Glossarju Illustrat
ta' termini mis-Sillabu tal-Istorja fis-Seba' u t-Tmien Sena

Illustrated Glossary
of terms from the History Syllabus in Year 7 and Year 8

HISTORIA
History Department

Directorate for Early Years, Languages and Humanities
(2025)

Glossarju illustrat ta' termini mis-Sillabu tal-Istorja fis-Seba' u t-Tmien Sen

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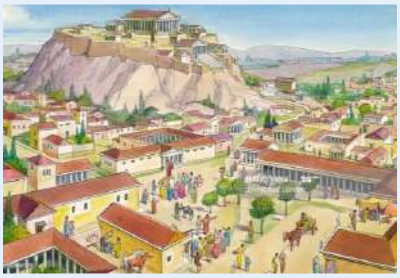
Terminu/Term	Tifsira	Definition	Stampa/Image
agora *agora*	Pjazza pubblika f'belt antika Griega fejn kienet tiltaqa' l-assemblea, jintrama s-suq u jiltaqgħu n-nies.	A central public space in Ancient Greek cities used for assemblies, markets and social gatherings.	
akropoli *acropolis*	Il-parti għolja ta' belt Griega tal-Qedem li tkun iffortifikata. L-aktar waħda magħrufa hi l-Akropoli ta' Ateni.	The fortified part of an Ancient Greek city usually situated on a hill. The most famous one is the Acropolis of Athens.	
akwidott *aqueduct*	Struttura mibnija b'diversi arkati li fuqha kien jinġarr l-ilma għal distanzi twal.	A structure based on arches built to carry water over long distances.	
amfiteatru *amphitheatre*	Struttura tonda jew ovali miftuħa għall-spettakli bħal ġlied bejn il-gladjaturi u kontra annimali slavaġġ f'Ruma Antika (eż. il-Kolossew).	A large circular or oval open-air structure used for public spectacles such as gladiator contests and animal fights in Ancient Rome (*e.g.* the Colosseum)	
amfora (pl. amfori) *amphora*	Reċipjenti tal-fuħħar b'par widnejn ta' żmien il-Griegi jew ir-Rumani li fiha kien jinħażen iż-żejt, il-melħ, l-inbid jew il-qamħ.	An ancient Greek or Roman clay jar with two handles and a narrow neck used to store oil, wine, milk or grain.	
arkeologu (pl. arkeoloġi) *archaeologist*	Xjentist li jistudja l-istorja tal-bniedem billi jiskava artifatti u fdalijiet oħra.	A scientist who studies human history by excavating artifacts and other physical remains.	

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arkeoloġija *archaeology*	L-istudju tal-istorja tal-bniedem permezz ta' skavi u l-analiżi ta' artifatti u fdalijiet oħra.	The study of human history through the excavation and analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.	 Laboratorju tal-Arkeoloġija *Archaeology Laboratory*
artifatt (pl. artifatti) *artifact*	Oġġett li għandu sinifikat storiku jew kulturali magħmul u użatt mill-bniedem.	An object of historical or cultural signifance made and used by humans.	
barbaru (pl. barbari) *barbarian*	Terminu użatt mill-Griegi u r-Rumani tal-Qedem għal dawk in-nies li ma kinux jafu jitkellmu bil-Grieg jew il-Latin.	A term applied by Ancient Greeks and Romans to foreigners who could not speak Greek or Latin.	
Biżantini *Byzantines*	Iċ-ċittadini tal-Imperu Ruman tal-Lvant bejn is-sena 330 W.K. u 1453 W.K. Dan kien magħruf ukoll bħala l-Imperu Biżantin.	The citizens of the Eastern Roman Empire between 330 AD and 1453 AD. Also known as Byzantine Empire.	
Bosforu *Bosphorus*	L-istrett fit-Turkija li jifred il-kontinenti tal-Ewropa u l-Asja.	The strait (narrow waterway) in Turkey that separates the continents of Europe and Asia.	
bronż *bronze*	Metall b'saħħtu magħmul minn taħlita ta' ramm u landa.	A strong metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.	
ċenturjun (pl. ċenturjuni) *centurion*	Uffiċjal fl-armata Ruman li kien jikkmanda mitt leġjonarju. Bil-Latin *centuria* tfisser 'mija'. Iċ-ċenturjuni kienu jintgħażlu għall-qlubija tagħhom fil-ġlied.	An official in the Roman army in charge of a hundred legionaries. In Latin centuria means 'one hundred'. They were chosen on account of their bravery in battle.	

Terminu/Term	Tifsira	Definition	Stampa/Image
cippus (pl. *cippi*) *cippus*	Kolonna żgħira tal-ġebel li fil-kultura Antika tal-Mediterran kienet tintuża bħala offerta. Par ċippi Feniċi nstabu f'Malta fis-seklu 17 (ara l-istampa).	A small stone pillar used in Ancient Mediterranean cultures as an offering. A pair of Phoenician cippi were found in Malta in the 17th century (refer to image).	
civitas ***civitas***	Kommunita ta' ċittadini f'Ruma Antika. Dan it-term kien japplika wkoll għall-belt ewlenija ta' Malta (Melite) fi żmien ir-Rumani.	A Latin term refering to a community of citizens in an Ancient Roman city. This term applied also to the main city of Malta (Melite) in Roman times.	
crossbow ***crossbow***	Tip ta' qaws għamla ta' salib l-użat l-aktar fil-medjuevu li kien jispara vleġeġ waqt il-ġlied.	A bow mounted on a stock designed to shoot bolts (small arrows) used mostly in the Middle Ages.	
domus *domus*	Dar f'belt Rumana normalment abitata minn ċittadini ta' klassi għolja.	Latin term for a Roman house located within a city usually belonging to upper class citizens.	
Doriku *Doric*	Still arkitettoniku Grieg l-iktar użat għall-kolonni.	A Greek style of architecture usually used in columns.	
farawni *pharoah*	Mexxej tal-Eġittu tal-Qedem li kien meqjuż ukoll bħala alla.	An Ancient Egyptian ruler attributed with divine powers.	
Feniċi *Phoenicians*	Ċivilta Semitika antika magħrufa għat-tbaħħir, il-kummerċ u l-iżvilupp tal-alfabett Puniku.	An ancient Semitic civilisation known for seafaring, trade and creation of the Phoenician alphabet.	

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Feniċja *Phoenicia*	Ċivilta antika li żviluppat tul ix-xtut Mediterran tal-Lvant (fejn illum hemm il-Libanu).	An ancient civilisation located along the eastern Mediterranean coast (in today's Lebanon).	
forum (pl. *fori*) *forum*	Spazju ċentrali pubbliku f'Ruma Antika li kien jintuża għall-attivitajiet politiċi, kummerċjali, reliġjużi u soċjali.	The central public space in Ancient Rome used for political, commercial, religious and social activity.	
fossila (pl. fossili) *fossil*	Fdalijiet ta' organiżmi li xi darba kienu ħajjin u li matul is-seklu saru tal-ġebel.	The preserved remains or impression of a once living organism typically found in rocks.	
fuħħar *pottery*	Oġġetti ikkreati mit-tafal li jissajru fin-nar.	Objects created from clay that are shaped, dried and hardened by fire.	
Gaulos/Gaudos *Gaulos/Gaudos*	L-isem Puniku ta' Għawdex.	The Punic name for Gozo.	
Gwerer Puniċi *Punic Wars*	It-tliet gwerer li kien hemm bejn Ruma u Kartaġni mis-sena 264 sas-sena 146 Q.K. u li wasslet għall-qerda tal-belt ta' Kartaġni.	The three wars fought between Rome and Carthage from 264 to 146 BC resulting in the destruction of the city of Carthage.	
gladjatur (pl. gladjaturi) *gladiator*	Ġellied armat f'Ruma Antika li kien jagħti spettaklu fl-amfiteatri billi jiġġieled kontra gladjaturi oħra, annimali selvaġġi u kriminali ikkundannati.	An armed fighter in Ancient Rome who entertained people in amphiteatres by fighting against other gladiators, wild animals or condemned criminals.	
Ħagia Sofia *Hagia Sofia*	Il-knisja ewlenija f'Konstantinopli Biżantini li nbniet fis-sitt seklu W.K. mill-Imperatur Ġustinjanu l-Kbira.	The most important church in Byzantine Constantinople built in the 6th century AD by Emperor Justinian the Great.	

Terminu/Term	Tifsira	Definition	Stampa/Image
Ħeġira *Hegira*	Meta Mohammed u s-segwaċi tiegħu telqu minn Mekka għal Medina fis-sena 622 W.K. Din il-ġrajja tat bidu għall-kalendarju Islamiku.	The migration of Mohammed and his followers from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD. This event marked the beginning of the Islamic calendar.	
ikona (pl. ikoni) *icon*	Xbieha reliġjuża li nsibuha fil-Knisja Ortodossa u Knejjes Insara oħra fil-Lvant.	A religious image used in the Orthodox Church and other Eastern Churches.	
imperu (pl. imperi) *imperu*	Numru ta' artijiet immexxija minn persuna waħda jew minn grupp ta' nies li jinkludu artijiet u popli maħkuma (eż l-Imperu Biżantin).	A large area of land ruled by a single ruler or governing body which included conquered lands and peoples (*e.g.* the Byzantine Empire).	
imperatur (pl. imperaturi) *emperor*	Mexxej sovran b'setgħat kbar li kien jaħkem fuq imperu (eż. l-Imperatur Ruman Ċesri Awgustu).	The single ruler with extensive power who ruled over an empire (*e.g.* Roman Emperor Augustus Caesar).	
ġeroglifiċi *hieroglyphs*	Simboli użati għall-kitba fl-Eġittu tal-Qedem. Kull simbolu jirrappreżenta kelma, ħoss jew idea.	Symbols used in Ancient Egyptian writing. Each hieroglyph represents a word, a sound or idea.	
Joniku *Ionic*	Still arkitettoniku Grieg l-iktar użat għall-kolonni.	A Greek style of architecture usually used in columns.	
Kartaġni *Carthage*	Belt li żviluppat minn kolonja tal-Feniċi u li wara saret il-belt kapitali tal-Imperu Karatġiniż. Il-fdalijiet tagħha llum jinstabu fit-Tuneżija.	A city developed from a Phoenician colony which later became the capital of the Carthaginian Empire. Its ruins are found in present-day Tunisia.	
Kartaġiniżi *Carthaginians*	Il-ġens u l-oġġetti assoċjati mal-belt jew l-imperu Kartaġiniż.	People and things associated with the ancient city or empire of Carthage.	

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Kolossew *Colosseum*	Amfiteatru f'Ruma magħruf għall-ġlied bejn il-gladjaturi u spettakli oħra għall-pubbliku.	An amphiteatre in Rome known for hosting gladiator contests and other public entertainments.	
konslu (pl. konsli) *consul*	Wieħed mill-maġistrati eletti li kellu setgħat eżekuttivi u ġudizzjari, fiż-żmien meta Ruma Antika kienet repubblika.	One of the elected magistrates when Ancient Rome was a republic, having executive and judicial authority.	
katakombi *catacombs*	Post ta' dfin taħt l-art li kien jikkonsisti f'passaġġi u oqbra mħaffrin fil-blat fl-era antika.	Underground burial places often consisting of passages and tombs dug in the rock in ancient times.	
Koran/Quran *Koran/Quran*	Il-ktieb tar-reliġjon Islamika.	The book of the Islamic religion.	
Korintu *Corinthian*	Still arkitettoniku Grieg l-iktar użat għall-kolonni.	A Greek style of architecture usually used in columns.	
Kostantinopli *Constantinople*	Il-kapitali tal-Imperu Biżantin mis-sena 330 sal-1453 W.K. imwaqqfa' mill-Imperatur Kostantinu l-Kbir. Illum magħrufa bħala Istanbul fit-Turkija.	The capital of the Byzantine Empire from 330 to 1453 AD founded by Emperor Constantine the Great. Today it is known as Istanbul in Turkey.	
leġjun (pl. leġjuni) *legion*	Grupp ta' 5,000 suldat f'Ruma Antika magħruf għall-organiżazzjoni u tattiċi tal-ġlied.	A 5,000-strong military unit in Ancient Rome known for its organisation and battle tactics.	
leġjonarju (pl. leġjunarji) *legionary*	Suldat Ruman imħarreġ fil-ġlied li kien iservi f'wieħed mil-leġjuni tal-armata Rumana Antika.	A highly trained and disciplined soldier serving in one of the legions of the Ancient Roman army.	

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Mare Nostrum *Mare Nostrum*	L-isem li r-Rumani kienu taw lil Baħar Mediterran	The name by which the Romans referred to the Mediterranean Sea.	
Medina *Medina*	Belt fl-Arabja Sawdita fejn Muħammed waqqaf l-ewwel kommunità Musulmana wara l-ħarba minn Mekka.	A city in Saudi Arabia where Muhammad founded the first Muslim community after his flight from Mecca.	
megalitiku (pl. megalitiċi) *megalithic*	Ħaġar kbir li kien jintuża fit-tempji peristoriċi. Mill-grieg *mega lithos.*	Huge stones used in prehistoric temples. From the Greek words *mega lithos*.	
Mekka *Mecca*	Belt fl-Arabja Sawdita meqjusa l-iktar belt qaddisa fl-Islam fejn twieled Muħammed.	A city in Saudi Arabia considered to be the holiest city for Islam and the birthplace of Muhammad.	
Melite *Melite*	L-isem ta' Malta bil-Grieg antik fi żmien Puniku u Ruman. Bil-Latin inbidel f'*Melita*.	Malta's name in Ancient Greek in use in Punic and Roman times. Known as *Melita* in Latin.	
moskea *mosque*	Post ta' qima għall-Musulmani.	A place of worship for Muslims.	
mummja *mummy*	Il-preservazzjoni ta' ġisem ta' bniedem jew annimal bl-iskop li jibqa' intatt għall-eternità.	The preservation of a dead human or animal corpse with the intention of keeping it intact for eternity.	
murex trunculus *murex trunculus*	Bebbuxu tal-baħar li minnu l-Feniċi kienu jipproduċu l-kulur vjola għad-drapp.	A sea snail used by the Phoenicians to produce the purple dye for cloth.	

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Neolitiku (pl. Neolitiċi) *Neolithic*	Iż-Żmien il-Ġdid tal-Ħaġar, mill-Grieg antik *neo lithos*.	The New Stone Age derived from the Ancient Greek words *neo lithos*.	
papiru (pl. papiri) *papyrus*	Materjal li kien isir mill-pjanta tal-papiru u li kien jintuża mill-Eġizzjani tal-Qedem biex jiktbu fuqu.	A material extracted from the papyrus plant used by the Ancient Egyptians as a writing surface.	
Pantheon *Pantheon*	Tempju ddedikat għall-allat Rumani kollha magħruf għall-koppla kbira tiegħu.	A temple dedicated to all the Roman gods known for its massive dome.	
Parthenon *Parthenon*	It-tempju tal-Griegi tal-Qedem fl-Akropoli ta' Ateni ddedikat lil alla Atena.	The Ancient Greek temple on the Acropolis of Athens dedicated to the goddess Athena.	
Patrijarka (pl. Patrijarki) *Patriarch*	Mexxej reliġjuż tal-Knisja Ortodossa.	A religious leader in the Orthodox Church.	
patrizju (pl. patrizji) *patricians*	Membru tal-klassi għanja f'Ruma antika.	A member of the wealthier class in Ancient Rome.	
Pax Romana *Pax Romana*	Mitejn sena ta' paċi u ġid fl-Imperu Ruman kollu bejn 27 QK and 180 WK.	Two hundred years of peace and wealth throughout the Roman Empire between 27 BC and 180 AD.	
piramida (pl. piramidi) *pyramid*	Binja b'forma triangolari użata minn ħafna ċivilitajiet għal skopijiet differenti.	A triangular-shaped building used by different civilizations for a variety of uses.	

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plebew (pl. Plebej) *plebeian*	Bniedem komuni fis-soċjetà Rumana Antika.	A commoner in Ancient Rome.	
preistorja *prehistory*	Il-perjodu storiku qabel l-invenzjoni tal-kitba.	The period of time before the invention of writing.	
pretur (pl. preturi) *praetor/protos*	Magistrat elett għal sena fi Żmien ir-Repubblika Antika Rumana.	An annually elected magistrate of the Ancient Roman Republic.	
Puniku (pl. Puniċi) *Punic*	Kelma li tirreferi għall-Kartaġiniżi.	A term refering to the Carthaginians.	
Olimpus *Olympus*	Il-muntanja fil-Greċja fejn il-Griegi tal-Qedem kienu jemmnu li jgħixu l-allat.	The mountain on which the Ancient Greeks believed that the gods resided.	
Olimpjadi *Olympics*	Avveniment sportiv ta' kull erba' snin mill-Griegi tal-Qedem taħt il-muntanja Olimpus.	A sports festival held every four years in Ancient Greece close to Mt Olympus.	
raddi *ruts*	Kanali paralleli dritti jew mgħawġin imħaffrin fil-wiċċ tal-blat	Parallel straight or curved tracks cut on the surface of solid rock.	
Ramadan Ramadan	Iż-żmien ta' sawm għall-Musulmani.	The time of fasting for the Muslims.	

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riljev (pl. riljevi) *relief*	Skultura b'elementi tridimenzjonali fuq bażi ċatta. Fi żmien Ruma antika, l-aktar riljevi komuni kienu juru figuri maqlugħin il-barra fuq skond ċatt.	A sculpture having 3-D elements raised from a flat base. In Ancient Roman times, the most common form of relief art consisted of carved figures protruding from a flat background.	
santwarju (pl. santwarji) *sanctuary*	Post importanti ta' qima (eż. Tas-Silġ, Marsaxlokk).	A renowned place of worship (*e.g.* Tas-Silġ, Marsaxlokk).	
sarkofagu (pl. sarkofagi) *sarcofagus*	Kontenitur li fih kien jitqiegħed it-tebut bil-ġisem tal-mejjet.	A container in which the coffin containing the body of the deceased is placed.	
Senat Ruman *Roman Senate*	l-Assemblea ta' Ruma magħmula bejn 300 u 500 senatur maħtura l-aktar mill-klassi tal-patrizji. Fis-Senat, l-Imperatur kien imexxi d-diskuzzjoni u jressaq liġijiet ġodda.	The advisory council consisting of 300 - 500 senators serving for life mostly from the patrician class. In the Senate, the Emperor presided over discussions and proposed new laws.	
senatur (pl. senaturi) *senator*	Wieħed mill-membri tas-Senat Ruman.	One of the members of the Roman Senate.	
sfinġa *sphynx*	Binja f'għamla ta' annimal u ras ta' bniedem (eżempju dik li hemm f'Giża fl-Eġittu).	A structure in the form of an animal with the human head (e.g. the one found at Giza in Egypt).	
skrizzjoni (pl. skrizzjonijiet) *inscription*	Kitba mnaqqxa fuq materjal iebes.	Writing engraved on a hard surface.	
tempju (pl. tempji) *Temple*	Post fejn issir il-qima lill-allat.	A place of worship of the gods.	

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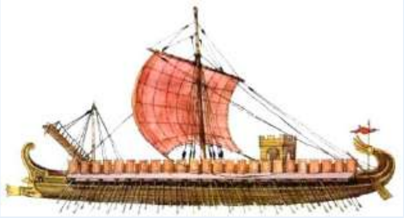
terrakotta *terracotta*	Tafal imsajjar fil-forn biex isir fuħħar.	Fired clay to produce pottery.	
thermae *thermæ*	Banjijiet pubbliċi jew privati ta’ żmien ir-Rumani.	Public or private baths during ancient Roman times.	
trapetum *trapetum*	Magħsar għaż-żebbuġ kif kien magħruf fi żmien ir-Rumani.	An olive press as it was known in Roman times.	
trirem *trireme*	Xini tal-gwerra taż-żmien Klassiku bi tliet saffi ta’ mqadef.	A warship with three layers of oars used in Classical times.	
wirt storiku *historical heritage*	Dak li għandu x’jaqsam mal-istorja u l-kultura tal-pajjiż jew komunità ta’ nies.	All that constitutes the history and culture of a country or community of people.	
Żnied *flint*	Ġebla iebsa użata għall-għodda u biex tqabbad in-nar.	A hard rock used to make tools or light fire.	

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