



Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Key Question	How did the leadership of the Greeks influence the Western World?				

What I should already know

Greece is a country in the continent of Europe.
 The climate of Greece is different to that of the UK.
 Information about the Egyptian civilisation and their leadership.
 The Romans and Vikings invaded Britain.
 The chronology of British history.



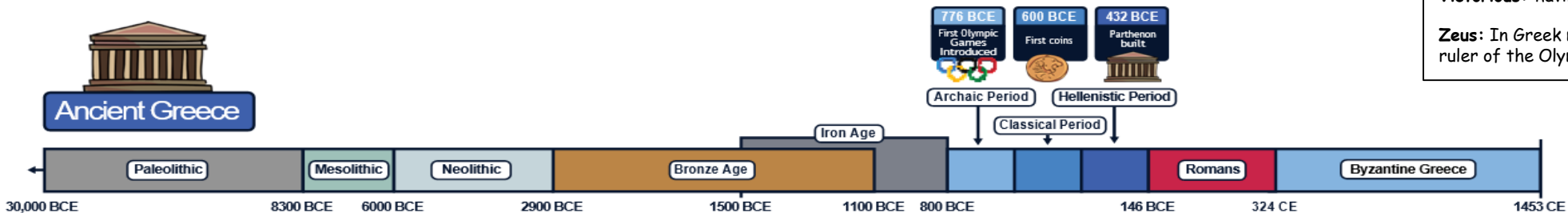
The Olympics were first held in Ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of Ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics. This was because Ancient Greek women were not treated as equals to men and had fewer freedoms. The idea for the marathon also originates from this time.

Key Vocabulary

- Ancient:** something from a very long time ago.
- Assembly:** A democratic organisation in ancient Athens where men could vote on laws.
- Civilisation:** A human society with well-developed rules and government often where technology and the arts are considered important.
- City States:** Small areas that Ancient Greece was divided into, each with their own governments, laws and army.
- Democracy:** A system where the citizens of a country or state are involved in the way it is run.
- Empire:** A group of countries or states that are ruled by one ruler or country.
- Legacies:** Things that exist after someone dies or after a civilisation or event ends.
- Myth:** A story from ancient times about something that happened long ago that some people believe to be true.
- Philosophy:** The 'love of wisdom' in which people think and ask basic questions about human life.
- Tyrant:** a ruler who governs with cruelty.
- Victorious:** having won a victory.
- Zeus:** In Greek mythology, the God of the sky and the supreme ruler of the Olympian Gods.

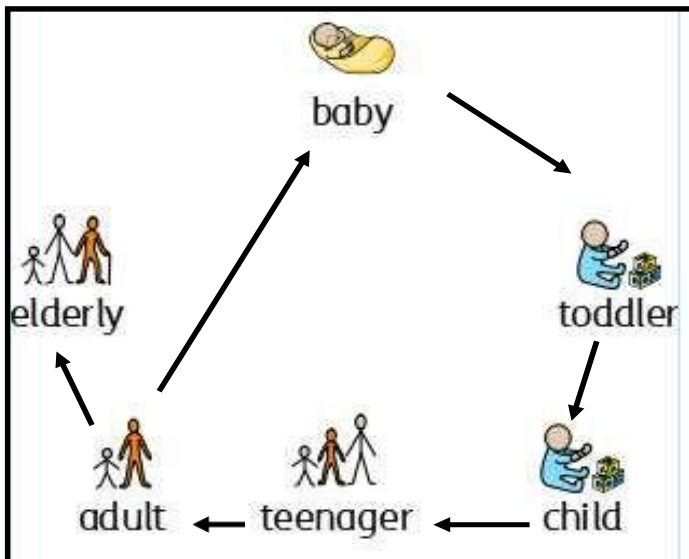
Greek influence on the western world

After thousands of years, our modern society has many things to be thankful to the Ancient Greeks for. The Ancient Greeks developed many of the letters we use today in reading and writing. Athenian democracy was a system of government designed to give adult men the right to vote on how the city-state would make rules and laws. Today, we have a similar democracy where we vote for politicians to represent us in government. The Olympic Games originated in Olympia, an ancient Greek city-state. The Ancient Greeks introduced the world to the theatre. Comedies and tragedies are still genres of theatre and entertainment that we enjoy today. Philosophy was developed by the Ancient Greeks. Famous philosophers such as Pythagoras, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle still influence our thinking today: Pythagoras created the first maths formula, Socrates developed the Socratic method used to discuss ideas, Plato's ideas on ethics are still debated today, and Aristotle laid the foundations for modern science.



Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	Science: Animals including humans				

What should I already know?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animals can be grouped into vertebrates (and then further into fish, reptiles, amphibians, birds and mammals). Some examples of life cycles (including those of plants and humans) Reproduction and growth are two of the seven life processes. How to live a healthy lifestyle.



What will I know by the end of the unit?
<p>What are the main stages of the human life cycle?</p> <p>foetus - an unborn animal or human being in the very early stages of development</p> <p>newborn - this is a baby that has just been born.</p> <p>infancy - this is a period of rapid change. Many toddlers learn to walk and talk at this stage.</p> <p>childhood - children learn new things as they grow. They become more independent.</p> <p>adolescence - this is when the body starts to change and prepare itself for adulthood. Hormonal changes take place over a few years. This is also known as puberty.</p> <p>early adulthood - this is when humans are usually at their fittest and strongest.</p> <p>middle adulthood - changes such as hair loss may happen. There are also some hormonal changes again and the ability to reproduce decreases.</p> <p>late adulthood - there is a decline in fitness and strength.</p>
<p>What is puberty?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Puberty is the change that happens in late childhood and adolescence where the body starts to change because of hormones. Some changes include growth in height, more sweat, hair growth on arms and legs, under the armpits and on genitals, and growth in parts of the body. Females begin to menstruate.

V o c a b u l a r y	
adolescence	the period of your life in which you develop from being a child into being an adult
adulthood	the state of being an adult
development	the gradual growth or formation of something
foetus	an animal or human being in its later stages of development before it is born
genitals	the reproductive organs
gestation	the process in which babies grow inside their mother's body before they are born
growth	an increase in something
hormones	a chemical, usually occurring naturally in your body, that makes an organ of your body do something
independent	If someone is independent , they do not need help or money from anyone else.
infancy	the period of your life when you are a very young child
life cycle	the series of changes that an animal or plant passes through from the beginning of its life until its death
life processes	There are seven processes that tell us that living things are alive
mature	When a child or young animal matures , it becomes an adult
menopause	the time during which a woman gradually stops menstruating , usually when she is about fifty years old
menstruation	the approximately monthly discharge of blood by non-pregnant women from puberty to the menopause
offspring	a person's children or an animal's young
organ	a part of your body that has a particular purpose
puberty	the stage in someone's life when their body starts to become physically mature
rapid	A rapid change is one that happens very quickly
reproduction	when an animal or plant produces one or more individuals similar to itself
toddler	a young child who has only just learned to walk
vertebrate	a creature which has a spine

Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	Spanish: Habitats				

phonics

ga sound in:
• algas 

gi sound in:
• refugio 

gu sound in:
• agua 

accents Accents indicate the vowel is stressed. As seen in the nouns árboles and hábitats.

ñ tilde This changes the 'n' to a 'ny' sound like in the English word 'onion'. As in the Spanish word araña.

Vocabulary

5 different types of habitats.



5 different types of plants.



5 different types of animals.



grammar

To begin to explore how verbs can be spelt differently depending on who is doing the action.

crecer  **Las algas crecen en el océano.**
to grow *Seaweeds grow in the ocean.*

vivir  **El oso polar vive en el Ártico.**
to live *The white polar bear lives in the Arctic.*

What I will learn:

- Objective 1: I will learn the essential things plants and animals need to survive in Spanish.
- Objective 2: I will learn about 5 key habitats around the world in Spanish.
- Objective 3: I will learn to use the verb '**crecer**' (to grow) to express which plants grow in these habitats.
- Objective 4: I will learn to use the verb '**vivir**' (to live) to express which animals live in these habitats.
- Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to prepare a presentation for the class.

Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	Art and design: Architecture				

Architecture	Designing buildings
Architect	A person who designs buildings
Composition	Putting different elements together in a pleasing way
Elevation	In architecture this refers to the angle that a building is being viewed from
Legacy	Something lasting to remember a person or event for future generations
Monoprint	Printmaking where only one impression can be made
Perspective	The angle from which you are looking at something
Proportion	How big one element of an artwork appears compared to the whole thing
Transform	To change how something looks

Friedensreich Hundertwasser (1928-2000)
An Austrian artist and architect.

Most famous for his imaginative, colourful and whimsical architectural work.

The Hundertwasser house in Austria is one of his most famous buildings.



Zaha Hadid

- Born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1950
- Moved to London to study architecture
- First woman to be awarded the Pritzker Architecture prize in 2004
- Her futuristic designs use strong materials like steel and concrete but her buildings appear soft and curved.
- Inspired by childhood visits to cities in Iraq.

Famous buildings



The Shard, London
(Renzo Piano)



La Sagrada Familia, Barcelona
(Antoni Gaudi)



Taj Mahal, India
(Ustad Ahmad Lahori)



Burj Khalifa, Dubai
(Adrian Smith)

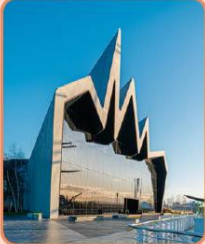


Empire State building, New York City
(Shreve, Lamb & Harmon)


'Argos' building, Austria:



The Riverside Museum, Scotland:




University of Economics, Austria:



Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	Design and Technology: Monitoring Devices				

Boolean	A form of data, which consists of (true) 1s and (false) 0s values.
Device	Equipment created for a certain purpose or job.
Durable	Lasts a long time with prolonged use without deteriorating very easily.
Monitoring device	An electronic device that observes and records something over time using data retrieved from one or more sensors.
Sensor	A tool or device that is designed to monitor, detect and respond to changes.
Synthetic	Something artificial. Made with substances that do not occur naturally.
Variable	This could be a number or text, that can change each time the program is run and often in combination with selection to change the end result of the program.
Versatile	Can be used in a number of ways, or has a variety of functions.
Water-resistant	Repels water from entering or absorbing something.
Workplane (CAD)	A virtual mat to place and manipulate objects in CAD, to build 3D models.




Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit


Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit developed the world's first truly accurate thermometer in 1709, using a numerical scale he proudly called the 'Fahrenheit' scale (°F).

Anders Celcius


Later in 1742, inventor Anders Celsius developed the 'Celsius' or 'Centigrade' scale (°C) that we know and use in the UK today. It is based on the 0°C freezing point to 100°C boiling point of water.



Monitoring devices:



Security alarm systems use motion detectors to sense movement in an unwarranted place.



Fire alarms can detect smoke and some can also detect abnormally high temperatures.

Today we have a range of safe non-toxic, smart and digital thermometers:



Built in oven thermometer



Infrared thermometer



Probe thermometer

Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	Computing				

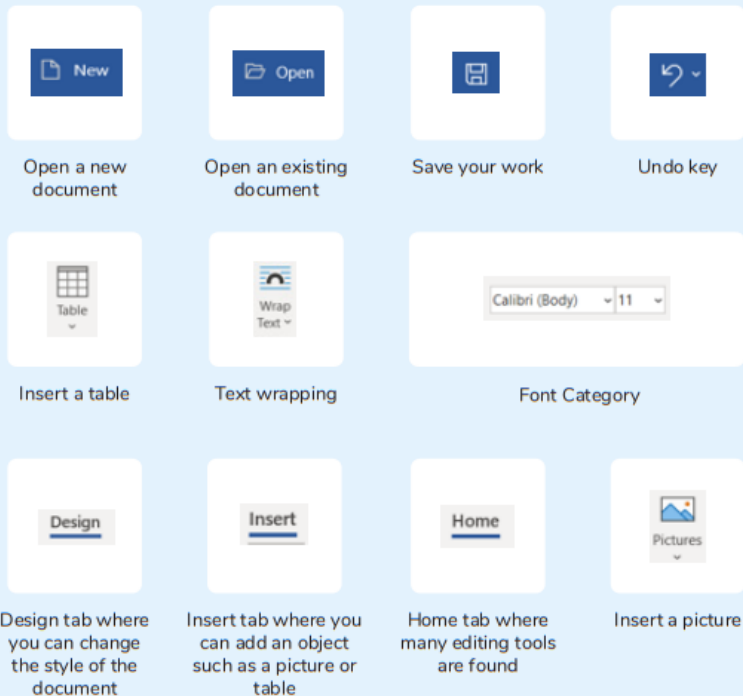
Key Learning

- To know what a word processing tool is for.
- To add and edit images to a word document.
- To know how to use word wrap with images and text.
- To change the look of text within a document.
- To add features to a document to enhance its look and usability.
- To use tables within MS Word to present information.
- To introduce children to templates.
- To consider page layout including heading and columns.

Key Resources



Key Images



Bulleted lists

A list with bullet points, used when the items do not have an order.

Copy and Paste

A way of transferring words or images from one location to another.

Cursor

The flashing vertical line that shows your place in a Word document.

Hyperlink

A clickable link from a document to another location, often a webpage.

Formatting

Changing the look of a document by selecting fonts, colours and how the text is spaced or aligned.

Word Processing tool

A program which allows you to write, edit and print different documents.

Key Vocabulary

Caps Lock

A button on the computer keyboard which changes the letters to upper case (capital letters).

Copyright

When an image, logo or idea has a legal right to not be copied or used without the owner's permission.

Document

A type of file which shows written information and/or images and sometimes charts and tables.

Merge cells

A tool you can use when making a table to join cells which are next to each other in columns or rows.

Text wrapping

A feature which helps you place and position an image neatly on a page or within a paragraph of text.

Captions

Text under an image to provide more information about what is shown.

Creative Commons

Images where the copyright holder, often the creator, has given permission for the image to be used as long as the creator is attributed.

Font

A set of type which shows words and numbers in a particular style and size.

Page Orientation

The direction that the rectangular page is viewed. Portrait means longer side going upwards, Landscape means the longer side going sideways.

Readability

How easy and pleasant it is to read and understand a document.

Word Art

A way to treat text as a graphic so that you can add special effects to text.

Topic

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Subject

Music: Musical Theatre



Musical theatre combines music, songs, spoken dialogue and dance. Musical theatre can also be known as 'musicals' or 'shows' and these are usually performed in theatres, although there are film musicals too.

Musical timeline

Late 16th and
17th centuries

Opera

Operetta

Film musical

Book musical

Jukebox musical

Modern day

Rock and hip hop musicals

Vocabulary

Composer

Writes the music.

Librettist

Writes the story.

Lyricist

Writes the song lyrics.

Director

In charge of the dramatic performance.

Musical
Director

In charge of the musical performance.

Choreographer

Creates the dance moves.

Designer

Designs the sets or costumes.

Performers

Play the characters in the musical.

Character
song

Describes how the character is feeling.

Action song

Describes what is happening at that point in the story.

Transition

A passage of music composed to link one piece of music to another.

Score

Written notation to show what notes to play and in what style to play them.

Script

Written text of a play or musical.

Key skills

- Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of different genres, styles and traditions of music using musical vocabulary.
- Comparing, discussing and evaluating music using detailed musical vocabulary.
- Developing confidence in using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work.
- Composing a detailed piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and instruments (Remix, Colours, Stories, Drama).
- Selecting, discussing and refining musical choices both alone and with others, using musical vocabulary with confidence.
- Suggesting and demonstrating improvements to own and others' work.
- Singing songs in two or more parts, in a variety of musical styles from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression.
- Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting dynamics and pitch according to a graphic score, keeping in time with others and communicating with the group.

Key knowledge

To understand that musical theatre includes both character and action songs, which explain what is going on and how characters feel.

To know that choreography means the organisation of steps or moves in a dance.

To know that musical theatre uses transitions, which are short passages of music used to move between sections of the musical action.



Topic	Ancient Greece	Theme	Leadership	Year Group	5
Subject	R.E. What matters most to Christians and to Humanists?				

Key Vocabulary

Rules: statement of what may, must or must not be done in a particular situation or when playing a game

Principles: a moral rule or a strong belief that influences your actions

Values: beliefs about what is right and wrong and what is important in life

Right/good: morally good or acceptable; correct according to law or a person's duty

Wrong/evil: not morally right or honest

Christian: based on or believing the teachings of Jesus Christ

Humanist: a person who believes in a system of thought that considers that solving human problems with the help of reason is more important than religious beliefs

Parables: a short story that teaches a moral or spiritual lesson, especially one of those told by Jesus as recorded in the Bible

Code of living: a set of principles some follow when deciding how to behave

Key questions

How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?

What can we learn from religions about deciding right and wrong?

Does religion help people to be good?



What should I already know?

- Christians believe in God.
- There are lots of religions.
- People have different beliefs.

Key Knowledge

- That we make rules or principles to help us to be good.
- Christians might say that trusting God matters most, and that it helps people to be good. Humanists would disagree.
- For Christians, trusting in God, as seen in Jesus, may matter even more than being good, because it helps a person to be good.
- Humanists believe that humans can be 'good without God'.
- Humanists believe the scientific explanation of how the universe works and reject the idea of the supernatural and God.
- The concepts of fairness, justice, forgiveness and freedom are important to both.
- The values of Christianity include love, forgiveness, peace between people and God, honesty, prayer, worship and fellowship (togetherness).
- Both Humanists and Christians prefer the idea that choices are made out of love and respect, rather than just 'doing as they are told.'