

Year 5 Autumn Term 2019

Knowledge Organisers

Timeline

AD 410	The Romans leave Britain.
AD 459	Angles and Saxons Invaded England
AD 597	The Pope sent Augustine to spread Christianity
AD 616	King Ethelberht died (first Christian King)
AD 757	Offa is the king of Mercia.
793 AD	Attack on Lindisfarne
871 AD	King Alfred, the Great, becomes King of Wessex
876 AD	Guthrum, Viking King, attacks Wessex
878 AD	Battle at Chippenham
878 AD	Peace Treaty between King Alfred and King Guthrum
899 AD	King Alfred dies
924 AD	Athelstan becomes King of Mercia
927 AD	Athelstan conquered York
928 AD	Athelstan becomes King of whole England
937 AD	Battle of Brunanburh
939 AD	King Athelstan dies
978 AD	Aethelred becomes King
1002 AD	King Aethelred orders for all Danish men to be killed
1013 AD	Swedish King, Sven, becomes King of England
1016 AD	Danish King, King Cnut, becomes King of England
1042 AD	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England and dies January 1066 – Harold II becomes King of England
1066 AD	Battle of Hastings – October 1066
1066 AD	Duke William of Normandy becomes King of England
1100 AD	End of Viking age



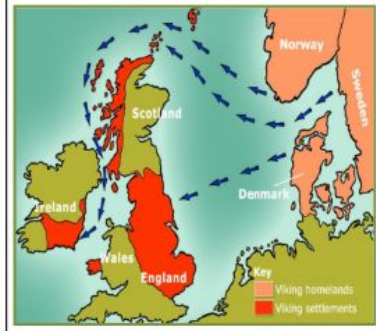
The Vikings

Where did the Vikings come from?



Scandinavian countries' flags

<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Monastery	A building where people worship and devote their time to God.
Missionaries	People sent to promote religions, especially Christianity.
Scandinavia	The area is made up of the countries: Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
Settlement	A place where people have come to live.



Conquer	Get something by force.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods.
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or a queen.
Runes	Viking letters of the alphabet.
Viking longship	A ship used by Vikings for raids.
Danelaw	The area in Britain the Vikings ruled.

Realm	Space or area
Ritual	Ceremony of series of acts always performed in the same way.
Treaty	A written agreement between two states.
Massacre	Killing of many people.
Beserker	Terrifying Viking warriors
Valhalla	The Vikings believe they go to this place after death.
Viking Raid	A surprise attack
Knarr	A Viking trading ship.
Danegeld	Land tax to raise funds for protection against Vikings.
Excavation	To uncover by digging
Archaeologist	An expert who studies objects from the past.

Materials

KEEPING

Thermal Insulators – Do not let heat travel through easily such as fabrics, wood and plastics. Can keep heat in or out.



Thermal Conductors – Lets heat travel easily through such as metals.



When things get hot, atoms start to vibrate. Heat produces energy. This could cause them to change state!

Separating Materials

SIEVING – A way to separate two solids of different sizes (e.g. flour and raisins).

FILTRATION – A mixture of liquids and solids which haven't dissolved can be filtered using paper with tiny holes (e.g. sand and water).

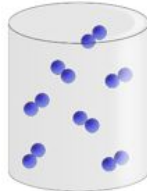
EVAPORATION – A solid dissolved in a liquid (solution) can be heated. Liquid evaporates and leaves behind the solid (e.g.

Three states of matter

GAS: particles far apart and randomly arranged / move around

LIQUID: particles close but randomly arranged / move around

SOLID: particles very close together / vibrate around a fixed position



Gas



Liquid



Solid

Examples

Steam (water vapour)
Hydrogen
Carbon Dioxide
Oxygen

Examples

Water
Milk
Washing up liquid
Juice

Examples

Ice
Wood
Glass
Diamond

Three states of matter:

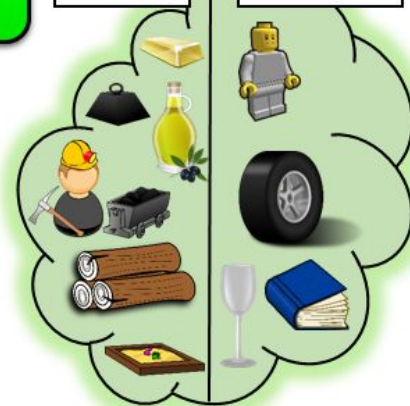
SOLID: particles close together / vibrate around a fixed position

LIQUID: particles close but randomly arranged / move around

GAS: particles far apart and randomly arranged / move around

NATURAL

MAN-MADE



DISSOLVING

Dissolving is when the particles of solids mix with particles of liquids, often appearing like it has disappeared but it has dissolved in the liquid to make a transparent solution (e.g. mixing sugar into water). It does not always need heat to occur. If a material does not dissolve it is insoluble. If it does, it is soluble.

MELTING

Involves only solids which change into a liquid due to heat. They stay as the same material (e.g. ice to water).



Forces

Gravity

Gravity is a force that holds things to Earth's surface and prevents things from floating off into the atmosphere. It ensures that unsupported objects to fall back down to Earth.



It is said that the famous scientist Isaac Newton was sitting under a tree when an apple fell on his head. He identified it was a force pulling the object down. We now measure gravity in Newtons (N) because of this.



There is gravity on the moon but it is much less than on Earth, so during the moon landings of 1969, astronauts could jump higher for longer due to the weaker pull of gravity.

Air Resistance



Air resistance (sometimes referred to as drag) acts against gravity on falling or moving objects. It's what you feel on your hair when riding fast on a bike or it's what fills a parachute to help slow you down when falling from the sky. Object such as aeroplanes reduce air resistance because of their streamlined shape.

Friction

When objects are pushed or pulled, an opposing force can be felt. This opposite force is called 'friction'. Friction causes things to slow down or stop. The grip on our shoes stops us slipping. Therefore, friction is great. An ice-skate on an ice-rink will move for a long time because there is very little friction. The rougher the surfaces, the greater the friction. This rubbing of two surfaces can release energy, causing heat. (Try rubbing your hands together!)



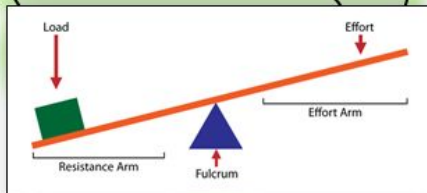
Water Resistance

Water resistance is a type of friction which can slow things down in the water. Water acts upon objects making them harder to pass through. A fish has a streamlined body shape to help it swim through water more easily. Upthrust is the name of the force which keeps things afloat in water. When gravity is greater than upthrust, the object sinks. When the two are the same, the object floats.



LEVERS

A way to lift heavy weights using the least amount of effort. The longer the lever, the easier it is to lift. The fulcrum is where the lever pivots in order to lift the heavy load.



PULLEYS

Used like levers to lift loads with less effort but for longer distances. Rope is passed through a pulley which is attached to an anchor point and returned back to the ground to be pulled.



GEARS

Used to transmit power from one part of a machine to another. Connected gears can increase speed, increase force or cause a change in direction. When joined (in mesh) the direction of rotation of the driven gear is the opposite of the drive gear.

