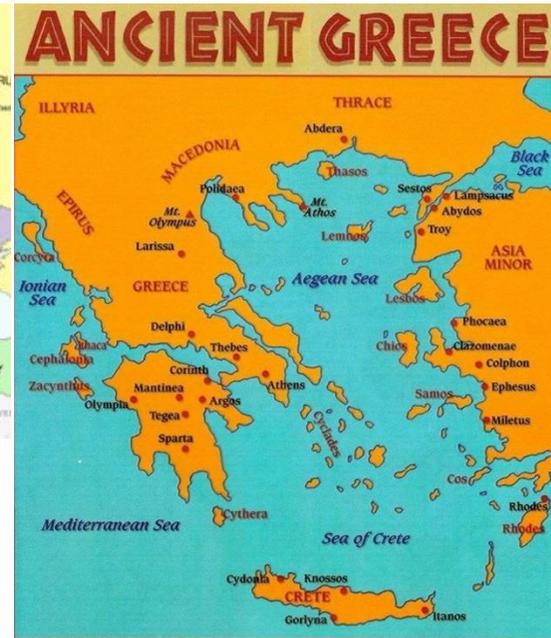


Knowledge Organiser Year 5 History: Ancient Greeks Concept: Significance

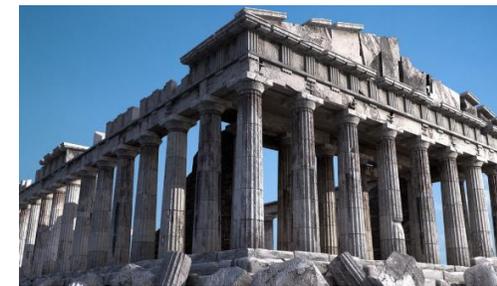
Key Vocabulary	
Athens	the capital and largest city in Greece - the heart of Ancient Greece, a powerful civilization and empire
Sparta	Sparta was a prominent city-state in ancient Greece
Acropolis	the citadel of an ancient Greek city
citadel	a strong building in or near a city, where people could shelter 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
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.
culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation
trade	the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services
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 spectators



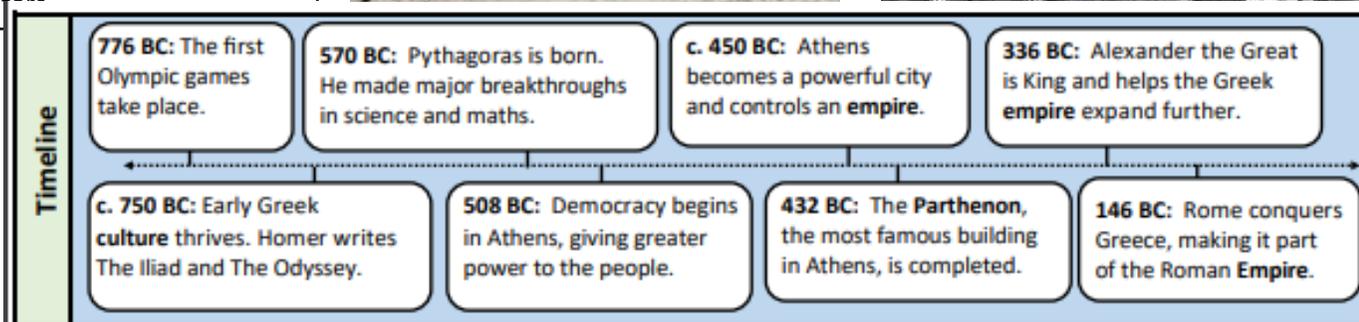
amphitheatre



Parthenon



- Greece is made up of the mainland and many islands.
- Its position by the sea meant that the Greeks were a seafaring people.
- City-states (polis) were created and trade happened between each of the cities.
- Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures liveable and created fertile farming conditions



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



Concept: Cause and Effect

- The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at 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.
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the 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 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



Key Vocabulary	
Viking	the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland.
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
settler	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
raid	a sudden armed attack against a place
Danegeld	King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.
Danelaw	an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo-Saxons
Norse	a way to describe Norwegians or people from Scandinavia
Freeman	A person who is not a slave and free to choose who he or she worked for
Long ship	A Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship
monastery	a building or collection of buildings in which monks live

700 AD	789 AD	850 AD	866 AD	901 AD	991 AD	1066 AD
The Vikings begin to venture out of Scandinavia.	First recorded raids of British monasteries from the Vikings.	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.

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

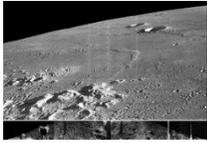
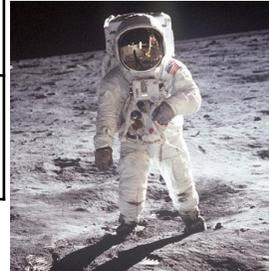
Key Vocabulary	
astronaut	A crew member of a space craft.
NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration – in the US, established 1958.
United States	The U.S. is a country of 50 states covering a vast swath of North America.
USSR	The Soviet Union, officially the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 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.

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 first-hand evidence about an event, object, person	Secondary source of evidence: were created by someone who did not experience first-hand or participate in the events or conditions you're researching e.g. books
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space station	a large artificial satellite used as a long-term base for manned operations in space.
orbit	the curved path of a celestial object or spacecraft round a star, planet, or moon.



4 October
1957: The USSR successfully launched Sputnik 1.

3 November
1957: The USSR successfully launched Sputnik 2, carrying a dog named Laika into space.

Yuri Gagarin was the first man in orbit on 12th April
1961.

Mariner 4 became the first probe to take pictures of Mars in
1964.

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 11.

