

freight - Goods transported from one place to another, usually by ship, train or lorry.

immigration - When people arrive to live in a new country.

migration - The movement of people from one place to another to live or work.

navigation - The skill of finding the way from one place to another, especially at sea or in the air.

rigging blocks - Wooden or metal wheels used on ships to help sailors lift sails and heavy ropes.

RMS Titanic - A large passenger ship that sailed from Southampton in April 1912 and sank after hitting an iceberg.

voyage - A long journey, especially one made by ship.

Allies - Countries that worked together on the same side during a war.

Armistice - An agreement between countries to stop fighting.

bombardment - A long or repeated attack using bombs or heavy weapons.

civilians - People who are not part of the armed forces.


evacuation - The organised movement of people away from danger to a safer place.

Mmunitionettes - Women who worked in wartime factories making weapons and ammunition.

refugees - People who leave their homes to escape war, danger, or persecution.

suffragettes - Women who campaigned for the right to vote in the early 1900s.

Western Front - the area in Western Europe where much of the fighting took place during World War I.



My HAMPSHIRE Southampton Glossary



Palaeolithic - The earliest period of the Stone Age, when people lived as hunter-gatherers and used simple stone tools.

Mesolithic - The middle part of the Stone Age, when people began to settle for longer and used more advanced stone tools.

carpenter - A person who works with wood, making and fixing things such as ships, buildings or furniture.

Testwood - An area near Southampton where important prehistoric finds have been discovered, showing how people lived long ago.

rapier - A long, thin metal sword used in the Bronze Age, often found in archaeological digs.

loom weights - Small, heavy objects used to keep threads tight on a loom when people were weaving cloth.

Claesentum - A Roman settlement that once stood in what is now Bitterne, Southampton, showing that the area was an important place even in Roman times.

Minerva - A Roman goddess linked to wisdom and crafts, sometimes shown on objects found in Roman Southampton.

Burn - A strong, fortified town built in Anglo-Saxon times to help protect people from attacks.

Domesday Book - A famous book made in 1086 that recorded who lived where, what land they owned and what the towns of England were like, including Southampton.

Bargate - A historic stone gate in Southampton that once formed part of the town's main entrance and defences.

Black Death - A deadly disease that reached England in 1348, killing many people and greatly affecting everyday life.

civil war - A war fought between people within the same country. In England, this happened in the 1640s between the king's supporters and Parliament's supporters.

embarkation - The process of getting on board a ship to begin a journey.

fortifications - Strong walls, towers or other structures built to protect a town or important place from attack.

God's House Tower - An historic building in Southampton that began as a hospital in the 1100s and later became part of the town's defensive walls.

Huguenots - French Protestants who fled their country in the 1500s and 1600s to escape danger and were welcomed as refugees in places like Southampton.

Hundred Years' War - A long period of fighting between England and France from 1337 to 1453, made up of many separate battles and campaigns.

Mayflower - A ship that carried a group of English settlers, known as the Pilgrim Fathers, across the Atlantic Ocean to North America in 1620.

merchants - People who buy and sell goods, often trading with other towns or countries.

quayside - The area beside the water where ships load and unload goods.

Southampton Water - A wide stretch of water leading from the sea to the port of Southampton, used by ships travelling to and from the town.

Tudor House - A historic merchant's house in Southampton dating back to Tudor times, now a museum showing how people lived in the past.

under crofts - Stone rooms or vaults built under buildings, used in medieval times for storing goods such as wool and wine.

cargo - Goods or products that are carried on a ship, plane or lorry.

Empire - A group of countries or areas ruled by one powerful country or leader.

Empress Dock - A large dock in Southampton, opened in the 1890s, where big ships loaded and unloaded goods and passengers.

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.



**Historic
England**



Teacher's Pet

Who are Teacher's Pet?

Teacher's Pet have been providing downloadable and playable educational content to early years and primary school teachers for over 14 years. We cover all areas of the curriculum and use a team of in-house teachers and designers to create engaging and memorable concepts, that the children will love.

Why local history?

At [Teacher's Pet](#) we want to empower primary school teachers by giving them the tools they need to deliver inspiring and thoughtful lessons about the local area and its history. We believe local history teaching has such an important part to play in a child's wellbeing – helping to give children a sense of pride in where they live.

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.

For more information about our Local History project or to find out more about Teacher's Pet Classroom Resources, please visit our website.