YEAR 5 HISTORY AT ORCHARD

Key Stage 2 periods of history are taught in a chronological order with the earliest time-period taught in year 3. The advantage is that is helps children to develop a good understanding of chronology and the older children study periods where there is more detailed concrete evidence to match their increased reading and skills in analysing sources.

	Autumn	Summer
	Britain's Settlement by the Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Scots	The Maya
Year 5	The Anglo Saxons settlement in Britain and the struggle with the Vikings follows on directly from the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain. It traces what happened to Britain when the Romans left to how well the Saxons and Vikings got on with each other, whether life was better in Anglo-Saxon or Viking Britain and what they left behind. Local History Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) workshop on	The Mayan civilisation c. AD 900 is chosen as the non-European society to offer diversity to the pupils' experience. It adds South America to the regions of the world that are studied. Aspects of Maya civilisation covered include architecture, trade, religion, culture and their legacy on today's society.
	local Anglo-Saxon Settlements	

Britain's Settlement by the Anglo Saxons, Vikings and Scots (Year 5 Autumn Term)

About this Unit: The unit is designed to develop children's knowledge of the Anglo-Saxons and help them understand how this important group fits into the chronology of Britain. It also illustrates key aspects of the nature of invasion and settlement in history, along with looking in depth at the cultures, beliefs, kings and laws.

KE1: What happened to Britain when the Romans left?

- a. Where did the Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians come from, go, and settle?
- b. Why did the Saxons, Vikings and Scots come to Britain?
- c. What are the key characteristics of the Saxons and Vikings?
- d. What challenges did they face in establishing a settlement?

KE2: How well did the Saxons and Vikings get on with each other?

- a. Why were Viking raids so successful? (e.g. Lindisfarne)
- b. Who was more successful the Vikings or the Saxons? Why? (Alfred, Danelaw, Athelstan)

KE3: Was life better in Anglo-Saxon or Viking Britain?

- a. How different were the lives of the Saxons and Vikings?
- b. What role did religion play in the life of a Saxon and Viking?
- c. What roles did different people take within society?

KE4: What did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings leave behind?

- a. How far can we trust surviving evidence about the Saxons and Vikings?
- b. What did the Saxons and Vikings contribute to life at sea?
- c. How does the Anglo-Saxon judicial system compare to the system we have today?

The Maya (Year 5 Summer Term)

About this Unit Pupils will learn about the achievements of the Maya. Through a range of activities, they will learn about the Maya perspective of time, the calendar system, writing, maths and architecture. Pupils will learn about Maya trade, religious beliefs and culture and society, comparing this to other civilisations they

have studies. The unit will end with the pupils completing an essay exploring: What is the legacy of the Maya culture and why is it still remembered today?

KE1: Why should we study the Maya?

- a. Where and when was the Maya civilization?
- b. How did the Maya live? How did their environment influence their lifestyle?
- c. What was Maya writing like and how does this compare to our writing today?
- d. What were some of the Maya's greatest achievements? (Telling the time/Number system/advances in mathematics/Calendar/Architecture)
- e. What was trade like during the Maya period?
- f. What were the religious beliefs of the Maya? How does this compare to other civilizations we have looked at?
- g. What is the cultural significance of the Maya ball game and how does it compare to modern day ball games?
- h. What was the Maya culture like? (food/drink/music/clothing) How does this compare to other civilizations we have studied?
- i. How do we know about the Maya? (enquiry)
- j. **End of unit essay:** What is the legacy of the Maya culture and why is it still remembered today?