

Derbyshire Yeomanry – One of the regiments some people served in during both wars.

howitzers – A type of big gun for firing shells over long distances.

Midland Railway Locomotive Works – A place where trains (locomotives) were built from the 19th – 21st centuries.

Rolls-Royce Factory – An important factory during both world wars. It was bombed during World War 2.

Sherwood Foresters – One of the regiments with which some people from Derby served during both wars.

Victoria Cross – The Victoria Cross is a special medal that soldiers got for acts of bravery.

World War 1 – A global war that happened between 1914 and 1918.

World War 2 – A global war that happened between 1939 and 1945.

Zeppelin – A huge balloon-like aircraft that was used to drop bombs during the war.

Alice Wheeldon – An anti-war campaigner and supporter of the suffrage movement.

Suffragette – A woman belonging to the group who were campaigning for the vote for women.

Anti-War Campaign – A person that believed war was wrong and that men should not fight.

Liam Sharp – A graphic novel artist who grew up in Derby.

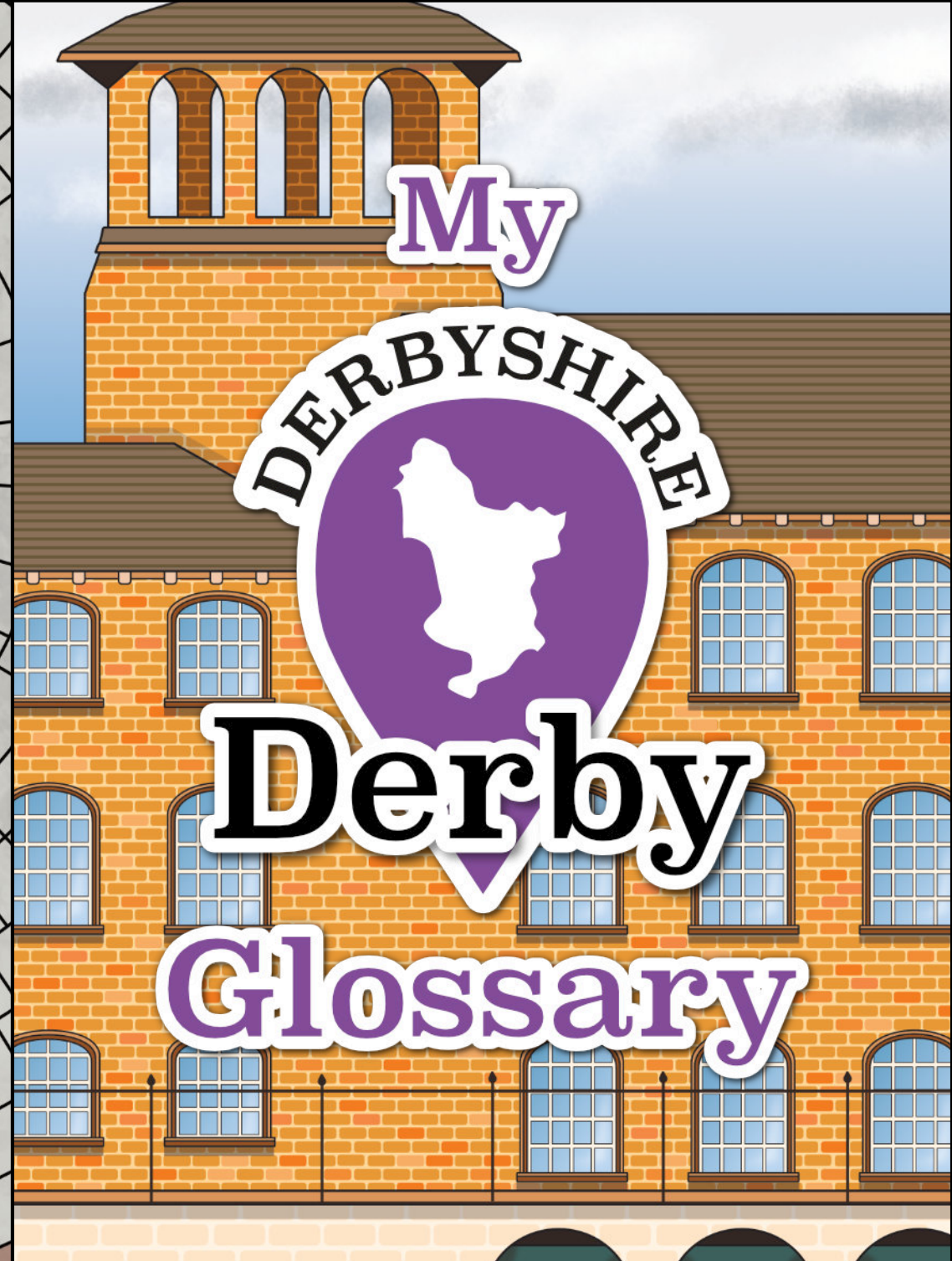
Lara Croft – A video game character from the game Tomb Raider.

Philip Noel-Baker – An Olympic athlete, Nobel Peace Prize winner and Derby MP.

Louis Martin – An Olympic Weightlifter and weightlifting coach who made Derby his home.

Charles Rolls – One half of the Rolls-Royce partnership that brought the famous company to Derby.

Henry Royce – One half of the Rolls-Royce partnership that brought the famous company to Derby.



Derbyshire – a county in the East Midlands of England, home to Derby.

River Derwent – a 50 mile long river within Derbyshire. **Derventio Fort** – The name of the Roman settlement outside Derby.

Mercia – One of three regions in England settled by the Anglo-Saxons.

Danelaw – The people who lived in this area were ruled by the laws of the Vikings (Danes), not the Anglo-Saxons. **Battle of Derby** – A battle that took place between the Mercians and the Vikings for control of Derby.

Little Chester – The site of the Roman settlement in Derby. **Aethelflaed** – A Mercian female leader who led the Battle of Derby.

Domesday Book – The first country wide census completed by the Normans.

St James Priory – A Benedictine place of worship and prayer, later becoming a hospital.

Benedictine – Monks or nuns that follow Christian values of St. Benedict. **Charter** – A written document that grants power to a county, town or city.

moot hall – A building where meetings can take place to decide local issues. **Market Place** – The main hub within Derby where most of the trading took place.

Black Death – The name of the deadly bubonic plague that swept Europe during the medieval period.

Corn Exchange – A place where people used to trade corn and other crops.

George Sorocold – An engineer from Derby who designed the first piped water system in Derby and built the first silk mill.

Huguenots – A group of people who had to leave France because they had different religious beliefs. They came to England and brought their skills with them.

Industrial Revolution – A time when machines started doing lots of the work that people used to do by hand. It changed the way things were made and how people lived.

John Lombe – A man who spied on Italian silk mills and brought their ideas and processes back to Derby.

leatherworkers – People who make things from leather, like shoes, belts, and bags.

Luddites – A group of workers who didn't like new machines because they were afraid they would lose their jobs. They sometimes broke the machines to try to stop them from being used. **porcelain** – A type of delicate pottery.

River Derwent – A river in England that flows through Derbyshire. It's important because it provided power for mills and factories during the Industrial Revolution.

Rolls-Royce – Rolls-Royce: A famous company, based in Derby, that makes luxury cars and aircraft engines.

Royal Crown Derby – A company that's famous for making beautiful porcelain dishes and ornaments.

silk – A soft, shiny material that comes from silkworms. It's used to make fancy clothes.

smiths – People who work with metal, like iron and steel. They make things like tools, weapons, and machinery.

Derby Carriage and Wagon Works – The Derby Carriage and Wagon Works is a big place where people used to build and fix train carriages and wagons. It was used to make equipment required during the war.

Derby Guildhall – The Derby Guildhall is a special building in Derby where important meetings and events happen.

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.