	History Key Vocabulary							
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6		
Today: The day it currently is.	Chronology: The order in which a series of events happened.	Primary source of evidence: Evidence that was created by people alive at the time of the event.	Ancestor: A person related to you who lived a long time ago.	Compare: To look at somethings similarities and differences.	Trend: A change in a situation or the way people are behaving.	Independence: Freedom from being ruled by another country.		
Yesterday: The day before today.	Past: Used to refer to a period before and until the present.	Secondary sources of evidence: Evidence that has been created by someone who was not alive at the time of the event.	Artefact: An object made by a human.	Interpreted: To describe, evaluate, analyse and create an explanation for an event.	Contrast: How things are different or unlike.	Reform: The improvement of what is wrong or unsatisfactory.		
Tomorrow: The day after today.	Present: The time that is happening now, not the past or future.	Living memory: Events that can be remembered by people who are still alive.	Fossil: Fossils are remains or traces of past organisms that have been preserved by nature.	Ancient: The very distant past, no longer in existence.	Connection: A relationship between two things, people or groups.	Generation: All of the people born and living at about the same time.		
Remember: Thinking about something that has happened.	Then: At a time in history, in the past.	Similarities and differences: Things that are alike or the same (similarity). Things that are dissimilar or different (differences).	Migration: Movement from one country or place to another.	Archaeologist: Someone who studies the buildings, graves, tools and other objects of people who lived in the past.	Evaluate: A method used to decide about the worth or value of something.	Conflict: A struggle and a clash of interests, beliefs, opinions or wishes.		

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<b>Ago:</b> <i>Earlier</i>	Now: At this present time, at this moment.	Events: Something that has happened that is important in history.	Palaeontologist: Someone who studies fossils.	Civilisation: The way of life of a particular area.	Source: Something that tells us about history.	Expansion: The process of becoming greater in size.	
<b>Order:</b> The ways things are arranged or done.	Timeline: A line which shows the time and order in which events happened.	Change: Something that is different to before.	Prehistoric: The period of time before humans recorded any events.	Eyewitness: A person who sees something happen.	Conquer: To overcome or defeat an army.	Trade: The transfer of goods, services from one person to another usually in exchange for money.	
Old:  Been around for a long time.	Sequence: The order in which past events occur.	<b>Decade:</b> A period of ten years.	Cause and Effect: Every event has a cause, this can be the cause of further events which are known as its effects.	Era: A long period of history.	Legend: A story from ancient times that has some historical facts and mentions real people or events. Sometimes the facts may have been exaggerated over a long period of time.		
New: Recently made grown or built.		Century: A period of one hundred years.	Time Period: A period of time beginning with some special event or date.		Myth: A traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining a natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.		

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					BCE:	
					Before the Common	
					Era.	
					CE:	
					Common Era.	
					Decline:	
					Something that	
					becomes smaller,	
					fewer or less.	
					Society:	
					People who live	
					together in organized	
					communities with	
					shared laws,	
					traditions and	
					values.	