



Aiskew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School

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to become lifelong learners

# KS2 Year A

# 2022 2023

### History Vocabulary - Changes in Britain from the Stone Age, to the Iron Age

Words	RAG	Definition	Tally
AD		Anno Domini "in the year of the Lord".	
agriculture		farming	
archaeology		The study of history through excavation and artefacts.	
artefact		Object made by humans.	
BCE		Before Common Era	
BC		Before Christ	
bronze		A metal made of copper and tin.	
CE		Common Era	
Celts		The name that's been given to the tribes who lived in Britain during the Iron Age. They also lived in mainland Europe.	
crop		A plant that is frown by farmers on purpose e.g. wheat, barley and vegetables.	
domesticated		When an animal has been bred to behave in a way that benefits humans e.g. horses have been domesticated so that human can ride them.	
flint		Stone used in Stone Age for blades, knives and spears.	
forage		To search for food to eat.	
glacial period		A period of time when the climate is very cold and the land is covered in glaciers.	
harvest		Where farmers gather the crops they've grown.	
Homo Sapiens		The humans species of today	
hunter-gatherer		People who live by hunting, fishing, and harvesting wild food. They don't farm.	
hillfort		An area of settlement build on high ground and enclosed within a wall.	
interglacial period		A period of time between glacial periods when the ice melts and weather becomes warmer.	
loom		A structure to weave material on.	
Mesolithic		The period of time in Britain which started around 11,500 years ago at the end of the last glacial period. It ended around 6,500 years ago when people started farming. The Mesolithic was part of the Stone Age.	
Neolithic		The period of time in Britain which started around 6,500 when people started farming. It ended around 4,500 years ago when people started using metals for tools and weapons. The Neolithic was part of the Stone Age.	
nomads		People that travel and have no permanent home. Tribal people who live in a group for protection.	
Palaeolithic		The Palaeolithic Age is the name we give to the period which extends from the earliest known use of stone tools by hominins (human-like creatures) around 3.3 million years ago, down to roughly around 11,650 years ago. Palaeolithic means 'Old Stone Age'.	
prehistory		The time before people started writing. In Britain, prehistory ended when the Romans arrive about 2,000 years ago.	
primary source		Artefact or information that was created at the time of study	



<b>secondary source</b>		A source that isn't from the time being studied e.g. a text book or website.	
<b>ritual</b>		An act or a number of acts performed as part of a ceremony.	
<b>roundhouse</b>		A circular house with a conical thatched roof built from the Bronze Age to Iron Age	
<b>settlement</b>		A place where people live. Settlements can be small or large. Some settlements are permanent (people live in them all the time) and some are temporary (people live in them some of the time).	
<b>sickle</b>		A hand-held tool used to harvest crops.	
<b>society</b>		People living together in a more or less ordered community.	
<b>Stone Age</b>		The period of time in Britain when people used stone tools. It ended around 4,500 years ago when people started using metals for tools and weapons. The Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic were part of the Stone Age.	
<b>Summer solstice</b>		The longest day of the year. In Britain, it's near the 21 <sup>st</sup> June.	
<b>Winter solstice</b>		The shortest day of the year. In Britain, it's the 21 <sup>st</sup> December.	

**History Vocabulary – Earliest Civilisations with a key focus on Ancient Egypt**

<b>Words</b>	<b>RAG</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Tally</b>
<b>afterlife</b>		A life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal.	
<b>ancient</b>		Belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410).	
<b>archaeologist</b>		Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.	
<b>artefacts</b>		An object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like.	
<b>Ancient Sumer</b>		An ancient civilisation which was located in modern day Iraq from 5000BC to 2330BC.	
<b>Book of the Dead</b>		It is an ancient Egyptian funerary text consisting of a number of magic spells intended to assist a dead person's journey through the underworld, and into the afterlife.	
<b>civilisation</b>		A particular society which existed at a particular time and place.	
<b>concurrently</b>		Being around at the same time.	
<b>circa</b>		Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC.	
<b>deities</b>		a god or goddess	
<b>Egyptologist</b>		Someone who studies of the archaeology and language of ancient Egypt.	
<b>embalmer</b>		Someone who prepares dead bodies for burial.	
<b>excavation</b>		To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.	
<b>fertile</b>		Land which is rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants.	
<b>hierarchy</b>		A system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society.	
<b>hieroglyphs</b>		A picture used as a form of writing instead of letters.	
<b>Indus Valley</b>		An ancient civilisation around the Indus River from 3300 BC to 1500 BC which today is part of Afghanistan, Pakistan and India.	



<b>irrigation</b>			A system of canals or channels dug by the Egyptians to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would naturally reach.	
<b>mummification</b>			The process in which the flesh and skin of a corpse (dead body) can be preserved.	
<b>Nile delta</b>			The Nile Delta is located in Lower Egypt where the Nile River spreads out and drains into the Mediterranean Sea. <sup>[1]</sup> It is one of the world's largest river deltas and it covers 240 km (150 mi) of Mediterranean coastline and is a rich agricultural region.	
<b>papyrus</b>			A material like paper used by ancient people to write on.	
<b>pharaoh</b>			a ruler of ancient Egypt	
<b>polytheist</b>			Belief in, or worship of, multiple gods.	
<b>pyramid</b>			A building with triangular sides built as an Egyptian tomb (a place to bury the dead).	
<b>sarcophagus</b>			a stone coffin	
<b>settle/settlement</b>			People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.	
<b>Shang Dynasty</b>			An ancient civilisation which was located in modern day China from 1600 BC to 1046 BC.	
<b>society</b>			People in general, thought of as a large organised group.	
<b>tomb</b>			A large grave which is above ground with a sculpture or decoration on it.	