



# Ridgeway Farm CE Academy - Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Key Question	Did the Vikings use peace or war to settle?				
Subject	History				

## Key Vocabulary

**Scandinavia** – a group of countries in northern Europe including Denmark, Sweden, Finland and Norway.

**Viking** – Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe.

**Longship** – a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.

**Pillage** – to steal goods using violent tactics.

**Raid** – to suddenly attack a place.

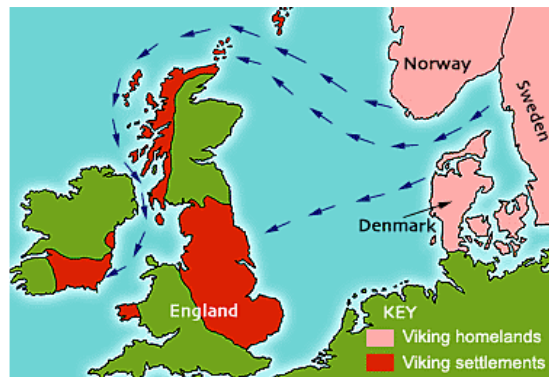
**Invasion** – the act of invading with armed forces

**Wergild** – a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes

**Pagan** – A person who believed in many gods

**Runes** – Viking alphabet

**Prior Knowledge** – The last Roman soldiers left Britain by AD410. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066. The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in became known as 'Angle-land', or England. They brought Germanic languages and new customs and dress.



## Anglo-Saxon Laws and Punishment

The Anglo-Saxon laws were very similar to some we have today, although the punishments were very different. These were often very brutal and would be carried out in public to act as deterrents, and to discourage others from committing such crimes. Stoning, whipping and exile were common punishments, as well as paying a fine (wergild), or receiving reparations in the form of hot or cold water ordeals.

## Viking Laws and Punishments

Viking laws were not written down but passed by word of mouth. Punishments could include fines, being semi-outlawed, fighting to death, or revenge on someone who has killed a family member.

## People

**King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899)**

Defeated the Vikings in several battles to keep England under Anglo-Saxon rule.

**Erik Bloodaxe (AD885-954)**

The King of the Viking kingdom of Jorvik.

**Leif Eriksson (AD990-1020)**

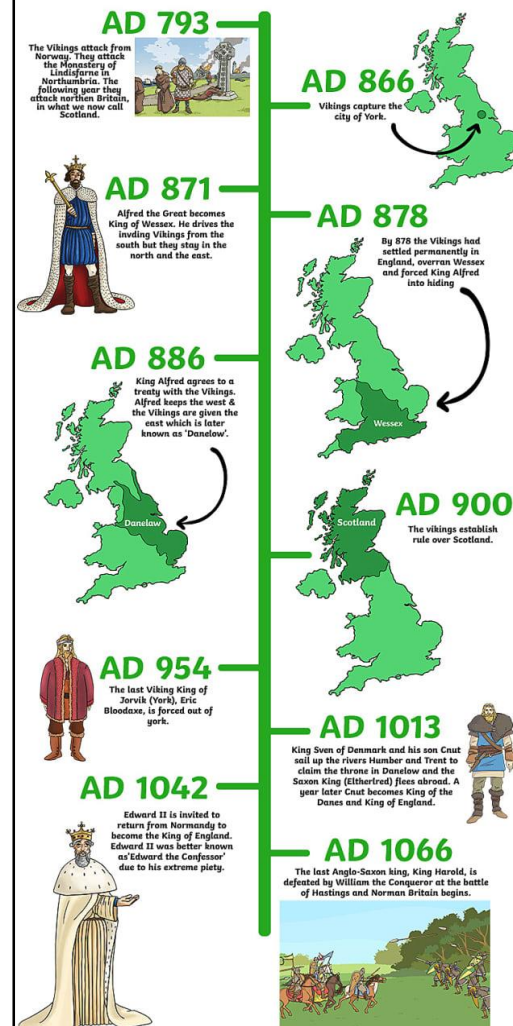
Famous Viking explorer who sailed to North America.

**King Canute (AD 995-1035)**

Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.

**William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087)**

Won the Battle of Hastings.





Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Subject	Design Technology: Stuffed toy				

There are different **techniques** to use in a design such as **cross-stitch**, **running-stitch**, **blanket-stitch** and **appliqué**.



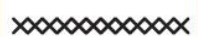
Cross-stitch



Running-stitch



Blanket-stitch



**Appliqué** a type of textiles work where small pieces of cloth are sewn or stuck in a pattern onto a larger piece.



The **blanket-stitch** is used to reinforce the edge of a **fabric** material or to securely join two pieces of **fabric** together.



<b>Accurate</b>	Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.
<b>Annotate</b>	To add notes to explain your plan or design.
<b>Appendage</b>	Something attached to a larger or more important thing.
<b>Blanket-stitch</b>	A sewing technique that joins two pieces of fabric together.
<b>Design criteria</b>	To help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
<b>Detail</b>	The small features of an object.
<b>Evaluation</b>	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
<b>Fabric</b>	A natural or man-made woven or knitted material, that is made from plant fibres, animal fur or synthetic material.
<b>Sew</b>	To join or fasten by stitches made using a needle and thread.
<b>Shape</b>	The form of an object.
<b>Stuffed toy</b>	A shape of outer fabric sewn together and filled with flexible material. They are also known as plush toys or stuffed animals.
<b>Stuffing</b>	Soft material used to fill cushions and stuffed toys.
<b>Template</b>	A stencil made of metal, plastic, or paper, used for making many copies of a shape or to help cut material accurately (e.g. biscuit cutter).

**Did you know?**  
The first teddy was invented in honour of Theodore Roosevelt, the 26<sup>th</sup> U.S. President in November 1902.





## Ridgeway Farm CE Academy – Knowledge Organiser

Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Subject	Computing: Game Creator				

### Key Vocabulary

#### Animation

Creating an illusion of movement.

#### Computer game

A game played using a computer, typically a video game.

#### Customise

Modify (something) to suit an individual or task.

#### Evaluation

The making of a judgement about the value of something.

#### Image

In this case, a picture displayed on the computer screen.

#### Instructions

Detailed information about how something should be done or operated.

#### Interactive

Responding to a user's input on a computer or device.

#### Screenshot

An image of the data displayed on the screen of a computer or mobile device.

#### Texture

High frequency detail or colour information on a computer-generated graphic.

#### Perspective

Representing three-dimensional objects on a two-dimensional surface to give the right impression of their height, width, depth, and position in relation to each other.

#### Playability

A measure of either the ease by which a video game may be played, or of the overall quality of its gameplay.

### Key Images



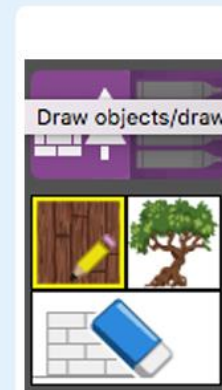
Open, close and share work



Change the settings of your game



Insert treasure into your game



Add images to your game



Insert enemies into your game



Drag to set the start position of your game



Play your game

### Key Questions

#### What is the 2DIY3D tool on Purple Mash?

2DIY 3D allows users to create a playing area, such as a maze, in 2D and then turn it into a 3D computer game. The aim is to avoid the 'baddies' and collect 'treasure'.

#### What makes a good computer game?

A good game designer gives the player continuous challenges in a visually stimulating environment, each of which leads to another challenge, to keep the game challenging and fun.

#### Why is it important to continually evaluate your game?

Evaluating your game as you make it allows you to think about ways in which it can be improved. Evaluation may also involve the views of other people who play your game.







Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Subject	Science: Forces				

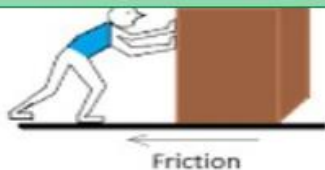
What? (Key Vocabulary)	
Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Streamlined	A shape that presents least resistance to air or water
Surface	The top layer of something
Grip	To have a good connection with a surface
Drag	To cause to slow down
Centre	The middle

Gravity (another force)	
What is gravity?	<p>Gravity is the forces that <b>pulls</b> objects <b>down</b> towards the centre of the Earth.</p> <p>Gravity stops things from floating away into space.</p> <p>When things go into the air (like a football) gravity pulls them back down.</p>

What? (Key Knowledge)	
Forces	
What is a force?	A force is either: push or a pull
Forces can make things...	Speed up, slow down, change shape and change direction
A force that speeds something up	The child is pushing the car to speed it up
A force that slows something down	The girls is pulling the dog to slow it down
A force that changes the shape of something	The can is being squeezed so that it changes shape and becomes smaller
A force that changes the direction of something	When the ball is hit with the racket, it will change direction

Types of force	
Magnetism	<p>Attract: </p> <p>Repel: </p> <p>Magnets attract or repel each other or other objects</p> <p>North and South attract. But North and North or South and South will repel.</p>
Air Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Air resistance slows down moving objects, because air slows you down as you move through it</li> <li>To travel faster through the air, things need to be streamlined</li> </ul>
Water Resistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water resistance slows down moving objects, because water slows you down as you move through it</li> <li>To travel faster through the water, things need to be streamlined</li> </ul>
Friction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Friction happens when two surfaces touch each other</li> <li>Friction gives us grip</li> <li>Friction produces heat</li> <li>Rougher surfaces slow things down a lot</li> <li>Smoother surfaces don't slow things down as much</li> </ul>

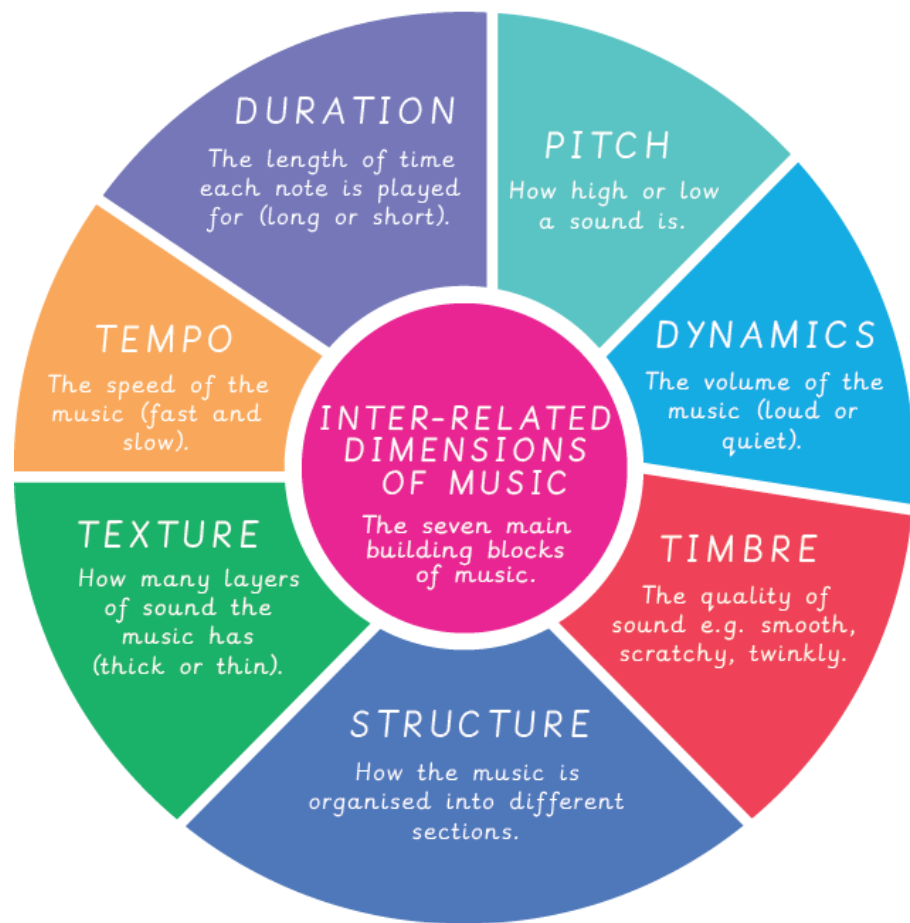
### Diagrams of forces in action



Gravity pulls us towards the centre of the Earth.



Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Subject	Music: Composition to represent the festival of colour				



### Musical feature: Composition

In this unit we compose our own musical composition to represent Holi, the Hindu festival of colour, which celebrates the beginning of spring and the triumph of good over evil.

Holi celebrations include people throwing and smearing each other with vibrant, multi-coloured paints and powders.



### Vocabulary

#### Graphic score

A way of writing down music on the page without using traditional stave notation, using symbols and images to represent the music.



**Synaesthesia** A condition where you 'see' music as colours.

**Major** A tonality where the music sounds happy or bright.

**Minor** A tonality where the music sounds sad or tense.

**Layering** An overlapping of different music or instruments to create a 'thick' texture in a musical piece.

### Key knowledge

- To know that a vocal composition is a piece of music created only using voices.
- To understand that varying effects can be created using only your voice, for example by changing the pitch, dynamic or tempo of the sound made.
- To understand that human voices have their own individual timbre, and that this can be adapted by using the voice in different ways.
- To know that the duration of a note or phrase in music can be shown using a repeated symbol or the size of a symbol on a graphic score.



Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Subject	Spanish: The Olympics				

1

(Él) es...

2

(Ella) es...

(Él/ella) practica...



atleta		atletismo
ciclista		ciclismo
jinete		equitación
nadador		natación
saltador		salto del trampolín
esgrimidor		esgrima
remero		remo
arquero		tiro con arco
boxeador		boxeo



Las Olimpiadas



el boxeo



el salto de trampolín



el atletismo



la equitación



el ciclismo



la esgrima



el tiro con arco



El remo



la natación

go sound in:  
• juegos

phonics

accents

Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the words **olímpicos**, **trampolín** and **natación**.

stress placement

Words that end in a vowel, 'n' or 's' are normally stressed on the second to last syllable. Like **es-grí-ma**, **ci-clis-mo** and **a-tle-tis-mo**.

10 Olympic sports and their determiners.



How to write a phrase describing an athlete by their performance sport.



Practica boxeo.  
Es boxeador.

He does boxing. He is a boxer.

vocabulary

To understand adjectival agreement better and why adjectives often change spelling depending on the gender and plurality of what they are describing.

es boxeador

es boxeadora

He is a boxer

She is a boxer

Understanding better that the determiner is often dropped when the sport is used with the verb 'practicar' (to practise/do a sport).

practico esgrima

I do/practise fencing.

The conjugation of the high frequency irregular verbs 'ser' (to be) & regular verb 'practicar' (to do a sport).

es

He/she is

practica

He/she plays (a sport)

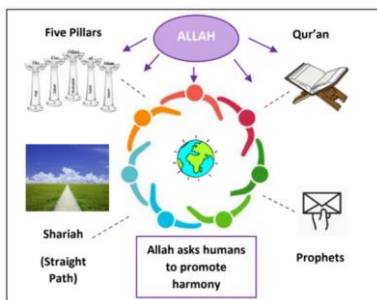
grammar





Topic	Vikings	Theme	Community	Year Group	5
Key Question	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? Continued from Term 3				
Subject	Religious Education				

- Describe and explain what it means to be a Muslim
- Make connections between the Muslim practice of the Five Pillars and their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad
- Describe the five pillars of Islam and explain how these affect the daily life of Muslims
- Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslims.
- Describe the forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to forms of guidance experienced by the pupils.
- Make connections between the key functions of the mosque and the beliefs of Muslims.
- Look for similarities and differences between the life of a Muslim and their own lives focussing on their own beliefs and values



### Key Vocabulary:

**Allah** Arabic word for God. In Islam, Allah is the absolute one; unique, all powerful, all knowing.

**Muslim** Someone who follows the teachings of Islam.

**Five Pillars** Basic acts of Islam, considered mandatory (essential) by believers.

**Prophet Muhammad** Allah's final messenger/prophet. Proclaimer of the will of Allah.

**Hadith** Record of the words, actions and sayings of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

**Qur'an** Islamic sacred book. Believed to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad.

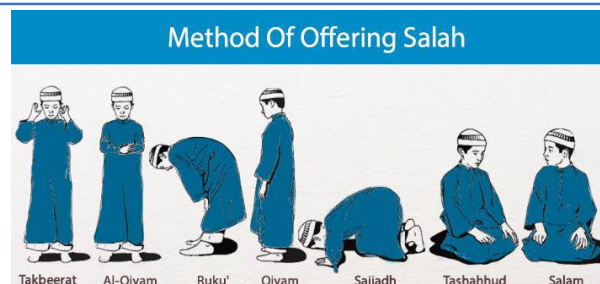
**Ibadah** Arabic word meaning service.

**Sunni/Shia/Sufi** Different denominations (groups) of Muslims.

**Islam** Second largest religion in the world, founded by the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).

**Surah** A chapter of the Qur'an. There are 114 Surahs in the Qur'an altogether.

**Mosque** Muslim place of worship. Tawhid Belief that God is One and Single



### What should I already know?

- Muslims believe in Allah as the one true God. They use 99 names for Allah to understand him better.
- They believe that Muhammad is God's messenger.
- There are five pillars in Islam (profession of faith, prayer, charity, fasting, pilgrimage).

## The Five Pillars of Islam

These are the five most important duties for Muslims.

## أركان الإسلام الخمسة

هذه هي الأركان الخمسة المهمة للمسلمين.

<p>الشهادتان The Shahadah</p> <p>شهادة أن لا إله إلا الله وأن محمداً رسول الله.</p> <p>The belief that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his messenger.</p>	<p>الصلاة Salah</p> <p>خمسة صلوات في اليوم.</p> <p>Praying five times a day.</p>	<p>الزكاة Zakat</p> <p>إخراج جزء من المال للغراء والمساكين.</p> <p>Making an annual charitable donation to help the poor.</p>	<p>الصوم Sawm</p> <p>صوم رمضان.</p> <p>Fasting during the month of Ramadan.</p>	<p>الحج Hajj</p> <p>حج البيت في مكة لمن استطاع إليه سبيلاً.</p> <p>Attending the pilgrimage to Makkah once in your lifetime.</p>
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