

fens - Flat, marshy land that was once difficult to farm but later turned into useful farmland near Norwich.

Huguenots - People from France who came to Norwich to escape danger and helped the city by bringing their weaving and textile skills.

Industrial Revolution - A time when new machines and factories changed the way people worked and made things, including in Norwich.

Norfolk four-course system - A clever farming method used in Norfolk where four different crops were grown in a set order to keep the soil healthy.

refugees - People who leave their country to escape danger; some refugees, like the Huguenots, came to Norwich and helped its industries.

River Wensum - The river that runs through Norwich and was used to transport goods and power early factories and mills.

St James Mill - A large mill building in Norwich that was once used to make cloth during the Industrial Revolution.

Start-rite Shoes - A children's shoe company that started in Norwich and became known across the UK for making quality shoes.

workhouse - A place where poor people lived and worked if they had nowhere else to go; they were often tough and unpleasant places.

Anderson shelter - A small metal shelter that people built in their gardens during World War 2 to stay safe during air raids.

Edith Cavell - A nurse from Norwich who helped soldiers from both sides during World War 1 and was remembered for her bravery and kindness.

Mile Cross - A part of Norwich where new homes were built after World War 1 to help improve living conditions for local people.

Morrison shelter - A metal table-like shelter that families could use inside their homes during World War 2 to protect themselves from bombs.

RAF Horsham St Faith - An airbase near Norwich that was used by the Royal Air Force during World War 2.

Royal Norfolk Regiment - A group of soldiers from Norfolk who fought in many battles during World War 1 and World War 2.

The Norwich Blitz - A time during World War 2 when Norwich was heavily bombed by German planes, causing damage and loss of life.

Women's Land Army - A group of women who worked on farms during the World Wars to help grow food while the men were away fighting.



My NORFOLK Norwich Glossary



Doggerland - A piece of land that used to connect Britain to Europe thousands of years ago, where some of the first people in the area may have lived before it sank under the sea.

Happisburgh - A village on the Norfolk coast where scientists found very old human footprints, showing that people lived there over 800,000 years ago.

Grimes Graves - An ancient place in Norfolk where people dug deep pits to mine flint, a type of stone used to make tools thousands of years ago.

Arminghall Henge - A circle of wooden posts and ditches near Norwich, built by early people for special ceremonies or gatherings.

Eaton Hoard - A group of Roman treasure items, including silver spoons and coins, found in Eaton near Norwich, showing that people lived there during Roman times.

Tasburgh Camp - An old hillfort in Norfolk that was used by people in the Iron Age, possibly for protection or as a home.

Snettisham Hoard - A big collection of gold and silver jewellery, mostly torcs (neck rings), found in Norfolk, showing that rich and powerful people lived in the area during the Iron Age.

Iceni tribe - A group of Iron Age people who lived in the area around Norwich before the Romans came, known for being brave warriors.

Boudicca - A famous queen of the Iceni tribe who led a rebellion against the Romans to fight for her people's freedom.

Venta Icenorum - A Roman town built near Norwich where the Iceni once lived, with stone buildings, roads, and a market.

Burgh Castle Roman Fort - A strong Roman fort near Norwich that helped protect the area from sea attacks and showed how the Romans controlled the land.

Spong Man - A small clay figure from the Anglo-Saxon times, found near Norwich, showing how people lived and remembered the dead long ago.

Norwic - The early name for Norwich, which grew into a busy town after the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings settled there.

King Sweyn - A Viking king who invaded England and helped bring more Viking influence to Norwich, changing how the city looked and who lived there.

Domesday Book - A very old book made in 1086 that recorded who owned land and property across England, including in Norwich, so the king knew how much tax people should pay.

Dragon Hall - A large medieval building in Norwich that was used by a rich merchant to trade goods, especially wool and cloth.

Etheibert Gate - A beautiful stone gate next to Norwich Cathedral that was built in the Middle Ages and used as an entrance to the cathedral grounds.

Guildhall - A grand building in the centre of Norwich where important city decisions were made and people were put on trial in medieval times.

Leatherworkers - People who made things out of animal skins, such as shoes and belts, which were important trades in medieval Norwich.

Medieval - The time in history from around 500 to 1500 AD, when Norwich grew to be one of the most important cities in England.

Norwich Castle - A strong stone building built by the Normans to control the city and protect it; later used as a royal palace, a prison, and now a museum.

Norwich Cathedral - A huge church built nearly 1,000 years ago that shows how important religion was in medieval Norwich.

St Julian's Church - A small medieval church in Norwich where a woman called Julian lived as a religious hermit and wrote one of the first books in English by a woman.

Strangers' Hall - An old house in Norwich where important people lived; later used by immigrants called 'Strangers' who helped Norwich's textile trade grow.

The Maids Head Hotel - A historic hotel in Norwich where important visitors once stayed; it has been in use since medieval times.

Agricultural Revolution - A time when farming methods changed and improved, helping farmers grow more food and raise more animals.

Caley's Chocolate - A chocolate company that started in Norwich in the 1800s and became famous for its sweets and treats.

Colman's Mustard - A famous brand of mustard that began in Norwich in 1814 and is still known today for its bright yellow packaging.

Elizabeth Fry - A woman from Norwich who became well known for helping people in prisons and working to make life fairer for the poor.

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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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.

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