

# Year 5 - Ancient Greece

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Athenians</b>	It is the birth place of democracy and the heart of the Ancient Greek civilisation.
<b>Spartans</b>	The Spartans believed that strict discipline and a tough upbringing was the secret to making the best soldiers.
<b>democracy</b>	Democracy means allowing citizens to make their own decisions for their personal lives.
<b>Olympics</b>	A sporting event held by the Ancient Greeks every four years.
<b>temple</b>	A building devoted to the worship of a god or gods.
<b>tyrant</b>	The ruler of a Greek city-state, a tyrant was like a king. Today the word tyrant is used to describe a ruler who rules unfairly or unjustly.
<b>oligarchy</b>	A type of government where power is held by a few people.

Impact on our lives today:

- Olympics
- Architecture
- Greek alphabet
- Democracy
- Myths

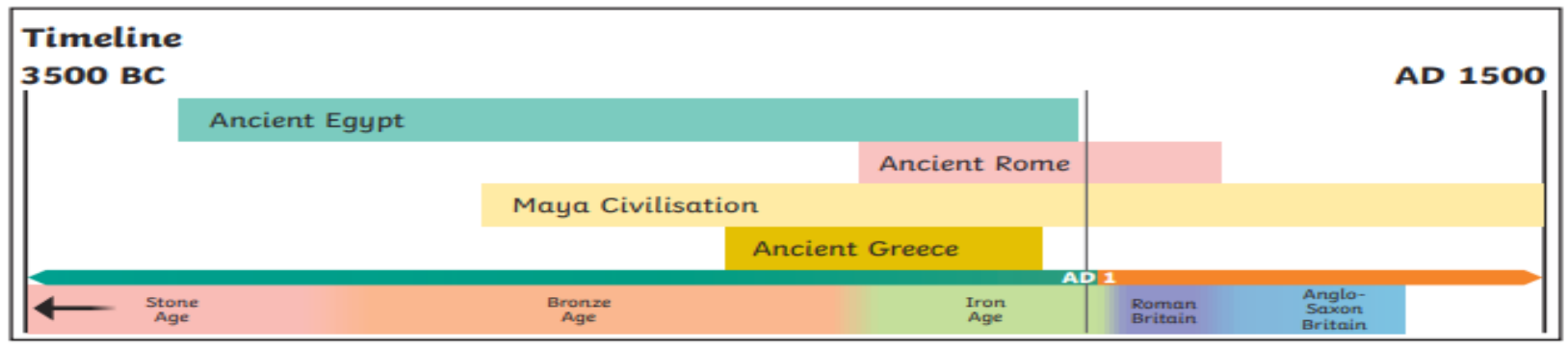
The **Olympics** were first held in ancient Greece in 776 BC. This is one of the legacies of ancient Greece. Events included boxing, wrestling, running and chariot racing. Women were not allowed to compete in the Olympics.



Ancient Athens is where democracy began in around 508 BC. Listening to the opinions of other people and debating issues was an important part of this system. After the ancient Athenians would vote.

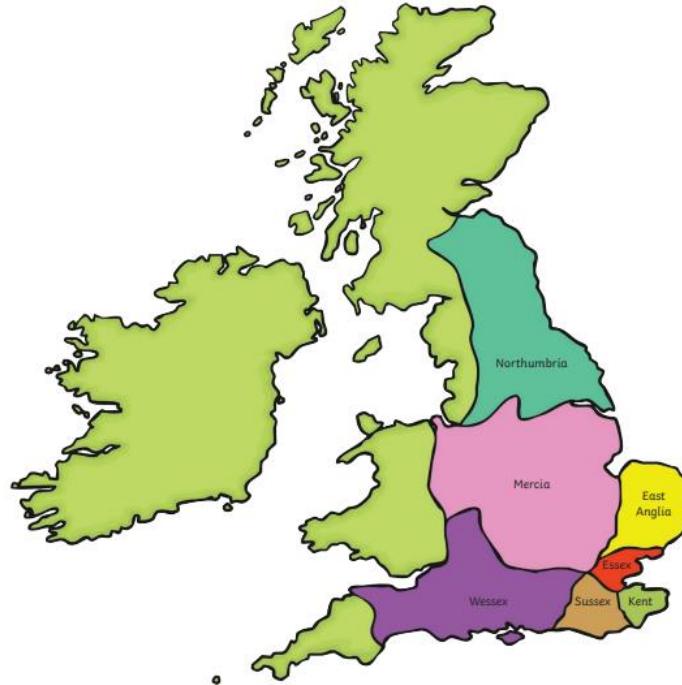
The **Spartans** were known for their strong army and ability to fight. In childhood, boys were trained to be warriors. Girls were taught academic subjects and how to fight. The **Athenians** were known for their cultural developments and learning. Girls did not go to school but many were taught how to look after the home and family.

**Ancient Greece was not a country. It was made up of city states.** There were often battles between these city states but sometimes they would join together to defend themselves from a common enemy. Important city states of ancient Greece included Athens, Corinth and Sparta.



# Year 5 - Anglo-Saxons

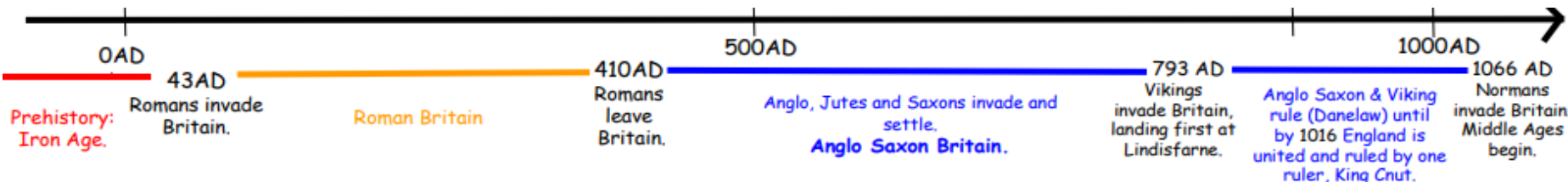
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> Century.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Scots invaded Scotland from Ireland at around the same time.
- The Anglo-Saxons divided Britain into 7 kingdoms. The Scots settled in the Highlands. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.



The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages..

## Key Vocabulary

<b>settlement</b>	A place where people make their homes.
<b>Mercia</b>	The largest and most powerful of the seven Anglo Saxon Kingdoms
<b>invaders</b>	People who attack and try and take over land from other people.
<b>thane</b>	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
<b>Angles, Jutes and Saxons</b>	The names of the people groups who came to settle in Britain after the Romans left, from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.
<b>wattle</b>	Small twigs or branches woven together to create the walls of houses.
<b>daub</b>	A mixture of mud (or horse dung) and straw used to build houses



Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons.

# Year 5 - Rainforests

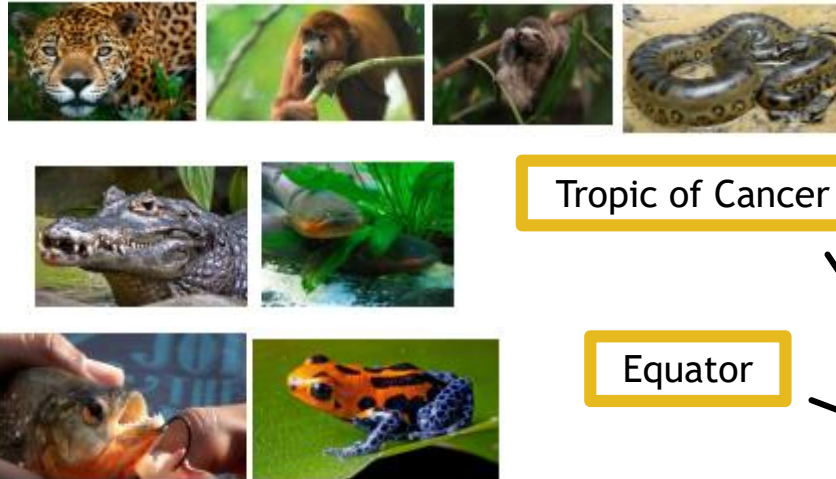
The rain forests are all located near the equator in Africa, Asia, Australia and Central and South America.

The most famous Rainforest is the Amazon Rainforest.

Deforestation is when forests are cut down and the area is permanently cleared for another use. There are many endangered species in the rainforest. This means that they are very likely to become extinct.



Rainforests are home to more than half the world's total plant and animal species.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Rainforest</b>	Tropical forests located around the Equator.
<b>Climate</b>	Average weather conditions over a long period of time.
<b>Deforestation</b>	The cutting down and clearing of forests.
<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary circle running round the centre of the Earth.
<b>Humid</b>	Feeling very damp due to water vapour in the air.
<b>Habitat</b>	The natural home or environment for an animal.
<b>Tropic of Cancer &amp; Capricorn</b>	Imaginary lines north and south of the Equator. Most rainforests can be found between these two lines.

## Where in the World?

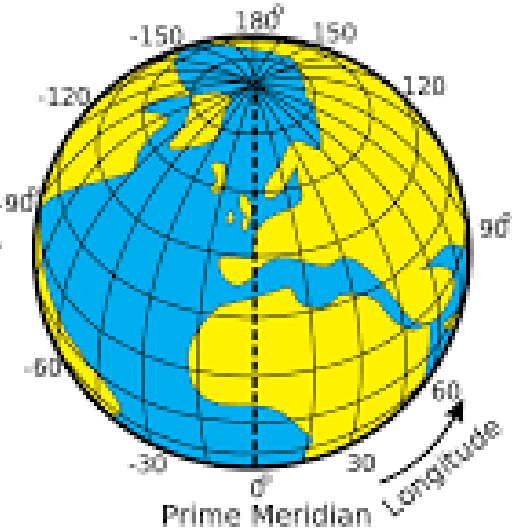
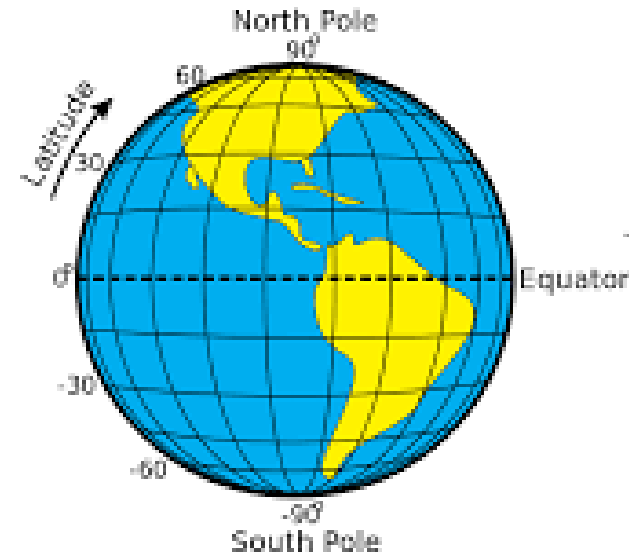




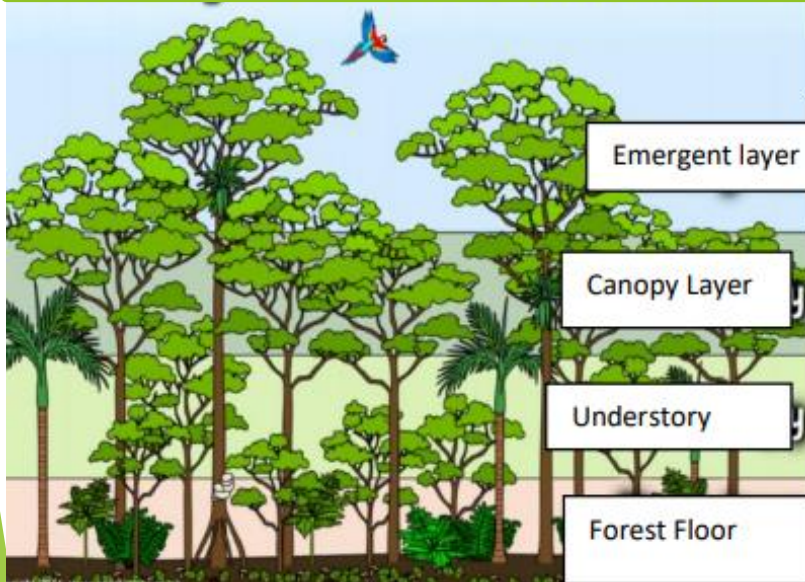
Many tribes live in the rainforests, known as **indigenous people**. This means that they belong to the country in which they are found. A number of tribes in areas such as Brazil still live in rainforests, having no contact with the outside world.

Many ingredients found in medicines come from the plants found in the rainforests.

The **climate** in the rainforest is the same all year round. It has an average rainfall of 6cm each month and **usually rains every day**. It is very hot and humid.



### Layers of the Rainforest



## Trade

Around 80% of the food we eat originally came from rainforests e.g. coffee, chocolate, rice, bananas.

**Fairtrade** is an arrangement which aims to ensure that farmers get a fair price for their goods. Many items we enjoy can be Fairtrade but this often means it costs more to buy.

Buying Fairtrade items helps to support those involved in the farming process. Growing cocoa for chocolate is a difficult task but Fairtrade is making it more sustainable. You can also buy Fairtrade bananas and coffee which support the farmers involved in growing, harvesting and trading these.

Trade has changed a lot through history. This is partly due to developments in transportation but also due to the changing relationships of the UK with other countries.



# Year 5 - War

## The Battle of Britain

**When?** July 1940 - October 1940

**What?** Hitler gave orders for the preparation of a seaborne invasion of Britain, called Operation Sealion. To make this easier, he sent the Luftwaffe (German air force) to destroy Britain's Royal Air Force (RAF) first.

**Why?** After Germany and Hitler had conquered most of Europe, including France, the only major country left to fight them was Great Britain. Germany wanted to invade Great Britain, but first they needed to destroy Great Britain's Royal Air Force. The Battle of Britain was when Germany bombed Great Britain in order to try and destroy their air force and prepare for invasion.



**RAF**



**Luftwaffe**

## The Blitz

**When?** September 1940 - May 1941

**What?** The 'Blitz' - from the German term Blitzkrieg ('lightning war') - was the sustained campaign of aerial bombing attacks on British towns and cities carried out by the Luftwaffe (German Air Force). Germany continued to bomb London at night until May of 1941. This series of bombings was called the Blitz. At one point London was bombed for 57 nights in a row.

**Why?** The attacks were authorized by Adolf Hitler, after the British carried out a night time air raid on Berlin. Hitler wanted a submissive, neutralized Britain so that he could concentrate on his plans for the East, namely the land invasion of the Soviet Union, without interference.

**Winston Churchill**



**Adolf Hitler**

## Key Vocabulary

<b>World War 2</b>	The Second World War. It was a global war that lasted from 1939 to 1945.
<b>Evacuated</b>	Remove (someone) from a place of danger to a safer place.

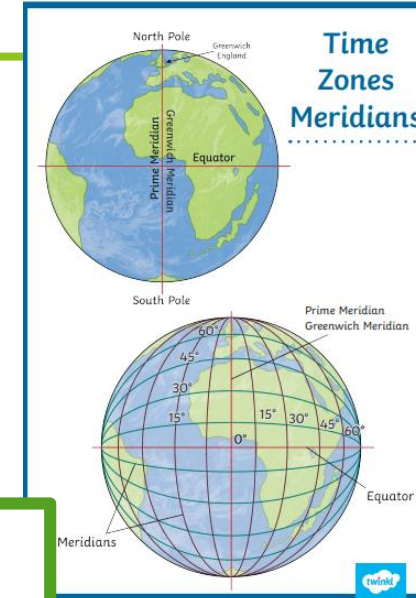
**40,000 civilians died in the seven-month period between September 1940 and May 1941**

# Year 5 - Caribbean

## Key Vocabulary

South America	One of the seven continents. This is where the Caribbean is located.
island	A piece of land surrounded by water.
Greenwich Mean Time	Greenwich Mean Time is calculated by using the sun. When the sun is at its highest point, exactly above the Prime Meridian, this means that it is 12:00 noon at Greenwich.
Prime Meridian	The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line that splits the Earth up into two equal halves: the Western Hemisphere and the Eastern Hemisphere.
environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.
rural	An open area of land (or countryside) that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people living there.
urban	A built-up area with buildings and infrastructure, as well as a human settlement with a high population. These include towns and cities.

The Caribbean is made up of more than 700 islands



The Caribbean islands have many different types of land. These lands have different functions and purposes. Because of this, the islands have many different kinds of plants and animals.

The islands include hotels and tourist areas, beaches, rainforests, farms, mountains and volcanoes, as well as towns and cities.

## Weather

The weather in the Caribbean changes over the year. In the winter, there is very little rainfall. The average temperature is around 25 degrees Celsius. In spring and summer, both the temperature and the rainfall continue to increase.

The autumn sees some of the most unpredictable weather in the Caribbean. September and October are the peak months for hurricane activity.

The four countries with the largest economies in the Caribbean are **Trinidad and Tobago**, **Jamaica**, the **Cayman Islands** and the **Dominican Republic**. This is because of the exports of natural gases and oil, sugar, coffee beans and bananas.

## Windrush

In 1948, Britain was starting to recover from World War 2. Many Caribbean men and women had served in the British armed forces. After the war, many Caribbean people answered an advert to come to Britain, where there were many different jobs to do.