

Key Vocabulary

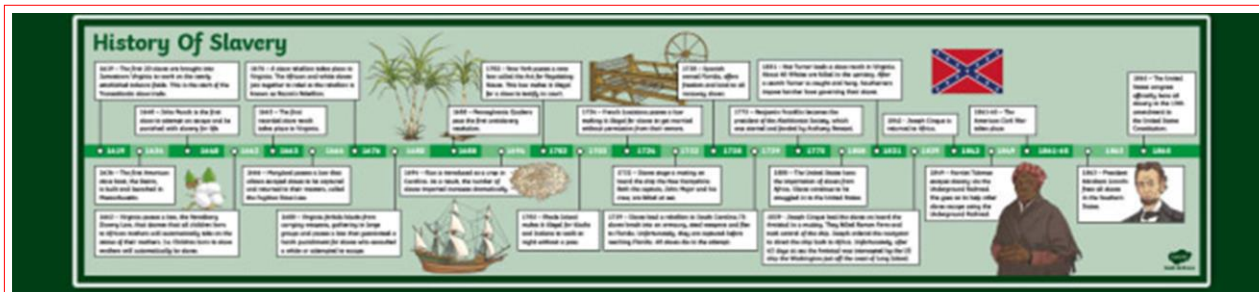
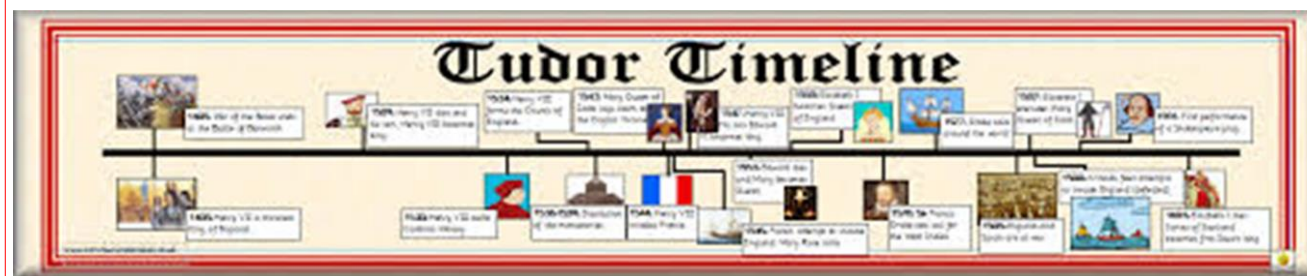
Slave	A person who was the legal property of another and was forced to work for no pay.
Colony	A country that is under full or partial political control of another country.
Plantation	An estate on which crops, such as coffee, sugar and tobacco are grown.
Abolition	The act of abolishing a system so that it is no longer permitted.
Heir	A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.
Monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
Reign	To rule over a country as a monarch.
Throne	The position of a king or queen.

Theme Name: Rich and Poor

Summary:

During this topic, I will be learning about what life was like for rich and poor people throughout history. I will travel through time to explore Black History (Slave Trade) and a significant individual (Harriet Tubman). This will be my History and English focus. Towards the end of the term, I will also be learning about the difference between the rich and the poor during the Tudor times. My artist study for Year 5 is Vincent Van Gogh, I will be studying his life, observing his paintings and I will create original pieces that show his style and influence.

Time Line/key dates:



Texts we will be reading:

This term, I will be reading a fictional book called 'Slave Girl' by Patricia C Mckissack. This text is about a girl called Clotee, who is a slave in a Virginia plantation. To her, freedom is the greatest word in the world. In the slave quarters, people pray for freedom, or as they call it 'heaven'. But when will it come?



Activities:

- In Maths, I will develop a chronological awareness of events throughout history.
- In English, I will be focusing on writing a play script about Harriet Tubman and then perform my play script to an audience. In addition, I will be writing a newspaper report about Harriet Tubman's movement to free the slaves. Furthermore, I will be writing a recount from the perspective of a rich Tudor child.

Art

Our artist study in Year 5 is Vincent Van Gogh. Vincent van Gogh was a **Dutch painter**, generally considered to be the greatest after Rembrandt van Rijn, and one of the greatest of the Post-Impressionists. He sold only one artwork during his life, but in the century after his death he became perhaps the most recognised painter of all time.

At the end of the half-term I will know:

At the end of this half-term, I will know how to use sketching and shading to add fine detail to sketch my own interpretation of Van Gogh 'Shoes' using charcoal.

An acquaintance of Van Gogh's in Paris described how he bought old work shoes at a flea market and walked through the mud until they were filthy. He wanted to represent an unusual choice of subject for a painting.



Also, I will know how to combine colours, tones and tints to enhance the mood of a piece. I will use lines to represent movement whilst painting 'Starry Night'. The famous Starry Night is considered to be one of Van Gogh's greatest creations to date. He used his imagination and spent hours looking up at the heavens to produce this masterpiece.

Continuing with our artist study, I will learn how to use brush techniques and understand the qualities of paint to create texture.

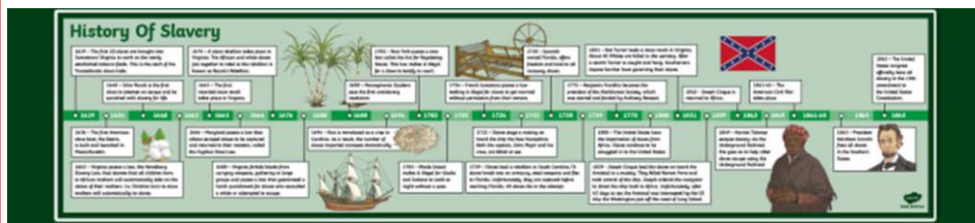
Our painting focus will be 'Sunflowers'. Van Gogh is well known for his brushstrokes of thickly laid-on paint. This technique is called 'Impasto'. An artist lays a thick layer of paint on canvas, brushstrokes get more noticeable, adding a special texture to the painting. Vincent liked to use a thick, undiluted flat colour with a brush or a palette knife. Sunflowers were painted during a rare period of optimism. These paintings were painted for his mentor Paul Gauguin as a gift. Using 'Sunflowers' as inspiration, I will use tools to carve and add shapes, texture and pattern to my own sunflowers made from clay.



Finally, I will study the 'Avenue of Poplars' and paint my own interpretation using water colour. Watercolour paint consists of fine pigment particles suspended in a water-soluble binder (adhesive substance). It is usually used on paper. As watercolour is semi-transparent, the white of the paper gives a natural luminosity to the washes of colour. I will build up layers of colour in my painting to create a nature based painting. The painting "Avenue of Poplars in Autumn" was painted by Van Gogh in October 1884, in Nuenen (the Netherlands). It is an autumnal pastoral landscape, oil on canvas, 99 x 65 cm, and currently hangs in the Van Gogh Museum, Amsterdam. The painting has never left the Netherlands (except for exhibitions).

HISTORY

Black History (Enslavement)



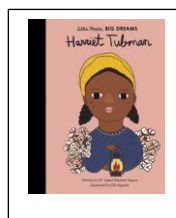
Slavery is when people are enslaved. An enslaved person is someone who has no freedom or rights and is never paid for any work done. Often, enslaved people are captured by force, then bought and sold like property. Slavery goes against a person's human rights and is now against international law. Sadly though, there are still some enslaved people today. From the 16th century for nearly 300 years, Britain was involved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade. British companies bought and sold enslaved people and made huge profits selling crops enslaved people worked hard to produce. The term 'slavery' is no longer acceptable for use in today's conversation and 'enslavement' is preferred. The word 'slavery' has been used here due to historical context.'

When the exhausted enslaved people arrived in the colonies of America and the Caribbean, they were brought to a slave market close to the harbour. The owners of plantations would hurry to the markets, wanting to buy the strongest looking enslaved people for their plantations. The enslaved people would be sold to the highest bidder. There were no rules at these markets. Families were not kept together, so children could be sold separately to their parents. Once sold, families never saw each other again. Once the enslaved people were bought at these markets, they became the property of the owner. Often, once they were bought, they were branded with a hot iron to show who they belonged to.

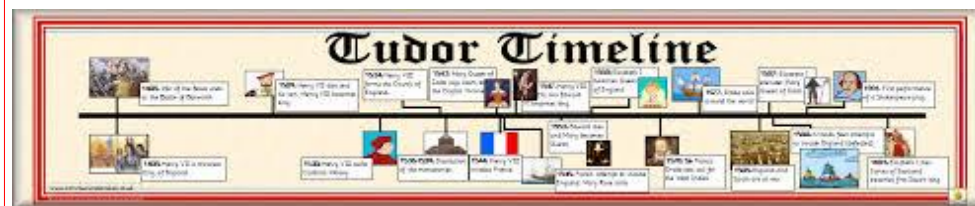
The owners of plantations used enslaved people to work on their land so they could grow crops as cheaply as possible. Enslaved people were not paid so the plantation owners made a bigger profit.



This term, I will be reading about Harriet Tubman. Harriet Tubman was an escaped enslaved woman who became a "conductor" on the Underground Railroad, leading enslaved people to freedom before the Civil War. However, she was also a nurse, a Union spy and a women's suffrage supporter.



The Tudors



The Tudors were a royal family who came to power in England in 1485. Two of Britain's most famous monarchs (King Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I) were both members of the Tudor royal family. England saw significant change under Tudor rule. During the sixteenth century, England emerged from Medieval times securing greater wealth. The Protestant Reformation occurred, the plays of William Shakespeare were written, and England led explorations that discovered America.

Food and Drink during the Tudor time was seen as a sign of wealth. They ate bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats). Unlike poor Tudors, wealthy Tudors had access to different meats. For example, beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead of water as it was thought to be unsafe.

Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.

Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed. In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper. Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.



Year 5- Summer Term 1 – 2022- Crucial Content- Knowledge and Skills Organiser- Thomas Willingale School and Nursery

Maths:

Here are the National Curriculum objectives that we will cover this term:

I can convert between different units of metric measure (for example, kilometre and metre; centimetre and metre; centimetre and millimetre; gram and kilogram; litre and millilitre)

I can understand and use approximate equivalences between metric units and common imperial units such as inches, pounds and pints.

I can estimate volume (for example, using 1 cm³ blocks to build cuboids (including cubes)) and capacity (for example, using water).

I can solve problems involving converting between units of time.

I can use all four operations to solve problems involving measure [for example, length, mass, volume, money] using decimal notation, including scaling.

I can identify 3-D shapes, including cubes and other cuboids, from 2-D representations.

I know angles are measured in degrees: estimate and compare acute, obtuse and reflex angles.

I can draw given angles, and measure them in degrees (°).

I can identify angles at a point and one whole turn (total 360°), angles at a point on a straight line and 1/2 a turn (total 180°), other multiples of 90°.

I can use the properties of rectangles to deduce related facts and find missing lengths and angles.

I can distinguish between regular and irregular polygons based on reasoning about equal sides and angles.

At the end of the half term:

I will know how to convert between different units of metric measure.

I will know to use my knowledge of place value, multiplication and division to convert between standard units.

I will know that 1 kilogram is equivalent to 1000g.

I will know that 1 metre is equivalent to 100 centimetres.

I will know that 1 centimetre is equivalent to 10 millimetres.

I will know that 1 kilometre is equivalent to 1000 metres.

I will know approximate equivalences between metric and imperial units.

I will know that 1 inch is equivalent to 2.5 centimetres.

I will know that 16 ounces is equivalent to 1 pound.

I will know that 8 pints is equivalent to 1 gallon.

I will know that volume means the amount of space occupied by a 3D shape. It is measured in cubed units like cm³.

I will know that capacity means the amount a container can hold. Capacity is measured in metric units such as litres or imperial units such as pints.

I will know how to estimate the volume and capacity of 3D shapes and containers, using 1cm³ cubes to work out the volume of 3D shapes.

I will know how to use multiplication and division to convert between different units of time. For example: 180 minutes into hours. 180 ÷ 60 = 3 hours.

I will be able to recognise and name 3D shapes.

I will know that an angle is a measurement of how much something turns and that angles are measured in degrees.

I will be able to estimate and compare acute (less than 90°), obtuse (between 90° and 180°), and reflex angles (between 180° and 360°).

I will be able to accurately draw angles and measure them in degrees (°) using a protractor.

I will know that angles around a point add up to 360 and that angles on a straight line add up to 180.

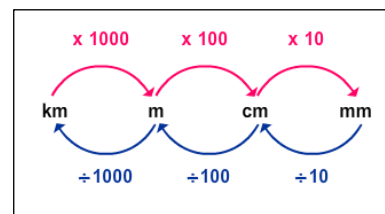
I will know the properties of rectangles. For instance, I will know that all rectangles have straight sides making up two pairs of parallel lines, four corners, and four right angles, and that the angles in all rectangles add up to 360°.

I will know that a regular polygon is a 2D shape that has equal angles and three or more straight sides of equal length.

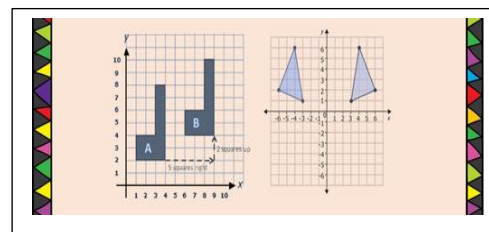
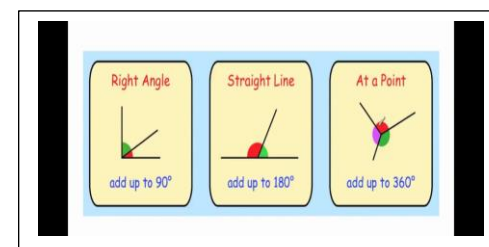
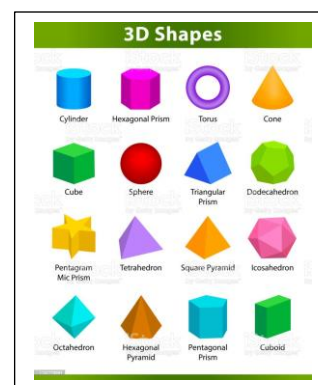
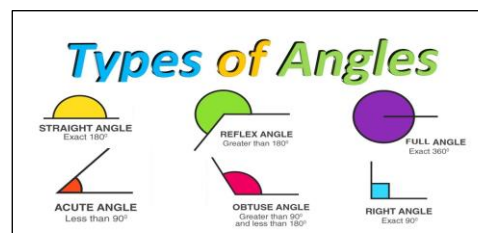
I will be able to tell the difference between regular (where all angles and sides are equal) and irregular polygons (where all angles and sides are not equal).

I will be able to show the position of simple shapes on the full coordinate grid using all four quadrants, using positive and negative values for x and y.

I will be able to record the position of a shape using the full coordinate grid after a shape has been translated or reflected.



Length	Mass	Capacity
1 inch = 2.5cm	16 ounces = 1 pound	8 pints = 1 gallon
1 foot = 30cm	1 ounce = 25g	1 gallon = 4.5 litres
1 mile = 1.6km	1 pound = 450g	1 pint = 570ml
5 miles = 8km	2.2 pounds = 1kg	



PSHE :

In PSHE I will be learning about how to manage a successful enterprise.



Enterprise:

This unit will encourage me to develop skills for life, learning and employment. I will learn how to be my own boss, to start my own company or to make a living from a personal passion. My enterprise will benefit the economy, my local community and myself.

At the end of the half-term I will know:

- How to reflect on and celebrate my achievements.
- Identify my strengths and areas for improvement.
- Set high aspirations and goals.
- Understand what is meant by enterprise and begin to develop enterprise skills.
- Work collaboratively towards shared goals.

RE:

In RE I will be learning about Sikhism.

At the end of the half-term I will know:

- Special buildings in the local area.
- The main features of Sikh gurdwaras.
- The significance of the gurdwara for Sikhs.
- What happens inside the gurdwara.
- The importance of equality.



Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak around 500 years ago in a place called the Punjab. This is an area, which spans part of India and Pakistan in South Asia today. Guru Nanak is the **founder** of Sikhism. Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him. Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them. They believe everyone is equal before God. Sikhs believe that your actions are important and you should lead a good life. They believe the way to do this is: keep God in your heart and mind at all times, live honestly and work hard, treat everyone equally, be generous to those less fortunate than you and serve others. Also, the Sikh community of men and women is known as the Khalsa, which means the 'Community of the Pure'. In order to become a Sikh and join the Khalsa, people need to follow the Five Ks.

A Gurdwara is the place where Sikhs come together for congregational worship. The first Gurdwara in the world was built by Guru Nanak in 1521-2 at Kartarpur. There are about 200 Gurdwaras in Britain. The literal meaning of the Punjabi word Gurdwara is 'the residence of the Guru', or 'the door that leads to the Guru'.

Computing:

This term, I will continue to learn about Mars Rover to create a profile with a safe and suitable username and password and begin to use 3D design tools.

Data Handling:

- I can understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration.
- I can select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.
- I can use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content.

At the end of the term I will know:

- How bit patterns represent images as pixelsHow messages can be sent using binary code.
- How the data for digital images can be compressed.
- Identify and explain the 'fetch, decode, execute' cycle.
- How to create a safe online profile and tinker with 3D design software.
- How to modify the design of a 3D object using CAD software.



Mars Rover 2



Algorithm	A sequence of instructions which, when followed, solve a problem.
Binary image	An image where the pixels are made up of only two colours, such as black and white. 
Bit	One unit of data, that either has a value 1 or 0. A bit is also known as a 'binary digit'.
Bit pattern	A sequence of binary digits.
CAD	Computer-aided design, software used to create graphics, diagrams or other visuals.
Compression file	Taking single or multiple files, and reducing their file size to take up less digital storage space.
CPU	Central Processing Units are the brains of a computer and deal with all of the data it receives from input and output devices, as well as programs ran within the computer.
Data	Information used for a specific purpose or investigation.
Digital image	Formed by a series of programmed pixels.
Encode	To convert something into a different code, for someone or something else to understand it.
Image	A picture of people or objects.
JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group. A popular image compression format.
Memory computer	Any hardware device that is able to store data or information.
Operating system	The base software needed on a computer for it to manage basic commands, hardware and software and provide a user-friendly interface.
Pixels	A screen is made up of a grid of pixels, each pixel is programmed to display a certain colour which when put together form an image.
RGB	Red, Green, Blue. A colour mode, that uses these three hues combined to create a spectrum of colours.

Key facts



Digital images are formed by a series of programmed pixels.

Zoomed in to see pixels





Tablet device screen

The RGB colour mode, uses different levels of red, blue and green light to produce a spectrum of colours.



+

=

+

=

+

=

+

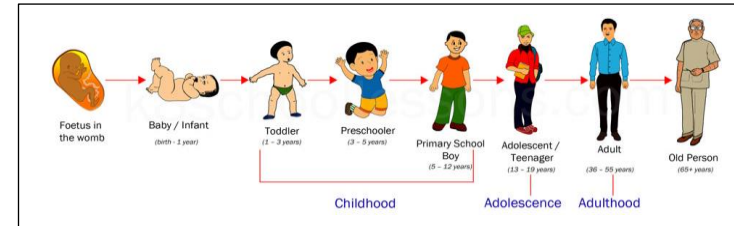
=

Science:

In Science, I will be learning about animals, including humans.

Animals, including humans:

- I can describe the changes as humans develop to old age.



At the end of this topic, I will know:

At the end of this topic, I will know that the life cycle of a human begins through the process fertilisation. This is when the male and female sex cells fuse together. Then, the cells develop and grow into a foetus inside the mother's uterus. After around nine months, a baby is born (this is called the prenatal stage). Once a baby is born, they are in the infancy stage, which is when children learn to walk and talk. This stage is where there is the most growth and development. A child will continue into their childhood, where they learn new skills and become more independent. After this phase, the body starts to change as the years go by. The changes occur to enable reproduction during adulthood. This phase is called adolescence, as it is the phase between childhood and adulthood. Teenagers then enter their early adulthood, which is a phase where the human body is at its peak of fitness and strength. When they reach middle adulthood, their ability to reproduce decreases. Therefore, there may be hair loss or hair may turn grey. Lastly, they enter late adulthood. Leading a healthy lifestyle over the years can help to slow down the decline in fitness and health, which occurs during this stage.

