



YEAR 6 SUMMER VOCABULARY LIST – HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

Geography Key Vocabulary – Our World in the Future

Accessible: Able to be reached or easily got

Amenities: A desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place e.g. swimming pools, cinemas, restaurants, parks, community centres etc.

Community spirit: Willingness and desire to participate in activities that promote/benefit a community

Employment: A paid work agreement between an employer and an employee.

Enquiry: An act of asking for information or official investigation.

Industry: Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.

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

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

Physical geography: The make-up of the land e.g. hills, lakes, mountains, forests

Preservation: the act of keeping something as it is in order to prevent it from decaying or to protect it from being damaged or destroyed

Public services: A service intended to serve all members of a community e.g. health care, education, emergency services, justice services, transportation, infrastructure, postal system

Public spaces: A place that is generally open and accessible to people e.g. parks, roads, paths, public squares A region can be defined by natural or artificial features. Language, government, or religion can define a region, as can forests, wildlife, or climate.

Region: An area of land that has common features.

Renewable energy: Useful energy that is collected from renewable resources, which are naturally replenished on a human timescale, including carbon neutral sources like sunlight, wind, rain, tides, waves, and geothermal heat.

Sustainable development: A way of ensuring that changes to areas are made without compromising future generations.

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

Topography: Describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included.

Town planner: The planning and control of the construction, growth, and development of a town or other urban area

Urban regeneration: The attempt to reverse the decline of an urban area by both improving the physical structure, and the economy of that area.

Unsustainable development: Development that compromises quality of life for future generations by current practice, includes environmentally destructive features, such as traffic pollution.



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History Key Vocabulary – Journeys

Journey: To travel from one place to another.

Migration: The movement of people over some distance from one place of to another.

Economic migrant: To benefit from greater economic opportunities in the receiving country.

Illegal immigrant: A person who comes to live or work in a country that is not their own when they do not have the legal right to do this.

Emigration: Moving from one's country of nationality or usual residence to another country.

Immigration: Individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country.

Migrant: A person or animal who attempts to permanently relocate.

Refugee: People who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country.

Explorer: A person who travels in search of geographical/scientific information.

Voyage: to make a journey especially by sea.

Indigenous: Peoples of distinct social and cultural groups that share collective ancestral ties to the lands and natural resources where they live, occupy or from which they have been displaced.

Adventurer: Someone who seeks dangerous or exciting experiences.

Sentimental: Having or expressing strong feelings of love or sadness.

Persecution: Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race or political or religious beliefs

Anti-Semitism: Hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people.

Pogrom: An organized massacre of a particular ethnic group.

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

Great Depression:, Extensive economic crisis, affecting most developed nations in the early and mid-1930s.

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

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

British Empire: Collective term for the territories under the leadership or control of the British crown.

Asylum seeker: An immigrant who has been forcibly displaced and might have fled their home country because of war or other factors.