



History

Year 5

Ancient Greeks

Concepts

Legacy, Equality, Climate, Identity, Sustainability



Aspirational People

Katarina Johnson-Thompson is a British athlete specialising in the heptathlon. Katarina has won many titles in athletics.



- ✦ Ancient Greece is the time period from 800BC to 146BC.
- ✦ Athens and Sparta were the two most powerful and famous city-states.
- ✦ Ancient Greece was split into three time periods. The Archaic Period, Classical Period and Hellenistic Period.
- ✦ Major Greek achievements are democracy, the Olympics, alphabet, entertainment, philosophy, buildings, mathematics, science, coins, empire, trading, learning, history and machines.
- ✦ The Greeks invented the Olympics as a festival to their god Zeus and only men could participate and watch.
- ✦ Men were superior to women in Ancient Greek times and had more power and rights.
- ✦ The Ancient Greeks were the first civilization who started to think for themselves about what they were doing and how they could help themselves.

Legacy

Legacy means learning from the past. A person's legacy shows us what they achieved and the impact they had on people and places.

Polis

Greek word for city-state.

Significance

The quality of being worthy of attention; importance.

Equality

Being equal in status, rights or opportunities

Civilisation

Group of people with their own languages and way of life.

Democracy

Democracy means rule by the people. It comes from two ancient Greek words: 'demos', meaning 'the people', and 'kratos', which means 'to rule'.

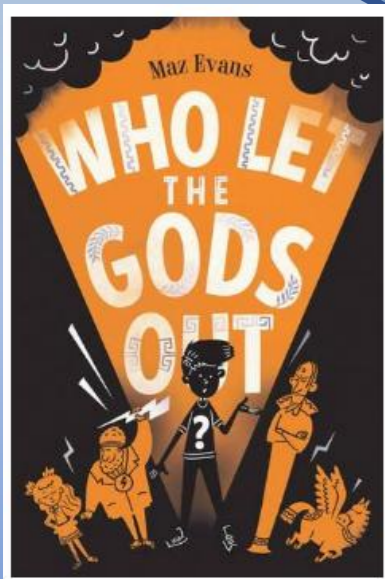
Olympic Games

A sports event that is held every four years.

Sticky Knowledge

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Exciting Books





History

Year 5

Anglo Saxons and Scots

Concepts

Culture, Legacy, Equality, Identity, Sustainability



Aspirational People

Known as the Lady of the Mercians, Aethelflaed, Alfred the Great's Eldest daughter, played a major role in fighting against the Viking invaders. Following the death of her husband she became the ruler of Mercia, and extended Alfred's network of forts and forced the Vikings to surrender in Derby, Leicester and York.



Culture

The 'way of life' of groups of people. It tells us

Legacy

Legacy means learning from the past. A persons legacy shows us what they achieved and the impact they had on people and places

Archaeology

The study of the lives of people in the past

Evidence

Information to support an idea/interpretation

Excavate

To dig up and record archaeological remains

Conquest

the act of taking control of a country, city, etc., through the use of force

Invaders- a group that invades a country, region, or other place.

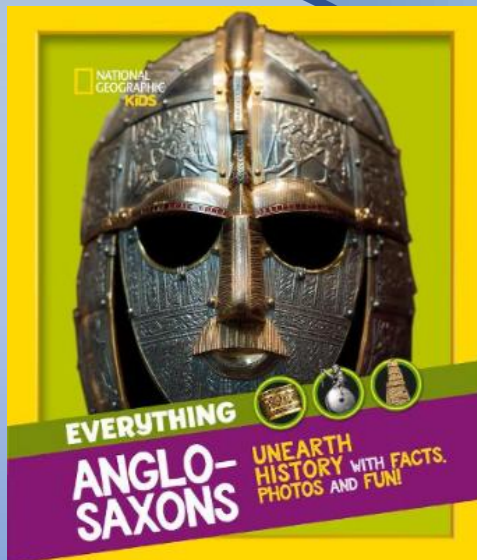
Settlers - a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.

- ✦ Archaeologists and historians have an important role in helping us to understand what life was like in Britain years ago. This, in turn helps us to understand how the different civilisations shape the world in which we live today.
- ✦ Roman's left Britain and had to pull their soldiers back from across the Empire to help defend and protect Rome itself leaving Britain defenceless.
- ✦ The Romans had turned Britain into a wealthy island full of riches. The Picts, Sots and Anglo Saxons ceased the opportunity to invade a defenceless Britain.
- ✦ Following invasion on Roman Britain, the Anglo Saxon era started in AD410 until AD1066- they demolished Roman towns and Britain went back to Iron Age hillforts and wooden structures.
- ✦ The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain. They came to fight, farm and make new homes
- ✦ The first Anglo-Saxons came from Germany and settled in South East England –Sussex, Essex, East Anglia.
- ✦ Anglo-Saxons settles in England in places next to rivers or the sea which could easily be reached by boat.
- ✦ Sutton Hoo is the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, [England](#). Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the [Saxon](#) period in [Europe](#).

Sticky Knowledge

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Exciting Books





History

Year 5

David Gamble



Concepts

**Culture, Legacy,
Equality, Identity,
Sustainability,
Relationships**

Aspirational Person

Sir David Gamble, chemical magnate and first mayor of St Helens, offered to build a technology school. He donated £30,000 and in 1894 drew the blue prints for the building. Two years later it was finished (1896).



- ✦ Sir David Gamble was born in 1823 and died in 1907.
- ✦ As result of David Gamble's work St Helens became members of the Improvement Commission
- ✦ During Queen Victoria's reign he was awarded a medal (1887) and a knighthood in 1904
- ✦ David Gamble donated to the life of people of St Helens – donations to schools, building St Mark's Church, Gamble Institute
- ✦ David Gamble received the first freedom of the borough of St Helens in 1896

Knighthood - a title that is given to a man by a British king or queen for his achievements or his service to his country.

Blue Prints- a design plan or other technical drawing.

Magnate- a wealthy and influential businessman or businesswoman.

Institute- an organization having a particular purpose, especially one that is involved with science, education, or a specific profession.

**Sticky
Knowledge**

**Subject Specific
Vocabulary**




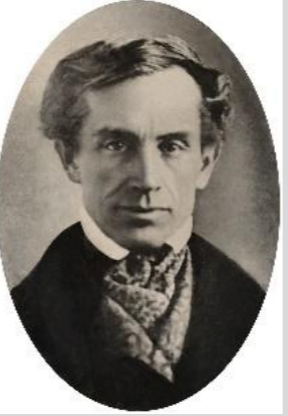



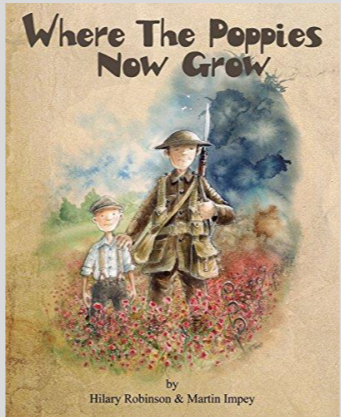
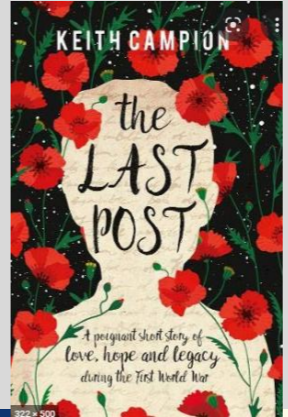


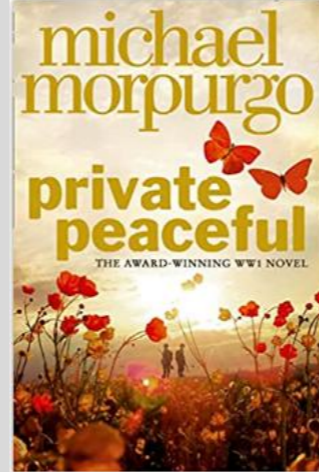
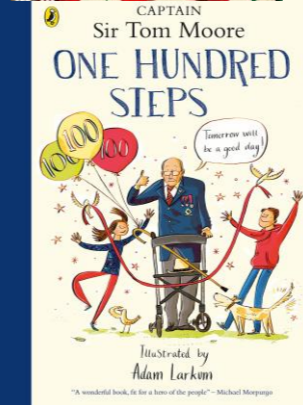
Exciting Reads



St Helens
Star



Remembrance Week

Key Facts	Key People / Books		
<p>What is Remembrance Day?</p>	<p>Remembrance day is the day when people take time to remember those who lost their lives in the First World War and all the other wars since.</p>	<p>Captain Tom Moore</p> 	<p>cenotaph</p>  <p>poppy fields</p> 
<p>When was the First World War?</p>	<p>The First World War started in July 1914 and ended in November 1918.</p>	<p>Walter Tull</p>   <p>Samual Morse</p>	<p>evacuees</p> 
<p>Why did World War 1 start?</p>	<p>Europe is split into 2 parts: Countries grouped together to try to make themselves more powerful. They were the Allies and the Central Powers. When Germany (CP) invaded Belgium (A) Britain kept its promise and declared war on Germany.</p>	<p>Poppy wreath</p> 	<p>soldiers</p> 
<p>When did World War 1 end?</p>	<p>WW1 Ended at 11am on 11th November 1918 when Germany signed an armistice.</p>	<p>Where The Poppies Now Grow</p> 	
<p>Why did World War 1 end?</p>	<p>The Allied Forces grew stronger and the central powers realised they couldn't win the war.</p>	<p>the LAST POST</p> 	
<p>Who do we remember?</p>	<p>In the First World War, over 700,000 UK soldiers were killed. Since 1919 people have remembered those who died in all wars.</p>	<p>STEP INTO YOUR PLACE</p> 	
<p>When is Remembrance Day?</p>	<p>Remembrance Day is held on 11th November. This is the day the Armistice was signed in 1918, ending the First World War. A 2 minutes silence is held on the 11th day, of the 11th month, at the 11th hour (11 o'clock).</p>	<p>private peaceful</p>  <p>ONE HUNDRED STEPS</p> 	<p>Propaganda Posters</p> <p>Morse Code</p>

Remembrance Week

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Sticky Knowledge
Poppy	A red flower. Poppies grew in battlefields after the First World war ended.	EYFS - Poppies are worn as a symbol of remembrance. They show we are thinking of those who fought in the war.
Community	A group of people living in the same place or sharing the same events.	Year 1 - People at home looked after each other during the war times. They grew vegetables and shared food rations to help each other out.
Evacuee	A person who is moved from a place of danger.	Year 2 - Children's lives changed a lot during war times. They took on various roles to help - gardening, collecting important resources, look outs/ messengers, first aid. Some children were evacuated away from cities to the countryside and had to say goodbye to their families for a long time.
Rations	A fixed amount of food allowed for people in wartime.	Year 3 - Women took on various roles during the War. Women were looking after children and going to work for first time ever, working in ammunition factories, heavy labouring on farms, some women also contributed to the war effort.
Front line	The front lines were the areas closest to the fighting, where soldiers waited in trenches to fight.	Year 4 - Soldiers endured great hardship during the war. They lived in the trenches, waiting there for months before going on to the battlefields. Men fought in the war by land, sea and air in the Army, the Navy, the RAF and the to protect our country. Many other civilian men were later recruited to join these forces.
Trenches	Trenches were long narrow ditches dug into the ground. They were where the soldiers lived when waiting to fight.	
Armistice	An agreement to end fighting	
Home front	People who stayed in Britain and helped the war effort were said to be fighting on the home front	
Cenotaph	A monument which is a memorial to all those who have died in wars since WW1.	Year 5 - Children can explain the tactics in WW1 and how propaganda posters, tunnels, trenches and the use of intelligence in sending encrypted messages helped Britain and their allies to win WW1.
Propaganda	The sharing of information to influence people's opinions. Propaganda posters were displayed around Britain trying to convince young men to fight for their country.	Year 6 - Wars often begin for political and religious reasons. How and why world war one began? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zqhyb9q/articles/znhrj6
Ammunition	The material fired, scattered, dropped or detonated from any weapon or weapon system	