

• History: Year 5 KAPOW

National Curriculum links:

- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.
- A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066.
- Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world.

Sequence of lessons:

<u>Autumn</u>	<u>Spring</u>	<u>Summer</u>
Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else?	British history 5: What was life like in Tudor England?	What is the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation?
Remembrance lesson: Who contributed to the war effort? To recognise the contribution of wartime volunteers and soldiers by exploring different sources.	Henry VIII – fair ruler or tyrant? To interpret the character of Henry VIII using portraits and written sources.	Who were the ancient Greeks and when did they live? To explain where and when the ancient Greeks lived.
When and why did the Vikings come to Britain? To explain when and why the Vikings came to Britain.	Why did Henry VIII have so many wives? To explore why Henry VIII had many wives using secondary sources.	Who lived on Mount Olympus? To identify ancient Greek beliefs by exploring their gods and goddesses.
Were the Vikings raiders, traders or something else? To evaluate ideas about the Vikings using sources.	Why was Anne Boleyn executed? To make deductions about power and punishment using a range of sources.	How was Ancient Greece governed? To use a range of secondary sources to identify similarities and differences between Athens and Sparta.
Where did the Vikings go? How did they get there? To investigate the importance of Viking trading routes.	How did Queen Elizabeth I use a royal progress? To explore the use of propaganda by a Tudor monarch.	Did the ancient Greeks give us democracy? To recognise how Athenian democracy worked by participating in a debate.
Why are there different Viking sagas explaining the same event and what does this tell us about the Vikings? To compare different versions of Viking sagas.	What can inventories tell us about life in Tudor times? To make deductions about people in Tudor England using inventories.	How do the ancient Greek philosophers influence us today? To use research to explore the significance of the ancient Greek philosophers.
What were the impacts of Viking raids and settlements on local communities in Britain? To evaluate the impact of the Viking invasions and settlements using primary sources and case studies.	What did John Blanke have in his inventory? To create an inventory for a person from the Tudor times.	What is the legacy of the ancient Greeks? To evaluate the legacy of the ancient Greek civilisation.

What were the Vikings' achievements and how did they impact the world? To evaluate achievements of the Vikings.		

Key vocabulary:

exchange, trade route, key vocabulary word, key vocabulary word, achievement, Anglo-Saxons, balanced, community, connections, creator, cultural exchange, discover, Dublin, Erikson, exchange, expansion, exploration, explorer, goods, impact, impression, inference, innovator, invaders, jorvik, leif, navigate, observation, oral tradition, primary source, raiders, raids, saga, secondary source, settlement, settlers, significance, stereotype, technology, trade, traders, viewpoint, Vikings, Vinland, wealth.	Bias, democracy, enslaved, enslaver, heir, merchant, occupation, parliament, perspective, propaganda, reliable, society, sovereign, state, Tyrant, absolute power, accurate, Acts, Anne Boleyn, Anne of Cleves, Audience, Battle of Bosworth, Caricature, Catherine of Aragon, Church of England, Creator, Evidence, Execution, Fair, Henry VII, Henry VIII, Interpretation, Inventory, Jane Seymour, Katherine Howard, Katherine Parr, Litter, Luxury, Monarch, Parish, Peasant, Pewter, Poorer, Portrait, Possessions, primary source, purpose, Queen Elizabeth I, Reform, royal court, Royal Progress, Ruler, secondary source, Thomas Cromwell, Treason, Wealth, Wealthier, well-off, will.	Citizen, democracy, legacy, achievement, Aegean Sea, Alphabetum, Ancient Olympics, Archaic Period, Aristotle, Assembly, Athens, Boule, city-state, constitutional monarchy, differences, direct democracy, ethics, formula, Golden Period, Government, Greece, Greek Dark Ages, Hellenistic Period, Impact, Ionian Sea, Landlocked, Location, Logic, Lyre, Mediterranean Sea, Minoan Civilisation, Mount Olympus, Mycenaean Period, Oligarchy, Philosophy, Plato, Pythagoras, representative democracy, similarities, Socrates, Socratic method, Sparta.
---	---	--