



Year 5 Kings And Queens Knowledge Organiser



Dynasties	
1042 - 1066	Saxon
1066 - 1154	Norman
1154 - 1399	Plantagenet
1399 - 1461	Lancaster
1461 - 1485	York
1485 - 1603	Tudor
1603 - 1649	Stuart
1649 - 1660	Commonwealth
1660 - 1714	Stuart
1714 - 1901	Hanover
1901 - 1910	Saxe-Coburg-Gotha
1910 - present day	Windsor

Significant Places



Buckingham Palace
The London residence of the reigning monarch.



Westminster Abbey
Originally built by Edward the Confessor. Where coronations take place.



Tower of London
Originally built by William the Conqueror. Protector of the crown jewels.

Significant Monarchs



King Charles I
Reigned 1625 - 1649
Had several disagreements with Parliament during his reign.
For 11 years Charles ruled the country without

Parliament and imposed his own taxes
The start of the English Civil War began during his reign and Parliament had Charles I executed.



Queen Victoria
Reigned 1837 - 1901
Victoria became queen when she 18 years old.
In 1840 she married her cousin, Albert, and eventually gave him the name Prince Consort. They

had nine children together.
† When Albert died in 1861, Victoria spent the rest of her life wearing black clothes.



Queen Elizabeth II
Current reigning monarch since 1952.
Longest ever reigning monarch.
Elizabeth's coronation was the first ever to be shown

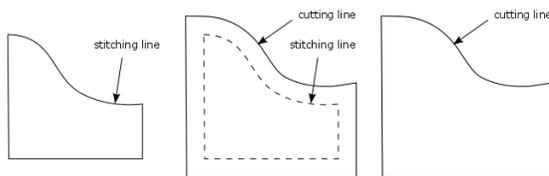
on TV.
Married to Prince Phillip and has 4 children Charles, Anne, Andrew and Edward.
Celebrated Sapphire Jubilee in 2017.

Key Vocabulary

abdicate	Give up, such as power, as of monarchs and emperors.
commonwealth	A political system in which power lies in a body of citizens.
coronation	The ceremony of installing a new monarch.
descendant	A person considered as coming from some ancestor or race.
dynasty	A series of leaders in the same family, like the British Royal Family.
hereditary	Inherited or inheritable by established rules of descent.
illegitimate	Contrary to or forbidden by law.
interregnum	The time between two reigns or governments.
line of succession	The order in which individuals are expected to succeed one another in some official position.
monarch	A nation's ruler usually by hereditary right.
protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that is separate from the Roman Catholic Church.
reign	Royal authority; the dominion of a monarch.
sovereign	A nation's ruler usually by hereditary right.

Material Types	
Man Made	Natural
nylon	cotton
polyester	flax
viscose	fur
rayon	silk
acrylic	leather
bamboo	jute
lyocell	linen
acetate	wool
	denim

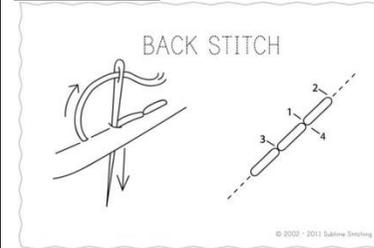
Seam Allowance



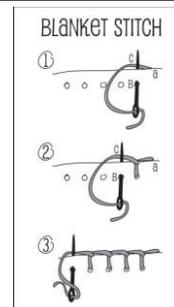
- A seam allowance is simply the area between the edge of your fabric and the line of stitching being used to join two or more pieces of material together.
- The amount of seam allowances can range from 1/4 inch wide to as much as several inches.
- This measured distance is the width between the ragged edge and where the seam is to be stitched.
- Sometimes the type of pattern, design, or fabric requirements determines which size seam allowance will be used.

Sewing Stitches

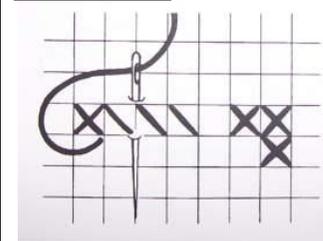
Back Stitch



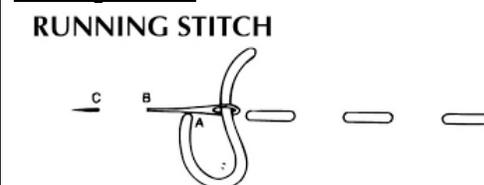
Blanket Stitch



Cross Stitch



Running Stitch



Key Vocabulary

appliqué	A method of stitching/gluing patches onto fabric.
back stitch	Stitching where each stitch overlaps the previous one.
blanket stitch	Hemming stitch, particularly on the edge of blankets.
cross stitch	Stitches which form a cross shape.
man-made	Prepared or made artificially.
natural	A product which comes from plants, animals or the ground.
needle	A sharp pointed implement (usually steel).
pattern	A guide or diagram that you follow to make clothes or other things using a needle and thread.
pin	A small slender (often pointed) piece of metal used to fasten or attach things
running stitch	Stitches which do not overlap.
seam	Joint consisting of a line formed by joining two pieces.
tacking stitch	Light stitching to hold material in place.
thread	A fine cord of twisted fibres (of cotton or silk or wool or nylon etc.) used in sewing and weaving.