

## <u>History Vocabulary</u> Vocabulary children should use:

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
A.D (Anno Domini) actions anachronism Ancient archaeologist archaeology attitudes B.C (Before Christ) B.C.E (Before Common Era) beliefs Bronze Age buildings C.E (The Common Era) change civilisation clothing conquest continuity divided effects Egypt Egyptians first-hand Gods Goddesses importance individuals invasion invention Iron Age legacy legends leisure media millennium motivation Mummy Mummification museum myth Neolithic oral history Pharaoh poor primary Pyramids reason religion revolt rich River Nile secondary second-hand selection significance sources Stone Age Tomb Tutankhamen Wealth	Anglo-Saxons Armour Bayeux tapestry bias cause conclusion connection contrast culture democracy empire evaluate factual ideas infer King Alfred the Great King Cnut the Great King Harold II kingdoms Middle Ages Migration Norse mythology occur occurred Pagan Paganism range relevance relevant reputation settlements settlers society suggest theme topic version Vikings Weapons William the conqueror	Amphitheatre Architecture Aristotle Athena Athens Athenians Apollo consequences cultural Democracy diversity ethnic ethnicity experience extent of change extent of continuity eye-witness Government Greek Greece heir impression legislation Lyre Modern-day monarchy nation Olympic Games Philosophy Plato Poseidon Pottery primary evidence reliable religious represent secondary evidence situation Socrates source Sparta Spartans Sporting events Study Theatre to weigh up both sides turning point Zeus	Adolf Hitler Allies Amsterdam Anderson Anne Frank Battle of Britain biased city-state codex Conscription D Day Drafted Enemies excavate extent of change extent of continuity extrapolate Germany Holland interpret justify misinformation mistake Morrison motive movement plausible propaganda Rations Rationing Ration card reference point reliability Shelter stereotype support The Blitz traditional VE day View Winston Churchill