St Meryl School

History Vocabulary List for Year 3

Ancient Egypt:

Pharaoh – A ruler of ancient Egypt.
Pyramid – A large triangular structure used as a tomb.
Mummification – The process of preserving a body after death.
Hieroglyphs – A writing system using pictures and symbols.
Nile – The longest river in the world, essential for Egyptian life.
Papyrus – A plant used to make paper-like material for writing.
Sarcophagus – A stone coffin used for important burials.
Afterlife – The belief in life after death.
Deity – A god or goddess worshipped in religion.
Obelisk – A tall, four-sided stone pillar.
Temple – A place of worship for gods and goddesses.
Dynasty – A family of rulers over several generations.
Tomb – A burial chamber.
Sphinx – A statue with a lion's body and a human head.
Civilisation – An advanced society with culture and government.

Stone, Bronze, and Iron Age:

Prehistoric – The time before written records.
Tools – Instruments used to help complete tasks.
Settlement – A place where people establish a community.
Farming – Growing crops and raising animals for food.
Hillfort – A settlement built on a hill for protection.
Tribe – A group of people living and working together.
Roundhouse – A circular building made of wood and thatch.
Bronze – A metal made by combining copper and tin.
Iron – A strong metal used for tools and weapons.
Hunter-gatherer – People who hunted animals and gathered plants for food.
Domestication – Taming animals for human use.
Artefact – An object made by humans in the past.
Excavation – Digging up historical sites.
Ceremony – A formal event, often religious.
Trade – The exchange of goods and services.

The Romans:

Empire – A large group of territories under one ruler.
Invasion – Entering a place by force to take control.
Aqueduct – A structure for transporting water.

Gladiator – A fighter who entertained crowds in Roman arenas.
Mosaic – Art made from small pieces of colored stone or glass.
Villa – A large Roman country house.
Legion – A unit of the Roman army.
Senate – A political assembly in ancient Rome.
Caesar – A title used by Roman emperors.
Chariot – A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses.
Colosseum – A large amphitheatre in Rome.
Latin – The language spoken by the Romans.
Bathhouse – A place for bathing and socializing.
Temple – A place of worship for gods.
Conquest – Taking control of land through military force.