



YEAR 5 SPRING VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

History Key Vocabulary – The Vikings

Raid: A rapid surprise attack on an enemy.

Raider: A person who attacks an enemy.

Monk: a member of a religious community of men.

Monastery: Where a monk lives.

Viking: Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe.

Looted: Stealing goods from a place.

Abbey: A building occupied by a community of monks or nuns.

Migrate: Someone who moves from one region to another

Settle: An area where people have a permanent home.

Settler: A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area

Overpopulation: Having too many people for the amount of food, materials and space in a country.

Inheritance: Something passed down from your parents to you.

Invader: An army that uses force to enter and take control of another country,

push and pull factors: Reasons for staying or leaving a country.

Significant: Something great or important.

Monarch: Kings and Queens of a country.

Runes: Alphabet used during the Viking ages. Longhouses.,

Saga: A long story in old Norse.

Geography Key Vocabulary – Changes in Our Local Environment

Capital City - A city where the government of a country is based. Capitals are usually large cities but not always the largest city in a **country**

Community - a group of people living in the same place

compass points - points on a magnetic compass marking the four main directions: North, South, East, West, and intermediate directions

County - A smaller area of a country that decides how to run things locally via their own local government

Country - A nation with its own government; political area defined by physical, human or cultural features

Develop - to build up, grow, or improve gradually over time

Economy - Describes how much money a country has from making and selling goods.

Economic activity - How a country/place is doing in producing and making goods. How much money it has. How much it sells and makes is the economic activity.

Enquiry - ask questions and find things out

Fieldwork - research/ find things out in the natural environment

Generation - A group of people born and living at the same time.

Children are a different generation to their parents and grandparents.

Geographical enquiry - Using different sources of information to answer a key geographical question.

Grid reference: a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map

Human features - Man-made characteristics such as buildings, canals, cities, factories and harbours.

Human geography - how human's activity has affected the Earth's surface

Land use: what land is used for (such as housing, recreation, farming, etc.)

Legacy - money or property that you receive from someone after they die; learning from the past.

Population - The number of people who live in a particular area

physical feature - Naturally occurring characteristics such as cliffs, beaches, mountains, seas and rivers.