



Humanities Curriculum

KS2 Knowledge Organisers

Knowledge Organiser

Theme: Vikings

Year: B2

Term: Autumn

Learning Objectives - Knowledge			
Foundations	Key Driver	Digging Deeper	Key Driver
To know what Britain was like before the time of the Vikings	C	To know the domains of the Anglo-Saxons, Celts and Scots	C
To know who the Vikings were and where they came from and significant dates.	C		
To know why people move between areas and why the Vikings wanted to come to Britain.	C	To know about Viking trading across the world.	C
To know about the raid of Lindisfarne.	C		
To know why the Vikings were so successful as invaders.	C		
To know about the struggle between Alfred the Great and Aethelstan, leading to the Danelaw.	C	To know about subsequent events leading up to and including the Danegeld.	C
To investigate place names in England.	C		
To know how we know about the Vikings and their lives.	C		
To know about Vikings gods and beliefs.	C		
To know about Viking homes and homelife.	C		
To know about Viking writing.	C		
To know of the events of 1066.	C		

Key Vocabulary			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Anglo-Saxon	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded (Men of the North) The name given to people living in Scandinavia at the time of the Vikings	Danelaw	The area of land in Britain that the Vikings ruled over
Norsemen		Archaeological evidence	Objects that are dug up by archaeologists which we can use to find out what life was like in the past
Invaders	People who attack and enter a country by force	Pagan	A traditional religion in which many gods are worshipped and nature is seen as important
Settlers	People who leave their home to live in a new land	Longhouse	A long, narrow timber-framed building
Monastery	A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks, live	Rune	A letter from the alphabet used by the Vikings
Raid	A surprise attack	Normans	People from Normandy in Northern France
Longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids	Conqueror	The person who wins in a battle

Timeline	
Date	Event
793	Lindisfarne raid
865	Great Heathen Army lands in Britain
871	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
878	Battle of Edington – Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings, Guthrum converts to Christianity and becomes Aethelstan
886	Danelaw agreed
991	Swein Forkbeard lands in Kent, bringing the 2nd Viking Age - Danegeld begins
1013	Swein Forkbeard becomes first Viking king of England
1042	Edward the Confessor becomes King of England
1066	Battle of Hastings

Useful Websites or Resources
BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztyr9j6
Historical Association - Vikings in Britain https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3867/the-vikings-in-britain-a-brief-history

Knowledge Organiser

Theme: Shrewsbury since 1066

Year: B2

Term: Spring

Learning Objectives - Knowledge			
Foundations	Key Driver	Digging Deeper	Key Driver
To know the location of Shrewsbury			
To know the eras from 1066 to present day	C		
To know the main events that had an impact on the town of Shrewsbury	C		
To know the characteristics of medieval buildings, related to Shrewsbury	C	To know the impact of the medieval market	C
To know the characteristics of Tudor and Stuart buildings, related to Shrewsbury	C	To know the carvings used in the construction of Shrewsbury buildings	C
To know the characteristics of Georgian buildings, related to Shrewsbury	C	To know about the use of facades in Georgian buildings	C
To know the characteristics of Victorian buildings, related to Shrewsbury	C	To know about the contrast between grand urban buildings and homes of the workers	C
To know the characteristics of modern buildings, related to Shrewsbury	C	To know about new materials and how they have changed architecture	C
To know the reasons for development and change in buildings across the years	C		
To know the historical development of Shrewsbury town	C		
To know buildings of significance in Shrewsbury	C		

Key Vocabulary			
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
conquest	Overthrow of a nation by force	stonemason	A person who cuts, prepares, and builds with stone
border	The outer edge of a place (e.g. a country or town - England/Wales)	neoclassical	Revival of ancient styles e.g Roman columns
wattle and daub	Building material consisting of interwoven rods and twigs covered with clay	industrial	Making and selling things on a large scale
construction	Building something		
reconstruction	Re-build something		
era	A period of time marked from a fixed point or event		

Timeline	
Date	Event
1066	Norman Conquest
1074	Shrewsbury Castle built
1083	Shrewsbury Abbey founded
1085	Domesday Survey
1158	Henry III instructed building of town walls and reconstruction of the castle in stone
1282	Conquest of Wales
1403	Battle of Shrewsbury
1485	Battle of Bosworth Field- beginning of Tudor era
1603	Stuart era begins
1642- 1651	English Civil War
1645	Shrewsbury captured through Traitor's Gate
1714	Georgian era begins
1837	Victorian era begins (to 1901)
1848	Railway comes to Shrewsbury

Useful Websites or Resources
https://originalshrewsbury.co.uk/shrewsbury-historic-timeline - Interesting Shrewsbury dates, http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/houses.html - Houses and homes

Knowledge Organiser

Theme: From Source to Sea

Year: B2

Term: Summer

Learning Objectives - Knowledge			
Foundations	Key Driver	Digging Deeper	Key Driver
To know the names of basic features of a river from source to sea eg <i>source, tributary, meander, confluence, mouth, estuary</i> .	C	To know the water cycle and the processes / terms involved (revision)	C
To know the basic processes that occur along a river's path that affect its width, depth, velocity and bedload.	C	To know the meaning of erosion, transportation and deposition	C
To know the route of the River Severn and know some key features along its path.	C		
To know how to use 4 figure grid references on OS maps and four compass points in relation to features along the path of the River Severn.	C	To know how to use 6 figure grid references on OS map	C
To know how to create a simple map of the local area eg showing the route of the brook through Ford Village.	C	To know and use OS map symbols and to use these to create a map of the local area	C
To know the names and mouths of five other main rivers in Great Britain.	C		
To know the names of five significant rivers across the world and the names of some of the countries through which they run, being able to locate them on a map.	C		
To know fieldwork techniques for investigating downstream change in tributary to the River Severn (Cardingmill Valley/ Residential visit to mid-Wales (Yrs 5 & 6)).	C, NW	To know how to create graphs to show a visual representation of our river study.	C
To know what is meant by the term 'flood' and that flooding can have both positive and negative effects.	NW, K		
To know some of the reasons for flood events, with a particular focus on Shropshire.	NW		
To know some of the ways in which the effects of flooding are managed by humans, with a particular focus on Shropshire.	NW		
To know about some basic types of water pollution and consider the interaction between humans and natural resources.	NW, H		

Key Vocabulary			
All		Yrs 5 & 6 additionally	
Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Source	Where a river starts	Evaporation	The process of liquid turning into vapour
Tributary	A smaller river or stream that joins a big river	Condensation	The process of vapour turning into liquid
Meander	A winding curve or bend of a river	Precipitation	The release of water from the sky, it can be liquid or solid, for example, rain, sleet, hail and snow.
Confluence	The junction of two rivers	Sediment	Solid material that is moved and deposited in a new location
Mouth	The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake	Velocity	How fast something moves in a particular direction
Estuary	Where a river reaches the ocean and the river and ocean mix	Erosion	The process by which a surface gets worn down
Flood	When water (often from a river) overflows onto land that is normally dry	Transportation	The process by which eroded materials such as mud, sand, boulders and dissolved materials are moved
Bedload	The material on the bottom of the river bed, which is sometimes carried by the river flow	Deposition	The process by which eroded materials being transported by a river are set down
		Flood plain	A nearly flat surface close to the bed of a river or stream, which will flood if there is surplus water
		Flood defences	Used to prevent or control the potential negative effects of flood waters

Useful Websites or Resources
http://www.educationsoutheastwater.com.au/natural-water-cycle/#intro http://www.educationsoutheastwater.com.au/game/natural-water-cycle.html (Water cycle) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2fxi65bWS14&nohtml5=False (Major World rivers) http://www.britannia.com/maps/mapfram2.html (UK rivers) http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/water_rivers/river_landforms_rev1.shtml & http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/quiz/q17420827 (Features of a river) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yyMJDZOM7XI (River Severn)