



YEAR 6 SPRING VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

History Key Vocabulary – The Impact of War

Primary source: An original object or document.

Secondary source: Most books or Internet sources.

Memorial: Statue or structure established to remind people of a person or event.

Civilian: Person not in the armed services or the police force.

Inscription: Words or letters that have been written or carved into something.

Casualty: A person killed or injured in a war or accident.

Protected/reserved occupations: Job that is considered by the government to be paramount to the running of the country.

Conscription: Compulsory enrollment of persons especially for military service.

Volunteer: Work for an organization without being paid.

Blitz: An intensive or sudden military attack.

Evacuee: A person moved from a place of danger.

Kindertransport: The operation to evacuate Jewish children from Nazi-controlled areas of Europe to the United Kingdom between 1938 and 1940.

Refugee: A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war and persecution.

Rationing: Government policy consisting of the planned and restrictive allocation of scarce resources and foods.

Imports: Bringing food in from another country.

Rural: Countryside.

Urban: City

Propaganda: Information used to promote a political cause or point of view.

Home guard: A volunteer part-time army for the defence of the Zeppelins.

Luftwaffe: German airforce.

Tommy: A British soldier.

Patriotism: Love for or devotion to one's country

Geography Key Vocabulary – Journeys/ Trade

Biome - geographical area defined by its climate, plant and animal life and the activities of the people who live there

Climate - weather conditions/ patterns in a place over a long period, such as seasonal rainfall, sunshine and temperatures.

Consumers - a person who purchases goods and services for personal use

Exploitation: Treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work.

Export - to send goods to another country for sale

Food Miles: The distance a product has travelled from producer to the person who buys the product.

Fair price: The amount of money that is reasonable to pay to a producer for their work and product to ensure sustainability.

Fairtrade: A system that makes sure a producer, usually from a poorer country, gets a fair price for the product they are selling.

Global: Countries importing and exporting goods to and from other countries.

Globalisation- Process of the world's countries becoming more connected.

Global supply chain- The different stages manufactured goods go through on their journey from source to sale.

Highest value export- The product that makes a country the most money through global trade.

Import - to bring goods into a country for sale

Land mass- A continent or other large body of land.

Less developed- Countries with lower than average income, higher levels of poverty, poorer living conditions and services such as education and healthcare.

Local- People trading goods with other people who live close by.

Locally sourced - goods that have been made or grown locally (nearby)

More developed- Countries with higher than average income, quality living conditions and services such as education.

National- Countries trading goods within their own country.

Retailers - a person or business that sells goods to the public in relatively small quantities for use or consumption rather than for resale.

Primary- Extracting the raw materials e.g. farming, mining, fishing and forestry.

Producers - a person, company, or country that makes, grows, or supplies goods or commodities for sale

Secondary- Turning raw materials into other products e.g. wood into furniture.

Sustainable- to develop a sustainable future you need to think about meeting today's needs and protecting the environment and resources for the future.

Tertiary- Transport to distribute goods to different locations and retail services to sell finished products in stores.

Trade- **Buying** and **selling** goods or services that we want or need which involves the **exchange** of goods or services in return for other goods or services or money.