

Lincoln Scarlet – A fine, bright red cloth made in Lincoln that was famous and valuable in the Middle Ages.

Lucy Tower – A large stone tower built inside Lincoln Castle, named after Countess Lucy, one of the Norman nobles.

Normans – People who came from Normandy in France, led by William the Conqueror, who took control of England after the Battle of Hastings.

St Hugh of Avalon – The Bishop of Lincoln from 1186, who was loved for his kindness and helped rebuild Lincoln Cathedral after it was damaged.

wool – A sheep's fleece that was one of the most important goods traded in Lincoln during the Middle Ages.

Agricultural Revolution – A time in the 1700s and 1800s when new machines and better farming methods helped farmers grow more food.

air raids – Attacks during World War 2 when enemy planes dropped bombs on towns and cities, including Lincoln.

Fossdyke Canal – A waterway near Lincoln, improved during the Industrial Revolution, that helped transport goods like coal and grain.

Industrial Revolution – A period from the late 1700s to the 1800s when machines, factories, and new technology changed how people worked and lived.

Little Willie – The world's first tank, built in Lincoln in 1915 to help soldiers fight in World War I.

mmunitionettes – Women who worked in factories during World War I to make weapons, shells, and ammunition while the men were away fighting.

turnpike roads – Well maintained roads that people had to pay to use, which made travelling and transporting goods quicker and easier in the 1700s and 1800s.

World War 1 – A war fought between 1914 and 1918, where soldiers from Lincoln and across Britain fought in Europe and beyond.

World War 2 – A war fought between 1939 and 1945, when Lincoln faced bombing raids and factories worked to support the war effort.

wartime production – The making of weapons, vehicles, and equipment in factories to help Britain during the world wars.

zeppelin – A giant airship used by Germany during World War I to drop bombs on Britain, including raids near Lincoln.



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Brayford Pool – Brayford Pool is a natural lake in Lincoln where people in prehistory fished and travelled by boat.

Corieltavi tribe – The Corieltavi were an Iron Age tribe who lived in Lincolnshire and the surrounding areas before the Romans arrived.

Fiskerton – Fiskerton is a village near Lincoln where archaeologists found an important Iron Age site, including wooden causeways and offerings left in the River Witham.

Flint – Flint is a hard type of stone that people in prehistory used to make tools, weapons and fire.

Lindon – Lindon is an early name for Lincoln, used long before the city became what we know today.

Mesolithic – The Mesolithic was the middle part of the Stone Age, when people hunted, fished and gathered food while slowly starting to settle in places.

Microoliths – Microoliths were tiny stone tools made from flint, first made in the Mesolithic era, often fitted into wooden or bone handles to make arrows or knives.

Neolithic – The Neolithic was the later part of the Stone Age, when people began farming, growing crops and keeping animals instead of only hunting and gathering.

Roaring Meg Springs – Roaring Meg Springs are strong natural water springs near Lincoln that have provided fresh water since ancient times.

Round Barrow – A Round Barrow is a large mound of earth built over a grave, used in prehistoric times to bury important people.

Boudicca – Boudicca was a queen of the Iceni tribe who led a famous rebellion against the Romans, which affected Roman towns across Britain.

Coloniae – Coloniae were Roman settlements for retired soldiers, and Lincoln became one of these when the army moved out.

Ermine Street – Ermine Street was a major Roman road that went through Lincoln, linking London to York.

Fosse Way – The Fosse Way was a long Roman road that ran across England, passing close to Lincoln and helping soldiers and traders travel quickly.

Hypocaust – A hypocaust was the Roman underfloor heating system that warmed houses and bathhouses in Lincoln.

Lindum – Lindum was the Roman name for Lincoln, which grew from a fortress into a busy Roman city.

Ninth Hispanic Legion – The Ninth Hispanic Legion was a group of Roman soldiers from Spain who came to Britain and helped build the fortress at Lincoln.

River Witham – The River Witham runs through Lincoln and was used by the Romans to bring goods and trade into the city.

Anglo-Saxon – A group of people from Germany and Denmark who settled in England after the Romans left, around the 5th and 6th centuries.

bone comb – A comb made from animal bone, often decorated, used by people in Anglo-Saxon and Viking times.

four-thing – A quarter of a penny.

half penny – A coin cut in half, worth half the value of a penny.

Lindsey – The name of the area around Lincoln that was ruled by the Anglo-Saxons after the Romans left.

Mercia – A powerful Anglo-Saxon kingdom that included Lincoln and much of the Midlands during the 7th and 8th centuries.

mint – A place where coins were made and stamped with special marks.

moneyer – A person who made coins in a mint.

penny – A Viking coin used as money, similar to a penny today.

runic inscriptions – Letters or symbols carved in stone, wood, or metal used by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings to write messages.

Saxon church – A type of church built by the Anglo-Saxons, often made of wood, where people came to pray and worship.

Viking – People from Scandinavia who raided, traded, and sometimes settled in England from the late 8th century onwards.

Battle of Hastings – A famous battle fought on 14th October 1066 where William, Duke of Normandy, defeated King Harold to become king of England.

Lincoln Castle – A strong stone fortress built by the Normans in 1068 to help control the city and show their power.

Lincoln Cathedral – A huge church built by the Normans in 1072 which became one of the most important cathedrals in England.

Lincoln Green – A special cloth made in Lincoln and dyed green, which was sold across England and Europe.

Local History

Historic England and Teacher's Pet have come together to bring you a collection of free resources that you can use in your local history teaching.



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Our Local History project is designed to provide teachers across the UK with everything they need to successfully carry out a full scheme of teaching about their local area, through key enquiry questions and source led activities.

Working with [Historic England](#) gives us access to archived maps and photos for resources and information from knowledgeable local historians, as well helping us to provide the content to you free of charge.

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