



Year 5

History Focus

ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS

### Timeline of Key Events

**350AD** — Anglo-Saxons invade English shores but are beaten back by Romans

**410AD** — The Romans leave Britain and return to Rome.

**449-550AD** — Jutes, Angles and Saxons came from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands and settled in modern England.

**550AD** — Britain is broken up into small kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex, Wessex.

Scots came from Ireland and settled alongside the Picts. Britons controlled Wales and the west of modern Britain.

**660AD** — Anglo-Saxons control most of Britain.

**789AD** — First Viking attack.

**793 AD** — First Viking raid in Lindisfarne.

**871-899AD** — Alfred the Great reigns over Wessex.

**1066AD** — Anglo-Saxon and Viking period in Britain ended due to the Battle of Hastings against the Normans. Norman period begins.



### Key Knowledge

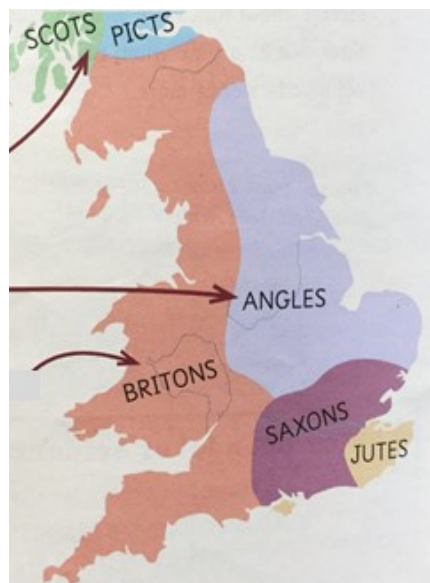
**Sutton Hoo** — In 1939, Mrs Pretty and Basil Brown discovered a burial ship at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. This was the burial site of **King Raedwald**.

**Alfred the Great** was a king who stopped the Vikings taking control of Britain. He was a forward-thinking king who made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin to English.

After the Romans left Britain, the country was more **vulnerable** to invasion because there was no army to defend it.

Anglo-Saxon invaders came to Britain to escape floods and benefit from the **fertile soil** there to become successful farmers.

Anglo-Saxons avoided using Roman towns and buildings and built their own settlements instead. They built their own **communities** where people would work together to grow food, farm animals and trade. Each settlement was protected by a **chief**.



### Key Vocabulary

**Settlement** — a place where people build homes and live.

**Invade** — an armed force enters a country or region in order to take land from the people who live there.

**Sutton Hoo** — in 1939, archaeologists discovered a burial ship at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.

**Archaeologist** — an expert who studies objects from the past to learn about the people who lived there.

**Archaeology** — the study of artefacts from the past.

**Artefact** — an object made by a human, typically one of cultural or historic interest.

**Excavation** — to uncover something by digging and removing the earth that covers it.

**Jutes, Angles, Saxons** — invaders from Europe

**Picts** — invaders from the north

**Scots** — invaders from Ireland

**Britons** — people living in Britain before Anglo-Saxon invasion.

**Fertile** — good at producing fruit or growing plants.

**Monastery** — a building where people worship and devote their time to God.



Year 5

History Focus

ANCIENT MAYA CIVILISATION

**Timeline of Key Events**

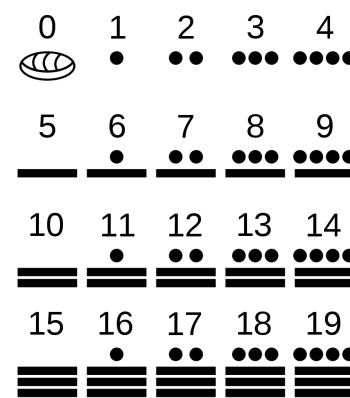
**2000 BC**—Farming villages began to form across the Maya region.  
**1000 BC**—Maya settlements begin to grow into cities.  
**700 BC**—Maya writing begins to develop (hieroglyphics).  
**600 BC**—Maya begin to farm (e.g. maize)  
**400 BC**—First Maya calendars are carved into stone.  
**100 BC**—First pyramids built.  
**1000 AD** — City of Chichen Itza becomes powerful  
**1500 AD**—Ships with Spanish explorers arrive, bringing diseases which killed many Maya people.  
**1519 AD** —Hernan Cortes (Spanish explorer) conquered the Maya, beginning to remove Maya culture.

**Key Knowledge**

**Chichen Itza** is a famous Maya city which includes the pyramid El Castillo (Temple of Kukulcan).  
 The Mayan were hunter gatherers who cleared the rainforest around them to grow **crops**.  
 Maya were mostly **farmers** growing corn, maize, beans, squash and cocoa trees.  
 Maya invented **chocolate** and used cocoa beans as currency.  
 Maya were **forward-thinking** and invented systems we still use today such as writing, irrigation for crops, astronomy and stargazing.  
**Kings** (and sometimes queens) ruled over the cities.  
 Maya played a ball game called **pok-ta-pok** where losers were sacrificed or made to be slaves.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Pyramid** — A 3D triangular shape structure famously built by the Maya  
**Civilisation** — A human society with its own social organisation and culture  
**Maya** — American-Indian people of Central America.  
**Mayan** — Adjective, relating to Maya  
**Empire** — Group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country.  
**Dynasty** — A series of rulers or leaders who are all from the same family, or a period when a country is ruled by them.  
**Codex** — An ancient manuscript text in book form  
**Hieroglyphics** — A system of writing using pictures not words.  
**Ritual** — A religious ceremony with actions in a particular order.  
**Sacrifice** — To kill an animal or person in a special religious ceremony as a gift to a god.  
**Monarchy** — The royal family of a country.  
**Society** — A community of people living in a particular country/region.  
**Astronomy** — The study of space, the objects in space and the universe.  
**Indigenous** — Originated or occurring natural in a particular place.  
**Hun Hunahpu** — Maya maize god.







**Timeline of Key Events**

**1500s** — the start of the slave trade.

**15th century** — European workers signed contracts to work in American plantations as they believed it would be an opportunity to improve their lives.

**17th-18th century** — black people were kidnapped from Africa and forced to be slaves in America, working on cotton, tobacco and sugarcane plantations (cash crops).

**1865** — slavery was abolished (stopped) in the USA after a civil war.

**1st December 1955** — Rosa Parks arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus for a white passenger.

**28th August 1963** — Martin Luther King Jr gave his famous "I have a dream..." speech at the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

**1964** — Martin Luther King Jr won the Nobel Peace Prize for his social justice work.

**1968** — Martin Luther King Jr assassinated.

**1964–1982** — Nelson Mandela imprisoned at Robben Island Prison for speaking out against racial segregation.

**1994–1999** — Nelson Mandela served as President of South Africa (the first African American president).

**5th December 2013** — Nelson Mandela died.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Rosa Parks** —civil rights activist known for refusing to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, USA.

**Nelson Mandela** — anti-segregation activist, also South African President (1994-1999).

**Martin Luther King Jnr** — leader in the civil rights movement for racial equality in the USA.

**Slavery** — a condition of having to work very hard without payment or appreciation.

**Segregation** — the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.

**Coloured/colored** — describing somebody of non-white skin colour, now seen to be an offensive term.

**Discrimination** — the unfair treatment of people depending on their race, age or gender.

**Racial discrimination** — the unfair treatment of people based on their race or ethnic background.

**Equality** — being equal, especially in rights, status or opportunities.

**Boycott** — when people stop using, buying or dealing with a certain person organisation out of protest.

**Civil rights movement**

**Key Knowledge**

Europeans first came to America for a better life and signed a contract with their employees. Once they had fulfilled their role and bought their freedom, plantation owners had a shortage of workers. They bought black Africans and forced them to work for no money (slavery).

American laws denied black people equal rights. Black people and white people were segregated and black people were not allowed to use 'whites only' public facilities such as schools, parks, water fountains etc.

Poverty was a major problem as black people did the worst jobs in society, which were not well paid. Many black women worked as servants to white people.

The **civil rights movement** in the USA was a decade-long struggle by African Americans to end legalised racial discrimination in the USA.

