St Meryl School

History Vocabulary List for Year 6

Crime and Punishment:

Law – Rules made by a government to maintain order.
Justice – Fair treatment under the law.
Trial – A formal meeting to decide if someone is guilty.
Punishment – A penalty given for breaking the law.
Reform – Changing something to make it better, often related to prisons.
Execution – The legal killing of someone as a punishment.
Prison – A place where criminals are kept as punishment.
Judge – A person who decides cases in a court of law.
Jury – A group of people who decide if someone is guilty or innocent.
Petty Crime – A minor offense, like theft.
Capital Punishment – Death penalty for a serious crime.
Treason – The crime of betraying one's country.
Highwayman – A robber who stole from travelers on roads.
Rehabilitation – Helping criminals to rejoin society positively.

Deterrent – A punishment designed to stop others from committing crimes.

Who Was Shakespeare?:

Playwright – A person who writes plays.
Theatre – A place where plays are performed.
Globe Theatre – A famous theatre where Shakespeare's plays were performed.
Sonnet – A 14-line poem with a specific rhyme scheme.
Tragedy – A play with a sad or serious ending.
Comedy – A play meant to entertain and make people laugh.
Elizabethan Era – The time during Queen Elizabeth I's reign.
Monologue – A long speech by one character.
Dialogue – A conversation between characters.
Romeo and Juliet – One of Shakespeare's most famous plays.
Prologue – An introduction to a play.
Actor – A person who performs in plays.
Patron – Someone who supports artists or writers.
Quill – A pen made from a feather, used in Shakespeare's time.
Legacy – Something handed down or remembered over time.

The World Wars:

Allies – Countries that fought together in both World Wars.
Trench – A long, narrow ditch used by soldiers for protection.

Blitz – A period of heavy bombing during World War II.
Rationing – Limiting the amount of food and goods people could buy.
Armistice – An agreement to stop fighting a war.
Evacuation – Moving people to safer places during wartime.
Propaganda – Information spread to influence public opinion.
Concentration Camp – A place where prisoners were held during World War II.
Nazi – A political group led by Adolf Hitler.
D-Day – The invasion of Normandy by Allied forces in World War II.
Home Front – The civilian effort to support war from home.
Victory – Winning a war or battle.
Blackout – Covering lights to prevent detection by enemy aircraft.
Spitfire – A famous British fighter plane.
Memorial – A structure built to remember those who died in war.