

# Year 5 Autumn 2

## Anglo Saxons

### Key Knowledge

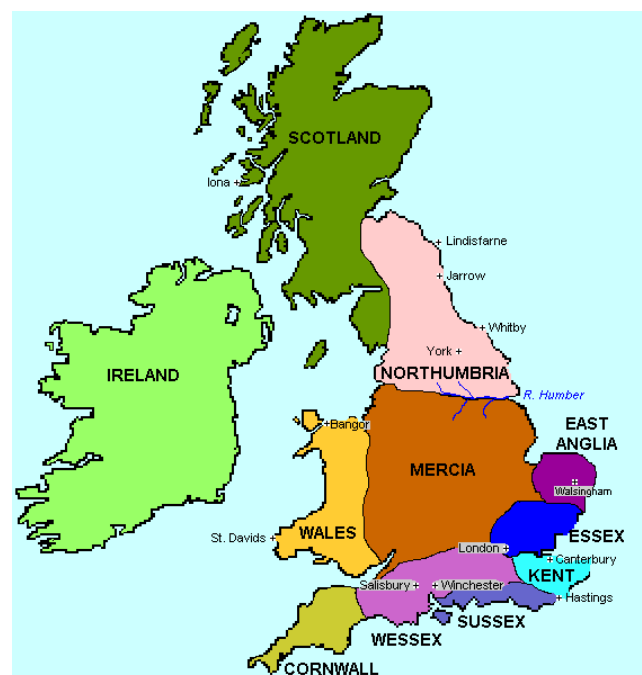
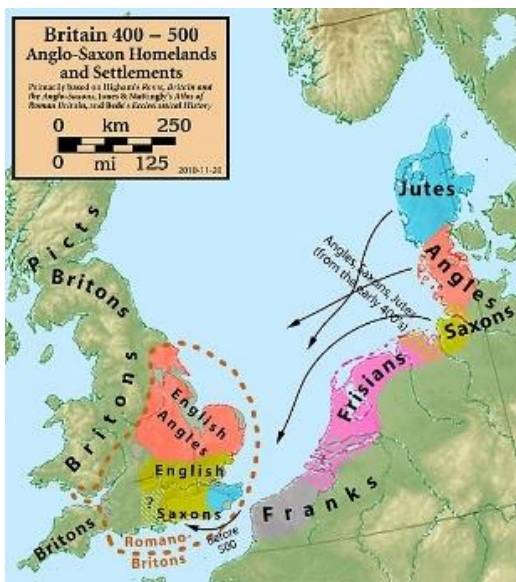
Geography	
Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and came across the North Sea.
History	
When did the Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain?	The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066.
Who were the Anglo-Saxons?	There were three main tribes called the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.
Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?	Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain.
How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?	England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled many small kingdoms across the land.
Who was Alfred the great?	Alfred was the greatest king that ruled in Anglo-Saxon Britain. He made good laws and believed education was important.
What happened to the Anglo-Saxons?	Around the end of the 8th century, Vikings began to raid England to take control.
When did the Anglo-Saxon period end?	The Normans conquered Britain in 1066 after a long battle.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Saxons</b>	Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD
<b>Jutes</b>	Tribes from Germany who came to Britain after the Romans left.
<b>shires</b>	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
<b>Wessex</b>	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
<b>Mercia</b>	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary History

<b>danegeld</b>	Money or goods paid to the Vikings to stop their invasions.
<b>thane</b>	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
<b>wergild</b>	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
<b>churl</b>	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.

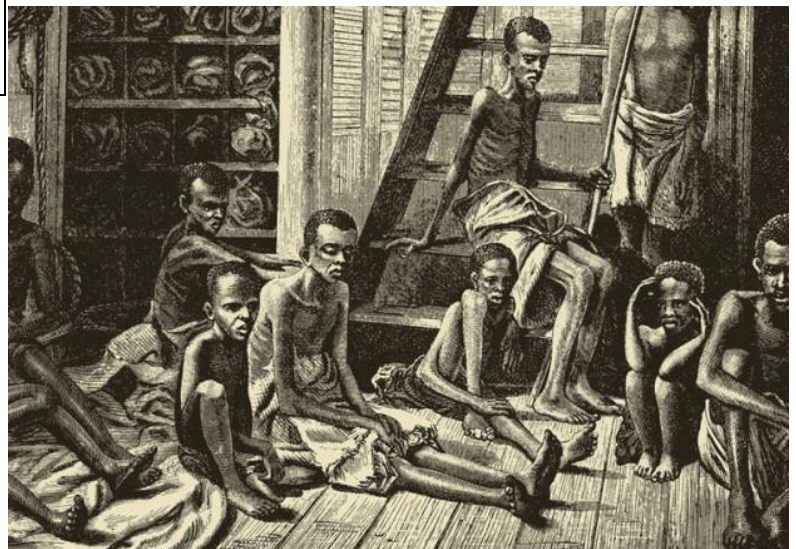
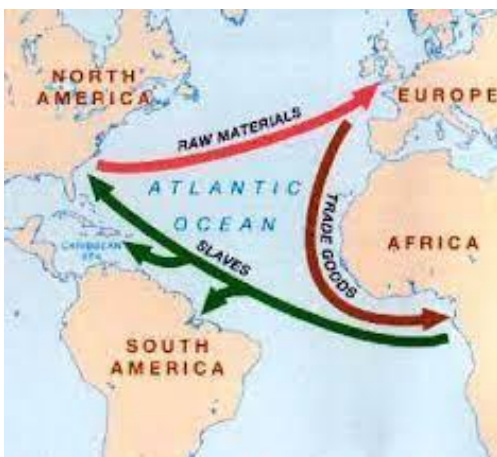


# Year 5 Spring 2

## Equality

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where is South Africa?	Very southern tip of the continent of Africa, surrounded by the South Atlantic ocean.
History	
Who was Nelson Mandela?	A famous South African leader who went from being a prisoner to President.
Was everyone equal in South Africa?	Historically, no. People were discriminated against based on the colour of their skin.
Was the slave trade fair?	No. People were bought and sold to work for rich, white people.
How were people transported?	On large cargo ships across the Atlantic ocean. The ships usually followed the triangular trade route.
What was life like for a slave?	Very unequal. Many people were mistreated, became ill and a lot would die during the sea journey.
Are people treated equally today?	Conditions are much improved for people now but many people argue there is still much work to be done.
When did apartheid end in south Africa?	Negotiations began in 1990 and lasted until 1993 with numerous delays and interruptions to the peace process.

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Geography	
<b>West Indies</b>	A sub-region of North America that includes 13 independent island countries and 18 dependencies.
<b>Caribbean</b>	A chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean sea. It lies just north of South America.
<b>middle passage</b>	The stage of the triangular trade where Africans were forcibly transported to the 'New World'.
Subject Specific Vocabulary History	
<b>plantation</b>	A large farm or estate (usually used to grow cotton, coffee or sugarcane), historically worked by enslaved people.
<b>equality</b>	Having the same status, rights, opportunities and treatment.
<b>apartheid</b>	The system of racial segregation from 1948 until the 1990's
<b>slave trade</b>	The selling and transporting of people to be used as slaves.
<b>discrimination</b>	The unfair treatment of different groups of people because of their race, age, gender or disability.
<b>segregation</b>	The action of separating people or things from others.
<b>colony</b>	A country under control of another and occupied by people from that country.
<b>empire</b>	A state consisting of several territories or countries under the control of one ruler.



# Year 5 Summer 2

## Rainforests

Key Knowledge	
Geography	
Where are the world's rainforests?	Most are located near the equator as it has a warmer climate.
What are rainforests like?	Usually very warm and wet. They have layers and are home to many species of plants and animals.
What are the layers of the rainforests?	Emergent layer, canopy, understory, forest floor.
Why is the Amazon rainforest different?	It is the largest rainforest in the world. It produces 6% of the world's oxygen and is home to more than 30 million people.
Why are rainforests being destroyed?	The biggest impact is growing human population and consumption of resources such as wood.
Why is deforestation a problem for everyone?	It causes climate change, increases global warming, causes wildlife extinction and floods.
Who is helping to end deforestation?	Activists like Greta Thunberg and David Attenborough as well as big companies like L'Oréal and Disney.

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Geography	
<b>canopy</b>	The canopy, which may be over 30 m above the ground, is made up of the overlapping branches and leaves of rainforest trees.
<b>emergent layer</b>	The emergent layer is the name given to the tops of trees that poke up above the rainforest canopy.
<b>understory</b>	The understory layer is a tangle of shrubs, young trees, saplings, palms and vines. It is hot and damp here and the air is very still.
<b>deforestation</b>	When forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use.
<b>endangered</b>	An endangered species is a species which has been categorized as very likely to become extinct.
<b>indigenous</b>	Indigenous people or things belong to the country in which they are found
<b>biomes</b>	Biomes are distinct biological communities that have formed in response to a shared physical climate.
<b>temperate</b>	Relating to or denoting a region or climate characterized by mild temperatures.
<b>extinction</b>	The extinction of a species of animal or plant is the death of all its remaining living members.
<b>destruction</b>	The act of destroying something.
<b>biodiversity</b>	Variety of plant and animal life in a particular habitat, a high level of which is usually considered to be important and desirable.

