

Year 5 Skills and Knowledge Learning Ladder

| Historical Skills | Geographical Skills |
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| <p>We have already learned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask our own questions - Begin to question sources - Use artefacts, pictures, short text extracts, videos and websites. - Use resources provided by an adult. - Understand settlements <p>We are learning to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Start to ask our own questions about whether a source is valid - Start to ask our own questions about the topic and pictures/artefacts linked to the topic. - Make use of primary and secondary sources. - Start to consider reliability of sources. - Understand invasion and battles. - Make comparisons between different times in the past. - Compare accounts of events from different sources. - Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence. - Make comparisons between different times in the past. - Use a timeline to show when the Anglo-Saxons were in England. - Use relevant terms and period labels. - Place current study on timeline in relation to other studies. - Use relevant dates and terms. | <p>We have already learned to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate volcanic and earthquake zones by developing understanding of tectonic plates. - Understand the geography of volcanoes and earthquakes - Use digital/computer mapping to locate places. - Locate mountainous regions. - Locate major world rivers - Locate countries and cities within the UK - Compare different sized settlements - Understand types of settlement and land use. - Understand geography of mountains and rivers - Use maps//atlases/globes to locate places - Carry out field work studies. <p>We are learning to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Locate countries in other climate zones including rainforests - Understand latitude, longitude, equator, hemispheres etc - Understand climate zones, vegetation belts, biomes - Use a range of maps to locate places, choosing the most appropriate. |

What is the weather like on a different continent?

Spring

Key Knowledge Rainforests:

- 1) A climate zone is an area with a distinct climate - for example very hot and dry, or very cold and icy.
- 2) The main climate zones of the Earth are polar, temperature, arid, tropical and Mediterranean.
- 3) Biomes are related to climate zones. They are used to identify areas with similar climates, landscapes and wildlife.
- 4) The main biomes are rainforests, savannah, deserts, forests, grasslands, tundra and oceans. Again, these can sometimes have different names.
- 5) Biomes and climate zones are changing due to global warming. It is vital for us to start protecting the environment and try to reduce these changes.
- 6) Understand the effects that deforestation has on the rainforest and the planet.
- 7) Know which animals are endangered and why.
- 8) Label and know the different layers of the rainforest.
- 9) Names and locates a number of North or South American countries.
- 10) Identifies key differences between living in the UK and in a country either in North or South America.

Key Vocabulary:

Climate zone, tropical, forest, biome, Mediterranean, grasslands, polar, rainforest, tundra, temperate, savannah, ocean, arid, desert.

Learning Links:

Science - Living things and their habitats.

English - persuasion writing on deforestation. Kensuke's Kingdom

Our next steps are to:

Learn about trade around the world.

Suggested Trips:

Zoo lab endangered animals workshop

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Has anyone invaded Britain?

- 1) The Anglo Saxons were farmer warriors who invaded Britain from Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands. They were made up of three tribes - the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- 2) When they first came to Britain, they were pagans and worshipped many gods. They became Christian after 597AD when the pope sent over people to convert them.
- 3) The Scots invaded from Ireland and settled into what is known now as Scotland.
- 4) The Vikings invaded after the Anglo Saxons, coming from Scandinavia. This includes countries known as Norway, Denmark and Sweden.
- 5) Vikings sailed over the sea in longships and violently raided villages for money and treasures.
- 6) Know where the Vikings originated from and show this on a map.
- 7) Know that the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were often in conflict.
- 8) Know key dates, characters and events of time studied.
- 9) Know why the Vikings frequently won battles with the Anglo-Saxons.

Summer Term

Key Vocabulary:

Anglo-Saxon, invasion, angle, settler, Scot, raid, Saxon, Jute, Viking.

Learning Links:

Geography: understand types of settlement and land use.

Our next steps are to:

To find out about trade history.

Suggested Trips:

Chiltern Open Air Museum do Anglo-Saxon theme days.
Tatton Park

https://www.tattonpark.org.uk/learn/school_visits/education_programme/anglo_saxon_and_viking.aspx

How has trade affected the world?

Key knowledge: Slavery

1. As ship exploration became more common, Great Britain colonised many parts of the world from the late 16th century to the early 18th century, trading in goods and enslaved people from those places.
2. The transatlantic trade, also known as triangular trade, meant forcibly taking people from Africa over to the Caribbean and southern parts of America to work unpaid on sugar plantations.
3. The slave trade was banned by Britain in 1807 and slavery itself was abolished in America and the Caribbean in 1865.
4. Know what the British Empire was. To know what colonies are.
5. Know of the East Indian trading company.
6. Know the treatment of enslaved people and how they became slaves e.g. transatlantic slave trade.

Key Knowledge: Trade around the world **Fair Trade Case Study**

1. Trading means buying and selling goods. This could mean at a local, national or global level.
2. Global trade happens when one country grows or manufactures something that is wanted by another country.
3. Some countries around the world are richer than others. This can affect their ability to trade,
4. The charity Fair Trade work with people all over the world to try and ensure trading is fair and everyone is treated equally.
5. In order to trade, companies use navigation.

Autumn Term

Key Vocabulary:

Trade, route, abolition, enslaved person, triangular trade, fair trade, global, navigation, manufacture.

Learning Links:

Geography: Use maps to locate world wide countries.

PE: Navigation and orienteering.

Our next steps are to:

To find out about World War 2

Suggested Trips:

Virtual reality fair trade field trip:

<https://schools.fairtrade.org.uk/teaching-resources/samuels-fairtrade-story-lesson-plan-primary/>