

Year 5 – Parents and carers overview of learning

Teaching Staff

- Mrs Meigh (Mon – Tues)
- Miss Aylott (Wed – Friday)

Support Staff

- Mrs Bradley
- Mrs Bardsle



Term 1 and 2 - History led learning

TERM 1

Democracy: a development from 1066

Magna Carta 1215

Causes:

- King John was unpopular due to the high taxes and losses in the war with France. He was a poor soldier in comparison to the previous King - his brother Richard.
- King John angered people by trying to control the church. This led to the Pope closing all churches in England for 7 years.
- The **Barons** were angry at paying **scutage** - a high tax and giving John their best fighting men.

Events:

In 1215 the barons gave the king a choice: change the way the country was run or face a fight against the barons' armies. The barons came up with 63 rights they thought all barons should have. The list of rights became known as the **Magna Carta**.

Key promises included

- No demanding taxes without the barons' permission, not interfering with the Church, fair trials for all **freemen**, no inheritance tax and a reduction in fines for crimes.

Impact:

- It was the start of the idea of Parliament.
- It involved ordinary people in the running of England (e.g. Barons, bishops and knights).



Key timeline of events

- 1066- Battle of Hastings is won by William the Conqueror.
- 1085 - William the Conqueror orders the creation of the Domesday Book.
- 1199 - King John reigns over England, unsuccessfully starting wars against France and raising taxes.
- 1215 - The Magna Carta is written by the Barons, demanding fairer rights.
- 1216 - King John dies and King Henry III reigns, making changes to the Magna Carta.
- 1485-1603 - The house of Tudor reigns over England.
- 1603 - King James I becomes King of England. He had already been King of Scotland for 36 years.
- 1605 - The Gunpowder Plot - an unsuccessful assassination attempt on King James in order to restore the Catholic Monarchy.
- 1625 - King Charles I becomes King after the death of his father.

Key Individuals

William the Conqueror	After winning the Battle of Hastings, became the first Norman King of England on Christmas day in 1066. He ruled until his death in 1087 and is famous for creating the Domesday book.
King John	Reigned as King of England from 1199 until his death (1216). His reign was marked by disputes between his barons and bishops.
The House of Tudor	The 6 monarchs who ruled over England and its realms from 1485 until 1603. During this time the War of the Roses took place as well as the formation of the Church of England.
King James I	Reigned as King of both England and Scotland. He dissolved Parliament twice. James was the son of Mary Queen of Scots and descendant of King Henry VII.
King Charles I	Reigned from 1625 until his execution in 1649. He believed in the divine rights of kings. In 1642 he called for his loyal subjects to support him in a war against Parliament. This was the beginning of the English Civil war.

Term 1 and 2 - History led learning

Term 2

Year 5 - Term 2 Knowledge Organiser

English Civil War 1642 - 1651

Causes:

- Throughout King Charles I reign, many were unhappy with his religious views and how he spent tax money. Although he ruled without a Parliament for 11 years, he had to call them back to help with the unrest in Scotland and Ireland. Shortly after this Charles I raised his own supporters against parliament.

Events:

- The Battle of Edgehill, 23rd October 1642** - The first battle in the war. Ended in a draw.
- The Battle of Newbury 20th September 1643** - A turning point for Parliamentarians when Royalists retreated.
- The Battle of Marston Moor 2nd July 1644** - The largest battle in the war which saw Oliver Cromwell take York and the north from the Royalists.
- The Battle of Naseby 14th June 1645** - The Parliamentarians won this battle and along with it the war.
- April 1646** - King Charles I surrenders to the Scots and is handed over to Parliament.
- 30th January 1649** - Charles I was executed for high treason against the realm of England. England was declared a commonwealth.

Impact:

- A constitutional Monarchy was formed - the King had powers but they were controlled by Parliament.
- 2 major political parties were formed, the Tories (supporters of the Royals) and the Whigs (opposed the Royals).

Democracy: a development from 1066



Key timeline of events

1642-1651 - The English Civil War. The Parliamentarians won and King Charles I was beheaded.

1658-1658 - Oliver Cromwell is Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland.

1660 - King Charles II crowned

1688 - 1689 - The Glorious Revolution and the signing of the Declaration of Rights.

1760-1840 - The Industrial Revolution.

1832 - The first women's suffrage petition is presented to Parliament.

1914-1918 - World War I.

1918 - Representation of the People Act is extended to men over 21 and most women over 30.

1928 - Representation of the People Act extends voting to women over the age of 21.

1939 - 1945 - World War II

1969 - Representation of the People Act extends voting to men and women over 18.

Key Individuals

Oliver Cromwell	Fought against the Royalists and became Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth from 1653 until his death in 1658.
King Charles II	The son of King Charles I. He reigned from 1660 until his death in 1685 after the monarchy was reinstated.
James II and VII	The brother of King Charles II, he became King of England, Scotland and Ireland after his death. Was the last Catholic Monarch.
Mary and William of Orange	Married in 1677, they were invited to England by 7 members of Parliament to rule England, Scotland and Ireland. Mary was the daughter of James II.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Founded the Women's Social and Political Union whose members were known as the 'suffragettes'.
Millicent Fawcett	Lead the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies who campaigned for women's rights through legal change. Members were known as 'suffragists'.

Term 3 and 4 - Science led learning

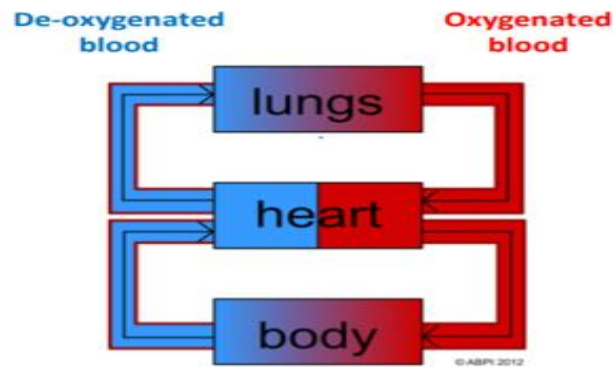
The Heart of the Matter

Knowledge Organiser - Term 3

Key vocabulary

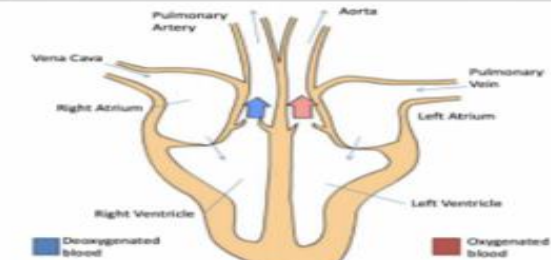
Heart	A strong muscle in the chest protected by the ribs, that pumps blood around the body.
Capillaries	Microscopic blood vessels found in the muscles and lungs.
Blood Vessels	The tubes that carry blood around the body.
Artery (Arteries)	The vessels that take blood away from the heart.
Veins	The blood vessels that carry blood back to the heart.
Oxygenated blood	Blood that is rich in oxygen.
De-oxygenated blood	Blood that contains very little oxygen.
Blood	Liquid that travels to every cell in the body transporting nutrients and oxygen. Contains red, white blood cells, plasma and platelets.
Atrium (Atria)	The upper right and left chambers of the heart.
Ventricles	The lower right and left chambers of the heart.
Valve	A one-way 'door' that allows blood to flow freely in one direction, not allowing blood to flow back through the valve.
Pulmonary	Related to the lungs and breathing.

The Circulatory system
The system that circulates blood around the body.



The Function of the Heart:

- 1 **Deoxygenated** blood flows into the heart from the body through the veins
- 2 This blood is pumped out to the lungs through the **pulmonary artery**
- 3 Blood is then **oxygenated** in the lungs
- 4 Blood returns to the heart through the **pulmonary vein**
- 5 The oxygenated blood is then pumped out of the heart through the **aorta**
- 6 The blood travels around the body delivering oxygen and nutrients to the organs.



Components of blood

Plasma

Transports nutrients, hormones, and proteins. It is a yellow liquid that makes up about 55% of the body's blood volume.

Platelets

Form clots to stop bleeding. Platelets make up less than 1% of blood.



Red blood cells

Carry fresh oxygen through the body and remove carbon dioxide. Red blood cells make up about 40 to 45% of blood.

White blood cells

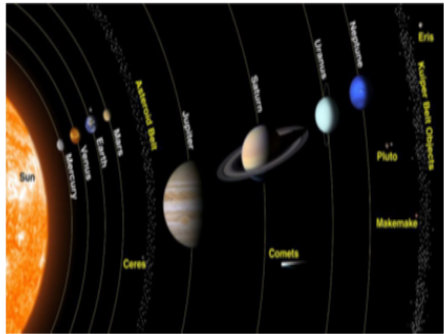
Part of the body's immune system, detect and fight viruses and bacteria. There are five major types of white blood cells, and they make up less than 1% of blood.

Source: American Society of Hematology

Term 3 and 4 – Science led learning

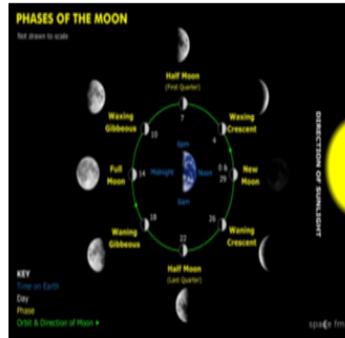
Earth in Space: Our interstellar adventure

The Planets



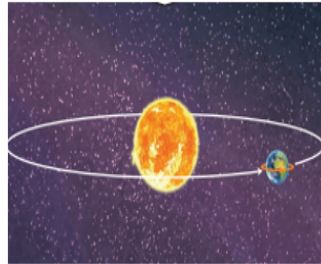
Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars are rocky planets. They are mostly made up of metal and rock.
Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are mostly made up of gases (helium and hydrogen) although they do have cores made up of rock and metal.

The Phases of the moon



The Moon orbits Earth in an oval-shaped path while spinning on its axis. At various times in a month, the moon appears to be different shapes. This is because as the moon rotates around Earth, the sun lights up different parts of it.

The Earth and the Sun



Earth rotates on its axis. It does a full rotation once in every 24 hours. At the same time the earth is rotating it is also orbiting around the sun. It takes a little more than 365 days to orbit the sun.

Websites to visit

- <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/> - News from around your galactic neighbourhood.
- <https://spotthestation.nasa.gov/sightings/> - ISS spotting times
- <https://www.astronomyforbeginners.com/what-to-see/> - astronomy for beginners

Earth in Space: Year 5s interstellar adventure

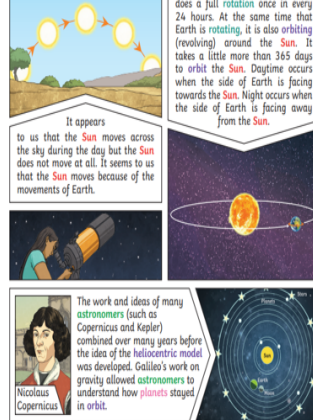
Timeline of key events

1543	Nicolaus Copernicus formulated a heliocentric model of the universe.
1957	4 th October 1957, Russia launched the first satellite into space: Sputnik 1
1957	Russian Space Dog, Laika, the first animal in space and first to orbit Earth in Sputnik 2 paving the way for human spaceflight.
1961	Russian Cosmonaut, Yuri Gagarin, became the first man in space
1969	Neil Armstrong became the first man on the moon.
1991	Helen Sharman became the first British astronaut into space.
2015 - 2016	Tim Peake became the seventh UK born astronaut to go into space and board the International Space Station in 2015. He was the first British astronaut to do a spacewalk in 2016.

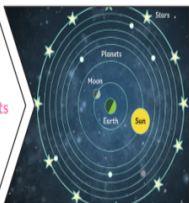
Key vocabulary

Asteroid – A small rocky body orbiting the sun.
Axis – An imaginary line about which a body rotates.
Celestial – Positioned in or relating to the sky, or outer space as observed in the astronomy
Day – A twenty-four hour period, from one midnight to the next, corresponding to a rotation of the earth on its axis
Geocentric – Years ago people believed that planets moved around the Earth
Heliocentric – Representing the sun as the centre of the solar system, the modern view of the solar system.
Moon – A natural satellite of any planet.
Night – The period from sunset to sunrise in each twenty-four hours.
Orbit – The regularly repeated oval course of a celestial object around a star or planet.
Planet – A celestial body moving in orbit round a star.
Rotate – To spin. Earth rotates on its axis.
Solar system – Our solar system consists of eight planets what rotate around the sun.
Star – A fixed luminous point in the night sky which is a large, remote body, the sun is an example.
Sun – Our star round which the planets in our solar system orbit.

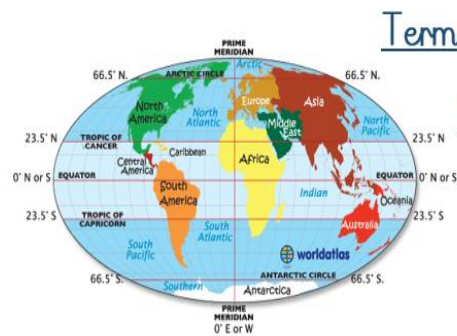
Key Knowledge



Geocentric model
Years ago people believed that planets moved around the Earth.



Term 5 and 6 - Geography led learning



Term 5 and 6 Knowledge Organiser

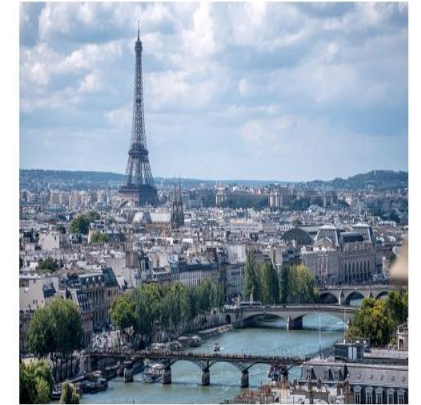
'To the edge of the world'



Weston Super Mare - England 'To the edge of the world'



Paris - France



Vocabulary

Arctic circle	Imaginary line drawn around the northern part of the world at approximately 66.5° North. Arctic winters are long and cold while summers are short and cool.
Antarctic circle	Imaginary line drawn around the most southern part of the world at approximately 66.5° South. In summer, between October and February, the sun does not set.
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place.
Climate zone	Sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate. There are three main climate zones; polar, temperate and tropical.
Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
Biomes	A large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat.
Vegetation belt	An area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation
Human geography	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
Capital city	The city or town that functions as the seat of government and administrative centre of a country or <u>region</u> .
Greenwich	Borough of Greater London, England, located on the prime meridian.
Latitude	Latitude of a place is its distance from the equator.
Longitude	A place is its distance to the west or east of a line passing through Greenwich.
Comparison	The similarities and differences between two things.
Environmental regions	An area of land that has common features.
Physical geography	Natural features of land.
Prime meridian	Prime meridian is the line of longitude, corresponding to zero degrees and passing through Greenwich, England, from which all the other lines of longitude are calculated.
Northern Hemisphere	The half of the globe lying north of the equator.
Southern Hemisphere	The half of the globe lying south of the equator.
Tropics	Parts of the world that lie between two lines of latitude, the Tropic of Cancer, 23½° north of the equator, and the Tropic of Capricorn, 23½° south of the equator. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.



Useful website and books

<https://www.kids-world-travel-guide.com/geography-facts.html>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/category/discover/geography/>

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zbkww2hw>

Adventures around the globe

The travel book

Look inside our world

Our behaviour curriculum

The steps...

The routines are:

- **Silent Signaller**
- **STAR position**
- **Wonderful Walking**
- **Careful contributing**
- **Arriving at the beginning of the day**
- **Transitioning within a lesson or at the end of the lesson**
- **Using good manners**
- **Lunchtime**
- **Completing work in my books**
- **End of the day routine**

The Silent Signaller

- Used at all times to signal that silence is required
- Allow a few seconds before scanning for 100%
- Use of 100% strategies

THE SILENT SIGNAL



- Why?
- We are all learning listeners as we want to ensure that everyone can learn without distractions
- How do we teach it?
- A single hand is raised in the air to gain attention of the class. When pupils see this they should respond by being silent and waiting for the STAR position instruction.

The STAR position

STAR POSITION

- Our staff use a silent signal to gain the attention of the class. This is done by raising one hand. When pupils see this, they should respond by being silent and responding with STAR.
- ● S – Sitting or standing up straight
- ● T – Tracking the teacher
- ● A – Attention at all times
- ● R – Respect towards others

Using Good manners

- I should always say '**please**' when I am asking for something.
- I should always say '**thank you**' when I receive something or someone does something nice for me.
- I should say 'Good morning/afternoon' to adults if they have initiated the conversation.
- It is important to show **gratitude** to others by thanking people for what they have done for me.
- A calm and polite tone is respectful.

What would make us smile in Year 5

- Reading as often as possible
- TT rockstars and Spelling Shed practise
- Sharing achievements outside of school
- Knowing that your child is happy to be in our class

