

History Year 5 Autumn Term

Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots
(including place names)



Key Vocabulary

350 AD	410 AD	449-550 AD	617 AD	779 AD
Anglo Saxons land on English shores but are defeated by the resident Roman army.	Romans leave England	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from Denmark and Saxons from Germany who settle in Kent.	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom.	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom after Offa builds a dyke along the Welsh border.

Anglo-Saxons

coins



thatched house



pot



brooch



runes



King Offa



Offa's Dyke



Sutton Hoo



helmet



sword



axe



shield



Key Learning:

1. I know who the Anglo Saxons were and where they originated from?
2. I can give dates on specific landings and invasions using source evidence and produce a timeline of arrivals and settlement areas using a map of the UK.
3. I can use evidence that the Anglo Saxons settled in England?
4. I know about Offa's Dyke.
5. I can retell the story of Beowulf?
6. I know the significance of Sutton Hoo?



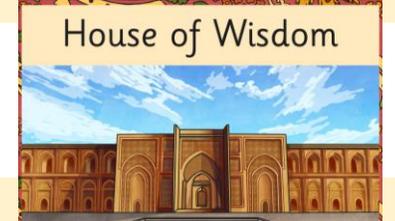
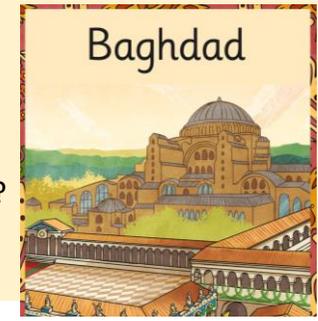
Migration/Invasion



KEY LEARNING:

- I can talk about the context of Baghdad in AD 900 in relationship to Europe and the Dark Ages.
- I can use terms relating to the passing of time (*empire, civilisation*).
- Using a world map or globe, I can identify Iraq and Baghdad and discuss the names of the surrounding countries, mountains, rivers and seas.
- I can ask questions to further contextualise Baghdad:
 - What was the round city?
 - What achievements did scholars make during the “golden age”?
 - What rivers does Baghdad sit on? Why are they important?
- I understand the contributions of significant people from c 900 Baghdad: **(Al-Khawarizimi)**
- I can discover what was invented during the Islamic Golden Age and how have these inventions changed people's lives?
- I can discuss The Siege of Baghdad.
- I understand why the Islamic Golden Age ended.

Vocabulary:
Islamic Empire
Civilisation
Golden Age
Baghdad
Islamic Golden Age
Primary Source
Secondary Source
Reliability



Civilisations and Invasion



Unit Overview:

The learning within this theme focuses on the early Islamic civilisation in Baghdad around the year AD900, commonly known as the Islamic Golden Age.

The Rise of the Islamic Empire

AD 637: Islam spreads to Persia, Palestine, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Egypt.

AD 752: Baghdad is built to be the capital of the Islamic Empire.

AD 936: Al-Zahrawi is born. He refines the science of surgery and invents many surgical instruments.

AD 1325: Ibn Battuta leaves Tangier on his 29 year journey.

5th century

Islamic Empire

15th century

Roman Empire

The Dark Ages

Northern Europe

For around a thousand years (around AD 700), a vast Islamic civilisation spread from Baghdad, through North Africa and into Spain. Whilst Northern Europe was involved in many wars across its various Christian kingdoms, for the countries of the Islamic Empire this period was one of general peace and had a huge emphasis on scientific and mathematical knowledge.



YEAR 5 HISTORY SUMMER 2 ANCIENT GREECE



About this unit:

Ancient Greece was a time which saw the emergence of great philosophers, a passion for the arts and the development of governance.

The learning within this theme focuses on life in Ancient Greece and the impact that their thinking and ideas have had on British life and society.

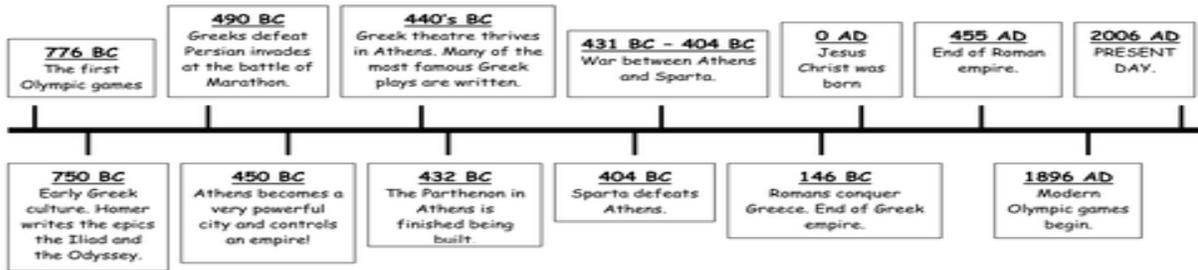
Key Learning:

- I can identify where Greece is in the world and the number of islands which make up the country.
- I can construct a timeline highlighting the major events of Ancient Greece.
- I can use my enquiry skills to find out about life during Ancient Greek times.
- I can use historical sources to find out about the past 'What is the Parthenon?'
- Archaeologists have uncovered remains of buildings, weapons, coins and jewellery, but it is the pottery that gives some of the greatest clues of what it was like to live in Greece all those years ago. - I can create a pot design to show Ancient Greek life.
- I understand the importance of democracy and how it began in Athens in Ancient Greece.
- I can compare Athens and Sparta.
- I know about the legacy of the Ancient Greeks.

Term	Definition
Acropolis	Fortified city core located on a rocky outcrop above Athens.
Polytheistic	Religious system where people believe in or worship more than one god.
Democracy	A system of government where eligible people elect representatives.
Oligarchy	A system of government where a small group of people control everything.
Mount Olympus	The highest mountain in Greece and the mythological home of the Greek Gods, primarily twelve Olympian Gods.
Parthenon	Temple dedicated to Athena located on the Athenian Acropolis.
Titans	An older generation of Gods including Cronus & Rhea who were the children of earlier Gods and parents to the Olympian Gods (who later overthrew them).
City State	A city that had its own government and rules the area around it e.g. Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Delphi & Thebes (Greek = Polis)
Olympics	Sporting event and sacrifice held every four years in honour of Zeus.

Civilisations

Greek timeline



EXPLORE ANCIENT GREECE

Ancient Greece wasn't one big country like modern Greece is today.

Instead, areas of land belonged to 'city states' (poleis), which all acted separately from the others.

