stone Age', a phase in history when humans were hunter-gatherers that had to search for food.
Neolithic	Known as the 'New Stone Age', a phase in history when humans began to create more useful tools, grow crops and tame animals
Hunter-gatherer	A person who collects food by hunting wild animals or searching for wild, edible plants.
nomadic	A person who moves from place to place.
Homosapien	A Latin word that means 'wise man' or 'knowledgeable man'. The species to which all modern human beings belong.
Ancestor	Someone from the past who shares the same DNA (genetic makeup) as someone in the future
Civilisation	From the Latin word 'civis' meaning inhabitant of a city
Before Common Era (BCE)	Also known as 'Before Christ' (BC) to Christians. A time in history before the yearly calendar was how we know it to be today.
Bronze Age	The name given to the period when people started using bronze instead of stone to create tools and weapons
Iron Age	The name given to the time period where iron became the preferred choice of metal for making tools.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.

Archaeology	The study of the human past using material remains.
Ancient Egyptians	
polytheist	A person who believes in many gods.
deity	A god or goddess in a polytheist religion
Before Common Era (BCE)	Also known as ' Before Christ' (BC) to Christians. A time in history before the yearly calendar was how we know it to be today.
Common Era (CE)	Also known as ' Anno Domini' (AD) meaning 'In the Year of Our Lord' to Christians. A time in history when the yearly calendar is how it is today.
era	A long and distinct period of history.
papyrus	Ancient paper made from the stem of a plant called the papyrus plant, which was used in Egypt long ago for writing and drawing.
hieroglyphics	Ancient Egyptian writing that used pictures and symbols to represent words and ideas.
demotic	A form of Ancient Egyptian writing that came after hieroglyphics which everyday people used to write.
tomb	A tomb is a place where a person who has died is buried.
pyramid	A pyramid is a large stone or brick structure with a square base and four sloping triangular sides that meet in a point at the top
mastaba	A mastaba is a flat-roofed, rectangular structure with inward sloping sides, normally made out of mud bricks.
Step pyramid	An architectural structure that uses flat steps, from the ground up, to achieve a completed shape similar to a pyramid.
temple	A building that people use for worshipping gods or for other religious purposes.
god / goddess	Powerful beings or divine figures worshipped by people who have special abilities and are believed to have control over certain aspects of the world or human life.
scribes	Highly educated individuals in ancient civilizations who specialised in writing and recording important information.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
hierarchy	An order of people's roles or jobs, that show the important people at the top and others below them, helping us understand how different roles and responsibilities are organised in a group or society.
monument	An important thing that people build to remember someone or something significant, like a statue or a big structure, so that we can remember and honour their importance.

sacred	A special and holy thing that is treated with great respect and care, because it is connected to a higher power or beliefs that are important to people.
pharaoh	Like a king or queen in ancient Egypt who ruled over the land and the people.
shaduf	An ancient device that looks like a long pole with a bucket on one end, used by people in the past to lift water from a river or a well, making it easier to get water for their crops..
artefact	An artefact is a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools, that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest.
Rosetta Stone	An ancient Egyptian stone slab. It has the same text carved on it in three different writing systems.
Civilisation	From the Latin word 'civis' meaning inhabitant of a city
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.
Ancient Greeks	
polytheist	A person who believes in many gods.
deity	A god or goddess in a polytheist religion
god / goddess	Powerful beings or divine figures worshipped by people who have special abilities and are believed to have control over certain aspects of the world or human life.
city states	A city that acts like its own country. It has its own rules, government, and leaders. People who live there think of themselves as belonging to that city and have their own traditions and culture.
government	A group of people who make important decisions and create rules to help take care of a place.
Secondary source	A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources.
democracy	It means 'rule by the people'. Democracy is a way of making decisions together. It means that everyone gets a say and can vote for what they think is best.
laws	Rules that have been decided by a government.
philosophy	It means "love of wisdom." Philosophy is the study of broad questions about human life.
reliable	It is the quality of being dependable and trustworthy.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
artefact	An artefact is a man-made object, such as pieces of art or tools,

	that is of particular cultural, historical or archaeological interest.
Scribe (<i>noun</i>)	A person who wrote documents before printing was invented.
Romans	
Before Common Era (BCE)	Also known as ' Before Christ' (BC) to Christians. A time in history before the yearly calendar was how we know it to be today.
Common Era (CE)	Also known as ' Anno Domini' (AD) meaning 'In the Year of Our Lord' to Christians. A time in history when the yearly calendar is how it is today.
era	A long and distinct period of history.
Before Christ (BC)	A point in history Christians believe was before the time of Jesus Christ.
Anno Domini (AD)	Latin for 'in the year of the Lord'. A point in history Chrstians believe was after Jesus was born.
tribe	A group of people who live and work together in a shared geographical area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect and religion.
conquer	To defeat someone or something, usually with force.
invade	To enter forcefully as an enemy.
influence	The power to have an important effect on someone or something.
natives	Someone born or reared in a particular place.
empire	A group of territories ruled by one single ruler or state.
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Secondary source	A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
Conclusion	To create a summary or an overall opinion based on the pieces of evidence, considering what is true and correct.
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.
Anglo-Saxons & Vikings	
Common Era (CE)	Also known as ' Anno Domini' (AD) meaning 'In the Year of Our Lord' to Christians. A time in history when the yearly calendar is how it is today.
Dark ages	The period after Roman Britain
tribe	A group of people who live and work together in a shared

	geographical area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect and religion.
kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen.
polytheist	A person who believes in many gods.
deity	A god or goddess in a polytheist religion.
Pagan	A person who believes in Paganism - a polytheistic religion.
hierarchy	An order of people's roles or jobs, that show the important people at the top and others below them, helping us understand how different roles and responsibilities are organised in a group or society.
Dialect	How people speak in a particular region, or how people speak who belong to a particular group
migration	Any movement of people, either temporary or permanent, from one place to another
convert	To change. To cause to adopt a different religion, political stance or opinion.
Missionary	A person who tries to convert people to his/her own faith.
invade	To enter forcefully as an enemy.
treaty	An agreement that binds two or more countries or groups of people.
Danelaw	The name of the area of England that officially belonged to the Vikings. The people who lived in this area were ruled by the laws of the Danes (the Vikings).
conquer	To defeat someone or something, usually with force.
reliable	It is the quality of being dependable and trustworthy.
evidence	Something that gives proof or a reason to believe
bias	When the creator's perspective is so strongly for or against something that the information in the source is clearly unbalanced or prejudiced.
prejudice	An unfair and unreasonable opinion or feeling formed without enough thought, knowledge or evidence.
infer	To make a well informed guess based on evidence or experience.
culture	Culture consists of beliefs and behaviours that are traditionally practised by a group of people.
opinion	A view or judgement formed or made about something or someone that isn't necessarily based on something that is factual.
Conclusion	To create a summary based on the pieces of evidence, considering what is true, correct, or likely to have happened.

Ayup Me Duck - Nottingham Castle

era	A long and distinct period of history.
monarchy	A monarchy is a form of government that has a single person known as a monarch at its head e.g. a king, queen, emperor or empress
stronghold	A stronghold is a building or other structure that is safe from attack
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.
treaty	An agreement that binds two or more countries or groups of people.
Magna Carta	Latin for "Great Charter" A document that gave certain rights to the English people., stating that the king must follow the law. He could not simply rule as he wished.
seize	To take control of something, especially when others are trying to stop you
legend	A traditional story or group of stories told about a particular person or place. From the Latin word legere, meaning 'to read'.
Sheriff	Historically, a sheriff was a legal official with responsibility for a shire, the term being a contraction of "shire reeve"
territory	An area which belongs to a person, organisation, institution, animal, nation or state.
motte-and -bailey castle	An early type of castle first built around the Norman conquest at 1066.
motte	The motte was a huge man-made mound, often built with a castle or keep on top.
bailey	A bailey is the sturdy wall around a castle that keeps invaders out
Siege tactics	Surrounding the target to block provision of supplies and reinforcement or escape of troops
fortified	Strengthened or protected.
treasury	Wealth (such as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or held in reserve.
garrison	A military outpost where troops are stationed to provide protection to an area.
influence	The power to have an important effect on someone or something.
World War II	
allies	A group of countries formed mostly as a defence against the attacks of the Axis Powers. The main allied powers were Britain, France, Russia and the United States.

axis	A group of countries formed, led by Germany, who attempted to invade other countries. The main axis powers were Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II.
propaganda	Material that aims to push a particular political point of view or agenda, often by using biased or misleading information.
evacuation	The process of moving people away from an area where they are in danger to a safer location.
Nazi party	A German political party with racist and anti-Jewish ideas, led by Adolf Hitler.
annex	To take another country's land and make it part of your country.
active service	Taking part in a military operation as part of the armed forces.
rationing	A means of ensuring the fair distribution of food and commodities when they were scarce.
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
Secondary source	A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources.
Marvellous Maya	
Mesoamerica	The region, native peoples and cultures that were there before the Spanish took over.
Civilisation	From the Latin word 'civis' meaning inhabitant of a city
Golden age	The era of the Maya Empire in Central or Meso-America where it is believed writing, religion, and art flourished.
Primary source	A piece of evidence that comes directly from the past which helps us explore history and discover what happened in the past.
Secondary source	A secondary source does not give original information. It interprets or summarises information from primary sources.
Natural resource	Something that is found in nature and can be used by people.
pyramid	A pyramid is a large stone or brick structure with a square base and four sloping triangular sides that meet in a point at the top
temple	A building that people use for worshipping gods or for other religious purposes.
city states	A city that acts like its own country. It has its own rules, government, and leaders. People who live there think of themselves as belonging to that city and have their own traditions and culture.

deity	A god or goddess in a polytheist religion
polytheist	A person who believes in many gods.
Emblem glyphs	A symbol or picture that represents a word from an ancient writing system.
Epigraphy	The study of written matter recorded on hard or durable material, derived from the Classical Greek epigraphēin ("to write upon, incise") and epigraphē ("inscription").
Inscriptions	Writings engraved on hard surfaces.
trade	The buying and selling of goods and services.
Historical claim	A statement saying that something happened a certain way or will happen a certain way based on evidence from the past.
reliable	It is the quality of being dependable and trustworthy.
evidence	Something that gives proof or a reason to believe
infer	To make a well informed guess based on evidence or experience.
decipher	To convert into understandable form or to figure out.