



# YEAR 6 AUTUMN VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

## History Key Vocabulary – Ancient Greeks

- Minoan:** Bronze Age civilization centred on Crete.
- Mycenaean:** The art and culture of Greece.
- Classical:** Ancient Greek Literature.
- city-state:** An independent city.
- Democracy:** A government selected through elected representatives.
- Architecture:** Designing and constructing buildings.
- Empire:** Countries ruled over by a single monarch.
- Culture:** ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular society:
- Terrain:** A stretch of land, especially with regard to its physical features.
- Polis:** A city state in ancient Greece.
- Agora:** A public open space used for assemblies and markets.
- Trireme:** A warship.
- Monarchy:** A form of government with a king/queen at the head.
- Oligarchy:** A rich business leader.
- Citizens:** A legally recognised person.
- Slaves:** A person who is the legal property of another.
- Suffrage:** The right to vote in political elections.
- Stadium:** An athletic or sports ground.
- Olympics:** A set of international sports competitions.
- Marathon:** A long-distance running race.
- Myth:** A traditional story.
- Temple:** A building for religious worship.
- Priest:** Someone who is authorised to perform the sacred rites of a religion.
- Hoplite:** Ancient Greek foot soldier.
- Phalanx:** strong block formation used by army.
- Legacy:** Something passed on to you from family, including reputation.
- Impact:** Strong effect on someone or something.

## Geography Key Vocabulary – Protecting the Environment

- Biodiversity:** All the different kinds of life you'll find in one area—the variety of animals, plants, fungi, and even microorganisms like bacteria that make up our natural world.
- Biomass:** Biological material derived from living, or recently living organisms
- Conservation:** The care and protection of resources so that they can persist for future generations.
- Endangered:** A species which is at risk of becoming extinct
- Enquiry:** An act of asking for information or official investigation.
- Environment:** Conditions to which a plant, animal or person is adapted
- Extinction:** When every single member of a species dies and none are left alive, then that animal has gone extinct. Extinctions can happen for many reasons but recently people have been a major cause. Over-hunting can lead to extinction as can diseases, climate change or habitat loss which is when animal's homes are destroyed.
- Fossil fuels:** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
- Geothermal energy:** Heat drawn from inner layers of the Earth
- Habitat destruction:** (Also termed habitat loss and habitat reduction) is the process by which a natural habitat becomes incapable of supporting its native species.
- Human features:** Man-made characteristics such as buildings, canals, cities, factories and harbours.
- Hydro electricity:** Electricity that is created by the flow of water
- Marine Protected Area (MPA):** A space in the ocean where human activities are more strictly regulated than the surrounding waters.
- Mineral:** a substance (such as quartz, coal, petroleum, salt, etc.) that is naturally formed under the ground.
- Non-renewable:** (Also called a finite resource) is a natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a pace quick enough to keep up with consumption. An example is carbon-based fossil fuels.
- Physical feature:** Naturally occurring characteristics such as cliffs, beaches, mountains, seas and rivers.
- Preservation:** The act of keeping something as it is in order to prevent it from decaying or to protect it from being damaged or destroyed
- Recycle:** to use again.
- Renewable energy:** Useful energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, including carbon neutral sources like sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.
- Solar energy:** Energy that comes from the sun.
- Sustainable development:** A way of ensuring that changes to areas are made without compromising future generations.
- Sustainable:** To develop a sustainable future you need to think about meeting today's needs and protecting the environment and resources for the future. Using resources in ways that means they will continue to be available in the future.