

**Bradford War Memorial** – The Bradford War Memorial is a monument in the city centre that remembers local people who died in World War I and World War 2.

**Commonwealth War Memorial** – The Commonwealth War Memorial in Bradford is a special place that honours soldiers from different countries of the British Commonwealth who died in the World Wars.

**conscription** – Conscription means being ordered by the government to join the army, even if you didn't choose to go.

**Egypt** – Egypt is a country in North Africa where some soldiers from Bradford were sent during World War I to help protect British interests.

**France** – France is a country in Europe where many battles of World War I took place, including ones where Bradford soldiers fought.

**Pals battalions** – Pals battalions were groups of friends, family members or workmates from the same town who joined the army and fought together during World War I.

**Phoenix Works** – Phoenix Works was a factory in Bradford that made important parts for planes and weapons during World War 2.

**Rossignol Wood** – Rossignol Wood is a forest in France where soldiers from Bradford fought during World War I.

**Suez Canal** – The Suez Canal is a man-made waterway in Egypt that was very important during the war because it allowed ships to travel between Europe and Asia more quickly.

**Thiepval Memorial** – The Thiepval Memorial in France honours soldiers who died in World War I and have no known grave, including many from Bradford.

**volunteer** – A volunteer is someone who chooses to do something without being forced, like the men from Bradford who signed up to fight in World War I.

**World War 1** – World War I was a huge war that started in 1914 and involved many countries, including Britain, fighting mainly in Europe.

**World War 2** – World War 2 was a major war from 1939 to 1945, involving many countries, including Britain, fighting against Nazi Germany and its allies.

**refugee** – A person who has had to leave their home country because it was not safe, and has come to live in another country for protection.

**migration** – When people move from one place to another to live, often to find a better life or new opportunities.

**multicultural** – When people from different countries, cultures or religions live together in the same place and share their ways of life.



# My WEST YORKSHIRE Bradford Glossary



**Bronze Age** – This was the time when people learned how to make tools and weapons out of bronze, a strong metal made by mixing copper and tin. They also built burial mounds and made special pots.

**Cup and Ring Marks** – These are mysterious patterns carved into rocks by people thousands of years ago. They look like circles with smaller circles or dots inside and are often found on hills and moors near Bradford.

**Ilkley Roman Fort** – This was a stone fort built by the Romans in the nearby town of Ilkley. It helped them control the area and protect their roads and towns.

**Julius Caesar** – He was a powerful Roman leader who tried to invade Britain over 2,000 years ago. Some Roman coins with his name on them have been found in the Bradford area.

**Mesolithic** – This was a time thousands of years ago when people lived by hunting animals and gathering plants. They moved from place to place and used simple tools made from stone.

**Neolithic** – This was the time when people began to settle in one place. They started farming the land, keeping animals, and making better tools by polishing stones.

**Anglo-Saxon** – People who came from parts of Europe and settled in England after the Romans left. They helped to build villages like the one that became Bradford.

**Bradford Beck** – A stream that runs through the city. It used to be an important water source and still flows underneath Bradford today.

**Bradford Boar** – A wild animal that appears on the old Bradford coat of arms. It is a symbol of the city and its early hunting past.

**Broad Ford** – This was the name of the small village that grew around a stream crossing in Saxon times. It later became known as Bradford.

**Domesday** – A big survey made in 1086 to show who owned what land in England. Bradford was written down as 'waste' after being damaged during Norman attacks.

**Edmund de Lacy** – A Norman nobleman who was given land in Bradford. He was allowed to start a weekly market here in 1251.

**Fulling mill** – A type of watermill used to clean and thicken woollen cloth by pounding it with hammers.

**Missionaries** – People who travelled to new places to spread the Christian faith. Some came from Dewsbury to build a church in early Bradford.

**Normans** – People from northern France who invaded England in 1066 and changed the country's laws, language, and buildings.

**Northumbria** – A large kingdom in the north of England during Anglo-Saxon times that included the area we now call Bradford.

**Parish Church of St Peter** – This is one of the oldest places of worship in Bradford. It started as a small church and later became Bradford Cathedral.

**Soke mill** – A mill where local people were required to take their grain to be ground into flour. It belonged to the lord of the land.

**Tanning** – The process of turning animal skins into leather using special chemicals. It was one of Bradford's first industries.

**Watermill** – A building where water from a stream or river turns a big wheel to power machines used for grinding grain or working cloth.

**William the Conqueror** – The King of England after the Norman invasion in 1066. He gave land in the Bradford area to his followers.

**canal** – A canal is a man-made waterway used to carry goods on boats, which helped Bradford's textile trade grow.

**Industrial Revolution** – The Industrial Revolution was a time in the 18th and 19th centuries when machines began to be used in factories to make things faster, including cloth in Bradford.

**kersey cloth** – Kersey cloth is a thick, warm woollen fabric that was made in Bradford and used for coats and trousers.

**mills** – Mills are large buildings where machines were used to spin wool and weave cloth during Bradford's textile boom.

**railway** – A railway is a track where trains run, and it helped transport raw materials and finished cloth to and from Bradford quickly.

**Richard Oastler** – Richard Oastler was a man who campaigned to improve working conditions for children in the mills.

**Saltaire** – Saltaire is a village near Bradford built by Titus Salt for his workers, with houses, a school, and a church.

**textile** – A textile is a type of cloth or fabric that is made by weaving or knittinging fibres together.

**Titus Salt** – Titus Salt was a mill owner in Bradford who built better homes and working conditions for his workers.

**toll road** – A toll road is a road where travellers had to pay money to use it, often used for transporting goods like wool to and from Bradford.

**wool** – Wool is a soft, warm material that comes from the fleece of sheep and is often used to make clothes and blankets.

**worsted** – Worsted is a smooth, strong type of wool fabric made from long wool fibres that are combed before being spun.

**Worstedopolis** – Worstedopolis was a nickname for Bradford in the 1800s because it became the world's centre for making cloth.

**air raid** – An air raid is when enemy planes drop bombs from the sky, which happened in Bradford during World War 2.

**Battle of the Somme** – The Battle of the Somme was a long and deadly battle in France in 1916, where many soldiers from Bradford fought and lost their lives.

# 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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## **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.