











The Ancient Egyptians																																																													
What you will know by the end of the unit:	Key Vocabulary																																																												
<p>Children will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> gain a Chronological understanding of Ancient Egypt. find out about Food and Farming - look at the 3 different seasons and why this was the Nile was important because it provided water for crops but also fertile soil - this means that people settled near the banks of the Nile as it was considered a prime location. They were among the first civilisations to use irrigation systems. the Nile also provided mud for bricks and pots, opportunities for fishing, papyrus reeds and a key means of transport.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> about ancient Egyptian life because of evidence such as the pyramids, the artefacts that were found there and methods of communications such as the use of hieroglyphics and papyrus rolls. Egyptian society was very hierarchical - this means that some groups of people were deemed more important than others. Each group had a different role to play in Egyptian society.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mummification was the process of preserving a body - this process was very important to the Egyptians as they believed this would prepare the body for their journey into the afterlife.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bodies of important people, such as pharaohs, were placed in pyramids, which were built as tombs. understand the importance of the pyramids in Egyptian society and the process involved in building a pyramid. They will know the key features of a pyramid religion was very important in Ancient Egypt. They were polytheists - they believed in different gods and goddesses that were in charge of different parts of their lives. These were called deities. Howard Carter discovered Tutankhamun's burial chamber in the Valley of the Kings. develop an understanding of what modern Egypt is like and how it contrasts with Ancient Egypt 	<table border="1"> <tr><td>afterlife</td><td>a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal</td></tr> <tr><td>ancient</td><td>belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)</td></tr> <tr><td>archaeologist</td><td>someone who studies the past by exploring old remains</td></tr> <tr><td>architecture</td><td>the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings</td></tr> <tr><td>artefacts</td><td>an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like</td></tr> <tr><td>canopic jar</td><td>Each jar held a body organ</td></tr> <tr><td>chronology</td><td>the order of events in time</td></tr> <tr><td>circa</td><td>Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC</td></tr> <tr><td>civilisation</td><td>a human society with its own social organisation and culture</td></tr> <tr><td>climate</td><td>the general weather conditions that are typical of a place</td></tr> <tr><td>continent</td><td>a very large area of land that consists of many countries</td></tr> <tr><td>culture</td><td>activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation</td></tr> <tr><td>deities</td><td>a god or goddess</td></tr> <tr><td>fertile</td><td>rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants</td></tr> <tr><td>hierarchy</td><td>a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society</td></tr> <tr><td>hieroglyphics</td><td>symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt</td></tr> <tr><td>irrigation</td><td>supply land with water in order to help crops grow</td></tr> <tr><td>mummification</td><td>if a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth</td></tr> <tr><td>papyrus</td><td>a tall water plant that grows in Africa</td></tr> <tr><td>pharaoh</td><td>a king of ancient Egypt</td></tr> <tr><td>polytheists</td><td>the worship of or belief in more than one god</td></tr> <tr><td>preserve</td><td>making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end</td></tr> <tr><td>pyramids</td><td>ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. The most famous pyramids are those built in ancient Egypt to contain the bodies of their kings and queens</td></tr> <tr><td>sarcophagus</td><td>a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times</td></tr> <tr><td>settler/settlement</td><td>people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement</td></tr> <tr><td>Shaduf</td><td>A hand operated device used for lifting water used for irrigating land</td></tr> <tr><td>society</td><td>people in general, thought of as a large organised group</td></tr> <tr><td>Sphinx</td><td>A mythological beast with the body of a lion and the head of a pharaoh or god.</td></tr> <tr><td>tomb</td><td>a large grave that is above ground</td></tr> <tr><td>trade</td><td>the activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services</td></tr> </table>	afterlife	a life that some people believe begins when you die, for example a life in heaven or as another person or animal	ancient	belonging to the distant past, especially to the period in history before the end of the Roman Empire (AD 410)	archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains	architecture	the art of planning, designing and constructing buildings	artefacts	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like	canopic jar	Each jar held a body organ	chronology	the order of events in time	circa	Latin meaning 'around'. c. 800 BC means around 800 BC	civilisation	a human society with its own social organisation and culture	climate	the general weather conditions that are typical of a place	continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries	culture	activities such as the arts and philosophy, which are considered to be important for the development of civilisation	deities	a god or goddess	fertile	rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants	hierarchy	a system of organising people into different ranks or levels of importance, for example in society	hieroglyphics	symbols in the form of pictures which are used in some writing systems, for example those of ancient Egypt	irrigation	supply land with water in order to help crops grow	mummification	if a dead body is mummified, it is preserved, for example by rubbing it with special oils and wrapping it in cloth	papyrus	a tall water plant that grows in Africa	pharaoh	a king of ancient Egypt	polytheists	the worship of or belief in more than one god	preserve	making sure that something remains as it is, and does not change or end	pyramids	ancient stone buildings with four triangular sloping sides. 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Key Dates																																																													
c. 3500 BC:	Early settlers settle in the Nile valley.																																																												
c. 3100 BC:	Development of hieroglyphics																																																												
c. 2700 BC:	First stone pyramid built.																																																												
c. 2600 BC:	Pyramid of Giza built.																																																												
c.1332 BC	The 10 year rule of Tutankhamun begins																																																												
c. AD 30	Queen Cleopatra is defeated and by the Roman invasion.																																																												
c. AD 300:	Last use of hieroglyphic writing.																																																												
1922:	Howard Carter discovers the tomb of Tutankhamun.																																																												
Diagrams																																																													
   	<p style="text-align: center;">Historical Skills and Enquiry</p> <p>Describe how Egyptian artefacts and ruins tell us about their culture, and religious beliefs. Describe what Egyptian life was like for different groups of people. Describe how the Egyptian society has had an impact on modern society. Describe why people chose to settle in certain areas in ancient Egypt. Compare what was happening in the Egyptian civilisation with what was happening in Britain at the same time. Compare aspects of life such as achievements, society, beliefs, and architecture. Present what you know about the Egyptians using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography, English, Maths, Computing, etc.) Use appropriate vocabulary to communicate about the Egyptians.</p>																																																												

Earth and Space—Year 5—Science

Key Concepts

By the end of this term you will know how to...

Describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system

Describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies

Describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth

Use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the

Did you know?

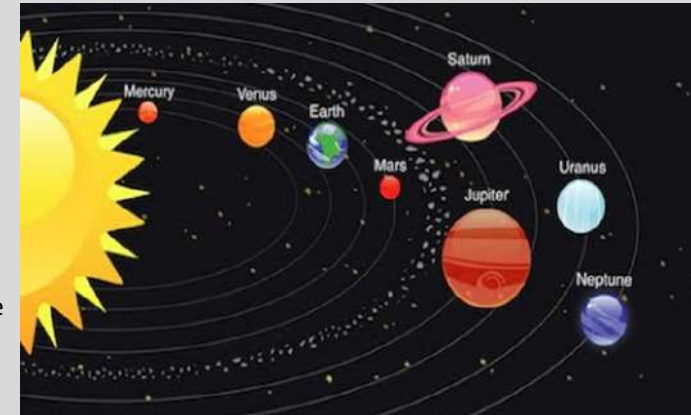
Pluto used to be considered a planet but was reclassified as a dwarf planet in 2006

Years ago people believed that plants rotated around the Earth

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 of rock and metal.

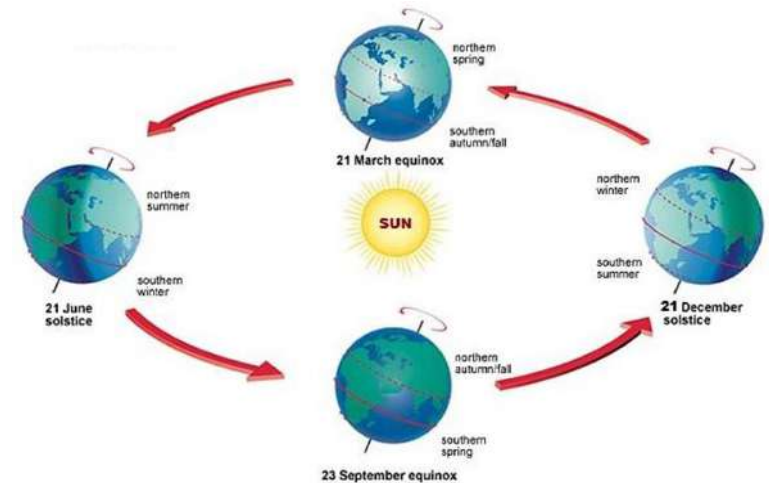
The Solar System



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
Dwarf planet	A celestial body resembling a small planet but lacking certain technical criteria to be classed as a planet e.g. Pluto
Geocentric	Where people believed the earth was at the centre of the solar system
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
rotation	The action of rotating about an axis or centre
Solar system	The collection of eight planets and their moons in orbit round the sun
star	A fixed luminous point in the night sky which is a large, remote body like the sun

Equinox



Phases of the moon



Human Development—Year 5— Science

Key Concepts

By the end of this term you will know how to...

Pupils learn about the human life cycle and about the changes of the body during puberty. They learn about the development of a baby during pregnancy and about the birth of a baby.

Key Vocabulary

Fertilisation-	The male and female sex cells fuse together
Prenatal-	The stage of development from the time of fertilisation to the time of birth
Gestation-	The process or time when prenatal development take place before birth
Reproduce-	To produce young
Life cycles-	The changes a living thing goes through
Adolescence-	The emotional stage of development between childhood and adulthood
Puberty-	The physical stage of development between childhood and adulthood

Scientific enquiry skills

Pupils could work scientifically by researching the gestation periods of other animals and comparing them with humans; by finding out and recording the length and mass of a baby as it grows— links to prior learning from Autumn term lifecycles

What you should already know ...

- **the key stages that a human goes through at each age**
- **Some features that define a living organism**
- **The stages of life cycles of some living things**

Animal reproductive ages and offspring

Animal	Reproductive age onset	Size of litter	Possible number of offspring over life
Rat	2-4 months	10-12 pups	Max 15 litters/year
Cat	6-9 months	4-6 kittens	Max 3 litters/year
Fox	10 months	4-5 kites	1 litter/year
Horse	2-3 years	1 foal	c. 1 foal/year
Elephant	14 years	1 calf	1 calf every 2-3 years

