Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Ancient Greeks Concept: Significance

Key Vocabulary the capital and largest city in Greece - the heart of Ancient Greece, a **Athens** powerful civilization and empire Sparta Sparta was a prominent city-state in ancient Greece **Acropolis** he citadel of an ancient Greek city citadel a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter for safety architecture the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings democracy a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government. This government then makes decisions on how to run the country. deity a god or goddess Mediterranean Sea fertile rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants mythology a group of myths, especially all the myths from a particular country, religion, or culture. amphitheatre Parthenon culture activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services trade polis an ancient Greek city-state civilisation a human society with its own social organisation and culture. amphitheatre an open circular or oval building with a central space surrounded by tiers of seats for spectat 776 BC: The first c. 450 BC: Athens 336 BC: Alexander the Great 570 BC: Pythagoras is born. Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands. becomes a powerful city Olympic games is King and helps the Greek He made major breakthroughs Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a take place. and controls an empire. empire expand further. in science and maths. Timeline seafaring people. City-states (polis) were created and trade happened between each of the cities. c. 750 BC: Early Greek 508 BC: Democracy begins 432 BC: The Parthenon, 146 BC: Rome conquers Greece is a warm country, but winds from the the most famous building culture thrives. Homer writes in Athens, giving greater Greece, making it part Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept The Iliad and The Odyssey. power to the people. in Athens, is completed. of the Roman Empire. temperatures liveable and created fertile farming

conditions

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Vikings – Struggle for the Kingdom of England

	Mic wide ago organicor rour o morery, rikingo onoggio ior mo kinguom or angiana									
Key Vocabulary					Concept: Cause and Effect					
	seafar	ers and farme	rs from Norway,		Britain.					
invasion		to try and take over a place by force				farming, fishing, craft work and hunting. • The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.				
settler		people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement								
	a sudden armed attack against a place				King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the					
Danegeld		King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.				 Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then peace was agreed and the country was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English kingdom. As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new 				
	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons				kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established. • England was ruled by Anglo-Saxon Kings as well as Danish kings. • The Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end in 1066, during the Battle of Hastings. Britain 878					
	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia									
	A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for									
	A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship				Teland	Denmark	Darish or Norwa territory Cetic lands swamp or afturium			
/	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live					England Key Viking homelands Viking settlements	Dunam NORTH			
789	9 AD	850 AD	866 AD	901 AD	991 AD	1066 AD	S E A			
raids of British monas from t	of n steries the	The Vikings began to settle. Picts defend the north.	The Vikings capture York which becomes the Viking capital of England.	King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings – peace was made and Danelaw was created.	King Cnut takes control of Britain.	England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Harold Goodwinson is crowned king. King Harold dies in the Battle of Hastings and the Viking eventually stop raiding.	Lichfield DANISH MERCIA Leikester ENGLISH MERCIA Cambridge OSTHRUM Chippenham Wankage Rochester Edington Wankage Rochester Edington Wankage Rochester Exeter			
	First record raids of British mona from the	the na seafar Swede to try a people start a a sudo King E paid to attack an agr live in a way Scandi A pers who h A Viki dragor a build monks	the name given to the seafarers and farmer Sweden and Iceland to try and take over people who migrate start a community, the a sudden armed attacking. A sudden armed attacking. an agreement that a live in England, along a way to describe Not Scandinavia A person who is not who he or she worked A Viking ship with a dragon-ship a building or collection monks live 789 AD 850 AD First The Vikings began to settle. Picts defend the monasteries from the	the name given to the highly skilled seafarers and farmers from Norway, Sweden and Iceland. to try and take over a place by force people who migrate to a new place. start a community, this is a settlemed a sudden armed attack against a plad King Ethelred's tax that paid for protopaid to the Danish invaders to stop that attacking. an agreement that allowed the Viking live in England, alongside the Angloba a way to describe Norwegians or person who is not a slave and free who he or she worked for A Viking ship with a sail and oars, all dragon-ship a building or collection of buildings in monks live 789 AD 850 AD 866 AD First The Vikings The Viking capital	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland. to try and take over a place by force people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement a sudden armed attack against a place King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking. an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship a building or collection of buildings in which monks live 789 AD 850 AD 866 AD 901 AD First The Vikings recorded began to capture York Wessex fought raids of settle. Picts which the Vikings — peace was monasteries from the	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland. to try and take over a place by force people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement a sudden armed attack against a place King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking. an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship A building or collection of buildings in which monks live 789 AD 850 AD 866 AD 901 AD 991 AD First The Vikings The Viking Alfred of The Viking Alfred of The Viking Alfred The Vikin	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland. to try and take over a place by force people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement a sudden armed attack against a place King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking. an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship a building or collection of buildings in which monks live 789 AD 850 AD 866 AD 901 AD First The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out of Britain. The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out of Britain. The Vikings were great traders and skilled se farming, fishing, craft work and hunting. The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeal land and riches, particularly from monasteri were not well defended. King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were creatly land and riches, particularly from monasteri were not well defended. King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred Vikings, also known as Alfred Vikings, also known as the Danes, but then was divided. Wessex and Danelaw were creatly land and riches, particularly from monasteri were not well defended. King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred Vikings, also known as Alfred Vikings for was divided. Wessex also known as Alfred Vikings also known as Alfred Vikings			

Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Space – The Space Race Concept: Perspective

							
Key Vocabulary							
astronaut	A crew member of a space craft.						
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration – in the US, established 1958.						
United States	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swath of North America.						
USSR	The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, was a federal socialist state in Northern Eurasia that existed from 1922 to 1991 and was the largest country in the world.						
Yuri Gagarin	was the first man in orbit on 12 th April 1961.						
Neil Armstrong	an American astronaut and aeronautical engineer and the first person to walk on the Moon.						
satellite	a satellite is an object that has been intentionally placed into orbit – mostly for scientific information gathering.						
		L					

3 November

space.

1957: The USSR

يْج

successfully launched

Sputnik 2, carrying a

dog named Laika into

The Space Race was a 20th Century struggle between two nation-states, the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US). The pursuit for both was the domination of space flight technologies. The competition began on 2 August 1955, when the Soviet Union responded to the US announcement of their similar intent to launch artificial satellites.

The Cold War

Following the Second World War in 1946, tensions rose between two of the victors; the Soviet Union (USSR) and the United States (US). There was no direct fighting between the two but a battle over beliefs. The Space Race became part of this conflict.

Primary Source of evidence direct or firsthand evidence about an event, object, person Secondary source of evidence: were created by someone who did not experience firsthand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching e.g. books

space station

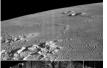
a large artificial satellite used as a longterm base for manned operations in space.

orbit

the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or



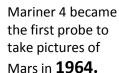
Alexey Leonov became the first astronaut to go on a 'spacewalk' in April **1965**.



Luna 9 sent back the first pictures from the surface of the Moon in **1966**.

On 20th July **1969**, Neil Armstrong and then Buzz Aldrin took "one small step" and became the first men on the moon. Apollo







1961.

Yuri Gagarin was

orbit on 12th April

the first man in









11.



