

Year 5 – Autumn Term

Back to the dark ages...

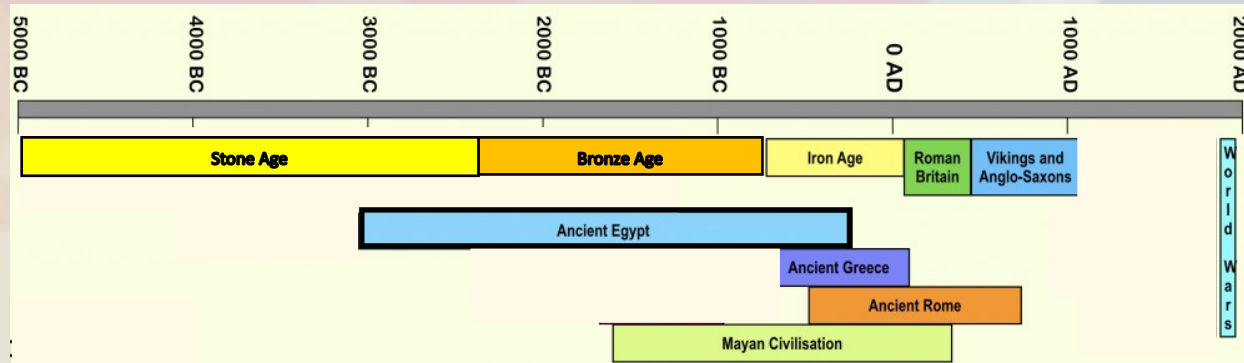
Knowledge Organiser



## History Knowledge

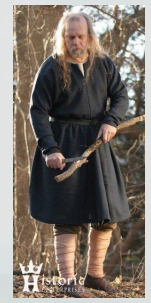
### When were the Anglo-Saxons around and when did they settle in Britain?

- The Romans withdrew troops from Britain to defend other parts of the Empire in c.AD410. As a result, this left no defences when the Anglo-Saxons attacked.
- The Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods follow the fall of the Romans in Britain and their withdrawal.
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain from the year 450AD. The Vikings then invaded from the year 793AD. Edward the Confessor became a Saxon king in in England in 1042.



### Anglo-Saxon places and settlements

- Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there. They settled in England in places near to rivers or the sea, which could be easily reached by boat. Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.
- Coventry began as a Saxon village. It was called Coffantree, which means the tree belonging to Coffa. Trees were often used as meeting places. In this case, a settlement grew up around the tree and it eventually became called Coventry. The area from which Coventry grew had a particularly good resource, water. Therefore, a supply of fish and drinking water was always plentiful.
- Many place names in Britain are derived from the Anglo-Saxons. Some name endings describe what was there: -ham means village (e.g. Birmingham), -wich means farm (e.g. Woolwich) and -ley means forest clearing (e.g. Henley).



Clothes worn by everyday Anglo-Saxons

### Anglo Saxon Life

- Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up very quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult. Girls worked in the home. Boys learned the skills of their fathers. Only a few girls and boys learned to read and write. The Saxons were farmers, fishermen, craftsmen and soldiers. Anglo-Saxon houses were huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. There was only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends. Anglo-Saxons made their own clothes out of natural materials.
- The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain as Pagans, worshipping many gods but were converted to Christianity after a monk convinced the King to convert.
- Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne were significant Christian places during Anglo-Saxon times.



A Saxon house

## History Knowledge

### Village Raids and Viking Invasion

- The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).
- The Vikings came to Britain looking for lucrative new items to steal and trade and land that they could take and claim as their own.
- Two of the most important raids by the Vikings were on Lindisfarne and York.
- The Vikings first raid was on the holy island of Lindisfarne and its monastery in 793. The Vikings wanted to take over all of England,
- The Anglo-Saxons stopped the Vikings from capturing the south for a while and finally made a pact so King Alfred ruled over the south and west and the Vikings ruled the east and the north (including Scotland).
- After King Alfred the Great, English kings gradually re-captured more and more land from the Vikings. A famous king was Edward the Confessor. He was called the confessor because of his religious faith.

### Primary and secondary sources

- Primary sources about the Anglo-Saxons were found in Sutton Hoo. These included: a warrior's helmet, a gold belt buckle, Byzantine silverware, a sword and a feasting set. These allow archaeologists and historians to find out more about how the Anglo-Saxons lived.
- Secondary sources about the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, e.g. the internet and books, let us find out what other people have discovered about this time period.

### Vocabulary

Fall	To be captured or defeated
Invalidate	To enter and occupy land
Settle	To make a permanent home somewhere
Invaders	People who invade
settlers	Someone who settles somewhere
Kingdom	An area ruled by a king
Conversion	Changing beliefs to another
Resistance	The refusal to comply with something
Primary source	First-hand account of an event
Secondary source	Created by someone who did not see the event first-hand
Relevant	Appropriate to the current time, period, or circumstances



Viking and Saxon territories



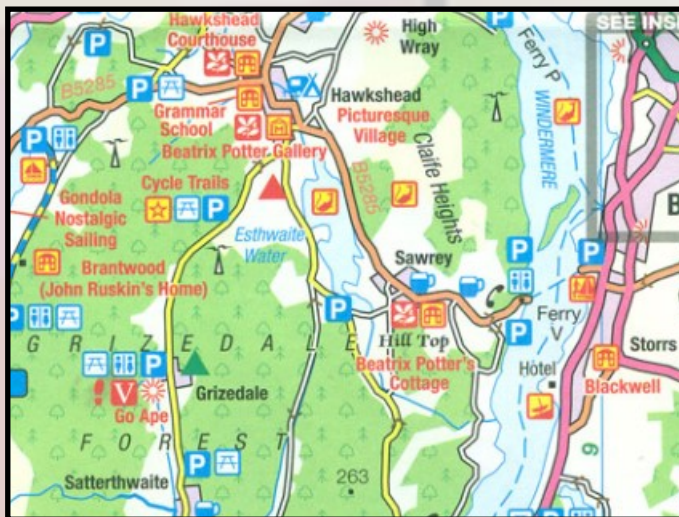
Key Viking invasions

## Geography Knowledge

- Saxon and Viking settlements can be located precisely with a 6 figure grid reference on an ordnance survey map.
- England was divided into counties/kingdoms each having a different ruler, during Anglo-Saxon times.
- An ordnance survey map is a detailed map showing routes, terrain, places, objects and buildings of interest, using colours and symbols, using a key to help people navigate.

## Vocabulary

6 figure grid reference	Used to locate places within the squares on an ordnance survey map.
Axis	A fixed reference line for the measurement of coordinates.
Latitude	Latitude is a geographical coordinate that specifies north south position on the earth's surface.
Longitude	Longitude is a geographical coordinate that specifies west east positions on the earth's surface
Counties	A territorial division of a country.



Ordnance survey map showing the use of colours and symbols.

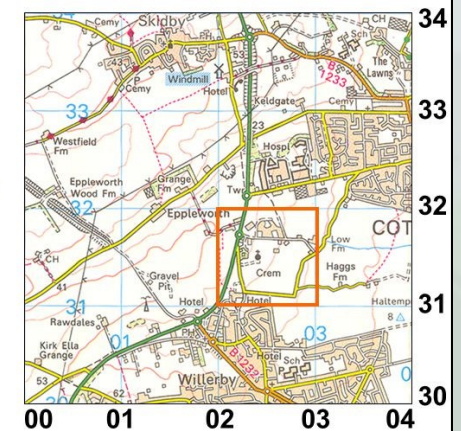
A key is used with ordnance survey maps to explain what the different symbols mean. This ensures that when reading the map you get a clear picture of what the area is like and can navigate easily.

## Six figure grid references

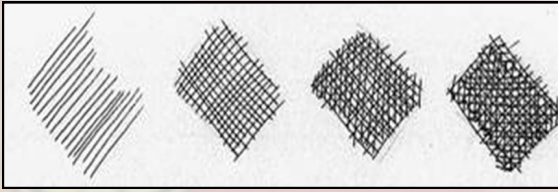
Sometimes we need to be specific about the location of a place.

**Six figure grid references** help us be more exact.

**024 315** is the six figure grid reference of the church in grid square **02 31**.



## Art Knowledge



Cross-hatching uses lines that cross on two or more directions and can create different tones

- Viking art is called Norse Art.
- Their art was ornate, with complicated patterns that were used to decorate everyday items.
- Depth can be created with pencil using line tone and hatching.

## Vocabulary

Norse art	Viking art
Line	A mark or stroke made with a pencil
Tone	The general effect of colour or of light and shade in a picture
Hatching	Hatching is a shading technique
Depth	How objects appear closer or farther away



Example of Norse Art on a brooch

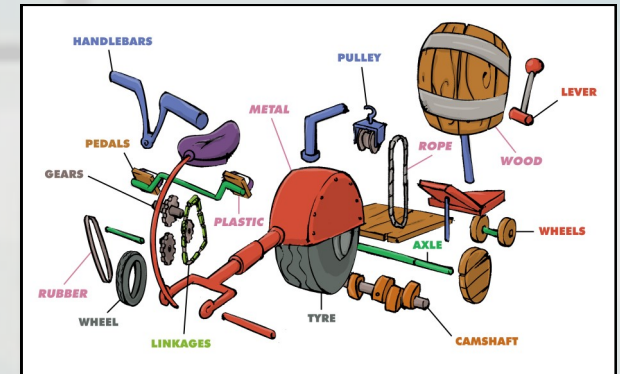
## Design and Technology Knowledge

### Viking Longships

- Viking longships were long, sleek and fast to carry the Viking troops up narrow rivers. They had a square sail and symmetrical ends. As they could hold up to 120 men, there were lots of oars. Men sat at rowing benches.
- An exploded diagram helps designers to see the parts of the design and how they fit together and begin to consider the order of assembly.
- Designers, investigate, explore, design, create and evaluate their ideas and products.

### Vocabulary

Symmetrical	Exactly the same on opposite sides of an axis
Lever	A rigid bar with a pivot, used to move something on one end when pressure is applied to the other.
Pulley	A wheel with a grooved rim around which a cord passes, which is pulled to lift or lower a heavy object.
Components	A part of a larger whole
Slider	A mechanism that can move an object horizontally or vertically



Exploded diagram showing how a design is put together



Craft knife



Craft cutting mat

### What is a Pulley?

- A pulley is a simple machine with a wheel and with a rope.
- The rope fits around the edge of the wheel.
- You can use a pulley to move a load up, down or sideways.



### How Does a Lever Work?



### Viking Longship

