



YEAR 3 SUMMER VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Geography Key Vocabulary – Coasts

Beach: a landform by water, usually of loose particles such as sand or pebbles

Bay: an indentation of a shoreline, usually of softer rock

Coast: the region where land meets sea/ocean. This can take different forms such as beach (sand, shingle, pebble) and cliffs.

Deposition: When material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy.

Dock: a structure for handling boats and ships and their cargo

Economic activity: The amount a country sells and makes.

Ferry: a boat or ship that is used to take people, vehicles or goods across large bodies of water, such as seas, lakes and rivers.

Fisherman: a person who catches fish, and sometimes other animals that live in water.

Human features: created by humans like shops, playgrounds and houses

Industry: a group of businesses that make or sell similar products or perform similar services.

Lighthouse: a tall tower with a bright light that warns ships about rocks and other dangers.

Man-made: something built by humans

Machair: (pronounced mackar), a fertile low-lying grassy plain or field, found on some NW coastlines in Ireland and Scotland.

Natural: the opposite of man-made, something created naturally through a process of the Earth, such as wind, water, volcanoes, earthquakes or plants growing

Physical feature: naturally occurring, e.g. rivers, mountains, lakes

Port: a place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people.

Ripples: to move or flow in small waves.

Rock pool: a pool of water among rocks, typically along a shoreline.

Sand: fine particles from the breakdown of rocks

Seaside: a tourist resort by the coast

Strandline: a mark left by the high tide or a line of seaweed and other debris washed onto the beach; a shoreline.

Tide: the periodic rise and fall of the sea caused by the combined gravitational pull effects of the Moon and the Sun which makes the water in the oceans bulge. There are two High and two Low tides every 24 hours, with continuous change between them.

Tourism: a worldwide industry based on travel for leisure, pleasure, business, and other reasons that provides information, amenities, attractions, accommodation etc.

Trade: the buying and selling of goods and services.

Trawler: a boat that pulls a large net behind it in order to catch fish.

Trawlerman: a person working on a fishing trawler at sea.



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History Key Vocabulary – Ancient Egyptians

- Agriculture:** cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
- Ancient:** belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence
- Afterlife:** *The place where Egyptians believed they would go after they died.*
- Akhet:** *The season of the year when the Nile river flooded. A very important time of year in the desert!*
- Archaeologists:** a person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefact and other physical remains.
- Antiquities:** The ancient past.
- Canopic jars:** *Special jars that held the organs of a mummy including the lungs, intestines, liver and stomach*
- Cartouche:** A cartouche is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic name plate. It's shaped like an oval with a horizontal bar at the base of the oval and a king's name written inside of the oval.
- Civilisation:** The society, culture and way of life of a particular area.
- Excavation:** the act of removing earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to discover things about the past.
- Fertile:** the ability of a soil to sustain plant growth by providing essential plant nutrients.
- Inscription:** Writing on stones, metal or some materials
- Irrigation:** supply land with water in order to help crops grow
- Hierarchy:** a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society
- Hieroglyph:** *A type of writing that used a combination of pictures and symbols*
- Mummification:** *The process of preserving a body after death in preparation for the afterlife.*
- Papyrus:** *A plant that grew on the banks of the Nile. It was used as an early version of paper.*
- Pharaoh:** *The supreme ruler of all of Ancient Egypt. Common title now used for the monarchs of ancient Egypt from the First Dynasty.*
- Priest:** Sacred people who are believed to have special access to the gods.
- Pyramid:** a monumental structure with a square or triangular base and sloping sides that meet in a point at the top, especially one built of stone as a royal tomb in ancient Egypt.
- Sarcophagus:** *A large stone box that held a mummy's coffin. Often richly decorated for Pharaohs.*
- Scribes:** A person who copies our documents.
- Shabti:** Set of wooden, stone, or faience figurines, in the form of mummies,
- Shaduf:** An early crane -like tool with a lever mechanism, used in irrigation.
- Sphinx:** an ancient Egyptian stone figure having a lion's body and a human or animal head
- Society:** people in general, thought of as a large organized group.