

History - Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?

<b>achievement</b>	A significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact.
<b>balanced viewpoint</b>	Considering all views in a fair way.
<b>exchange*</b>	Giving something to someone and receiving something in return.
<b>impact</b>	The effect or change something has on a person, place or situation.
<b>impression</b>	An idea, feeling or opinion about something.
<b>Jorvik</b>	The city now called York.
<b>oral tradition</b>	The passing of stories and poems by word of mouth from one generation to another.
<b>saga</b>	A long story of heroic achievement found in Norse literature.
<b>stereotype</b>	A fixed idea about a group of people that is often not true.
<b>trade route*</b>	A long-distance route along which items are transported.
<b>Vikings</b>	A group of Scandinavian people who lived between the 8th and 11th centuries.

\*key vocabulary

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.



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.

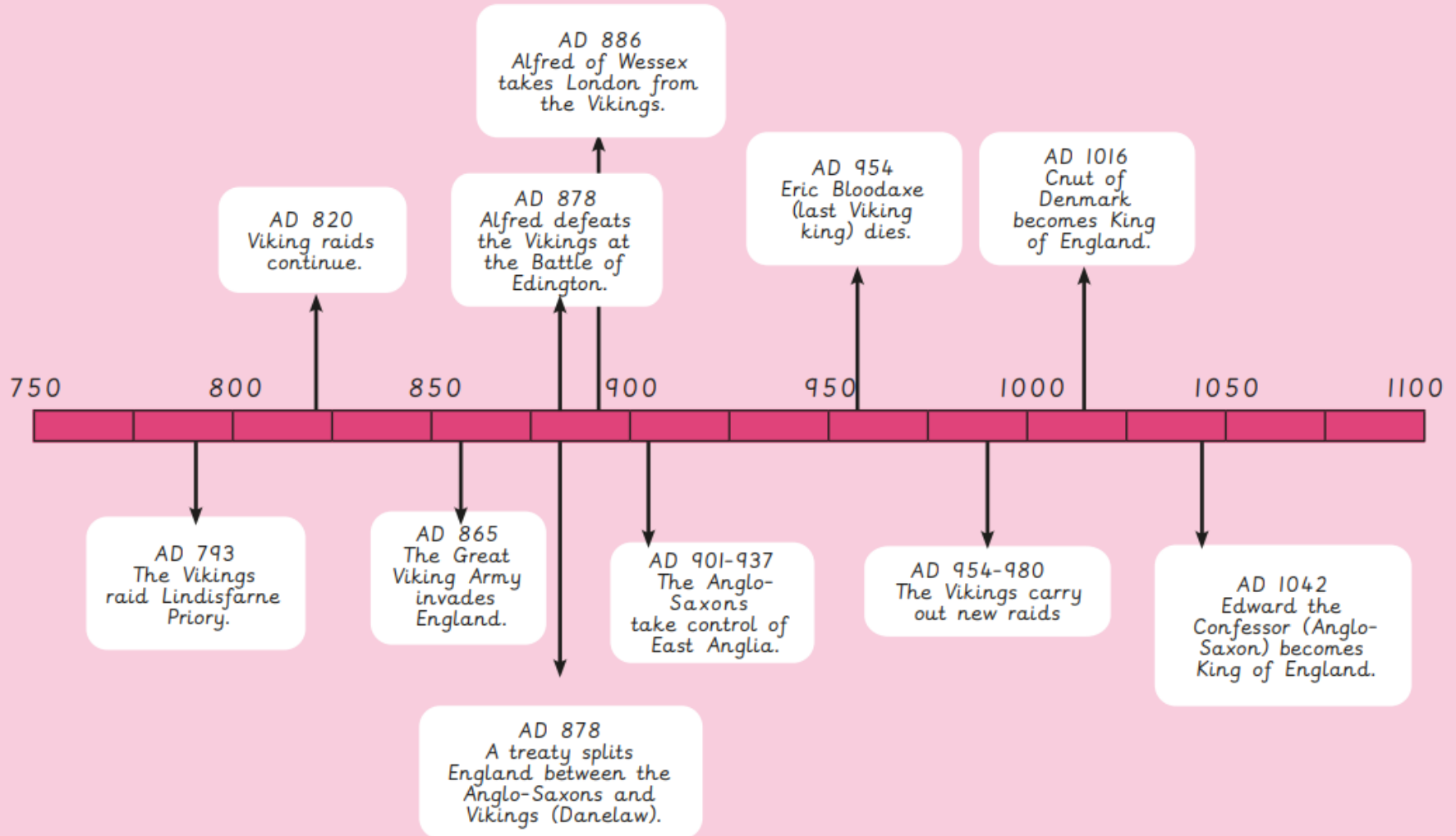


Settlers

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.



Timeline



## History - What was life like in Tudor England?

Year 5



<b>bias*</b>	A preference for one thing, idea, or person over another in a way that is unfair or inaccurate.
<b>democracy*</b>	A system in which the government is elected by citizens.
<b>heir*</b>	A person who is due to inherit something after someone dies.
<b>merchant*</b>	A person who buys items to sell them and make money.
<b>parliament*</b>	An assembly of people who make laws and check the work of the government.
<b>perspective*</b>	How someone sees things based on what they know and how they feel.
<b>propaganda*</b>	Information intended to make people believe something or to hold a particular point of view and which is often inaccurate.
<b>state*</b>	A country or its government.
<b>tyrant*</b>	Someone who uses their power over others cruelly and harshly.

\*key word

### Henry VIII



Henry VIII was the king of England from 1509 to 1547. He married six times to get a male heir. He used portraits of himself to portray himself as a powerful king.

### Hans Holbein the Younger



A German painter and printmaker who lived at Henry VIII's court for periods of time. His portraits are some of the most famous of Henry VIII.

### Anne Boleyn



The second wife of Henry VIII and the mother of Elizabeth I. She was strongly Protestant and tried to influence Henry VIII to change his religious views.

### Elizabeth I



The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn who was queen of England from 1558 to 1603. She used portraits, royal progresses and coins as propaganda to show her power and authority as queen.



## History - What is the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation?

Year 5



achievement	A significant accomplishment or contribution that had a lasting impact.
assembly	A democratic organisation in Ancient Athens where all men could vote on laws.
Athens	The largest and one of the most influential city-states in ancient Greece.
citizen*	A person who belongs to a country and has certain rights and responsibilities.
city-state	A city or town that, with the surrounding countryside, is an independent state.
Classical Golden Period	The period from 480 BC to 323 BC in which the Greeks built temples, created democracy and made scientific discoveries.
democracy*	A government elected by the citizens.
direct democracy	A system of government in Ancient Greece which gave all men the right to vote.
legacy*	Past events or actions which have had a lasting impact.
oligarchy	A system of government in Ancient Greece in which only a few people held power.
philosophy	The 'love of wisdom' in which people think and ask basic questions about human life.
Sparta	One of the most powerful city-states in Ancient Greece, known for its fierce army.
Zeus	In Greek mythology, the god of the sky and the supreme ruler of the Olympian gods.



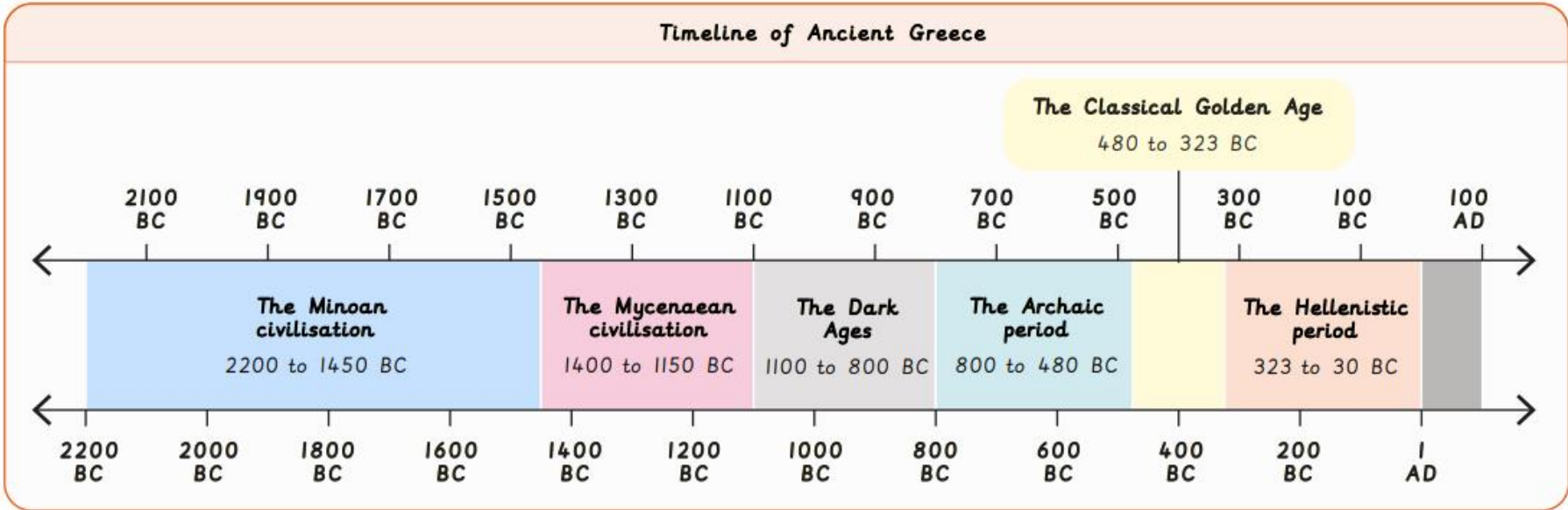
Athenian democracy was one of the first in the world. It was a direct democracy in which the citizens themselves voted for laws in the assembly. Modern Britain has a representative democracy where people elect a representative (Member of Parliament) to make decisions on their behalf. Citizens over 18 can vote in Britain; however, in ancient Athens, only adult males born in Athens could vote.



The ancient Greeks believed 12 gods and goddesses lived on Mount Olympus. The Greeks prayed to them at home and in temples and ran sporting events and festivals in their honour. They believed that if something went wrong, the gods were unhappy with them. The characters, images and abilities of the Greek gods and goddesses have influenced modern-day movies, animations, books, comics and video games.

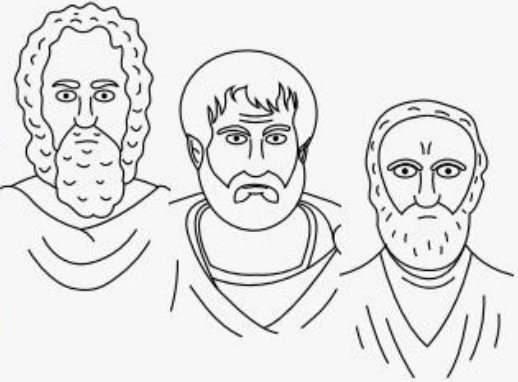
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\*key vocabulary



**Philosophy**

Philosophy (meaning 'love of wisdom') was developed by the ancient Greeks. Famous philosophers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle still influence our thinking today: Pythagoras created the first maths formula, Socrates developed the Socratic method used to discuss ideas, Plato's ideas on ethics are still debated today, and Aristotle laid the foundations for modern science.



**The English language**

A	B	X	Δ
E	H	Γ	I
K	Λ	M	N
Ω	Ο	Φ	Π
Ψ	P	Σ	T
Θ	Υ	Ξ	Z

Many words in the English language (such as character, comedy, democracy, dinosaur, drama, planet, geography and technology) originated from Greek. The Greek alphabet (alphabetum) contributed ten letters to the English language. Moreover, the word alphabet comes from the Greek letters alpha and beta.

# History- Medieval Monarchs

Year 5

		Major Monarchs		Vocabulary			
1042-1066	Edward the Confessor	1	William I (William the Conqueror)	A Norman (French) Duke who defeated English King Harold at the Battle of Hastings.	1	Monarch	Another name for a King or Queen.
1066-1066	Harold Godwinson						
<b>House of Normandy</b>		2	Henry II	Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland. Responsible for the murder of Thomas Beckett.	2	Government	A group of people with the authority to be in charge of a country or state.
1066-1087	<b>William I (the Conqueror)</b>						
1087-1100	Williams II						
1100-1135	Henry I	3	Richard I	Led a number of "Crusades" in the Middle East. Spent only six months of his reign in England.	3	Democracy	A system of government in which all adults vote for who will be in charge
<b>House of Blois</b>							
1135-1154	Stephen						
1141-1141	Matilda	4	King John	Forced to sign the Magna Carta and ended up fighting a war with the barons.	4	Crusades	A series of campaigns made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from Muslims in the 11-13 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
<b>House of Anjou</b>							
1154-1189	<b>Henry II</b>						
1189-1199	<b>Richard I (the Lionheart)</b>	5	Edward I	Reforming King who made lots of laws. Great military leader who defeated the Welsh and the Scots and built lots of castles.	5	Domesday Book	The first (1086) major survey of people living in most of England and parts of Wales.
1199-1216	<b>John</b>						
<b>House of Plantagenet</b>							
1216-1222	Henry III	6	Richard III	Last King of the House of York. Rumoured to have murdered his nephews, the "Princes in the Tower". Defeated in the Battle of Bosworth	6	Magna Carta	Literally 'The Great Charter' this document set out certain rights, protecting Barons.
1272-1307	<b>Edward I</b>						
1307-1327	Edward II						
1327-1377	Edward III	7	Henry VII	Defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth, the final battle in the War of the Roses. First King of the House of Tudor.	7	Feudal System (feudalism)	A system in which people hold their land in turn for working and fighting for their Lord.
1377-1399	Richard II						
<b>House of Lancaster</b>							
1399-1413	Henry IV	8	Henry VIII	Separated the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church as part of the English Reformation. Had six wives.	8	Baron	A Lord, owning lots of land which would be worked by peasants.
1413-1422	Henry V						
1422-1461	Henry VI						
<b>House of York</b>		9	Elizabeth I	Defeated the Spanish Armada and oversaw the flourishing of English drama including Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.	9	Knights	Warriors who would protect the Baron's land and fight for the King in times of war.
1461-1470	Edward IV						
<b>House of Lancaster</b>							
1470-1471	Henry VI	10	Elizabeth I	Defeated the Spanish Armada and oversaw the flourishing of English drama including Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.	10	Peasant	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers.
<b>House of York</b>							
1471-1483	Edward IV						
1483-1483	Edward V						
1483-1485	Richard III						
<b>House of Tudor</b>							
1485-1509	Henry VII						
<b>1509-1547</b>	<b>Henry VIII</b>						
1547-1553	Edward VI						
1553-1553	Jane						
1553-1558	Mary I (Bloody Mary)						
<b>1558-1603</b>	<b>Elizabeth I</b>						