



## Key Vocabulary:



## History- The Kingdom of Benin

Oba	A king or chief in the Benin Kingdom.
Ogisos	The first kings of Benin. Ogisos means 'Rulers of the Sky'.
Empire	Lots of countries or states, all ruled by one monarch or single state.
Guild	A group of people who all do the same job, usually a craft.
Animism	A religion widely followed in Benin.
Civil War	A war between people who live in the same country.
Colonisation	When invaders take over a country by force and live among the people.
Brass	A metal made of a mixture of copper and zinc
Edo	The name given to the Kingdom of Igodomigodo by Oba Eweka. The people also became known as the Edo people.

The Benin Empire was an African empire that has been described as "one of the oldest and most highly developed states in the coastal hinterland of West Africa". Between AD 900 and AD 1180 the people of Benin lived in small communities that together formed a kingdom. The land of this early civilisation was known as Igodomigodo. The people were ruled by a dynasty of kings called Ogisos. Not much is known about this time but it is thought that thirty-one kings ruled. The Edo word 'Ogiso' means 'King of the Sky'.

900CE	The kingdom known as Igodomigodo is created and ruled by Ogiso.
900-1400 CE	A huge moat is constructed around the Kingdom.
1180CE	The Oba royal family take over from the Ogiso.
1440CE	Benin expands its territory under the rule of Oba Ewuare the Great.
1470 CE	Oba Ewuare renames the Kingdom as Edo.
1514 CE	Oba Esigie sets up trading links with Europeans.
1700CE	A series of civil wars within Benin lead to the Kingdom declining in power.
1807 CE	Britain passes a law abolishing slave trade.
1897CE	Benin City (in modern day Nigeria) is colonised by the British.

The 'Benin Bronzes' (made of brass and bronze) are a group of sculptures which include elaborately decorated cast plaques, commemorative heads, animal and human figures, items of royal regalia, and personal ornaments. They were created from at least the 16th century onwards in the West African Kingdom of Benin, by specialist guilds working for the royal court of the Oba (king) in Benin City.



Since there wasn't a writing system in the Kingdom of Benin, most of what we know about the people there is through oral histories. This means the exact dates of the reigns of the Obas is not known and neither are the dates of their key accomplishments.

The Kingdom of Benin (now modern day Nigeria) was one of the longest standing African Kingdoms

This map shows many civilisations of Africa, spanning roughly 500 BCE to 1500 CE





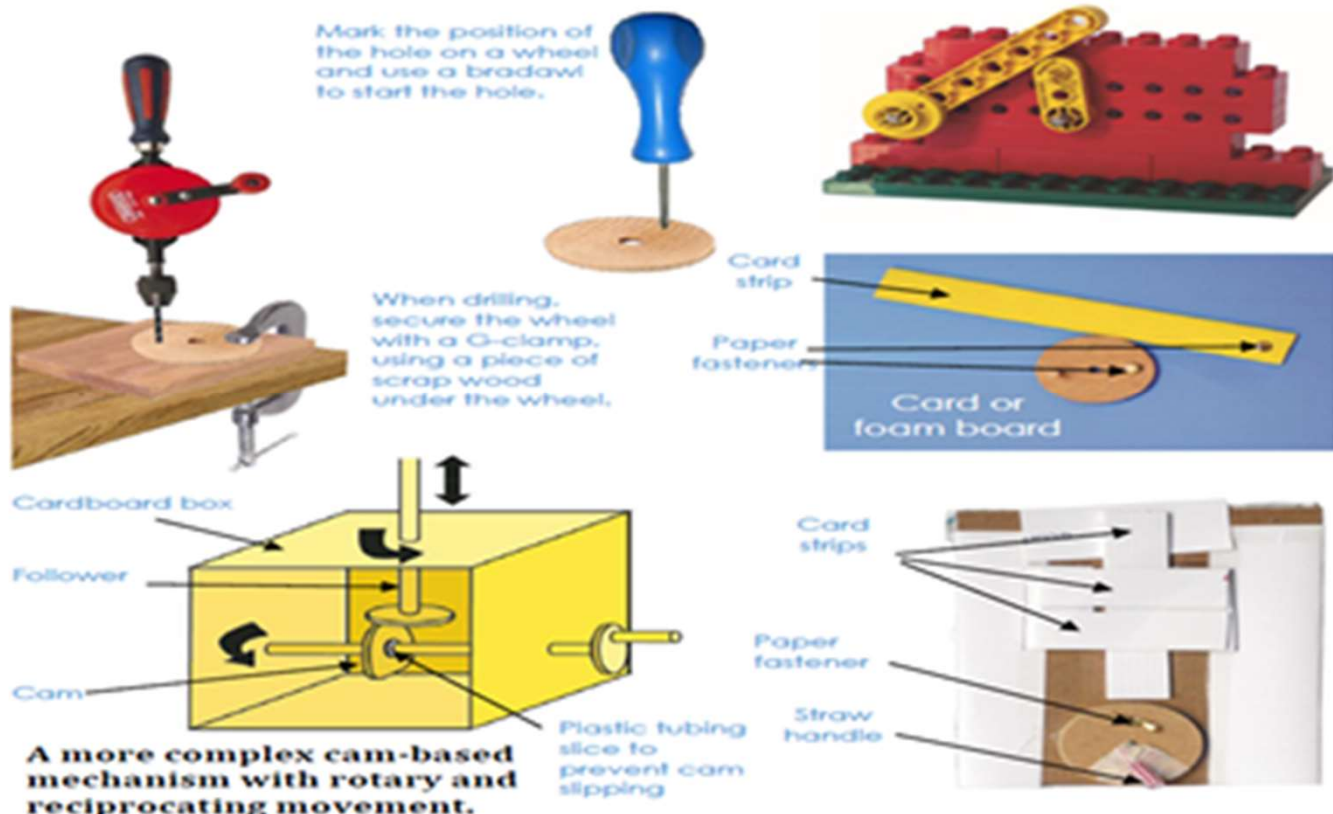


**In Summer term we will be designing, making and evaluating an Africa inspired**

### Types of cams



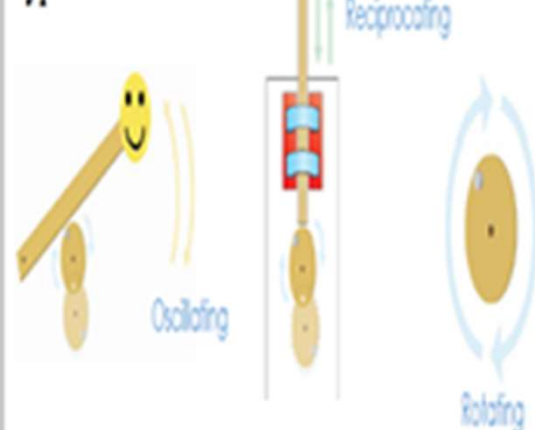
### Making teaching aids to demonstrate cams



### Glossary

- **Rotary motion** – movement that goes round.
- **Oscillating motion** – moving to and fro around a pivot point, as in a lever.
- **Reciprocating motion** – backwards and forwards movement in a straight line, as in a slider.
- **Cam** – a mechanism that changes one sort of movement to another. Cams can be an off-centre wheel or a specially shaped wheel.
- **Follower** – the device that follows the movement of the cam: a lever or a slider.
- **Lever** – a piece of rigid material that moves to and fro around a pivot point creating oscillating motion.
- **Slider** – a piece of rigid material that moves backwards and forwards in a straight line creating reciprocating motion.
- **Guide** – a piece of material used to guide the movement of another.
- **Spacer** – a piece of material used to create extra space to allow moving parts to move freely.

### Types of movement





### 6 Figure Grid References

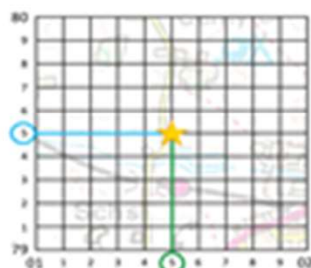
We can use six-figure grid references to find an exact location within a grid square, so they are much more accurate. The grid square is divided into tenths.

Example

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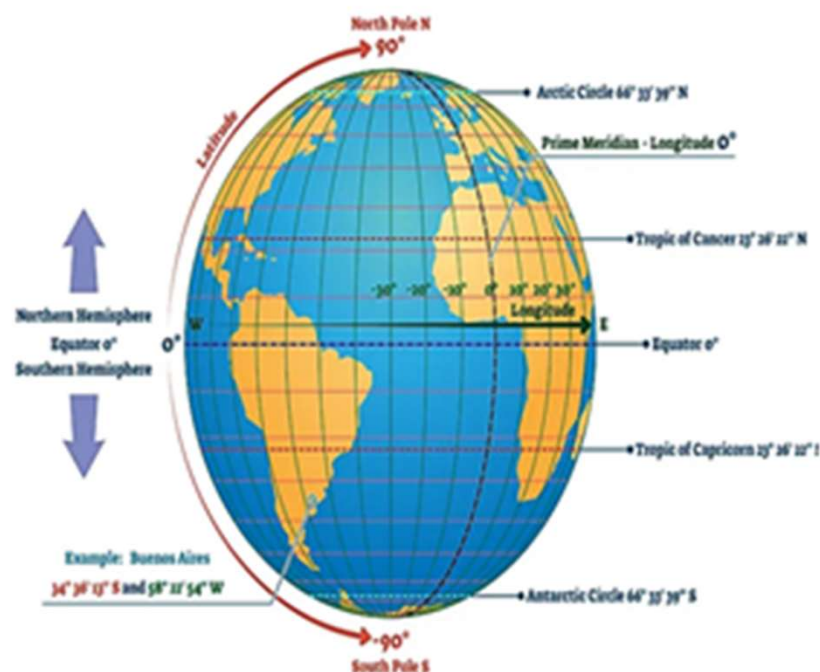
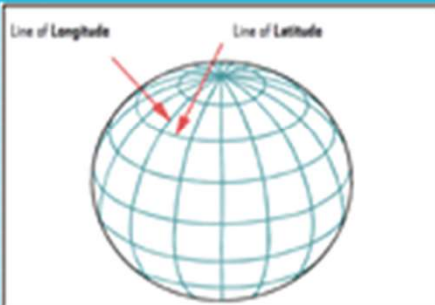
The first three numbers give the easting which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the northing which includes the number of tenths.



### Latitude and Longitude

Invisible lines of latitude and longitude form a grid over the Earth. These lines help to create a co-ordinate to locate a place accurately.



The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth in half. The equator is an equal distance between the North and South Poles. The weather on the equator is hot all year round. At the equator, day and night are both 12 hours long.

Some maps, especially ones that people use to find their way around the countryside, contain contour lines. These are lines that show high and low areas of land measured in metres above sea level. The contour lines join up areas of the same height. When they are close together, it means the hill or mountain is steep.



### Compass Points

#### Four-Point Compass

N - north

E - east

S - south

W - west



#### Eight-Point Compass

north (N)

north-east (NE)

east (E)

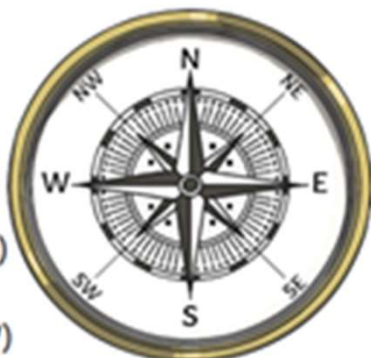
south-east (SE)

south (S)

south-west (SW)

west (W)

north-west (NW)







In this unit, I will...

Compare a variety of everyday materials and identify their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency etc.  
Identify solids, liquids and gases  
Understand what a mixture is and how some materials can change their state.  
Through practical experimentation and study identify which changes are reversible and which are not.

What should I already know?

Compare a group of materials and separate them on the basis of solids, liquids or gases.  
Understand that some materials can be change their state by heating or cooling.  
Understand how evaporation and condensation effect the water cycle.

Key Learning:

## Dissolving materials

When the particles of a solid mix with the particles of a



liquid, this is called dissolving. The result is a solution.

## Key vocabulary

<b>materials</b>	the matter or substance that objects are made of.
<b>reversible change</b>	a change that can be changed back again. Melting and heating are examples of reversible changes.
<b>irreversible change</b>	a change that cannot be changed back again. Burning or mixing a liquid with bicarbonate of soda are examples of irreversible change
<b>insoluble</b>	impossible to dissolve, esp. in a given liquid.
<b>soluble</b>	able to be dissolved.
<b>solution</b>	a mixture that contains two or more substances combined evenly.
<b>dissolves</b>	when a substance is mixed with a liquid and the substance disappears.

Key Learning:

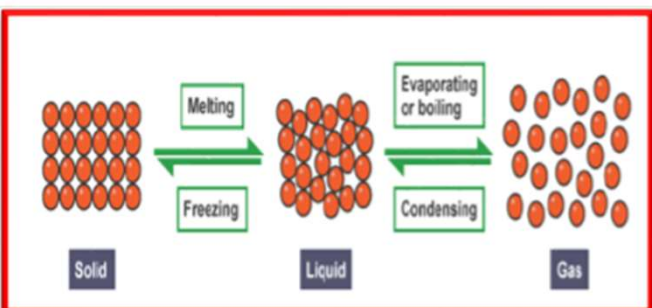
## Reversible and irreversible changes

Some materials can be separated after they have been mixed based on their properties - this is called a reversible change. Some methods of separation include the use of a magnet, a filter (for insoluble materials), a sieve (based on the size of the solids) and

Ice (melts into water) > water (evaporates into steam) > steam (condenses into water) > water (freezes into ice) >

evaporation, e.g. The Water Cycle.

When a mixture cannot be separated back into original components, this is called an irreversible change. Examples of this include when materials burn, mixing bicarbonate of soda with



**filtering**

a device used to remove dirt or other solids from liquids or gases. A filter can be made of paper, charcoal, or other material with tiny holes in it.

**evaporate**

to turn from liquid into gas; pass away in the form of vapour.

**conductor**

the ability of a material to conduct either heat or electricity.

**condensation**

small drops of water which form when water vapour or steam touches a cold surface, such as a window.

**magnet**

an object that has a magnetic field (an invisible pattern of magnetism). A magnet attracts or repels other items.



**CHRISTIANITY**

By which rules and codes do Christians believe they should live their lives? Do they encourage Christians to behave well towards others? What are Christian rules and codes and their implications for day to day life?

Through the lens of Christianity, year 5 & 6 will be thinking about forgiveness. Is it easy to forgive? What does it feel like to be forgiven?

Story Focus:

The Prodigal Son is one of Jesus' parables about a father and his sons. The plot centres around the younger son who, impatient and greedy, asks his father for his inheritance. The father agrees, but the son wastes his money, eventually becoming homeless and destitute. In the end, to the son's great surprise, he is welcomed back into the family by his father and brother.

Key vocabulary: parable, forgiveness, prodigal, jealousy, redemption, reconciliation, mercy, selfishness, pride, greed,

**SIKHISM**

What does it mean to be selfless? What could be considered a selfless service? What can Sewa teach us about kindness and justice?

Sewa means 'selfless service'. It involves acting selflessly and helping others in a variety of ways, without any reward or personal gain. It is a way of life for many Sikhs and is part of their daily routine. Sikhism teaches that sewa is an act of service towards Waheguru and therefore must be done regularly in order to become closer to Waheguru. It helps Sikhs to become gurmukh and show their faith towards Waheguru.



Sikhs perform sewa in a variety of ways, such as helping the sangat and the local community. Many Sikhs perform much of their sewa by helping at the gurdwara, including cleaning, washing dishes or serving in the langar.

Khalsa Aid and Sikh Welfare Awareness Team (SWAT) are two Sikh charities taking the langar to the streets, ensuring those in need are provided with a hot meal for free. They demonstrate how British Sikhs are adapting the sewa of the langar to current national situations.

Key vocabulary: Sewa, altruism, charity, global, social, injustice, homelessness, food banks, aid, kindness

**JUDAISM**

What does it take to be a good leader? What is it like to put our trust in someone? What makes a person trustworthy? Moses was trusted by people – they followed him out of slavery in Egypt. Moses inspired the people to follow him – he brought messages from G-d. Moses led the people; he was their leader. He acted with conviction. With the help of G-d, he found a way through the Red Sea to escape from the Egyptians. Sometimes he was angry with the people when they did not do what G-d wanted. Moses had many qualities. He could be angry but at times he was caring, kind, fearless, committed, truthful, patient and fair. He trusted G-d. Moses had a vision of a better future for the Israelites.

Story Focus:

Moses' journey called "The Exodus" tells the story of how Moses led all of the Israelites out of Egypt, across the Red Sea, to freedom in the wilderness. Moses and the Israelites spent 40 years wandering the desert in search of the Promised Land, frequently tested by hunger, thirst and impatience.

Key vocabulary: trust, faith, Moses, Pharaoh, plagues, Israelites, slaves, exodus, Egypt, Promised Land







### Installation art

Three dimensional art that aims to transform a particular place.



'Support - Save Venice from drowning' by Lorenzo Quinn. © Frans Sellies Photography. All rights reserved 2022 / Bridgeman Images.

- Often large in scale.
- Location is important.
- Often made using everyday objects in new ways.
- Can be interactive.



atmosphere	The mood of an artwork, for example, mysterious or joyful.
concept	The idea behind an artwork.
location	The place where an artwork is displayed.
performance art	Artwork that is an event rather than an object.
scale	The size of an artwork.
viewer	The people who look at, or

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### Interactive art



'The Weather Project' by Olafur Eliasson aimed to recreate a sunset using lighting, mirrors and artificial mist.

see hear touch smell






### Cai Guo-Qiang

- Guo-Qiang was born in 1957 in the Fujian Province, China.
- He grew up during China's Cultural Revolution, when explosions were part of everyday life.
- Guo-Qiang took part in demonstrations against political changes.
- He creates sculpture, drawings, installations and performance work.
- His art explores culture, politics and science and sometimes features explosions.

# MFL - Y5 Term 5-6

## The Olympics



French	English
les Jeux olympiques	the Olympics
les Jeux olympiques de l'antiquité	the Ancient Olympic Games
les Jeux olympiques modernes	the modern Olympic Games
 l'athlétisme	athletics
 l'équitation	horseriding
 l'escrime	fencing
 l'aviron	rowing
 la natation	swimming
 la boxe	boxing

### grammar

To understand adjectival agreement better and why adjectives often change spelling depending on the gender and plurality of what they are describing.

**Il est boxeur.**

*He is a boxer.*

**Elle est boxeuse.**

*She is a boxer.*

Understanding better the use of the partitive article with the verb 'faire' (to do)

**de l'**

**de la**

**du**

**des**

The conjugation of the high frequency irregular verbs 'être' (to be) & 'faire' (to do)

**Il/elle est**

*He/she is*

**Il/elle fait**

*He/she does*

## Les jeux olympiques



Les Jeux Olympiques



la boxe



le plongeon



l'athlétisme



l'équitation



le cyclisme



l'escrime