

**What do I need to know from previous topics?**

Kings and Queens who reigned in 1600s.

Crimes and punishments that were used in significant historical periods from the Anglo-Saxon to the Victorian era.

**What will I need to remember for future learning?**

Robert Catesby organised the Gunpowder Plot with a group of fellow Catholics who were being treated unfairly by the king.

Guy Fawkes had the job of lighting the gunpowder as he was an expert in explosives.

We celebrate Bonfire Night on November 5<sup>th</sup> to remember the failure of the Gunpowder Plot

The Great Plague began in London in 1665 due to fleas from rats and cramped living conditions.

. The Great Fire of London started in Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666.

**How does this topic impact on our lives today?**

Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot is remembered on the 5<sup>th</sup> November every year.

Living conditions today are much more sanitary to help prevent plagues and diseases.

<p><b>Early Sunday Morning</b> The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane.</p>	<p><b>Mid Sunday Morning</b> As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape from its path.</p>	<p><b>Sunday Morning</b> Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary.</p>
<p><b>Sunday Evening</b> Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading.</p>	<p><b>Early Monday Morning</b> People carry their possessions to safety using boats on the River Thames.</p>	<p><b>Late Monday Morning</b> Carts are banned from going near the fire.</p>
<p><b>Monday Evening</b> The fire spreads very close to the Tower of London.</p>	<p><b>Tuesday</b> St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire.</p>	<p><b>Wednesday</b> The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.</p>

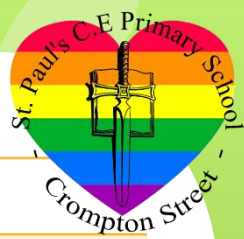
Important people

- Guy Fawkes
- Thomas Farriner
- Samuel Pepys
- Robert Catesby

Key Texts

- The National Archives:
- The Great Fire of London Unclassified-Hunter

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>River Thames</b>	The main river flowing through London. People travelled on boats down the river to move their possessions during the fire.
<b>Samuel Pepys</b>	An English diarist who wrote about the first four days of the Great Fire in his diary
<b>Primary source</b>	A piece of evidence direct from that time in history e.g. Samuel Pepys diary
<b>gunpowder</b>	An explosive powder, often used in fuses or fireworks.
<b>parliament</b>	A body of government who make important decisions about the country.
<b>Catholic</b>	The Christian religion of Guy Fawkes and his fellow plotters



**What do I need to know from previous topics?**

Christians believe that Jesus' good news transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future.

Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.

**What will I need to remember for future learning?**

Jesus said the two greatest Commandments are to love God and to love your neighbour (Matthew 22:36–40).

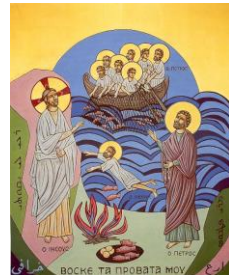
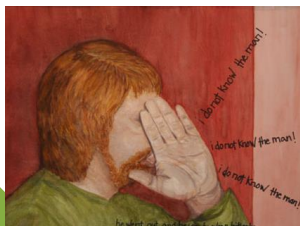
The parable of the Wise and Foolish Builders (Matthew 7:24–27) is about the relationship between hearing and doing: for Christians, faith is about hearing the Word of God in a way that makes a difference to how you live.

The Sermon on the Mount: Matthew 5–7 teaches Christians that God can strengthen and equip those who wholeheartedly trust and follow Jesus.

Healing the Centurion's Servant (Luke 7: 1–10) is a story of one of Jesus' miracles.

Peter (a Gospel) betrayed Jesus three times, yet later Jesus forgave him.

Key images



**Key Vocabulary**

**Definition**

**Old Testament**

the first part of the Christian Bible, comprising the sacred scriptures of the Hebrews

**New Testament**

the second part of the Christian Bible, following the life and teachings of Jesus

**word of God**

the sacred writings and messages of the Christian religion

**Gospel**

the record of Jesus Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament

**parable**

a simple story which has a special religious or moral meaning at the end

**Christian**

people who believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and who follow his teachings

**synagogue**

a place of worship for people of the Jewish religion

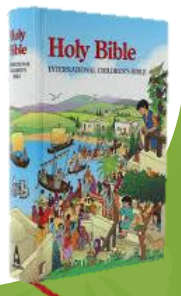
Key Texts

John 8:1-11; 13:34-38; 18:15-18, 25-27, 21:1-19

Luke 7:1-10

Mark 11:15-19

Matthew 5-7; 7:24-27



## Science Year 5 Autumn 1

## Can you feel the force?

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

Spot a pattern between how much force is applied and how far an object moves.

Use arrows to show forces acting in scientific diagrams.

Explain how the greater the friction, the more force is needed to move something.

Know some forces need contact, but magnetism and gravity are non-contact force.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

Frictional force is any force that is caused due to friction. An example of this might be when you put on the brakes on your bike.

Water resistance is the force on objects floating on or moving in water.

Gravity is the pulling force acting between the Earth and a falling object, for example when you drop something. Gravity pulls objects to the ground.

Know that the shape of an object determines how much air or water resistance it experiences.

Surface resistance is the force on objects moving across a surface, such as an ice-skater skating on ice.

Recognise that some mechanisms (levers, pulleys and gears) allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

Any kind of force is really just a push or a pull.

Isaac Newton is said to have discovered gravity when an apple fell from a tree and he questioned how and why it falls.

Air resistance is the force on an object moving through air, such as a plane moving through the sky.

Forces are measured in units called Newtons.

#### Key Texts

'The Man who Walked Between the Towers' by Mordicai Gerstein

#### Key people

Isaac Newton  
Galileo Galilei



### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### friction

a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.

#### gravity

a force which tries to pull two objects toward each other.

#### air resistance

a type of friction between air and another material.

#### water resistance

a type of friction between water and another material.

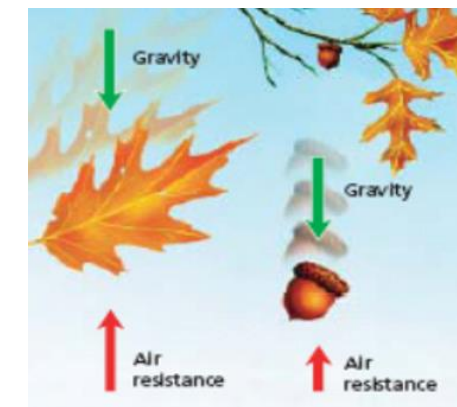
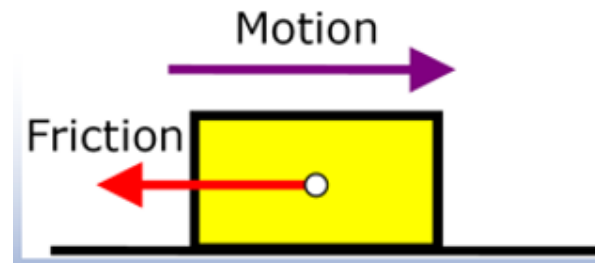
#### mass

how much 'stuff' is inside an object. It remains constant and is measured in kilograms.

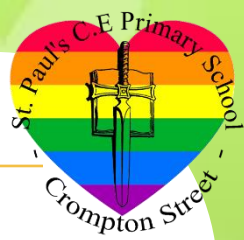
#### weight

The force of gravity on an object. It changes depending on gravity and is measured in Newtons.

### Key diagrams







What will I know by the end of the unit?	
The characteristics of friendships include <b>mutual respect</b> , truthfulness, trustworthiness, loyalty, kindness, generosity, trust, sharing interests and experiences and support with problems and difficulties.	Most friendships have ups and downs, and that these can often be worked through so that the <b>friendship</b> is repaired or even strengthened.
<b>Healthy friendships</b> are positive and welcoming towards others, and do not make others feel lonely or excluded.	Resorting to <b>violence</b> is never right.
The same principles of a healthy friendship apply to <b>online friendships</b> and to face-to-face relationships.	<b>Mental wellbeing</b> is a normal part of daily life, in the same way as physical health.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>cyber bullying</b>	the use of the internet, mobile phone or other technology to bully another person
<b>emotions</b>	the way our mind and body reacts to the world around us
<b>insensitive</b>	showing or feeling no concern for others' feelings
<b>respond</b>	do something as a reaction to someone or something
<b>negotiation</b>	discussion aimed at reaching an agreement.
<b>compromise</b>	a way of reaching agreement in which each person or group gives up something that was wanted in order to end an argument or dispute

Online Safety

**Spot Bullying**

-Demonstrate strategies to deal with both face-to-face and online bullying

-Recognise and describe the difference between online and face-to-face bullying.



Mini Minds



Activeasaurus

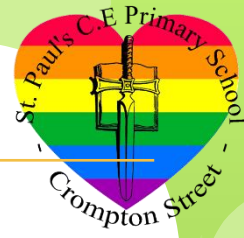


Uniqueasaurus

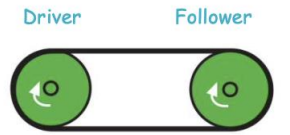
Key Dates

10<sup>th</sup> October World Mental Health Day

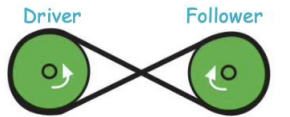




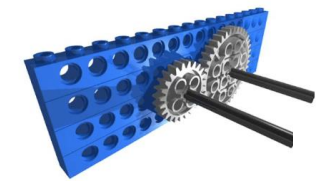
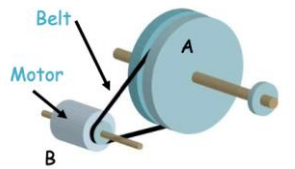
Design brief: To research, design and make a toy fairground ride for sale in a museum shop.



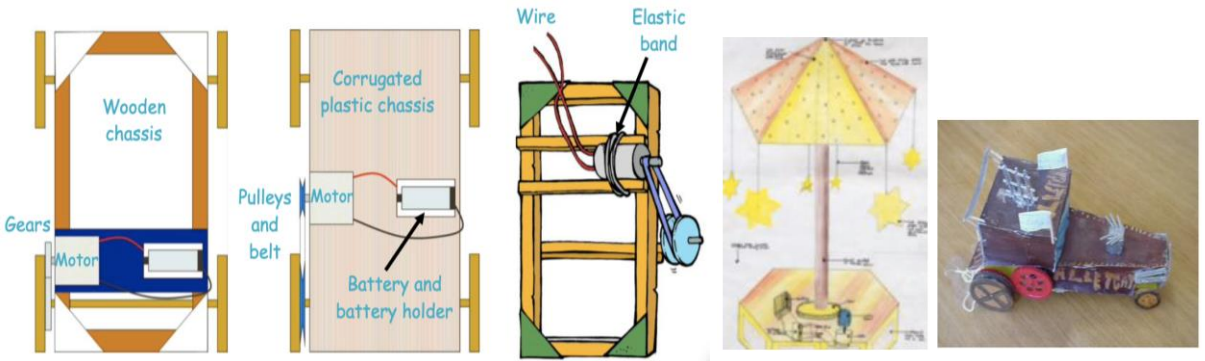
The pulleys rotate in the same direction



The pulleys rotate in different directions



Techniques and diagrams:



## What will I know by the end of the unit?

How playground rides use different types of movements: linear motion, rotary motion, reciprocating motion, oscillating motion.	How pulleys and gears are used in everyday, such as, riding a bicycle and driving a car.
The purpose and target audience of different playground rides, and how these are designed and made to cater for that audience.	The tools and materials (electrical and mechanical components) required to make a toy playground ride. Knowing the order these need to be used and the constraints that will occur.
The materials required to make different playground rides, alongside ensuring these have safety features.	How to evaluate whether a product meets the needs, wants and interests of the user group.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>pulley</b>	a grooved wheel over which a drive belt can run.
<b>gear</b>	a wheel with teeth around its circumference.
<b>drive belt</b>	the belt which connects and transfers movement between two pulleys.
<b>gearing up and down</b>	changing the rotational speed of a product by the use of pulleys or gears.
<b>mechanical system</b>	a set of related parts or components used to create movement.
<b>reciprocating motion</b>	In a straight line one and then the other way.
<b>oscillating motion</b>	In a circular path, first one way and then the other way.
<b>driver</b>	the gear or pulley that provides the input movement to the system.
<b>Motor spindle</b>	the rod on the end of the motor onto which a gear or pulley is attached.

## Art Year 5 Autumn: Banksy – Urban Art (Drawing and Painting and Digital Artwork)

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

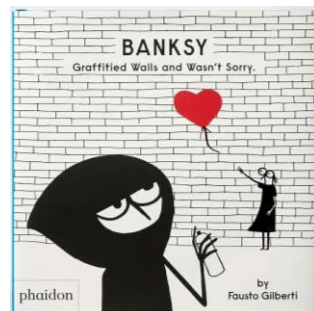
Tone is how light or dark something is. We can create tone in our drawings by applying different pressures with our pencils.	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.
Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be cold colours. Warm and cold colours evoke different moods and feelings in a piece of artwork.	Watercolours are a type of paint that can be mixed with water to create layers of colour on paper.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

Lines move the viewer's eye around the piece and create a sense of movement.	Many abstract artists, such as Banksy, use their artwork to portray messages to the viewer.
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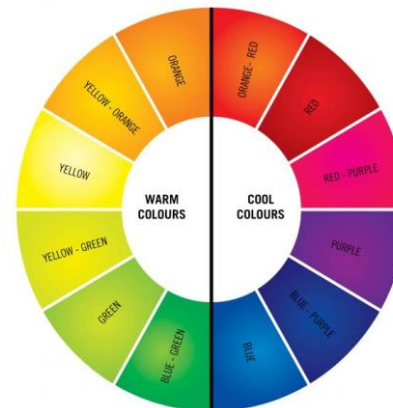
### Key text

'Banksy Graffitied Walls and Wasn't Sorry' by Fausto Gilberti



### Key artists and artwork

Banksy: Girl with Balloon



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>graffiti</b>	writing or drawings scribbled, scratched, or sprayed on a wall or other surface in a public place
<b>hue</b>	a colour in its original form without tint or shade
<b>abstract</b>	art that does not attempt to represent subjects realistically, but instead uses shapes, colours and bold forms
<b>theme</b>	the message that the artist wishes to convey through the artwork
<b>atmosphere</b>	how we feel when we look at piece of artwork, usually evoked by the colours and subject