



Year 5	Topic Title: Tudors	Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the timeline of Tudor dynasty: Henry VII 1485, Henry VIII 1509, Edward VI 1547, Jane Grey 1553, Mary I 1553, Elizabeth I 1558 – 1603 • Know that King Henry VII (the first Tudor monarch) claimed the throne when he defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field in 1485 to bring an end to the Wars of the Roses (an ongoing battle between two royal groups – the House of Lancaster and the House of York) • Know Henry VII then married Elizabeth of York. They joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster, creating the Tudor Rose. • Know that following his father's death, Henry VIII became King of England and is well known for his six marriages and pursuit of a male heir: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Catherine of Aragon (1485-1536) from Aragon in Spain. She was the widow of his brother Arthur. Their only surviving child was Mary. He divorced Catherine after creating the Church of England when the Pope refused their annulment. 2. Anne Boleyn (1501-1536) who gave birth to a daughter Elizabeth. Henry accused her of adultery and treason and had her beheaded. 3. Jane Seymour (1508-1537) married Henry days after Anne's execution. Jane gave birth to Edward VI and died from complications of the birth several weeks later. At the wishes of the king, Jane is buried at St. John's Chapel alongside him. 4. Anne of Cleves (1515-1557): Henry's chief minister suggested that he seek a European alliance and marry one of the sisters of Germany's Duke of Cleves. Henry requested their portraits and found Anne to be the more flattering of the two. When Anne arrived in England Henry was shocked that she looked nothing like the painting. Anne, the so-called "ugly wife," accepted a divorce six months after their marriage. 5. Catherine Howard (1523-1542) Anne Boleyn's cousin married Henry at the age of 19. By this time, he had become overweight and unable to walk. Catherine was later beheaded for adultery and treason at the Tower of London though there was little evidence of her infidelity. 6. Catherine Parr (1512-1548) served as a kind and caring stepmother to Henry's children. Catherine died in 1548, a year after Henry's death. • Know that Henry VIII ordered Thomas Cromwell to destroy monasteries, priories, convents and friaries across the country (known as the Dissolution of the monasteries). A local priory in Burscough was destroyed at this time. • Edward VI became king after his father's death at the age of 9. He reigned for 6 years until he died at the age of 15. Before he died, he chose his cousin Lady Jane Grey to be the next queen to prevent his Catholic sister Mary I from becoming queen. • Lady Jane Grey was only queen for 9 days before she was executed when the country rose in favour of the true royal line and made Mary I queen. • Know that after becoming queen, Mary I (Henry VIII's daughter) changed the religion in England back to Catholic and had over 280 people put to death for being protestant. This is how she got the nickname 'Bloody Mary'. Mary I is also known as the first queen of England. 	<p>BC Before Christ AD Anno Domini BCE Before Common Era CE Common Era Tudor Monarch Dynasty Heir Annulment Reign Catholic Protestant Executed Beheaded Adultery Treason Church of England Alleged Chief Minister Divorce Generous Infidelity Colony</p>



- Know that after her death, her sister Elizabeth I became queen and restored the Church of England. Her reign is known as the golden age.
- It was a time of great exploration by Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh who discovered new lands, trade links, tobacco, potatoes and maize.
- Know that during Elizabeth's reign William Shakespeare wrote his famous plays and she attended his first performance of A Midsummer Night's Dream.
- Know that the Pope encouraged King Phillip II of Spain to remove Elizabeth from the throne to make England Catholic once again. Philip sent 130 ships (known as the Spanish Armada) to invade England. The English fleet sent burning ships amongst the Spanish ships which caused them to flee.
- Explore elements of daily life during Tudor times: entertainment, hygiene, food, clothes and houses.
- Children will know that Africans were already known to have likely been living in Roman Britain as soldiers, slaves or even free men and women. But by Tudor times, they were present at the royal courts of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Elizabeth I and James I, and in the households of Sir Walter Raleigh and William Cecil. Children will know that although Tudor society was not as multicultural as today's society, there were other ethnic minorities present.

Possible Community Links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rufford Old Hall- Tudor History experience day 	Previous Learning Experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 2- Knowledge of British Monarchy • Year 3 & Year 4- British History 	Future Learning Experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 6- History of Slavery/Black Lives Matter 	Cross Curricular links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art- Tudor Portraits • English- Biographies 	British Values: Individual Liberty
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Year 5	Topic Title: Ancient Greece			Key Vocabulary
<p>National Curriculum Objectives:</p> <p>A study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the Ancient Greek timeline: the Minoans (2200BC- 1450BC), the Mycenaean age (1600- 1150BC), The Greek Dark ages (1200- 1000BC), The Archaic period (800BC-480BC), The classical period (480-323BC), The Hellenistic Period (323-30BC) Know the names of the many Greek Gods and Goddesses. Know believed the gods lived high above Mount Olympus, in a palace in the clouds. To honour their gods, people brought gifts of money, flowers, food and drink to the temples Know the Minoans were the first great Greek civilisation. They lived on the island of Crete. They were known as the Minoans after their mythical king, Minos. Know the myth of King Minos, Theseus and the Minotaur. Know the Mycenaeans were from mainland Greece. Homer wrote The Iliad and The Odyssey which contain Myths about Mycenaean age including the battle of Troy. Know that The Dark ages are known as a dark because nobody knows much about what happened - all written language and art disappeared. Know during the Archaic period the Greeks held the first Olympic Games. Explore images on Greek pottery to identify the different sports that were in the Ancient Olympics and compare to modern day Olympics. Know Archaic Greece saw advances in art, poetry and technology, but is known as the age in which the polis, or city-state and democracy was invented. The polis became the defining feature of Greek political life for hundreds of years. Know there were six main polis or city state of Ancient Greece: Delphi, Athens, Corinth, Olympia, Sparta and Knossos. Know that during the Classical period there was a war between the Greeks and the Persians. In 490BC the Greeks defeated the Persians at the Battle of Marathon. In a Greek legend, Pheidippides ran 25miles from Marathon to Athens to share the news of their victory, announcing "Niki!" then keeled over and died. This was the inspiration for the Olympic Marathon event. Know that the Parthenon temple was built in 447BC in the Acropolis above Athens to replace an existing temple that was destroyed by the Persians. Know that Aristotle was a Greek philosopher. He developed many theories in both philosophy and science (Link to forces in Science – Aristotle’s theory linked to speed and weight of falling objects). He also founded his own school in Athens called the Lyceum where he taught Alexander the Great. Know the Greeks finally ended the Persian War in around 331BC with the leadership of Alexander the Great. Alexander expanded the Greek empire by conquering Persia, Egypt, Babylon (Iraq) and parts of India. Know the Hellenistic period began with the death of Alexander (323BC) and lasted until 30BC when the Romans took control of Greece. The Romans copied many things about their culture, including their buildings, beliefs and clothes. 			<p>BC Before Christ AD Anno Domini BCE Before Common Era CE Common Era Timeline Minoans Mycenaean Period Classical Dark Ages Hellenistic Mount Olympus Underworld Civilisation Mainland Crete Legendary Soldier Government City States Democracy Sacrifice Olympic Games Temple Empire</p>
<p>Possible Community Links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edge Hill- History Students visit Liverpool Museum- Ancient Greece Exhibition 	<p>Previous Learning Experiences:</p> <p>Year 3- Ancient Civilisations- Ancient Egypt</p>	<p>Future Learning Experiences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient civilizations- Mayan 	<p>Cross Curricular links:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link to forces in Science - Aristotle’s theory linked to speed and weight of falling objects English- Greek Myths 	<p>British Values:</p> <p>Mutual respect and Tolerance</p>



Year 5	Topic Title: Mayans	Key Vocabulary
National Curriculum Objectives: A non-European society that provides contrasts with British history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the Maya civilisation began long ago in a place called 'Mesoamerica' which was made up of Mexico and part of Central America. • Know the Maya was one of three dominant civilizations (the Aztecs, the Maya, and the Inca) within the Americas. • Know the timeline of the Maya civilisation: Pre-Classic period (2000BC- 250AD), Classic Period (250AD- 900AD) and Post Classic Period (900AD- 1500AD). • Know the Maya cities in the Rainforests of Mesoamerica all included: a palace for the ruler, a plaza for markets and giant stone pyramids. • Know that Chichen Itza is a Mayan built city that is still standing and is now considered one of the 7 wonders of the world. • Know there were 40 cities and each city-state was ruled by a king. The Maya believed that their king was given the right to rule by the gods. The position of king was usually inherited by the oldest son. If no son, the oldest brother became king. Although there were some women rulers. • Know the Mayan Gods: Itzamna (the god who created the Earth) was ruler of heaven as well as day and night. Kukulkan (a powerful snake god whose name means "feathered serpent" was often drawn to look like a dragon. Bolon Tzacab was god of storms, wind, and fire. Maya mythology said that he caused a great flood to come when the Maya angered the gods. Chaac was the god of rain and lightning. He had a lightning axe that he used to strike the clouds and produce rain and storms. • Know the priests were responsible for performing rituals to keep the people in the favour of the gods. They were very powerful. • Know the Maya believed in a scary afterlife where most people had to travel through a dark underworld where mean gods would torment them. The only people who started out the afterlife in heaven were women who died in childbirth and people who had been sacrificed to the gods. • Know they were experts at reading the stars and even built their cities as a map of the sky. • Know the Maya had their own calendar. • Know if you broke a law you appeared in court and punishments for crimes included death, slavery, and fines. Sometimes they would shave the person's head as this was considered a sign of shame. • Explore the differences between the lives of the nobles and commoners: work, clothes, headdresses jewellery, homes etc. • Know the Maya considered crossed eyes, flat foreheads and big noses to be beautiful features. They used makeup to make their noses appear large. • Know the most important food that the Maya ate was maize. They made all types of food from maize including tortillas, porridge, and even drinks. • Many foods we eat today came from the Maya civilisation including tomatoes, sweet potatoes, black beans, and papaya. • Know they invented chocolate made from cacao beans. The Maya considered chocolate to be a gift from the gods and used cacao beans as money. 	BC Before Christ AD Anno Domini BCE Before Common Era CE Common Era Civilisation Americas Aztecs Maya Inca Mesoamerica Ceremonial Palace Plaza Marketplace Pyramids Empire Government Rituals Afterlife Underworld Sacrifice Maize papaya Cacao Pok ta Pok Hieroglyphics Glyphs



- Know they played a ball game called Pok ta pok as a part of a religious ceremony were the losers were sacrificed to the gods.
- Know the Maya used an advanced form of writing called hieroglyphics. They used symbols (called glyphs) to write sentences and stories.
- Know the Maya used their own number system. They wrote numbers using a system of bars and dots.
- Know that the Maya people still exist today. There are over seven million Maya people, most of whom live in Central America and southern Mexico.

Possible Community Links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liverpool Museum Mayan Exhibition 	Previous Learning Experiences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 3 Ancient Egyptians- hieroglyphics and pyramids. • Year 5 Ancient Greece- government and laws 	Future Learning Experiences:	Cross Curricular links: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art- Mayan • Geography- North/South America • Come and See- Celebration of different religions 	British Values: Mutual respect and Tolerance
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