



# YEAR 4 SUMMER VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

## History Key Vocabulary – Local History

**Significant:** Sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention listed

**Officially:** designated as being of architectural or historical importance and having protection from demolition or major alterations.

**Architecture:** The process and the product of planning, designing, and constructing buildings or other structures.

**Campaign:** An organised course of action to achieve a goal.

**Human migration:** The movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.

**Leisure:** Time when one is not working or occupied; free time.

**Worship:** Is an act of religious devotion usually directed towards a deity.

**Heritage:** Traditions, achievements or beliefs, that are part of the history of a group or nation.

**Domesday book:** A comprehensive record of the extent, value, ownership, and liabilities of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I.

**Ancient:** Belonging to the very distant past and no longer in existence

**Employment:** Work and be paid.

**Regions:** An area, especially part of a country or the world having definable characteristics but not always fixed boundaries.

**Locality:** An area or neighbourhood.

**Neighbourhood:** Where people live.

**Community:** A group of people living in the same place.

**Blue Plaque:** A permanent sign to commemorate a link between a location and a famous person, event, or former building on the site.

**Middlesex:** A county name for our local region.

**London borough of Hillingdon:** Created in 1965. It is responsible for all local libraries, deal with planning applications, responsible for waste collection. They repair and maintain roads.

## Geography Key Vocabulary – Rivers and The Water Cycle

**Agriculture:** Farming (growing crops, such as cereals, fruits and vegetables).

**Bank:** The ground at the side of a **river**.

**Canal:** An artificial or man-made **river** channel or waterway, which is used by boats and ships to transport goods across land.

**Basin:** an area of land drained by a **river** and its **tributaries**.

**Confluence:** the meeting of two or more **streams** of water.

**Current:** the strength and speed of a **river**.

**Delta:** An area of deposited sand or mud.

**Deposition:** A **river** lays down or drops the **sediment** or material that it is carrying such as sand, mud, and small stones or sticks. This often happens on the inside of **meanders**, because the water is flowing slowly.

**Downstream:** Water always **flows** downhill towards the **sea**.

**Erosion:** The wearing away, in this case by water and rocks constantly rubbing.

**Estuary:** where the **mouth** of a **river** broadens as it meets the **sea**.

**Flood:** Flooding happens when a **river** has too much water in its channel. The water breaks through the **river banks** and spreads over the surrounding land.

**Floodplain:** An area of flat land either side of a river which is likely to flood. It is a fertile area of land, used for **agriculture** and growing crops.

**Flow:** water moving from one place to another

**Hill:** a piece of land that rises higher than everything surrounding it.

**Lake:** a large area of water, surrounded by land.

**Landform:** A feature on the Earth's surface that is part of the land.

**Load:** What the **river** carries along with it - mud, sand, rocks, wood.

**Meander:** a **river** following a winding course; A bend in a **river** - usually in the middle or lower course. The **meander** continually changes shape as the fast-flowing **current** of water erodes the outside bank of the **meander** bend and **deposition** occurs in the slack water of the inside of the bend.

**Mountain:** large landform, often with a peak, rising high above the surrounding area; higher and steeper than a **hill**

**Mouth:** The place where a **river** enters the **sea**; the end of the **river**. Most **ivers** flow out into the **sea**, and this is where they end their journey.

**Ocean:** A large area of **sea**. There are 5 oceans: Atlantic, Pacific, India, Arctic and Southern.

**Oxbow Lake:** A small arc-shaped lake formed when a **meander** is sealed or cut through by **deposition**, old channels may remain filled with water and form oxbow lakes. Oxbows are only found on river **floodplains**.

**Percolation:** the movement of water through the soil itself.

**River:** natural watercourse, flowing downhill towards the **sea**, **ocean** or a **lake**

**Riverbank:** land at the side of a **river**.

**Riverbed:** The bottom of the **river**.