

What was life like when our grandparents were children?

VOCABULARY

1960s: a decade that began on January 1, 1960, and ended on December 31, 1969

20th century: the period between January 1, 1901 and December 31, 2000, inclusive

21st century: the period between January 1, 2001 and December 31, 2100, inclusive

Century: a period of one hundred years

Childhood: the early stage of life, before puberty

Decade: a period of ten years

Grandparent: the parents of your mother or father

Growing up: to grow in size, age and experience

In the past: the time before now

Modern: relating to the present time

Now, nowadays: in the present time

Old: advanced in years

Older: more advanced in years

Timeline: a linear representation of events to show the order in which they occurred

Today: the present day

Vintage: denoting something from the past of high quality

Year: a period of 365 days

Younger: less advanced in years

Who are our local heroes?

KEY VOCABULARY

Artefact: an object made by a human being

Autobiography: a story of one's own life and achievements

Biography: a story of someone's life and achievements

Chronological order: in order of time, from earliest to most recent

Curator: a keeper of a museum

Document: a piece of writing

Exhibit: an item displayed in a museum

Hero: a person admired for their courage, achievements or noble qualities

Local: the surrounding area, or a person who lives there

Museum: a building that houses collections of interesting or important objects

Significant: important or remarkable.

Why do we remember the 5th of November?

KEY VOCABULARY

Catholics: members of the Catholic Church. Followers believe that their sins will be cleansed through faith and good works. They venerate Mary the mother of Jesus as well as Jesus himself. Priests cannot marry. Church buildings are generally ornate.

Christians: people who follow the Christian religion. Catholics and Protestants are different branches of Christianity.

Conspirators: people who are plotting together

Effigy: a model or sculpture of a specific person. They are often burnt as an act of protest

Gunpowder: chemical that explodes if set light to inside a container

Houses of Parliament: buildings in London, where the government meets

Monarch: a king or queen

Parliament: a group of people that can pass laws to govern the UK

Plot: a secret plan to do something against the law, or harmful to others

Protestants: members of the Protestant Church. Followers believe that their sins will be cleansed through faith in Jesus. Priests can marry. The Protestant churches came about because some people PROTESTED about the way things were done in the Catholic Church and wanted change e.g. they wanted to be able to read the Bible and hear services in their own language and not in Latin. Church buildings are generally plainer.

Roman catholic church: branch of Christianity led by the Pope. Followers believe that sins will be cleansed through faith and good works, and venerate Mary, the mother of Jesus. Priests cannot marry.

State Opening: a ceremony to mark the start of a new parliamentary year

The Pope: the leader of the Roman Catholic Church

Treason: the act of plotting or carrying out a crime against one's ruler or nation.

How did the first flight change the world?

KEY VOCABULARY

Aeroplane: powered flying machine with fixed wings

Aircraft: flying machine

Aviation: the world of aircraft and air travel

Cabin: room or space on an aircraft or ship

Century: period of 100 years

20th century: period of 100 years before the 21st century in which we live

Cockpit: small space where the pilot(s) of an aeroplane sit

Elevators: hinged areas on the horizontal stabilisers at the tail end of an aeroplane, used to control the aeroplane's angle of flight and lift on its wings

Engine: machine that provides power

Flight: journey through the air

Flying machine: machine that can fly through the air

Fuselage: body of an aircraft

Glider: light unpowered aircraft with wings

Hot air balloon: large bag filled with hot air or gases that can carry passengers through the air in a basket

Jet: aircraft with powerful jet engines

Landing gear: wheels and other parts that bear the weight of an aeroplane

Modern: the latest equipment or knowledge

Propeller: turning part with blades that power an aeroplane

Rudder: hinged area on the vertical stabilisers on an aeroplane, used to steer the aeroplane

Significance: importance.

How has food changed over time?

KEY VOCABULARY

Artefact: an object made by a human being

Century: a period of one hundred years

17th century: one hundred years from January 1st 1601 to December 31st 1700

Chronological order: in order of time, from earliest to most recent

Ounce (fl oz): a unit of volume, equivalent to about 28ml

Historical period: particular time marked by events that happened, people that lived, or things that were important

Imperial measures: a system of measurement from 1824, standardising units used in the British Empire

Ounce (oz): unit of mass, about 28g

Pint (pt): 20 fluid ounces, about 568ml

Pound (lb): 16 ounces, about 454g

Stuart period: when Britain was ruled by the House of Stuart: in England and Wales, 1603-1714; in Scotland, from 1371.

Who were the greatest explorers?

KEY VOCABULARY

Antarctica: continent surrounding the Earth's South Pole

Asia: continent joined to North-east Europe to the north, and Eastern Europe and the Middle East to the west

Astronaut: explorer who travels into space

Australia: continent off the south-east of South-east Asia, with the Pacific Ocean to the east, the Southern Ocean to the south, and the Indian Ocean to the west

Biography: story of someone's life and achievements

Chronological order: in order of time, from earliest to most recent

• **explorer:** person who travels long distances to unfamiliar places to find out about them, or in search of land, trade routes and goods, treasure, knowledge, adventure or glory

Hawaii: islands off the west coast of the USA

New Zealand: islands to the south-east of Australia, in the Pacific Ocean

Pacific Ocean: the world's largest ocean, between Russia, Asia, Australia to the west, and North and South America to the east

Territory: land claimed as a possession by a ruler or nation

Trade: buying or selling goods or services.