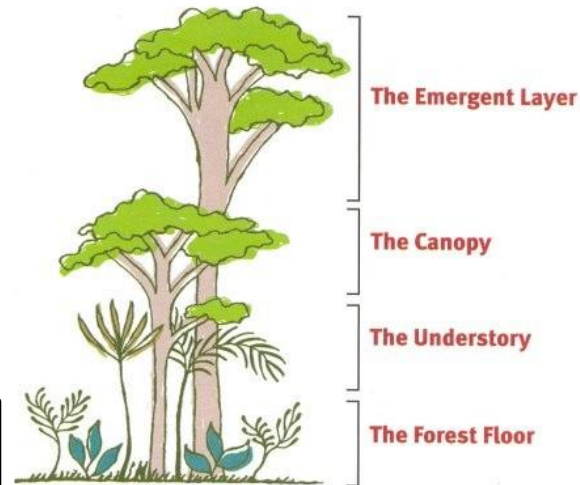


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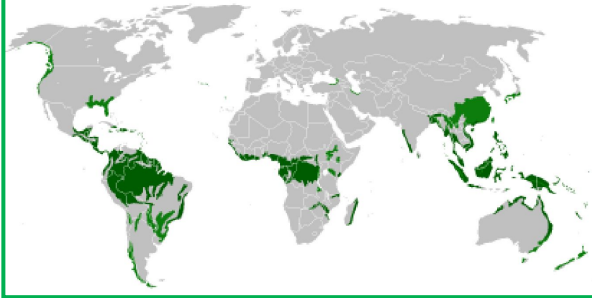
GEOGRAPHY: THE AMAZON RAINFOREST AND LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE

Lines that go across the world are called lines of latitude- they tell you have north or south a place is. Lines that go down the world are called lines of longitude- they tell you have west or east a place is.

The Amazon Rainforest is a biome.

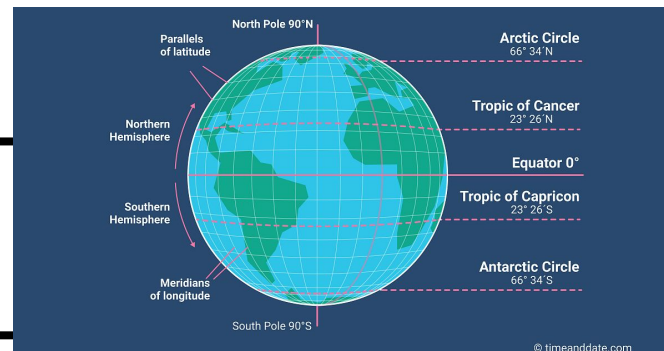


Where can rainforests be located?



There is a pattern on what the countries line of longitude is and its time zone..

There is a pattern on what the countries line of latitude is and its climate.



Vocabulary

Biome: a natural area of vegetation and animals

Climate: the general weather conditions that are typical of it

Climate Change: changes in the earth's climate, especially the gradual rise in temperature, as a result of human activity

Climate Zone: sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical

Deforestation: if an area is deforested, all the trees there are cut down

Equator: an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole

Global: something that happens in all parts of the world or affects all parts of the world

Natural Resources: the land, forests, energy sources and minerals existing naturally in a place that can be used by people

Pollution: the process of polluting water, air, or land, especially with poisonous chemicals

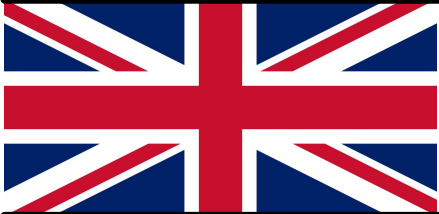
Tropics: parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, $23\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.

Vegetation: plants, trees and flowers

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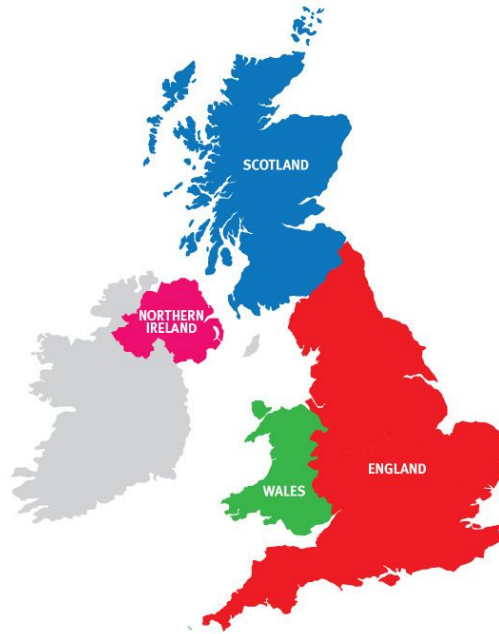
GEOGRAPHY: THE UK

The U.K includes the countries England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Britain includes the countries England, Wales, Scotland. The British Isles includes the countries England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland and the Republic Ireland.



Birmingham and Blackpool are places in England. Birmingham has grown rapidly as they developed a canal system to transport goods. Blackpool has grown through cheap local holidays but visits have declined because of a bad reputation.

The highest peak in England- Scaffel Pike
The highest peak in Scotland- Ben Nevis
The highest peak in Wales- Snowdon



Different places in the U.K are famous for the items they produce. For example, Stoke are famous for their pottery. The soil in Stoke is rich in materials that are good for making pottery.

Vocabulary

Great Britain The countries that make up the large island of the British Isles—England, Scotland and Wales.

British Isles A group of islands in the North Atlantic Ocean consisting of the islands of Great Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man, the Hebrides and over 6000 smaller islands.

United Kingdom A kingdom in north-west Europe which is made up of England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.

Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys.

County A geographical region of a country which has its own local government.

Productivity- The rate at which goods are made.

Influence- To be able to affect something else

Industry - a group of businesses that sell similar products

Multicultural- many different cultures living together

Nationality- belonging to a particular country



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HISTORY: THE VIKINGS

The Vikings began to raid England and attacked monasteries at first. They attacked these as they were easy to spot, the monks were peaceful, there was a lot of gold in them and some were on the coastline.

The Vikings also invaded England and spent hundreds of years fighting with the Anglo Saxons to gain control.

The Vikings weren't just vicious raiders, they had rules and regulations.

A famous raid was the attack on Lindisfarne. We can't believe all of the Anglo Saxon reports as some might be unreliable as they were biased.



Vocabulary

Vikings- people from Scandinavia that raided and settled in England.

Conquest- gaining control of a place through force.

Archer -a person who shoots bows and arrows

Freeman- people who were free to own land or build a business.

Wessex- a kingdom in Southern England

Danelaw- laws enforced in the northeast of England.

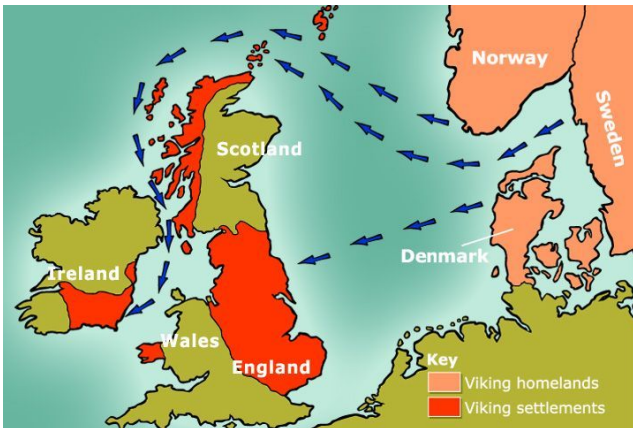
Jorvik- viking name for York.

Sword- a weapon with a long metal blade.

Slave- a person who is property of someone else.

York- a city in Yorkshire in England.

Thatched house- a house with a roof made of straw.

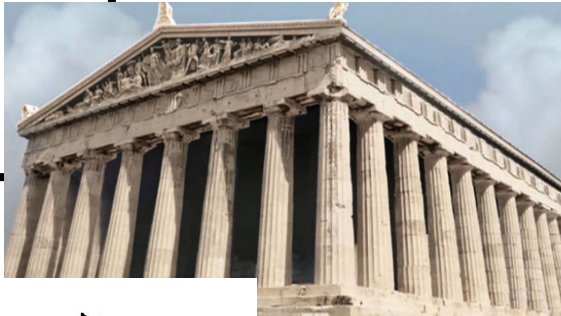


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HISTORY: ANCIENT GREECE

The Ancient Greeks are the reason we have a lot of things today. Such as theatre, the alphabet, the olympics and democracy!

The Greeks believed in gods and goddesses who, they thought, had control over every part of people's lives.



Athens and Sparta are states in ancient Greece. They are completely different! Athens focuses on art whereas Sparta focuses on war and combat.

The Greeks had a different god for almost everything. They imagined that the gods lived together, as a family, up on the top of Mount Olympus.

Vocabulary

Athens- a city state in Greece.

Sparta- a city state in Greece.

Culture- the ideas and traditions of a particular group of people.

Mythology- a collection of myths belonging to a group of people.

Education- something you receive at school/university.

Language- the main method of human communication.

Architecture- designing and constructing buildings.

Government- a group of people with authority to govern a state.

Olympic games- sporting events that originated in Greece.