

**William Balston** - A man who worked with James Whatman and later became a paper maker himself. He played a big role in Maidstone's paper industry.

**Springfield Mill** - An important paper mill in Maidstone, which also made high-quality paper. It helped the town become known for paper making.

**Fremelin's Brewery** - A large brewery in Maidstone where beer was made. It was a big part of the town's brewing history.

**county town** - The main town in a county. Maidstone is the county town of Kent, meaning it is an important place for local government.

**World War 1** - A war that happened from 1914 to 1918 between many countries, including Britain. Millions of soldiers fought, and many lost their lives.

**World War 2** - A war that lasted from 1939 to 1945, involving many countries around the world. It was a very difficult time, and Britain was affected by bombings and shortages.

**The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment** - A group of soldiers from Kent, including Maidstone, who fought in both World Wars and other battles. They were very brave and served their country.

**Lieutenant Cecil H. Sewell** - A brave soldier from the Royal West Kent Regiment who was awarded the Victoria Cross, the highest military honour, for his heroism during World War I.

**Voluntary Aid Detachment** - A group of people, mostly women, who helped during the World Wars by looking after injured soldiers, working in hospitals, and supporting the war effort.

**Remembrance Day** - A special day on 11th November every year when we remember the soldiers who died in the World Wars and other conflicts. People wear poppies to show their respect.

**Evacuation** - During World War 2, children and some adults were moved from big cities to the countryside to keep them safe from bombing.

**Blitz** - A time during World War 2 when German planes dropped bombs on British cities and towns. It caused a lot of damage, and many people were affected.

**air raid** - An attack where planes drop bombs on a town or city. People had to hide in shelters during air raids to stay safe.

**ARP Warden** - People who helped during air raids in World War 2. They made sure people were safe, told them where to go during attacks, and checked if there were any dangers.

**Rationing** - During World War 2, food and other items were limited because of the war, so everyone was only allowed a small amount.

**Women's Land Army** - A group of women who worked on farms during World War 2 to help grow food because many men were away fighting in the war. They played an important role in feeding the country.



# My KENT Maidstone Glossary



**Palaeolithic** - This is a period when people were beginning to use tools made from stone. It's also known as the "Old Stone Age".

**Mesolithic** - This is the period right after the Palaeolithic, when people started using a wider range of tools and became good at hunting and gathering. It's called the "Middle Stone Age".

**Neolithic** - This is a period when people began to farm, build houses, and make pottery. They started to settle down in one place. It's called the "New Stone Age".

**Megalith** - A megalith is a very large stone that ancient people placed in special arrangements, like Stonehenge. It means "big stone".

**Kits Cotty** - This is an ancient arrangement of big stones in Kent, England. People believe it was built as part of a Long Barrow in the Neolithic to bury the dead.

**Long barrow** - A long barrow is a type of ancient grave or burial mound where people in the past buried their loved ones. It looks like a small hill and is usually long in shape.

**quern** - A quern is a simple tool that people used to grind grains into flour.

**Dubnovellannos** - Dubnovellannos was an Iron Age tribal king who lived before the Romans came to Britain. He was one of the rulers who controlled parts of Kent.

**Mount Villa** - Mount Villa was once a large house that existed in the Roman era.

**ragstone** - Ragstone is a type of grey stone that people used a lot to build houses, churches, and castles in England. It's strong and can last a long time.

**Hengist and Horsa** - These were two brothers who, according to legend, came from across the sea and helped shape early England.

**Mægdan Stan** - This is an old Saxon word that means "Maiden Stone" or "People's Stone." It might have been a special stone or a monument from ancient times.

**All Saints Church** - This church was one of the first built in Maidstone during the Anglo-Saxon era.

**Bayeux Tapestry** - This is a long piece of cloth with pictures that tell the story of a famous battle called the Battle of Hastings. It was made almost 1,000 years ago.

**Bishop Odo of Bayeux** - Bishop Odo was a powerful man in England and Normandy, and he asked for the Bayeux Tapestry to be made. He was also the brother of a famous king called William the Conqueror.

**Penenden Heath Trial** - This is the very first trial that we have historical records for. It was held at a place called Penenden Heath.

**Leeds Castle** - Leeds Castle was built during the Norman period, just outside Maidstone. It was built using ragstone.

**Norman** - The Normans were people from northern France who came to England in 1066. They built castles and changed how England was ruled.

**Medieval** - This is the time in history from around 1066 to 1540, often called the Middle Ages. It was a time of knights, castles, and important changes in how people lived.

**Fuller's Earth** - A type of clay found near Maidstone that was used in the cloth-making process. It helped to clean wool and make it softer.

**Tudor** - The Tudor period was between 1485 and 1603, when kings and queens like Henry VIII and Elizabeth I ruled England.

**Stuart** - The Stuart period was from 1603 to 1714. It was a time when the English Civil War took place, and the country saw many changes in its rulers and laws.

**English Civil War** - A war between two groups in England from 1642 to 1651. One group supported the king (Royalists), and the other supported Parliament (Parliamentarians).

**The Battle of Maidstone** - A fight in 1648 during the English Civil War, where soldiers battled in the streets of Maidstone. It was an important event in the town's history.

**hops** - A plant that is used to make beer. In Kent, especially around Maidstone, hop farming was very important for many years.

**orchard** - A place where fruit trees, like apple or pear trees, are grown. There are many orchards around Maidstone.

**agriculture** - The growing of crops and raising of animals for food. Agriculture has been an important part of life in Maidstone for a long time.

**The River Medway** - A river that flows through Maidstone. It was important for transport and trade, helping the town grow.

**brewing** - The process of making beer. Brewing was a major industry in Maidstone, and many people worked in this trade.

**oast houses** - Special buildings where hops, used to make beer, were dried. They have cone-shaped roofs and are found in Kent.

**Industrial Revolution** - A time in the 1700s and 1800s when new machines and factories changed the way things were made.

**paper mill** - A place where paper is made. Paper mills were important in Maidstone's history, especially at Turkey Mill.

**Turkey Mill** - A large paper mill in Maidstone, known for making high-quality paper. It was one of the most famous paper mills in the area.

**James Whatman** - A person from Maidstone who became famous for improving how paper was made. He helped create high-quality paper used all over the world.

# 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](https://www.tpet.co.uk) 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](https://www.historicengland.org.uk) 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.