

EYFS

today yesterday tomorrow present past future remember

long ago order sequence old new then now

Year 1  
Marvellous Me!

baby child adult grow change photograph timeline

Year 1  
Were My Grandparents' Toys More Fun Than Mine?

parent grandparent toy different similar childhood object material

Year 2			
How Have Famous People Made the World a Better Place?		Disaster Strikes!	
<b>British Hotel</b>	The hospital set up by Mary Seacole for soldiers to receive food, drink and treatment	<b>compensation</b>	When someone is given money by the person at fault
<b>chimpanzee</b>	A member of the ape family studied by Jane Goodall	<b>dam</b>	A barrier to hold back water
<b>conservation</b>	The protection of animals, plants and natural areas	<b>disaster</b>	A sudden accident that causes lots of damage
<b>Crimean War</b>	(1853-1856) A war that happened between Russia on one side and Britain, France, Turkey and Sardinia on the other	<b>flood</b>	An overflow of a large amount of water
<b>famous</b>	Known about by lots of people	<b>inquest</b>	An investigation to find out what happened in a disaster
<b>historian</b>	A person who studies and writes about the past as their job	<b>historian</b>	A person who studies and writes about the past as their job
<b>hygiene</b>	Keeping the body, wounds and hospitals clean	<b>Loxley Valley</b>	The route of the Loxley River that runs between hills
<b>infection</b>	When germs get inside a wound or into the body	<b>Pudding Lane</b>	Where the Great Fire of London began
<b>Jamaica</b>	An island in the Caribbean	<b>reservoir</b>	A large lake used as a water supply for a town or city
<b>significant</b>	Very important	<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	(1633 – 1703) Famous for writing a diary during the Great Fire of London
<b>the front</b>	Where fighting happens in a war	<b>significant</b>	Very important
<b>timeline</b>	When you put events in the order they happened	<b>timeline</b>	When you put events in the order they happened

Year 3			
Changes Through the Ages		Can We Unwrap the Egyptians?	
<b>agriculture</b>	Growing crops and rearing animals; farming	<b>afterlife</b>	Ancient Egyptian belief that after a person died, they continued to live in the afterlife
<b>archaeologist</b>	A person who learns about the past by digging up objects and examining them	<b>agriculture</b>	Growing crops and rearing animals; farming
<b>artefact</b>	An object from the past	<b>archaeologist</b>	A person who learns about the past by digging up objects and examining them
<b>forage</b>	Search for fruit, vegetables, nuts and seeds to eat	<b>artefact</b>	An object from the past
<b>hillfort</b>	(Iron Age) A settlement built on top of a hill, with strong walls and other protection	<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with a well-developed culture and way of life, living in a particular time
<b>hunter-gatherer</b>	Someone who lives by hunting, fishing and finding wild food	<b>hieroglyphics</b>	Ancient Egyptians writing, made up of pictures representing letters or words
<b>material</b>	What something is made of	<b>Nile</b>	The river that runs through Egypt
<b>prehistory</b>	A time in history before things were written down	<b>noble</b>	An important and wealthy person, just below the pharaoh
<b>roundhouse</b>	(Bronze and Iron Age) A circular house made of wood or stone with a cone roof	<b>pharaoh</b>	A ruler in Ancient Egypt
<b>settlement</b>	The place where a group of people live	<b>pyramid</b>	Giant structure built by the Ancient Egyptians for the first pharaohs' tombs
<b>utensils</b>	Things people use in their daily lives, like tools or equipment	<b>sarcophagus</b>	A stone coffin
<b>wattle and daub</b>	Used to build walls, with sticks or twigs covered in a mixture of sand, soil, dung and straw	<b>tomb</b>	An underground vault for burying the dead

Year 4			
Greece is the Word!		Were the Romans Really Rotten For Britain?	
<b>Athenian</b>	People from the city-state Athens	<b>Boudicca</b>	A queen of the Iron Age Iceni tribe who fought against the Romans
<b>city-state</b>	A small area that Ancient Greece was divided into, which had its own government, laws and army	<b>Celts</b>	People who lived in Britain at the time of the Roman conquest
<b>civilisation</b>	The people and culture of a certain area	<b>Claudius</b>	Roman emperor from 41AD – 54AD. Successfully invaded Britain in 43AD
<b>conquest</b>	When an army takes over another country	<b>conquest</b>	When an army takes over another country
<b>culture</b>	The way of life of a group of people	<b>emperor</b>	The ruler or leader of an empire
<b>democracy</b>	A political system where adults vote for an elected government, who then make decisions on how to run the country	<b>empire</b>	A group of countries that is ruled by one ruler or country
<b>emigration</b>	When people travel to a new country to live	<b>Hadrian</b>	Roman emperor from 117AD – 138AD. Ordered Hadrian's Wall built in 122AD to protect the north-west border of the empire
<b>empire</b>	A group of countries that is ruled by one ruler or country	<b>Iceni</b>	A Celtic tribe from modern-day Norfolk, ruled by Boudicca
<b>Herodotus</b>	An Ancient Greek historian who wrote about the Trojan War	<b>invasion</b>	When one group of people violently enters a country that's not theirs
<b>Homer</b>	An Ancient Greek author who wrote the Iliad	<b>Julius Caesar</b>	Roman emperor from 46BC – 44BC who attempted to invade Britain in 55BC and 54BC
<b>source</b>	Something that tells us about history, such as a book, a photograph, an object etc.	<b>source</b>	Something that tells us about history, such as a book, a photograph, an object etc.
<b>Spartan</b>	People from the city-state Sparta	<b>Vindolanda tablets</b>	Thin pieces of wood that were used as writing paper by the guards stationed on Hadrian's Wall

Year 5			
Raids and Resistance		Stargazers and Chocolate Makers	
<b>Alfred the Great</b>	(848-899) An Anglo-Saxon king who fought against Viking invasions	<b>ancestor</b>	A person who is related to you and who lived a long time ago
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	People who settled in Britain after the Romans left, made up of three tribes called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from across the North Sea	<b>artefact</b>	An object made by a person that has a special historical value and can teach us about history
<b>assimilate</b>	Absorb or mix in well with a new culture	<b>civilisation</b>	A human society with a well-developed culture and way of life, living in a particular period of time
<b>Athelstan</b>	(894-939) An Anglo-Saxon king who brought the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms together and fought the Vikings at the Battle of Brunanburh	<b>colonisation</b>	When a country invades another, settles there and takes control of the native population
<b>Battle of Brunanburh</b>	A battle fought in 937 between Athelstan and the kings of Dublin, Scotland and Strathclyde. One of the bloodiest and most important battles ever fought in Britain	<b>codex / codices</b>	(singular / plural) A book written by the Maya in hieroglyphs. Most were destroyed
<b>kingdom</b>	Britain was divided into regions, or kingdoms, each ruled by one king	<b>decline</b>	To become smaller, less or fewer. The Maya declined in 900AD
<b>longboat</b>	The transport the Vikings used to cross the sea from Scandinavia	<b>deforestation</b>	To clear a large area of trees, for building or agriculture
<b>monk</b>	A member of a religious group of men, usually living lives of poverty and obedience	<b>maize</b>	Corn, a staple and sacred crop to the Maya. Hun Hunahpu was the maize god
<b>monastery</b>	The building or buildings where a group of monks live	<b>Mesoamerica</b>	A historical region in southern North America. Derived from the Greek meaning 'middle America'
<b>raid</b>	A sudden attack on an enemy	<b>noble</b>	Belonging to a higher rank in social society from birth
<b>resistance</b>	Fighting back against an invading enemy or the ruler	<b>pok-ta-pok</b>	A Mayan ball game, played as a ritual for the gods
<b>Scandinavia</b>	An area of Europe made up of Norway, Sweden and Denmark and where the Vikings were from	<b>sacrifice</b>	To kill an animal or person and offer them to the gods as a gift

**Year 6**

<b>Sheffield's War</b>		<b>The Court Report</b>	
<b>Allies</b>	The UK, France, the Soviet Union, the USA and other countries who opposed Hitler	<b>accused</b>	A person charged with a crime
<b>Axis</b>	Nazi Germany, Italy and Japan	<b>bias</b>	A prejudice for or against a particular side, especially in an unfair way
<b>evacuation</b>	Sending children and other vulnerable people away from cities and the danger of air raids to safer areas	<b>deterrence</b>	Discouraging an action by making the consequences severe
<b>expansionism</b>	A way of thinking where governments want to increase their land, power or wealth	<b>heresy</b>	A belief against the religion of the time
<b>industry</b>	Processing of raw materials in factories to make goods. Sheffield's main industry is steel	<b>humane</b>	Having or showing compassion or kindness
<b>invasion</b>	When an army enters another country to try and take control	<b>industrialisation</b>	The development of factories and mills on a wide scale
<b>Kindertransport</b>	A scheme to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi areas in Europe to the UK	<b>judge</b>	A law expert appointed to decide cases in a law court
<b>munitions</b>	Weapons, ammunition and equipment for the army	<b>jury</b>	A group of ordinary people, usually 12, who give a verdict in a court case
<b>Nazi</b>	A person who supported Hitler and his aims	<b>perpetrator</b>	A person who commits a crime; a criminal
<b>Prisoner of War</b>	A person captured by the enemy in war, who must be treated fairly	<b>retribution</b>	Punishment inflicted as vengeance for a crime
<b>propaganda</b>	Information to make people think a certain thing	<b>treason</b>	A crime against the king, queen or country
<b>ration</b>	A fixed amount of food	<b>trial</b>	A formal examination of evidence before a judge and/or jury
		<b>verdict</b>	A decision in a court case