



Year 5 – Autumn 1st half

Title of topic: Norse

Topic Focus: History

This is the knowledge organiser for our topic. It includes all the learning outcomes, key facts and vocabulary. Please share this with your child to help them develop their knowledge and understanding of our topic.

Raiders

The Viking raids of Britain started in AD 793 when Lindisfarne's monastery was attacked. In general, the Vikings raided in the summer when it was easier to cross the sea. They stole valuable items from monasteries and villages, and they enslaved people before returning home. For the Vikings, raiding demonstrated bravery - a characteristic they valued highly.



Settlers

In Britain, the Vikings started to stay over the winter months. Eventually, they settled down on land they had seized in eastern and northern England. Sometimes, the Anglo-Saxons gave them land to stop the Vikings from attacking them. In AD 878, Alfred the Great made a peace deal with the Vikings which split England into Anglo-Saxon and Viking-controlled areas. The Viking area, known as Danelaw, was settled and peaceful.



Traders

Using longboats, the Vikings established trading routes throughout Europe and as far as America, Iraq and Jerusalem. They sold items like timber, wheat, wool, fur and fish; and exchanged them for silver, spices, wine, jewellery, silk and glass.



When babies are young, they grow rapidly. They are very dependent on their parents. As they develop, they learn many skills. At puberty, a child's body changes and develops primary and secondary sexual characteristics. This enables the adult to reproduce.

As part of their life cycle, plants and animals reproduce. Most animals reproduce sexually. This involves two parents where the sperm from the male fertilises the female egg. Animals, including humans, have offspring which grow into adults. In humans and some animals, these offspring will be born live, such as babies or kittens, and then grow into adults. In other animals, such as chickens or snakes, there may be eggs laid that hatch to young which then grow to adults.

Key vocabulary:

achievement: a significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact.

balanced viewpoint: considering all views in a fair way.

exchange: giving something to someone and receiving something in return.

impact: the effect of change something has on a person, place or situation.

impression: an idea, feeling or opinion about something.

Jorvik: the city now called York.

oral tradition: the passing of stories and poems by word of mouth from one generation to another.

saga: a long story of heroic achievement found in Norse literature.

stereotype: a fixed idea about a group of people that is often not true.

trade route: a long-distance route along which items are transported.

Vikings: a group Scandinavian people who lived between the 8th and 11th centuries.

gestation: the time a baby animal grows inside its mother before it is born.

fertilisation: when a sperm from a male joins with an egg from a female to start a new life.

pre-natal: before birth.

amniotic fluid: a special liquid that surrounds a baby in the womb, keeping it safe, warm, and helping it grow strong.

umbilical cord: a lifeline connecting a baby to the mother before birth, and proper care of its stump after birth is essential for healthy healing.

foetus: a baby that is growing inside its