

Year 5 vocabulary

WWII		Anglos Saxons/Vikings (Fearsome Warriors)		Mayans		Raging Rivers	
Aerial bombardment	An attack targeted indiscriminately at a large area such as a city block or an entire city.	Aethelred the Unready	An Anglo-Saxon King whose name means 'bad counsel' because he was given bad advice. He had to fight off the Vikings for most of his life.	Ahau	A Mayan king.	absorb	soak up or take in
Air raid	An attack by enemy aircraft, usually dropping bombs:	Alfred the Great	An Anglo-Saxon King who fought back against the Vikings and managed to control most of England. He championed education and reorganised the military to make it more effective.	Bloodletting	Cutting a part of the body to release blood. This was usually done to try and communicate with the gods.	atmosphere	the layer of air or other gases around a planet
Air raid shelter	A structure, often located underground, which is designed to protect people during an air raid.			Cacao	Bitter chocolate. The Mayans would have used this as a drink it could have also used it for currency too.	condensation	small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window
Allies	States formally cooperating with each other for military or other purposes.	Angles	One of the main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark and northern Germany.	Cenote	A natural pit or sinkhole where groundwater can be found. These were sometimes used for sacrificial offerings.	confluence	where two rivers join and become a larger river
Anne Frank	A young Jewish girl who was a victim of the Holocaust, famous for keeping a diary whilst in hiding.					continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
Anderson shelter	A small prefabricated air-raid shelter of World War II consisting of an arch of corrugated metal and designed to be partly buried in people's gardens and covered	Athelstan	Became the first King of a united England after defeating the Vikings in York in 927AD.	City-states	An independent city that had its own form of government, laws and rules. The Ancient Maya had lots of these within	course	the channel along which the river flows
		Augustine	A monk sent to Britain by the pope			current	a steady and continuous flowing movement of some of the water in a river, lake, or sea
						delta	an area of low land where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea
						deposition	when a substance has been left somewhere as a result of a process

Year 5 vocabulary

Armistice	with earth for protection. An agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.	Christianity	to convert the Britons to Christianity in 597AD. The religion brought to Britain by Augustine around 597AD.		the same country, meaning that laws in one place could be different from those of another. Examples are Chichen Itza, Palenque and Tikal.	erosion	the gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather
Battle of Britain	A series of air battles fought over Britain during August-October 1940, in which the RAF successfully resisted raids by the numerically superior German air force.	Farmer-warrior	Most Anglo-Saxons were referred to as this as these were the two main occupations.	Codex	An early type of book held together by some sort of stitching.	estuary	the wide part of a river where it joins the sea
Blitz/Blitzkrieg	An intense military campaign intended to bring about a swift victory.	Hengest and Horsa	Two Saxon brothers who were said to have been invited to England to help defend against the Picts and Scots.	Dynasty	The continuation of powerful leaders within the same family over a period of time.	gas	to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.
Evacuated	Remove someone from a place of danger to a safer place.	Illumination	Pieces of text that have been decorated or illustrated with pictures and patterns.			groundwater	A form of matter that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
Evacuee	A person evacuated from a place of danger.	Jutes	One of the smaller main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark.	Haab	The 365-day calendar used by farmers to time the planting and harvesting of crops.	liquid	water that is found under the ground. Groundwater has usually passed down through the soil and become trapped by rocks
Gas mask	A protective mask used to cover a person's face as a defence against a poisonous gas. A member of a class of aristocratic	Lindisfarne	A monastery. The site of one of the first major attacks	Hieroglyphics	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of	precipitation	in a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas.
						runoff	rain, snow, sleet, dew, etc, formed by condensation of water vapour in the atmosphere
						surface	rain in excess of the amount absorbed by the ground

Year 5 vocabulary

Junkers	landholders, especially in East Prussia, strongly devoted to militarism and authoritarianism, from among whom the German military forces recruited a large number of its officers.	Manuscript	on Anglo-Saxon England in 793AD by the Vikings.	Huipil	letters and numbers.	transpiration	the flat top part of something or the outside of it
Lancaster Bomber	A British four-engined Second World War heavy bomber.		A piece of work that has been hand-written before the development of printing.		The traditional blouse worn by the women of Mayan cultures.		
Messerschmitt	An occupational surname of German origin which means cutler or knifeman.	Mead	A drink, like wine, but made with honey instead of grapes. This was cleaner than water but not as strong as beer or wine today.	Jade	A green stone often used to make jewellery and other goods.	water vapour	evaporation of water from a plant's leaves, stem, or flowers
Morrison shelter	A movable air-raid shelter, shaped like a table and used indoors.	Monk	A person who works and lives in a Christian church or monastery and serves God by writing, performing chores and spreading the word of Christianity.	Maize	This was the main crop (as well as corn) grown by the Mayans and was used for porridge, flat-breads, tortillas and even fermented to make beer.		
Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister during the Second World War.	Runes	These were used to form the alphabets of Germanic people.	Peasant	A class of people who had little money or possessions. They generally farmed or worked on farms. They are often thought to be unsophisticated and uneducated.		
Propaganda	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view.					Saxons	One of the main groups who settled in England. They came from northern Germany.
	A fixed amount of a commodity officially allowed to each						

Year 5 vocabulary

		Asgard	The home of the Viking gods.		were considered fairly important people in Mayan culture.		
		Berserker	A Scandinavian warrior who whipped themselves into a frenzy for battle.	Terraced	Relating to the farming methods as the hilly nature of Mesoamerica made farming difficult at times. Farmers would separate their land into flat sections to make it easier and to stop rainwater from running down hills and flooding the bottom.		
		Chainmail	A type of armour used by some Viking warriors. This consisted of lots of little metal rings all joined together.				
		Chieftain	The head of a tribe or clan.				
		Danegeld	Money paid to the Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons to stop them from attacking.				
		Danelaw	An area of land that the Vikings controlled in England by law. This was roughly between London and the river Mersey.	Tzol'kin	The Mayan religious calendar which contained 260 days instead of 365.		
		Feast	A gathering where lots of food and drink was consumed. This might include				

Year 5 vocabulary

			<p>celebrations of marriage, a return from a raid or for a religious festival.</p>				
		Figurehead	<p>This was placed on the front and/or back of the longboats and could often be taken off.</p>				
		Longboat	<p>A type of Viking ship that pioneered many of the design features still used today. Different types could be used for fighting, trading or exploring.</p>				
		Longhouse	<p>A type of Viking building that generally consisted of one room and was rectangular in shape. There was little furniture and the roofs were thatched. They were mostly made using wattle-and-daub (sticks, mud, clay and animal poo) and would have an entire family living in there.</p>				

Year 5 vocabulary

		Pagan	A religion that believes in many Gods or Goddesses, who may have control over different aspects.				
		Raid	A sudden attack where precious items might be stolen or destroyed or people killed.				
		Runes	These were used to form the alphabets of Germanic people.				
		Thing	An early justice and administration system where people would meet to set new laws, discuss politics and settle disputes.				
		Trade	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between two or more groups of people or countries.				
		Valhalla	The Afterlife of the Vikings, where the dead could eat, drink and fight with the gods every day. Warriors had to die in battle or heroically to enter				

Year 5 vocabulary

		Yggdrasil	<p>or they would be sent to Helheim, which was agonising boredom.</p> <p>The name of the Norse 'World Tree.' This was the idea that the entire world was made up of 9 different worlds that were all connected through a tree. These worlds included elves and giants. There were also many animals that lived in the tree such as snakes, eagles and a squirrel.</p>				
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