



Key Vocabulary:

Acropolis	An ancient citadel (fortress) usually on a hill. The Acropolis of Athens still stands.
Assembly	A group of citizens who turned up to vote.
Citizens	Inhabitants of a town or city.
Democracy	A form of government which was voted for by the citizens. Example: Athens
Oligarchy	A form of government ruled by a small group of people. Example: Sparta
Monarchy	A form of government ruled by a King. Example: Corinth
Olympics	An athletic event held every 4 years at Mount Olympus.
Myths	A traditional story told of heroes or gods in Ancient Greece.
Titans	The first Greek gods.
Architecture	The art or practise of designing and constructing buildings.
Philosophy	The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality and existence.



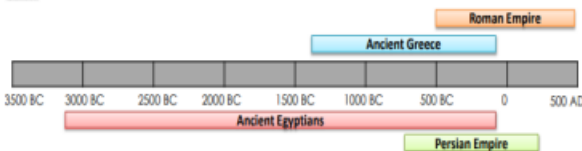
History– Ancient Greece

Ancient Greece had no central government. People lived in **city-states** (called 'polis' in ancient Greece). At the centre of each city-state was a powerful city which ruled the area surrounding it. The city-states were often at war with one another, and occasionally teamed up against a common enemy. People were free to visit or even move to another city-state. At one point in history, it is estimated that there were over 1000 city-states. Some were very small, but others, like Athens and Sparta, were huge and powerful.



Greek vases tell us about what life was like in Greek cities. Some were decorated with scenes from daily life while others told myths.

CHRONOLOGY



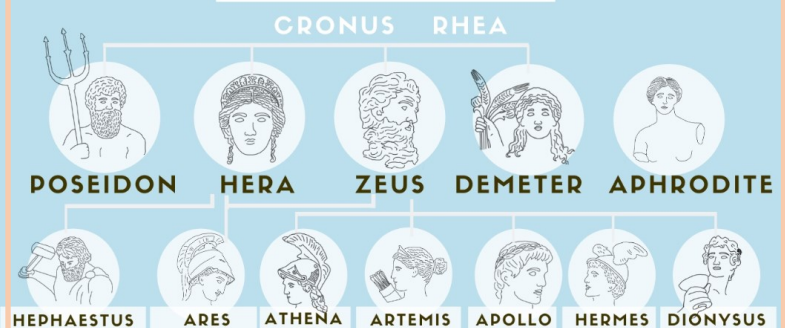
Timeline	
2900 - 2000 BC	The Bronze Age when Early Aegean cultures start to emerge
2500 BC	The great Minoan civilisation
1200 BC	The Trojan War and the destruction of Troy
1050 - 750 BC	The Dark Ages of Greece
850 - 700 BC	Development of the first Greek Alphabet
776 BC	The First Olympic Games are staged
650 BC	The Rise of the Greek tyrants
600 BC	Greek Coin currency introduced
500 - 323 BC	The Greek Classical Period
490 BC	Greek/ Persian Wars led by Xerxes
333 BC	Alexander the Great defeats the Persians at Issus and is given Egypt by the Persian Satrap
86 BC	The Roman General Sulla captures Athens



Alexander The Great was King of ancient Macedonia for less than 13 years, he changed the course of history. One of the world's greatest military generals, he created a vast empire that stretched from Macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India.



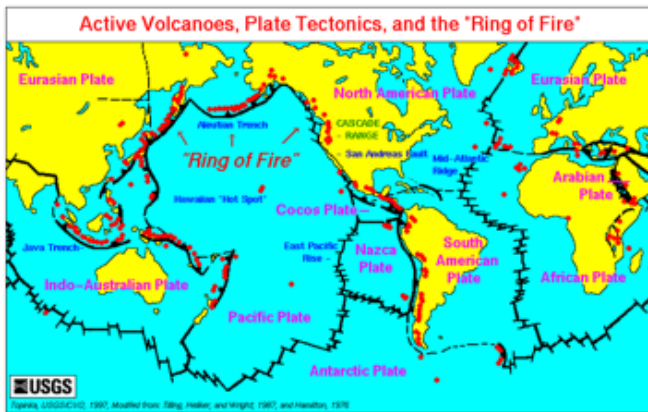
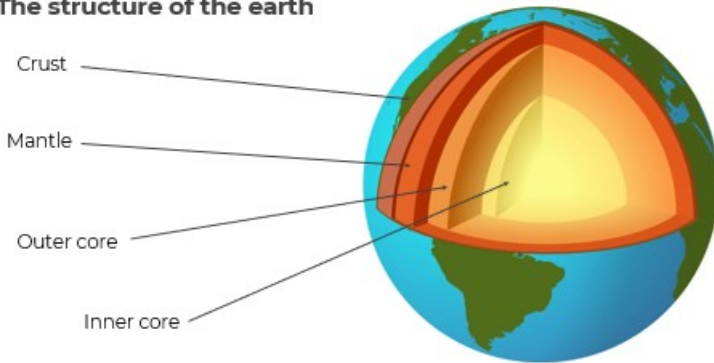
FAMILY TREE





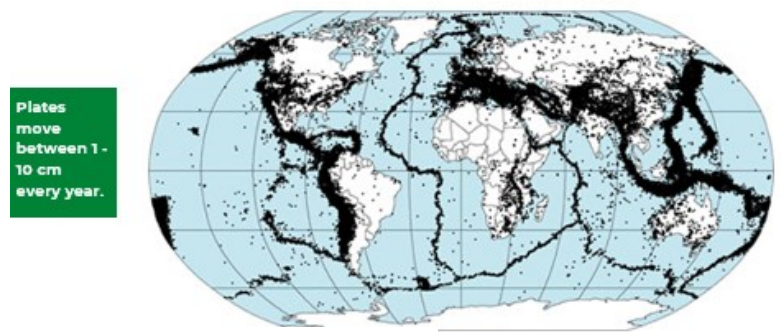
Key Vocabulary:

The structure of the earth

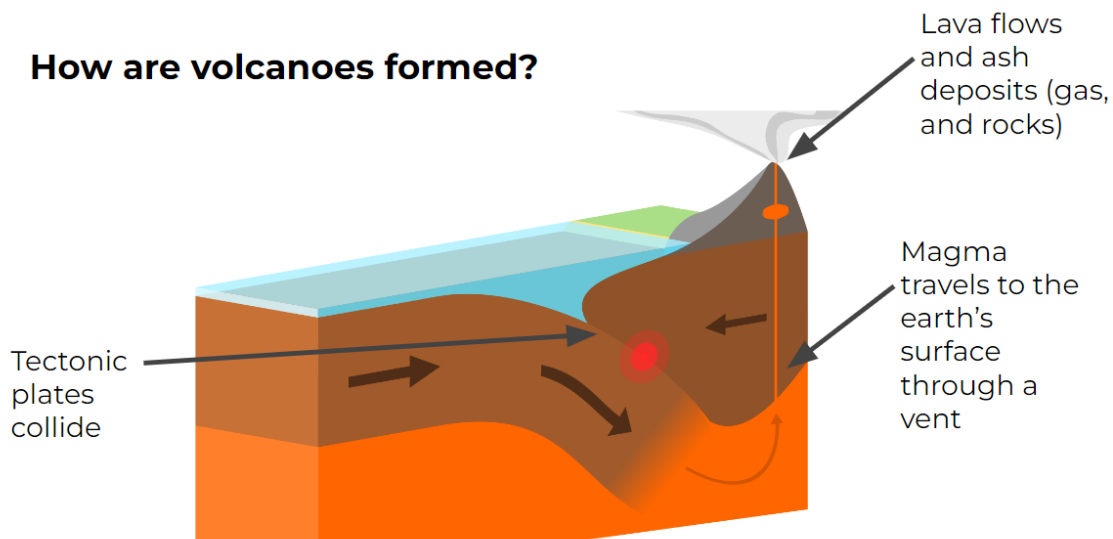


Tectonic plates	The Earth's crust is divided into sections which can move and are called tectonic plates.
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Volcanic eruption	An opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and hot gases flow or
Mountain range	a series of mountains or hills ranged in a line and connected by high ground.

Where do earthquakes occur?



How are volcanoes formed?



Greece is one of the world's most seismically active countries, which means earthquakes are a common occurrence. Greece is home to several volcanoes although most are **dormant** (they have erupted in the past but are unlikely to erupt again). There are 3 **active** volcanoes (could erupt again).



Around 50,000 earthquakes happen every year across the globe.





In this unit, I will...



- explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
- identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

What should I already know?

- Things move differently on different surfaces.
- Magnets have two poles and they attract and repel materials.
- Forces are pushes and pulls.
- Magnets are made of materials that create a magnetic field (the area in space where the force of magnets can be detected).
- When forces are unbalanced, objects can speed up, slow down, or change direction

Key Learning

Some of the forces we are subject to are gravity (which keeps us on the Earth's surface), the centripetal force (the force that makes things move in circles) and friction (the force which makes things stick or slide). Simple machines work by turning small forces into larger ones, allowing us to perform tasks with more strength or speed. Examples of simple machines are levers, gears, pulleys, wheels and screws.

Key Learning

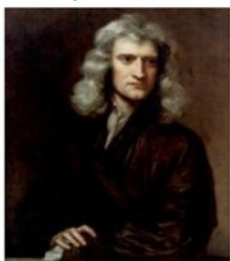
Examples of **forces** in action:

Water resistance and air resistance are forms of friction. Friction is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, air resistance is helpful as it stops the skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. Friction on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful.

Pulleys	Gears/Cogs	Levers
Pulleys can be used to make a small force lift a lighter load. The more wheels in a pulley, the less force is needed to lift a weight .	Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion. When two gears are connected, they always turn in the opposite direction to each other.	Levers can be used to make a small force lift a lighter load. A lever always rests on a pivot.

ISAAC NEWTON

Is considered by some as one of the most important scientists in history. One of his achievements was developing the theory of gravity. It is thought he developed the theory when he saw an apple fall from a tree.



FORCE METER – is marked in Newtons and measures the weight of an object.



Key vocabulary

Force – a push, pull, twist or turn.

Gravity – a pushing force exerted by the Earth, it attracts objects towards the centre of the Earth.

Air resistance – the force that air exerts on a moving object.

Water resistance – the force that water exerts on a moving object.

Friction – the force between 2 moving surfaces.

Mechanisms – machines or devices which help to achieve a result.

Weight – the measure of the force of gravity on an object, measured in Newtons (N)

Mass – the measure of how much matter is inside an object, can be measured in g/kg etc.

Streamlined – when an object is shaped to minimise the effects of air or water resistance.



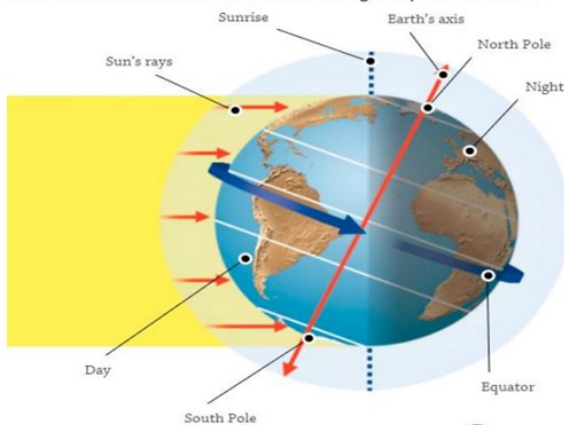
Copernicus developed the **heliocentric model** that the sun was at the centre of the solar system. However, the **ellipses-shaped orbit** was an idea that was discovered by Johannes **Kepler** in the 17th century.



In this unit, I will...

- describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system
- describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.

DAY and NIGHT - Earth rotates (spins) on its axis, it does a full spin once every 24 hours, which is our day and night. Daytime occurs when the side of the Earth is facing the sun and night occurs when the side of the Earth is facing away from the sun.



THE PLANETS

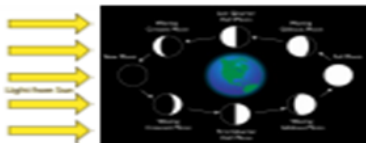


Key vocabulary :

rotate	to turn around on one point, also known as an axis .
celestial body	any naturally occurring object in space.
planets	a celestial body which orbits a star.
solar system	planets and their moons which orbit the Sun.
orbit	a repeating path which one object takes around another.
moon	a natural object which orbits a planet and reflects light.
star	a large glowing ball of gas.
space	an unlimited area where everything can be found. Example: planets and stars.
universe	everything we can touch, sense and feel. It includes all planets, stars and moons.
waxing	description of the moon as it grows from new moon to full moon.
waning	description of the moon as it gets smaller from full moon to new moon.
shadow	a dark area or shape produced by an opaque object .

The Moon

- The Moon is a celestial body which orbits the Earth.
- One orbit takes approximately a month (almost 28 days).
- We only see the part of the Moon that is lit by the sun which is why it appears to be different shapes at different times of the month.
- The moon is described as **waxing** as it gets larger from new moon to full moon. As the moon gets smaller from full moon to new moon it is described as **waning**.
- There is no life on the Moon because it has no atmosphere (no air or weather).





CHRISTIANITY

Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old Testament.

Christians believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

Christians believe that God sent his Son to earth to save humanity from the consequences of its sins.

One of the most important concepts in Christianity is that of Jesus giving his life on the Cross (the Crucifixion) and rising from the dead on the third day (the Resurrection).

Christians believe that there is only one God, but that there are three elements to this one God:

God the Father

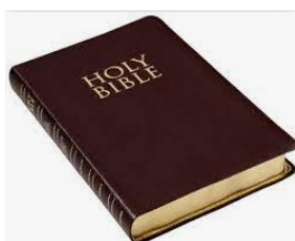
God the Son

The Holy Spirit

Christians worship in churches. Their spiritual leaders are called priests or ministers. Christian holy days such as Easter and Christmas are important milestones in the Western secular calendar.

The Christian holy book is the Bible, and consists of the Old and New Testaments. The Bible is used by Christians **to give them guidance about how they can live their lives in the way God would want**

them to. There is guidance in the Bible on many areas of life and Christians will turn to this advice when they are faced with a dilemma.



SIKHISM

Sikhism was born in the Punjab area of South Asia, which now falls into the present day states of India and Pakistan. The main religions of the area at the time were Hinduism and Islam.

The Sikh faith began around 1500 CE, when Guru Nanak began teaching a faith that was quite distinct from Hinduism and Islam.

Nine Gurus followed Nanak and developed the Sikh faith and community over the next centuries. The tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, recreated the Sikhs as a military group of men and women called the Khalsa in 1699, with the intention that the Sikhs should for ever be able to defend their faith.

Gobind Singh established the Sikh rite of initiation (called khandey di pahul) and the 5 Ks which give Sikhs their unique appearance.

Gobind Singh was the last human Guru. Sikhs now treat their scriptures as their Guru. In the gurdwara, the holy book the Guru Granth Sahib is placed on a raised throne and Sikhs sit below it to symbolise their respect and obedience. At important ceremonies the Guru Granth Sahib must be present and there is a continuous, forty-eight hour reading of the entire scripture before a religious festival.



JUDAISM

Judaism originated in the Middle East over 3500 years ago

Judaism was founded by Moses, although Jews trace their history back to Abraham.

Jews believe that there is only one God with whom they have a covenant.

In exchange for all the good that God has done for the Jewish people, Jewish people keep God's laws and try to bring holiness into every aspect of their lives.

Judaism has a rich history of religious text, but the central and most important religious document is the Torah. Jews believe that God dictated the Torah

to Moses on Mount Sinai 50 days after their exodus from Egyptian slavery. They believe that the Torah shows how God wants Jews to live. It contains 613 commandments and Jews refer to the ten best known of these as the ten 10 statements.

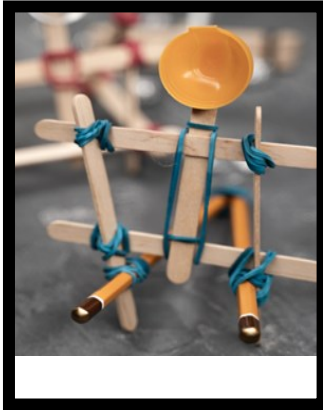
Jewish traditional or oral law, the interpretation of the laws of the Torah, is called *halakhah*.

Spiritual leaders are called Rabbis.

Jews worship in Synagogues.

6 million Jews were murdered in the Holocaust in an attempt to wipe out Judaism.





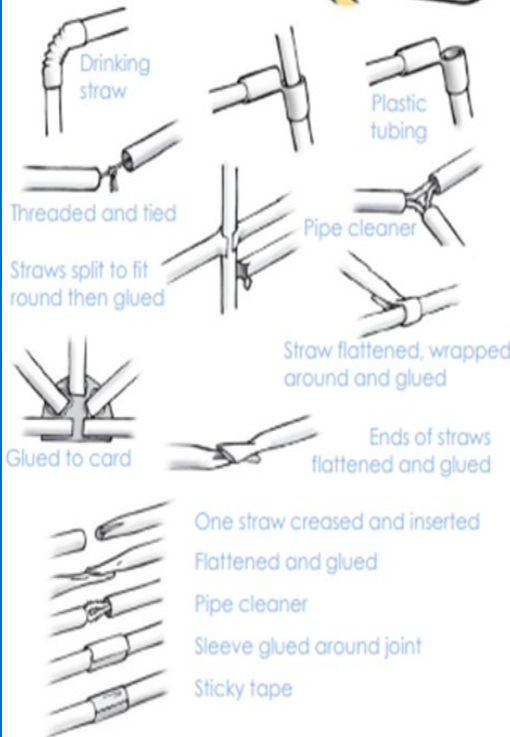
This catapult was created by making a frame structure out of lolly sticks which have then been put together and each end of the stack was secured with an elastic band. We will be creating a similar structure using straws, lollies or paper.

Techniques for building frame structures

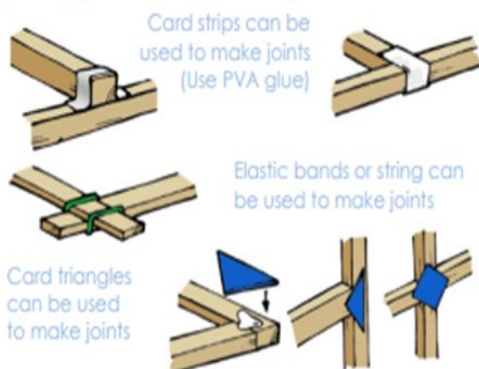
Roll paper to make tubes for construction



Joining straws



Joining thin sectioned pieces of wood

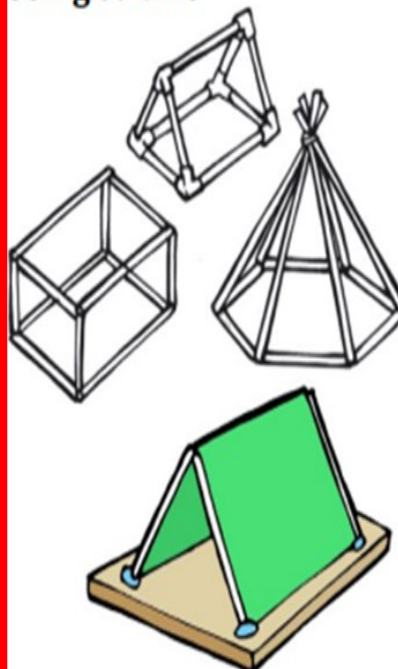


Glossary

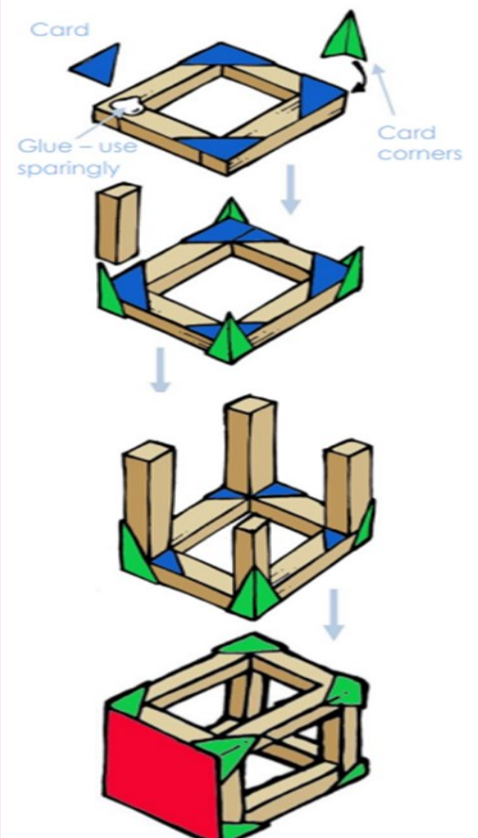
- **Modelling** – the process of making a 3-D representation of a structure or product.
- **Compression** – the application of pressure to squeeze an object.
- **Strut** – a part of a structure under compression.
- **Tension** – a force pulling on a material or structure.
- **Tie** – a part of a structure under tension.
- **Diagonal** – a straight line that goes from one corner to another inside a shape.
- **Horizontal** – a line that is parallel to the ground.
- **Vertical** – a line that is at right angles to the ground.
- **Triangulation** – the use of triangular shapes to strengthen a structure.
- **Frame structure** – a structure made from thin components e.g. tent frame.

Making small-scale frame structures

Using straws



Using square section wood





This term we will be developing our skills in: design, drawing, craft, painting and art appreciation by designing our own invention, expanding on an observational drawing, using a poem to create a portrait, painting an enlarged section

Artists' work looked at:



Leonardo da Vinci

An Italian artist. He was an inventor, painter, sculptor and architect and he was inspired by science, music, maths and literature.

© Bridgeman Images



Paul Klee

Born in Switzerland, he was interested in the theory of colour.

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To scale up means to enlarge.



Complementary colours are opposites on the colour wheel.



Red

Green

Yellow

Purple

Blue

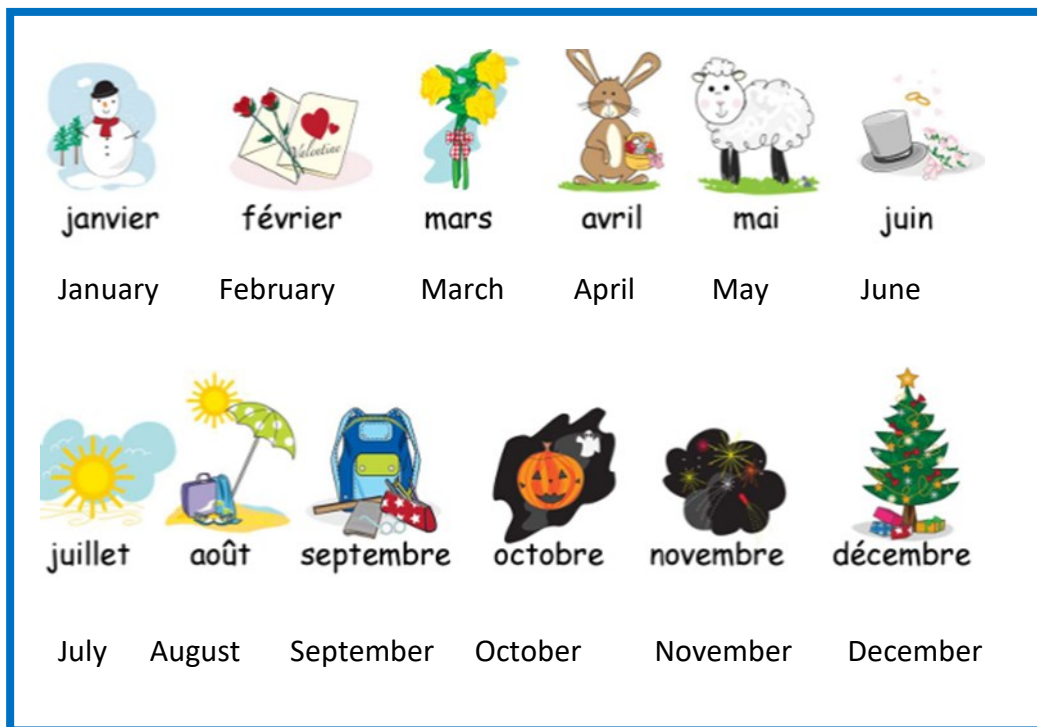
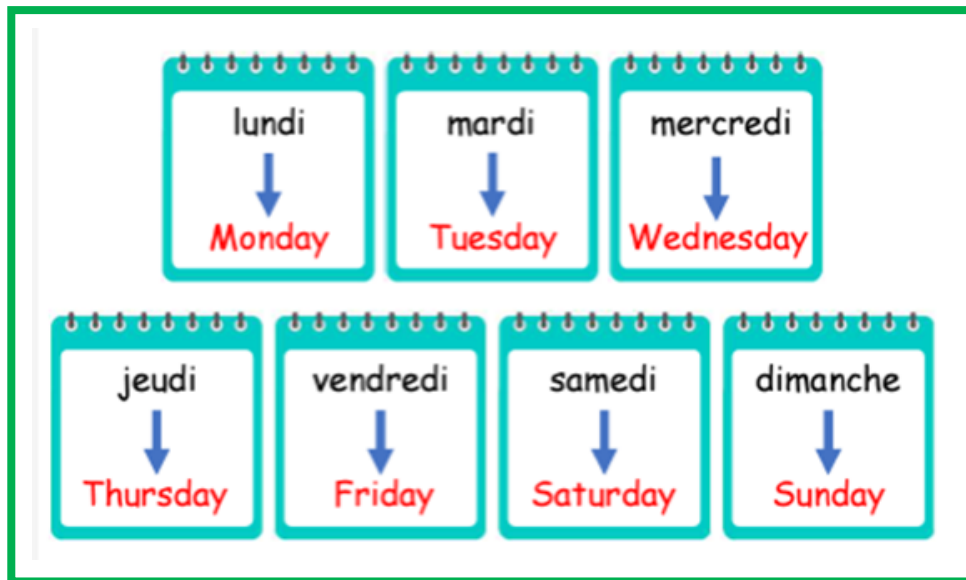
Orange

Art and design skills

Analytical observational drawing	Drawing real objects from observation, rather than copying from a secondary source, such as a picture.
Annotation	A comment added to a text, book, drawing, as an explanation.
Collage	A work of art made by gluing pieces of different materials to a flat surface.
Computer aided design	A design which has been created using a computer.
Continuous line drawing	A drawing which is made from one long line, without taking the pencil off the page.
Diagram	A drawing that shows the structure or workings of something.
Exploded diagrams	A drawing, that shows all parts of the assembly and how they fit together.
Invention	Something new that someone has designed and made.
Portrait	A painting, drawing, or photograph of a person's head and shoulders.
Prototypes	An original model.
Sketch	A fast, light drawing which is often a plan for a final piece of artwork.
Texture	The way something feels.



Key Vocabulary:





phonics

sound in:

é

- février
- décembre



sound in:

e

- septembre
- novembre



sound in:

eux

- deux 2

&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'juillet' and 'et'. Et is pronounced almost like the English sound 'eh'.

vocabulary

The 7 days of the week in French.

Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun

The 12 months of the year in French.



Numbers 21-31 in French.

21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31

Key questions and phrases with the date:

Quelle est la date
aujourd'hui ?

What is the date today?

C'est quand ton
anniversaire ?

When is your birthday?

Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- The seven days of the week in French.
- The twelve months of the year in French.
- To learn/revise/consolidate numbers 1-31 in French.
- To ask and answer the questions 'Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?' (What is the date today?)
- Ask and answer the questions 'C'est quand ton anniversaire?'

grammar

To understand that days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui c'est
lundi huit juillet.

Today it is Monday the eighth of July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week Monday or the month of July in French.



Key Vocabulary:

Do you have a pet?

Un lapin	A rabbit
Un chien	A dog
Un chat	A cat
Un oiseau	A bird
Un hamster	A hamster
Un poisson rouge	A goldfish
Une tortue	A turtle
Une souris	A mouse



un lapin



un chien



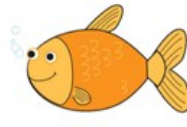
un chat



un oiseau



un hamster



un poisson
rouge



une tortue



une souris

Activat
Go to Set

As-tu un animal ?

phonics

é

sound in:
• Cécile



eau

sound in:
• oiseau



&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.



elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:



As-tu un animal ?

Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais

but

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un

Singular determiner
'a' for masculine nouns

une

Singular determiner
'a' for feminine nouns

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai

I have

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de...

I do not have...

Key Learning:

This term children will learn the following:

- 8 common pet nouns in French with their determiners.
- how to say I have a pet in French.
- how to say what my pet is called in French.
- how to say what pet I do not have in French.
- how to integrate the conjunction 'et' (and) and 'mais' (but) accurately into my work.