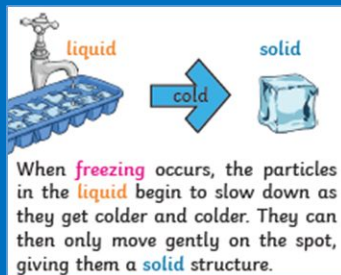
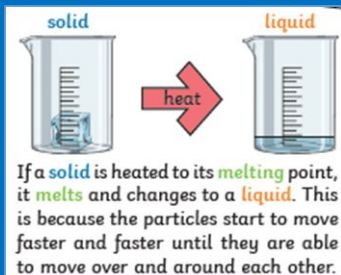


Year 5 Knowledge Organisers

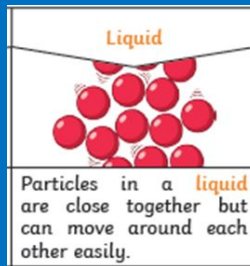
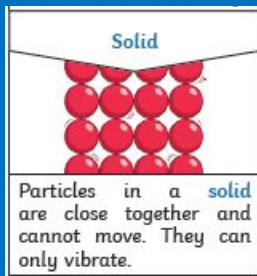
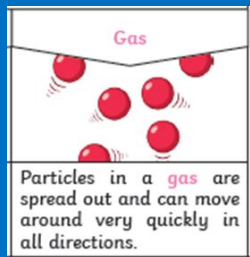


Knowledge organiser for Science: changes in state

Key Knowledge:



Key concepts covered:



Key vocabulary:

Key Vocabulary	
Material	The matter from which a thing is or can be made from.
Solid	Firm and stable in shape, not a liquid or fluid.
Liquid	A substance that flows freely but can be measured by volume e.g. water or oil.
Gas	An air-like fluid substance which expands freely to fill any space available.
Evaporation	The process of turning from liquid to vapour
Reversible	Able to be reversed back to its original state.
Irreversible	Cannot be reversed back to its original state.
Dissolve	When something solid mixes with a liquid and becomes part of the liquid.
Soluble	Able to be dissolved, especially in water.



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YEAR 5 Geography

Scotland and the Hebrides



Key Places

Outer Hebrides

65 islands on the west coast of Scotland. 15 are inhabited and 50 are not. They have a population of 26,500.

Inner Hebrides

79 islands on the west coast of Scotland to the south east of the outer Hebrides. 35 are inhabited and 44 are not. They have a population of 18,300.

The capital city of Scotland located in the east of Scotland.



in the west of Scotland (Edinburgh) capital city, of the country.



Ben Nevis (Landmark) - tallest mountain in Scotland. It has many blue lines which divide the map into square. Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out



Grid reference

OS Map Symbols

Key word	Definition
Town	a populated area with fixed boundaries and a local government.
City	A large or important town
Region/District	An area of land that has common natural or artificial features. Language, government, religion, land type or climate can be included
County	Often known as shires. They contain smaller districts and towns.
Ordnance Survey Map (OS)	Maps show public rights of way such as footpaths, bridleways and trails, boundaries, landscape features and places of interest.
Grid reference	Location on a map, which is found using the northings and eastings numbered lines.
Urban	A region surrounding a city. Most inhabitants of urban areas have nonagricultural jobs.
Rural	An open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people.
Landmark	A man made or natural feature. They can have historical importance.
Weather	Short term conditions that can change within minutes.
Climate	A long-term pattern of



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Knowledge organiser for The Victorians



Key Knowledge:

The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria. She reigned over Britain and a world Empire.

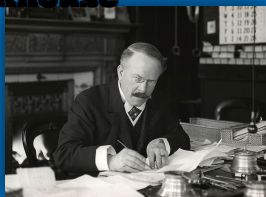
Life in Victorian England was very different to today. It was a time of great wealth and poverty, as well as invention and scientific discovery.

The Industrial Revolution meant that steam was used to power factories and cotton mills. People migrated to the towns as they were attracted to reliable pay and work. Better transport links and trains were built across the UK and the

Key concepts covered: **Exploration and invention Hierarchy and power**



**Children in a
workhouse**



Dr Barnardo



Queen Victoria

Vocabulary	Meaning
Industrial Revolution	A time for major change in the way products were made.
Industry	A group of companies that all produce the same thing.
Invention	A new thing that someone has made.
Reign	To control a country.
Revolution	A big change in something.
Workhouse	A place to provide shelter and work for poor people.

1837: Queen Victoria crowned aged 18.

1840: Queen Victoria marries Prince Albert.

1856: Every county has its own police force.

1840: Prince Albert dies of typhoid.

1880: The Education Act is formed.

1901: Queen Victoria dies and Edward VII becomes King.



Year 5 knowledge organiser for Earth and Space

Key Knowledge

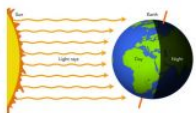
Planets

- The Sun is a hot ball of gas which is classified as a star. The Sun is placed at the centre of our solar system and makes life possible on Earth.
- Planets are celestial objects that orbit a star like our solar system's Sun.
- Our solar system is currently believed to include eight planets: **Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune**. In 2006 Pluto was reclassified as a 'dwarf planet'.



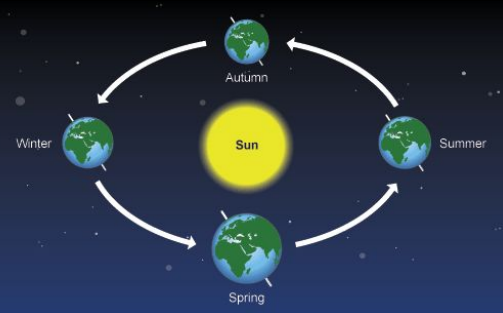
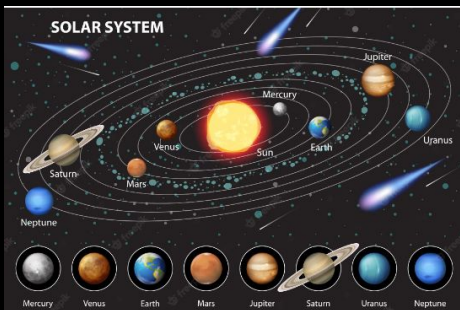
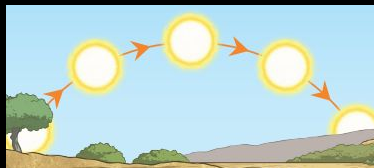
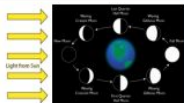
The Earth

- The Earth, Sun and Moon are spherical (approximately).
- The Earth rotates on its axis, which stands on a 23.5° angle.
- The Sun's rays hit the side of the Earth which faces the sun. This causes day and night. It takes the Earth 24 hours to make one complete spin on its axis.
- The Earth orbits the Sun. One orbit takes 365 days (a year).



The Moon

- The Moon is a celestial body which orbits the Earth.
- One orbit takes approximately a month (almost 28 days).
- We only see the part of the Moon that is lit by the sun which is why it appears to be different shapes at different times of the month.
- The moon is described as **waxing** as it gets larger from new moon to full moon. As the moon gets smaller from full moon to new moon it is described as **waning**.
- There is no life on the Moon because it has no atmosphere (no air or weather).



It appears that the Sun moves across the sky during the day but the Sun does not move at all. It is the movements of the Earth. It is essential that we do not look at the sun including with dark glasses.

rotate	to turn around on one point, also known as an axis .
celestial body	any naturally occurring object in space.
planets	a celestial body which orbits a star.
solar system	planets and their moons which orbit the Sun.
orbit	a repeating path which one object takes around another.
moon	a natural object which orbits a planet and reflects light.
star	a large glowing ball of gas.
space	an unlimited area where everything can be found. Example: planets and stars.
universe	everything we can touch, sense and feel. It includes all planets, stars and moons.
waxing	description of the moon as it grows from new moon to full moon.
waning	description of the moon as it gets smaller from full moon to new moon.



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Knowledge Organiser for Christianity



Key Knowledge:

- Easter is the name for the annual celebration of Jesus' resurrection and is a very special time of year for many Christians.
- The story of the birth of Jesus is called 'the Nativity' and is celebrated by many Christians



Key concepts covered:

Easter – How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?

Expressing: If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship.

Believing: Why do some people

believe in God?



Believing: Why

Key Vocabulary

Bible	The Christian holy book.
Priest	The leader of a Catholic church is often called a priest.
Vicar	A vicar is a leader of a church. They lead church services and perform ceremonies, such as weddings and baptisms.
Pastor	Sometimes, a leader of a church is called a pastor. They lead church services and talk to people about Christianity.
Cross	This is an important symbol of Christianity, as it reminds Christians of the sacrifice they believe Jesus made for them when he died on the cross.
Crucifix	This is a cross with Jesus on. It reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice.
Disciples	These were twelve people whom Jesus chose to follow him and help him talk to people about God.
Communion	A special church service where Christians share bread and wine to remember the sacrifice they believe Jesus made on the cross.
Trinity	Christians believe in one God in three parts, God the Father, God



Knowledge organiser

The Vikings



Key

Knowledge:

- The Vikings were a collection of people that sailed from Scandinavia: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- Some Vikings were traders and farmers.
 - Other Vikings were fierce warriors.
 - The Vikings invaded and settled for fertile land to grow food.
 - The 'Danelaw' was a place that Vikings ruled.
 - The Vikings raided Lindisfarne in AD 793, an event that caused shock England. This is often seen as the beginning of Viking presence in England.



Key Concepts Community covered: Invasion and Raids



Key Vocabulary

- Longship** – a Viking ship with a sail and oars, also called a dragon-ship
- Monastery** – the building where monks live
- Pagan** – a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main or recognised religions
- Plunder** – steal goods from a place or person, typically using force
- Trader** – a person who sells goods
- Raids** – a rapid, surprise attack from enemies
- Settlement** – places where people live and sometimes work.
- Monks** – a member of a religious community of men
- Pillage** – to steal something from a place or a person by using violence
- Lindisfarne** – Vikings attacked this place, killing and enslaving many monks.
- Danelaw** – Danelaw was the name of the area of England that officially belonged to the Vikings after 886.
- Danegeld** – The Danegeld was a tax paid to Viking raiders to stop them from attacking the coast and invading.

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS

410AD Romans leave Britain.	450 AD The Saxons row across the seas to invade Britain.	556AD Seven kingdoms created in England.	597AD Augustine began converting Anglo-Saxons to Christians.	793AD The Vikings raid the monastery on Lindisfarne and kill monks.	866AD Danes captured York (Jorvik) and rule there.	886AD Alfred the Great was King of Wessex.	927AD King Athelstan became first King of united England.	1016AD King Cnut became King of England.	1042AD Edward the Confessor became King of England.	1066AD Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror is crowned king.	1100AD End of the Viking age.
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Knowledge Organiser for Living Things and Their Habitats.

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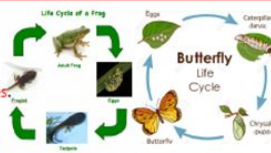


Key Knowledge

differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird.
- Describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.
- Observe the growth of new plants from parts of a parent plant (root

Frogs start off life as a mass of eggs called **frogspawn**. The eggs then hatch into **tadpoles**. They then gradually grow a set of back legs, and front legs.

They lose their gills, and their tail shrinks.

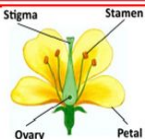


Both animals go through metamorphosis.

A butterfly starts its life as an **egg**, which hatches into a caterpillar. Eventually, the caterpillar forms a **chrysalis**. Inside the chrysalis, it undergoes metamorphosis, before emerging as an adult butterfly.

Sexual reproduction of a plant

- The **stamen** is the male part of the flower which holds pollen
- The **carpel** is the female part of the flower which contains eggs.
- Pollen travels from the anthers of one flower to the **stigma** of another plant. This is called **pollination**. Plants rely on bees or other insects to carry their pollen while some pollen floats in the wind.
- After pollination, the pollen grain and the egg join together, fertilisation.
- The fertilised egg will develop into a seed.



Asexual reproduction of a plant

Plant cuttings: Some plants stems can grow roots if they are planted in the correct conditions, such as geraniums. This allows for people to make lots of copies of the same plant.

Runners: Some plants, like strawberry plants, grow runners which have new plants on the end. These plants are an exact copy of the parent plant from which they have grown.

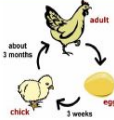
Bulbs: Other plants (onions, daffodils, garlic and tulips) produce bulbs which will grow if they are planted. The bulbs form under the soil. This helps the plant to survive during the winter months.

Key Concepts

understanding:
that not all animal life cycles are the same.

Develop an understanding of the process of plant

- Chickens, like all birds, lay eggs. Inside an egg that has been fertilised, a chick will grow and eventually hatch.



- A similarity of female birds, mammals most reptiles and some species of fish is that their eggs are fertilised inside the female.

- Mammal life cycle



Reproduction in animals

For most animals, which live on the land, offspring are fertilised inside the mother's body. This happens in 1 of 3 ways:

1) The young develop inside the female and are born alive (most mammals).

2) Fertilised eggs are

KEY

Life cycle - the stages a living thing goes through in its life.

Reproduction - the process by which a living organism creates a likeness to itself.

Asexual reproduction - offspring gets genes from one parent so they are clones of their parents.

Sexual reproduction - offspring get genes from both parents so they inherit a mix of features from both.

Amphibian - a cold-blooded vertebrate animal e.g. frogs, toads, newts.

Bird - a warm-blooded egg-laying vertebrate animal with wings, feathers and a beak.

Insect - a small animal that has 6 legs.

Mammal - a warm-blooded vertebrate animal, has hair or fur and give birth to live young. Examples



Year 5- Ancient Greece

Key

Knowledge:

The Ancient Greeks can be credited with many inventions and discoveries. They invented government, democracy, the Olympics and practised early medicine.

Ancient Greece is often referred to as 'the birthplace of western civilisation'. It is made up of three periods which produced many political ideas, art, architecture, sculpture, science, philosophy and literature that influence our lives today. Greece was divided up into small 'city-states', like Athens, Sparta, Corinth and Olympia. Each city-state ruled itself. They had their own governments, laws and army.

Key concepts covered:

**Community and Culture
Hierarchy and Power
Exploration and Inventions**

Diagram – Map of Ancient Greece

Map of Ancient Greece

Greece's position next to the sea (there are over 1400 islands) meant Ancient Greeks were a seafaring people. Trade between the islands led to the creation of 'city-states' (polis). Each city-state was ruled by a powerful city, led by a ruler or (later) government. Greece is a warm country, but winds from the Mediterranean, and rains from the north, kept temperatures livable and created fertile farming conditions.



Key Vocabulary

Democracy- a form of government where citizens have a say in how they are ruled.

City-state -city states, also known as Polis, were the separate communities of Ancient Greece. Each had their own governing laws, customs and interests.

Athens - the largest and most powerful city state.

Sparta- a military city state surrounded by mountains to protect against invaders.

Civilisation- a group of people with their own languages and way of life

Timeline

3000 B.C.	1200 B.C.	776 B.C.	770 B.C.	750 B.C.	600 B.C.	500 B.C.	431 B.C.	334 B.C.	146 B.C.
Minoan Civilization begins on Crete	The Trojan Wars	First Olympic Games	First Greek alphabet created	Greeks set sail to set up colonies	First Greek coins are used	Democracy used in Athens	The Peloponnesian Wars begin	Alexander the Great conquers	Greece becomes part of the Roman Empire

that are passed from one



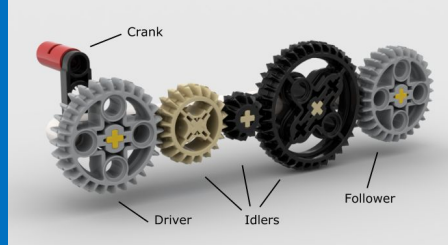
Knowledge organiser for Gears and Pulleys



Key knowledge:

Understand how gears and pulleys can be used to speed up, slow down or change the direction of movement.

Using gears and pulleys allow a smaller force to



Key concepts covered:

Understanding that pulleys rotate in the same direction.

Small gears turn quickly but with a smaller force, whereas large gears turn slowly with a greater force.

Develop and design a simple pulley mechanism.



Key vocabulary:

	vocabulary
Pulley	A wheel on a fixed axle with a groove in it to guide a rope or cable.
Gear	Gears are wheels with teeth that slot together. When one turns, the other turns too.
Drive Belt	The belt which connects and transfers movement between pulleys.
Driver	The gear or pulley that provides the input movement to the system.
Follow er	The gear or pulley that provides the output movement to the system.
Force	The push or pull on an object.
Rotat e	The circular movement of an object around an axis.





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Knowledge organiser For body changes

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Key Knowledge:

To understand how humans and animals develop over time.

To know what happens to our bodies and the changes we experience as we grow older.

Understanding body parts and their correct names.

Key Vocabulary:

Puberty:

The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood.

Menstruation:

When the female body discharges the lining of the uterus. This happens approximately once a month.

Life expectancy:

The length of time, on average, that a particular animal is expected to live.

Gestation :

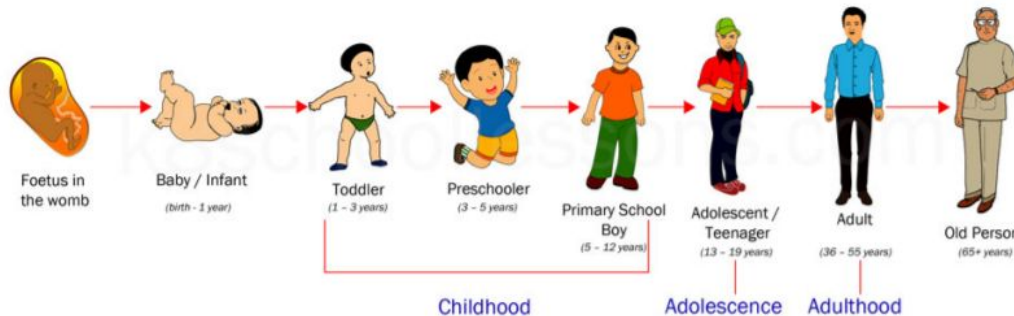
The process or period of developing inside the womb between conception and birth.

Viviparous :

To give birth to live young rather than laying eggs.

Womb:

A woman's womb is the part inside her body where a baby grows before it is born.



Key Knowledge:

- Greece is one of the most mountainous countries in Europe. The northern mainland region is the most mountainous. The highest peak is Mt Olympus, which is 2,917m high.
- Greece also contains thousands of islands in the Aegean, Ionian and Mediterranean Seas. The largest island is Crete.
- Greece has a warm and sunny climate. The temperature averages around 33°C in summer and 14°C in winter.
- Rainfall is heaviest in the northern mountains. Some islands receive very little yearly rain.
- The longest river entirely in Greece is Haliakmon, which is about 185 miles long.
- There are many volcanoes. The most famous are those of Santorini, Kos, Milos and Nisyros.
- Lakes of a large size include Trichonis, Vegoritis and Volvi.



Key Vocabulary :





Continent: a large land mass on the Earth's surface e.g. Europe

Physical features: like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around

Human Features: are things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people

Key concepts covered:

Greece has a long and rich history, and a culture which has developed over thousands of years from the time of the Ancient Greeks. Its warm climate also makes it a popular holiday destination for people from across the world.

Population		-The population of Greece is around 10.8 million people. This makes it the fourteenth most populous country in Europe. The population density is 82 people per square kilometre. This is the 30 th highest population density in Europe.
Settlements		-The most populous and capital city of Greece is Athens. It has a population of over 3 million people. Other large settlements include Thessaloniki, Patra, Piraeus and Larisa. Most settlements were founded around the coast, as Greeks historically were seafaring people.
Economic Activity		-Greece is a part of the European Union and its currency is the Euro. Greece has suffered many financial problems in recent years, and have had to be helped by other countries. Tourism is a large source of income for Greece.
Resources/ Trade		-Greece have many natural resources, and are a large trader of petroleum products. In terms of food, Greece exports high quantities of fresh fish, olive oil, tomato-based products and wine.

