

All subjects will be taught discretely, making links to other areas of learning where appropriate. These links will be to prior learning and to other subject areas to give knowledge meaning and context.

ICT

Programming 2: Micro:bit – looking at the meaning and purpose of programming. They will create and debug programmes with specific aims. Eg a simple animation, a scoreboard etc.

RE

Salvation – We will investigate the question – ‘What did Jesus do to save human beings?’ We will look at what Christians mean when they say that Jesus’ death was a sacrifice and how they put their beliefs into practice – Holy Communion etc.

DT

We are going to look at Mechanisms – Gears and Pulleys. We will investigate different types of pulleys – compound pulleys and complex pulleys. We will look at how gears work and how different sizes affect the speed of the mechanism.

Prior Learning:

Don’t forget to ask your children about what they can remember about what they have learned in previous half terms.
For example – ask them to make a quiz using the knowledge mats we send home, design a poster about a unit of work they have covered before.

French

We will learn how to count from 50 to 100. We will be able to talk about where we live, what types of homes we live in and about our family and friends.

PE

Games, focusing on Hockey - developing technique, consistency, speed and accuracy when handling and controlling equipment whilst stationary or moving.
Sports Hall Athletics – continuing developing indoor athletic skills.

PSHE

Our work this half term will focus on Healthy Me. We will look at alcohol, smoking and drug use. We will consider the impact of social media and celebrities on body image and what constitutes a healthy lifestyle.

Music

We will be looking at the style of ‘Old School Hip Hop’. We will be using ‘The Fresh Prince of Bel-air’ to practise our singing, listening and composing skills.

How can you help?

- Ask your child about their learning in school.
- Be aware of what your child is accessing online.

The Mayan Civilisation - Year 5

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing system. Each symbol represents a word or sound.
codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan
Chichen Itza	The Mayans most well-known pyramid.
cacao	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.
Kukulcan	The serpent god of the Maya. One of the primary gods, especially to the Itza peoples of Chichen Itza.
Meso-America	A historical region of South America.
batab	A lesser lord, usually ruling over a small town.
Itzamna	The main god of the Maya, Itzamna was the god of fire who created the Earth.
huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women.
Kin	Word representing a day in the Maya calendar
Jaguar	The Maya logogram for b'alam
Uinal	Word for a month in the Maya calendar. It was 20 days long



Chichen Itza

Sticky Knowledge

The Mayans were expert mathematicians and astronomers. They used this expertise to make calendars.
The Mayans were situated in modern day central America and covered 5 modern day countries.
Although the Mayans had metal-working skills, metal ores were scarce. Mayans used stone tools to carve the limestone that they used for their buildings
Mayan religion was extremely bloodthirsty, demanding human sacrifices and blood-letting rituals. The Mayans believed in an afterlife and that those who were sacrificed, as well as those killed in war and women who died in childbirth, went to 'the place of misty sky'.
Mayan people originated in Asia.
At the top of Mayan society was the king and royal family who were believed to be closely linked to the gods. An educated elite of scribes, priests and nobles formed the ruling class. They occupied the finest buildings in the city.
Mayan society was formed of a number of city states each with their own ruler. There were nobles, farmers and slaves.

South America is a Continent.
The climate of South America differs to that of the UK.
Other civilisations include the Egyptians and the Greeks.
Human and Physical geographical features of South America.
What erosion is and what impact it can have on land.



Key Events/Timeline

2000 BC The Maya civilisation comes into being in Central America.
300 BC Cities, such as El Mirador, become large and powerful.
AD 900 Cities in the rainforest are abandoned due to an extensive drought. People move north to the highlands of Guatemala and the Yucatán.
AD 1000 Cities like Chichén Itzá (which has two temple pyramids) are still thriving.
AD 1500s The Spanish arrive in South America and set out to destroy the remaining elements of Maya civilisation as part of their conquest.
AD 1839 American explorer and writer, John Lloyd Stephens, and British artist, Frederick Catherwood explore Copán and extensively document what they find, reigniting interest in the Maya civilisation. They go on to document other Maya cities, including Chichén Itzá
AD 2014 The cities of Lagunita and Tamchén are rediscovered.
Religion - The Maya people believed that the earth, which they called the Middleworld, was large and flat and resting on the back of a creature, such as a turtle or crocodile. On the Middleworld grew a tree whose branches reached up into the heavens (the Upperworld) and whose roots grew down into Xibalba (the Underworld), which was guarded by gods of death who looked like jaguars.

Electricity - Year 5

What should I already know?

Key Vocabulary

appliances	A device or machine in your home that you use to do a job such as cleaning or cooking. Appliances are often electrical.
battery	Small devices that provide the power for electrical items such as torches
bulb	The glass part of an electric lamp, which gives out light when electricity passes through it.
buzzer	An electrical device that is used to make a buzzing sound
circuit	A complete route which an electric current can flow around
component	The parts that something is made of.
conductor	A substance that heat or electricity can pass through or along
current	a flow of electricity through a wire or circuit
cell	A synonym for battery
electricity	A form of energy that can be carried by wires and in used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices
energy	The power from sources such as electricity y that makes machines work or provides heat.
Insulator	a non-conductor of electricity or heat



mains	Where the supply of water, electricity, or How does a gas enters a building
motor	A device that uses electricity or fuel to produce movement
switch	a small control for an electrical device which you use to turn the device on or off
wires	A long thin piece of metal that is used to fasten things or to carry electric current.
power	Power is energy, especially electricity, that is obtained in large quantities from a fuel source and used to operate lights, heating, and machinery
source	Where something comes from
insulator	A non-conductor of electricity or heat.

Key Scientists

Michael Faraday The generation of electricity. 

Thomas Edison The creation of the light bulb. 

Electricity is a form of energy that can be carried by wires and is used for heating and lighting, and to provide power for devices.

Sources of light and sound may need electricity to work.



Sticky Knowledge

Electricity is generated using energy from natural sources such as the Sun, oil, water and wind. These can also be called fuel sources.

Some appliances use batteries and some use mains electricity.

Batteries come in different sizes depending on how much and for how long the appliance is used.

A complete circuit is a loop that allows electrical current to flow through wires.

A circuit contains a battery (cell), wires and an appliance that requires electricity to work (such as a bulb, motor or buzzer).

A switch controls the flow of the electrical current around the circuit. When the switch is off, the current cannot flow. This is not the same as an incomplete circuit.

A non-conductor of electricity or heat

When objects are placed in the circuits, they may or may not allow electricity to pass through.

A switch can break or reconnect a circuit.

Objects that are made from materials that do not allow electricity to pass through and do not complete a circuit are called electrical insulators, those materials that do allow electricity to pass through are called conductors.