



# West Leigh Junior School – Connected Curriculum Knowledge Organiser



**Topic:** Warriors and Wayfarers

**Year 5** **Autumn Term**

## Knowledge I already have:

**In reception, I...**

- cut threads and fabrics and weaved materials together.
- made 3D models

**In Year 1, I...**

- learned about people who ruled England.
- identified physical features on maps, as well as continents and oceans.
- designed and made a South African wall hanging.

**In Year 2, I...**

- found out about famous explorers.
- located the North and South poles and the equator on a world map.
- named the seas around the UK.
- used mechanisms to make a moving picture.
- designed and made my own soft toy using sewing skills.

**In Year 3, I...**

- learned about key changes to Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.
- used pneumatics and mechanical systems to make a moving toy.

**In Year 4, I...**

- learned about the Romans and the legacy that they left in Britain.
- found out about the River Nile and its contributions to farming.
- designed and built a working fairground ride.

**Future knowledge:**

**In Year 6, I will learn:**

- about trade links between countries and the importance of these.
- how biomes and climate zones affect land use.

## Famous Anglo-Saxons



### Alfred the Great (849-899 CE)

Alfred the Great, king of Wessex, was known for defeating the Vikings through strategic reforms. He created Danelaw to contain them in the east and promoted learning by translating Latin texts and developing laws.



### Saint Bede the Venerable (673-735CE)

Bede, a scholar and author from the monastery of St. Peter and St. Paul in Northumbria, survived a plague at Jarrow as a boy. His famous work, The Ecclesiastical History of the English People, earned him the title 'Father of English History.' He was also a talented linguist and translator.



### Edward the Confessor (777–859CE)

Edward the Confessor, the second-to-last Anglo-Saxon king, was deeply religious and is said to have promised the throne to multiple heirs. This led to Harold Godwinson's unstable rule and the fall of Anglo-Saxon power.

### Edward the Elder (874/877-924 CE)

Edward the Elder, son of Alfred the Great, ruled Wessex from 899 to 924. He fought in many battles, including a rivalry with his cousin Ethelwald, who allied with the Vikings and was killed at Holme.

### Egbert (Ecgherht) (771/775-839CE)








Egbert, King of Wessex from 802 to 839, was the first to unite much of Anglo-Saxon England. After victories in Mercia and Northumbria, he was called Bretwalda, or 'ruler of the British.' He defeated Danes and Cornish forces a year before his death.

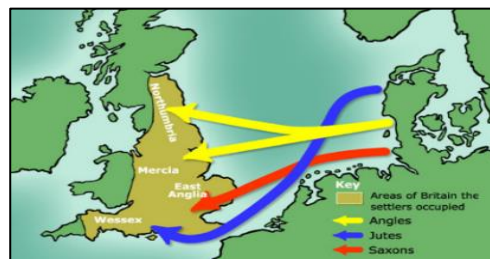
### Harold Godwinson (1022–1066CE)

Harold Godwinson, or Harold II, was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon king. He ruled briefly in 1066, defeating Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge before dying in the Battle of Hastings against the Normans.



## Battles and Life in Anglo-Saxon Times

<b>Battle of Edington</b>		At the Battle of Edington, an Anglo-Saxon army led by King Alfred the Great defeated the Great Heathen Army, a collection of Viking warriors led by Guthrum.	When? May 878 AD	Key Fact: Afterwards, Guthrum was baptized and made to accept Alfred as his leader.
<b>Battle of Stamford Bridge</b>		This battle took place in the village of Stamford Bridge, in the east riding of Yorkshire. King Harold of England defeated a Viking army led by Harald Hardrada	When? 25/09/1066 – widely considered the end of the Viking era	Key Fact: Harold's army was defeated only 3 weeks later at the Battle of Hastings.
<b>Battle of Hastings</b>		3 weeks after the Battle of Stamford Bridge, King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy, who became the first Norman King.	Who? William became known as 'William the Conqueror.'	Key Fact: The common belief that Harold was killed by an arrow in the eye is unproven.
<b>Houses</b>		The British forests had all that the Anglo-Saxons needed to build their houses. They were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived.	How? A hole was placed in the roof to allow smoke from cooking fire to escape.	Key Fact: The biggest house in each village was reserved for the chief of the village.
<b>Religion</b>		Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans, believing in lots of different gods rather than only one, until the Pope in Rome sent over Augustine as a missionary, in 597CE. Slowly, the country became Christian.	Who? Augustine became the first archbishop of Canterbury	Key Fact: Churches built at this time were normally made of wood.
<b>Food</b>		Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!	How? Anglo-Saxons grew wheat to make bread and porridge.	Key Fact: Extra animal fat was used to fuel oil lamps.
<b>Clothing</b>		Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, and these were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather.	How? Anglo-Saxons made their clothes from natural resources.	Key Fact: Belts were used to hang tools and small weapons from.



### Map of Anglo-Saxon Routes

After the Romans left Britain, it became vulnerable to invasions. The Anglo-Saxons, from northern Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands, consisted of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes. The Angles settled in northern England and East Anglia, the Saxons in southern England, and the Jutes in Hampshire, Kent, and the Isle of Wight.



### Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings were people from Scandinavia (now Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) who lived over 1,000 years ago. They were skilled sailors and explorers, known for their longships that helped them travel across seas and rivers. While they are often remembered for raiding, they also traded goods and settled in new lands. At home, they lived in wooden houses called longhouses and were farmers, craftsmen, and storytellers. Vikings believed in many gods, such as Odin and Thor, and thought that brave warriors went to a special place called Valhalla when they died.



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>rich</b>	having high value or quality
<b>reliable</b>	fit to be trusted
<b>continuity</b>	the quality or state of being continuous
<b>change</b>	to become different
<b>invader</b>	someone who enters by force in order to conquer
<b>invasion</b>	an act of invading by an enemy or hostile enemy
<b>settler</b>	a person who settles in a new region
<b>settlement</b>	a colony or community of people
<b>pagan</b>	a follower of a polytheistic religion (as in ancient Rome or Greece)
<b>nobility</b>	a privileged class of people
<b>peasant</b>	a poor person of low social status who works on the land
<b>kingdom</b>	a territory, state, people, or community ruled or reigned over by a king or queen

## Year 5 Key Historical Vocabulary

sequence, duration, period, continuity, rich, reliable, relevant

## Year 5 Key Geographical Vocabulary

similarities, differences, human characteristics, physical characteristics, contrast United Kingdom, Europe, suggest, reasoned opinions, locate, explain, distribution, vegetation, export, import, atlas, map, globe, digital mapping, OS maps, Ordnance Survey maps, symbols, keys, features, reasoned opinions, countries

## Year 5 Key Art and Design Vocabulary

manmade, natural, fibres, weave, loom, warp, weft, component, prototype, cutting, joining, finishing, stability, CAM, movement, follower, rotary

**410 CE** – The Romans leave Britain unguarded. **455 CE** – The Kingdom of Kent is established (primarily by the Jutes). **477-495 CE** – The Kingdoms of Wessex and Essex are formed. **597 CE** – St. Augustine arrives in Britain and introduces people to Christianity. **793 CE** – The first Viking attack on Lindisfarne takes place. **802 CE** – Egbert becomes the first King of England. **865 CE** – The Great Heathen Army (Viking) lands in East Anglia. **871-899 CE** – Alfred the Great rules. **1016-1035 CE** – Canute the Great – the first Viking king - rules. **1066 CE** – At the Battle of Hastings, the Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons.