

	Autumn 1 & 2 Walk like an Egyptian		Spring 1	Spring 2 Plague!	Summer 1 & 2 Oh Henry!	
Year 5			Challenge Planet Earth			
Connected Curriculum	Learning about the And how they		Learning about global warming, impact on the environment and the challenge to protect our planet	Learning about life in medieval Britain during the time of The Black Death	Learning about the Tudor	times and how they lived.
Art & Design	Egyptian Art to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history Continuous through the ye		Protest Art to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history	entation and an increasing as	Hans Holbein – portraits Painting & drawing portraits to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history	ft and design
Design &		Shadufs		Scented		Tudor Houses
Technology		Design - use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for		drawstring bags- sewing Design - use research and develop design criteria to inform the		<b>Design -</b> use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups

	purpose, aimed at	design of innovative,		
A CONTRACTOR	particular individuals or	functional, appealing		generate, develop, model and
				<b>3</b> <i>1 1</i>
	groups	products that are fit for		communicate their ideas through
		purpose, aimed at		discussion, annotated sketches,
	generate, develop,	particular individuals or		cross-sectional and exploded
	model and communicate	groups		diagrams, prototypes, pattern
	their ideas through	9		pieces and computer-aided
	discussion, annotated	generate, develop, model		
				design
	sketches, cross-	and communicate their		
DESIGN	sectional and exploded	ideas through discussion,		Make - select from and use a
DESTON -	diagrams, prototypes,	annotated sketches,		wider range of tools and
TECHNOLOGY	pattern pieces and	cross-sectional and		equipment to perform practical
	computer-aided design	exploded diagrams,		tasks [for example, cutting,
V	computer alded design	prototypes, pattern pieces		shaping, joining and finishing],
	Malus - salast from and			
	Make - select from and	and computer-aided		accurately
	use a wider range of	design		
	tools and equipment to			select from and use a wider
	perform practical tasks	Make - select from and		range of materials and
	[for example, cutting,	use a wider range of tools		components, including
	shaping, joining and	and equipment to perform		construction materials, textiles
	finishing], accurately	practical tasks [for		and ingredients, according to
		example, cutting, shaping,		their functional properties and
	select from and use a	joining and finishing],		aesthetic qualities
	wider range of materials	accurately		
	and components,	-		Evaluate - investigate and
	including construction	select from and use a		analyse a range of existing
	materials, textiles and	wider range of materials		products
				producis
	ingredients, according to	and components,		
	their functional	including construction		evaluate their ideas and
	properties and aesthetic	materials, textiles and		products against their own
	qualities	ingredients, according to		design criteria and consider the
		their functional properties		views of others to improve their
	Evaluate - investigate	and aesthetic qualities		work
	and analyse a range of	and decinetic quanties		
		Evaluate - investigate		understand how key events and
	existing products			
		and analyse a range of		individuals in design and
	evaluate their ideas and	existing products		technology have helped shape
	products against their			the world
	own design criteria and	evaluate their ideas and		
	consider the views of	products against their		Technical knowledge - apply
	others to improve their	own design criteria and		their understanding of how to
	work	5		strengthen, stiffen and reinforce
	WOIK	consider the views of		
		others to improve their		more complex structures
	understand how key	work		
	events and individuals in			
	design and technology	understand how key		Tudor Banquet
	have helped shape the	events and individuals in		•
	world	design and technology		Cooking and nutrition -
	World			
		have helped shape the		understand and apply the
	Technical knowledge -	world		principles of a healthy and varied
	apply their			diet
	understanding of how to			



			n corerage by			
		strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures understand and use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]		Technical knowledge - apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures		prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed
Coography	Ancient Egypt	Deserts	Climate Zones and	The Spread of the	Thriftwood & East	London in Tudor Times
Geography	study	Deserto	Biomes	Plague	Beach Study	
GEOGRAPHY	<b>Rivers</b> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies	name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water



	Continuous through the			,,	
	use maps, atlases, globes	and digital/computer mappir	ng to locate countries and descril	be features studied	
History	Ancient Egyptian Life Study Learn about the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer, The Indus Valley, Ancient Egypt, The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China	Ancient Egyptian Life Study Gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry. understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed. the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China	The Environment – What has changed? Learn about a local history study i.e. a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above, a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066), a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality	Plague – The Black Death – 1340's develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. Learn about a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 i.e. the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria, changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century, the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain	The Tudors 1485-1603 develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. Learn about a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 i.e. the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria, changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century, the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature - Shakespeare) on later periods in British history, including the present day, a significant turning point in British history, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain Tower of London visit
	develop a chronologically s	secure knowledge and under	rstanding of British, local and wo	rld history, establishing clear r	narratives within and across the periods they study.
	note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.				
	regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.				

		C C	election and organisation of relevited from a range of sources.	rant historical information.		
Science	Properties and changes of	Earth and Space	Earth and Space	Forces	Animals including Humans	Living Things and their Habitats
	materials compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this	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	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	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	describe the changes as humans develop to old age Living Things and their Habitats describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird	describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals



kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda       Image: Continuous throughout the year         Continuous throughout the year       Working scientifically planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary						
Working scientifically	usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on					
	Continuous throughout the year					
planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary	Working scientifically					
	planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary					
taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate	taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate					
recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs	recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs					
using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests	using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests					
reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations	reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations					
identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments	identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments					