



# YEAR 5 SUMMER VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

## Geography Key Vocabulary – Europe (Alpine Region)

**Avalanche:** Occurs when a slab of snow, lying on top of a weaker layer of snow, fractures and slides down a steep slope. People living in the Alps have to protect themselves from avalanches, which can be deadly.

**Continent, country, region:** an area that is defined by certain unifying characteristics, which may be physical, human, or cultural

**Ecological stress:** **Tourism** is causing an adverse effect on local eco-systems (flora and fauna are both negatively impacted).

**Economy:** How money is made and used within a country.

**Equator:** Imaginary line/circle of latitude around the Earth, midway between North and South Poles, dividing the Earth into Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

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

**Geographical region:** An area identified by similar physical geographical characteristics.

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

**Industry:** Group of productive enterprises or organisations that produce or supply goods, services, or sources of income.

**Lake:** a large area of water surrounded by land, which are usually connected to the sea by river or stream

**Lines of Latitude:** Horizontal lines circle the Earth from east to west. They are the same distance apart.

**Lines of Longitude:** Vertical lines run north and south. They are not equal distances apart.

**Mountain:** a landform that rises high above the surrounding terrain in a limited area, made from rocks and earth. A mountain is generally described as being higher and steeper than a hill

**North/ South Hemispheres:** The Northern Hemisphere is north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is south of the equator.

**Physical features:** Naturally occurring characteristics such as cliffs, beaches, mountains, seas and rivers.

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

**Tectonic Plates:** Rocky outer layers of the earth's crust. The plates are constantly moving.

**Tourism:** The business of encouraging and supporting tourists.

**Time Zones:** There are 24 different time zones.

**Trade:** The exchange of goods and services between one country and another.

**Trade links:** Links between countries that trade with each other.

**Tropic of Capricorn:** imaginary line/circle about 23.5° south of the equator; the furthest south that the Sun appears directly overhead once a year

**Tropic of Cancer:** imaginary line/circle about 23.5° north of the equator; the furthest north where the Sun appears directly overhead once a year.



# YEAR 5 SUMMER VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

## History Key Vocabulary – Crime and Punishment

**Society:** People living together in a more or less ordered community.

**Crime:** An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

**Punishment:** Consequence of a crime. Either Serious or Minor

**Poaching:** Illegal hunting or capturing of wild animals.

**Witchcraft:** Use of magic or supernatural powers to harm others.

**Riot:** Is a form of civil disorder commonly characterized by a group lashing out in a violent public disturbance against authority, property, or people.

**Pillory:** A device formerly used for publicly punishing offenders around neck and arms.

**Flogging:** A victim is hit repeatedly with a whip or stick.

**Attitudes:** A settled way of thinking or feeling about something.

**Execution:** Carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person

**Vagabond:** A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.

**Liberty:** Being free within society.

**Highwayman:** A man, typically on horseback, who held up travellers at gunpoint in order to rob them.

**Smuggling:** The illegal movement of goods.

**Terrorist:** A person who uses unlawful violence and intimidation, in the pursuit of political aims.

**Prison:** A building in which people are legally held as a punishment.

**Truncheon:** A short, thick stick carried as a weapon by a police officer.

**Transportation:** The movement of goods and persons from place to place.

**Hulks:** An old ship stripped of fittings and permanently moored, especially for use as storage or (formerly) as a prison.

**Gaol:** Jail.

**Oakum:** Loose fibre obtained by untwisting old rope, used especially in caulking wooden ships.

**Suffrage:** The right to vote in political elections.

**Suffragettes:** A woman seeking the right to vote through organized protest.

**Discrimination:** The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, sex, or disability.

**Prejudice:** Preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.

**Extremism:** The holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.

**Democracy:** A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

**Parliament:** The highest legislature, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.