



## Year 5 Spring 1 Newsletter

### English

**Non- Fiction:** A newspaper article on the French Revolution and a Biography on Napoleon.

**Fiction:** free verse poems.

**Spelling, punctuation, grammar:** Continued practice of Year 5 statutory spellings. Grammar and punctuation is taught alongside English lessons and this will cover relative clauses, conjunctive adverbs, tenses, reported and direct, parenthesis and colons.

**Guided Reading:** Developing reading VIPERS skills in 3 weekly sessions

**Our class story:** There's a boy in the girls bathroom by Louis Sachar.

### Mathematics

Over this half-term we will be covering the following areas:

**Multiplication and division** - we will be learning how to multiply numbers with different digits together using the column method, learning how to divide numbers using short division and using these methods to solve word problems.

**Fractions** - multiplying and finding amounts of fractions.

### RE

This half term, we will be investigating the question -

What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?

### Topic

**Science:** living things - life cycles of mammals, amphibians, birds and insects, life processes of reproduction in some plants and animals and photosynthesis in vascular and non-vascular plants.

**History:** we will be finding all about the French Revolution - life in France before, Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and Napoleon, and the Battles of Trafalgar and Waterloo.

**Geography:** studying the physical and human geography of East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside.

**Art:** we will be studying art from Western Africa e.g. headdresses, carvings, sculptures and masks.

**D&T:** making pitta breads.

**Computing:** we will be learning how to programme using crumbles and sparkles.

**Computing online:** managing online information.

**Music:** we will be looking at how music improves our world, whilst also exploring key and time changes.

**French:** learning about colours, games and songs (with Madame Wood).

### Physical Education

Dance

### Important Dates and Days

6<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> Children's mental health week  
7<sup>th</sup> Safer Internet Day



KEY VOCABULARY	
peoples	members of a particular nation or community
ceremony	a social or religious occasion often celebrating a particular event
Bamana Peoples	a group of peoples living mainly in Mali, Western Africa
headdress	a covering for the head, especially worn in ceremonies
Edo Peoples	a group of peoples living mainly in southern Nigeria
Benin City	a city in southern Nigeria, West Africa: Benin City flourished from the 14th-17th centuries as the centre of the Benin Kingdom
plaque	a flat, decorated slab, often square or rectangle that is fixed, to a wall or other surface and remembers an event or a person
relief	where sculptures stick out from a flat surface, rather than being made all the way around
cast	the process of making an object by shaping liquid metal in a mould
brass	a metal made by mixing two other metals, copper and zinc
ivory	a hard, white substance, made from the tusks of elephants, which can be carved

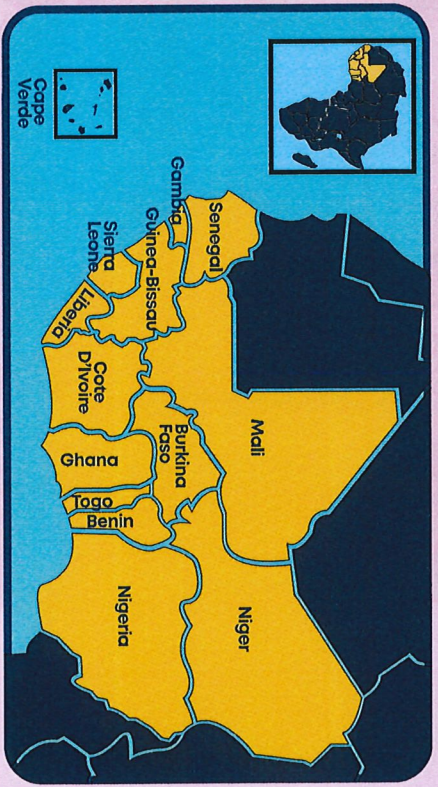
Benin plaque showing equestrian Oba and attendants, Nigeria (Edo Peoples) 1550-1680



Benin ivory mask of Queen Mother, Nigeria (Edo peoples) 16th century



antelope headdress, Mali (Bamana Peoples) 19th century/early 20th century





KEY VOCABULARY



- Industry
- arable farming
- pastoral farming
- mining
- national park
- viaduct
- valley
- relief map
- population
- topography

activity where raw materials are changed into goods that can be used and traded

farming where crops are planted, tended to and then harvested

farming where animals are raised and used for food or other produce such as wool

where a raw resource is extracted from the earth, e.g. coal

an area protected by laws to ensure land is preserved

a type of bridge built across a valley to allow transport to cross from one side to another

the low-lying land between mountains or hills

a map showing the shape and height of land

the number of people living in a specific area

the surface features in an area of land, e.g. hills, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers (topography can also include features made by humans such as viaducts, dams, roads, and even cities)

East Anglia

- includes Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire
- the Fens is a region of East Anglia that is often at or below sea level and is home to lots of wildlife
- known as 'Britain's bread basket'

Yorkshire and Humberside

- Yorkshire is a large area in the north of England
- North Yorkshire is the largest county in the UK
- the Ribbleshead Viaduct and the Humber Bridge are two ways in which people have changed the landscape in Yorkshire and Humberside

the Midlands

- the Midlands means 'land in the middle'
- the biggest city in the Midlands is Birmingham
- in the past, the Midlands had coal and iron mines

East Anglia

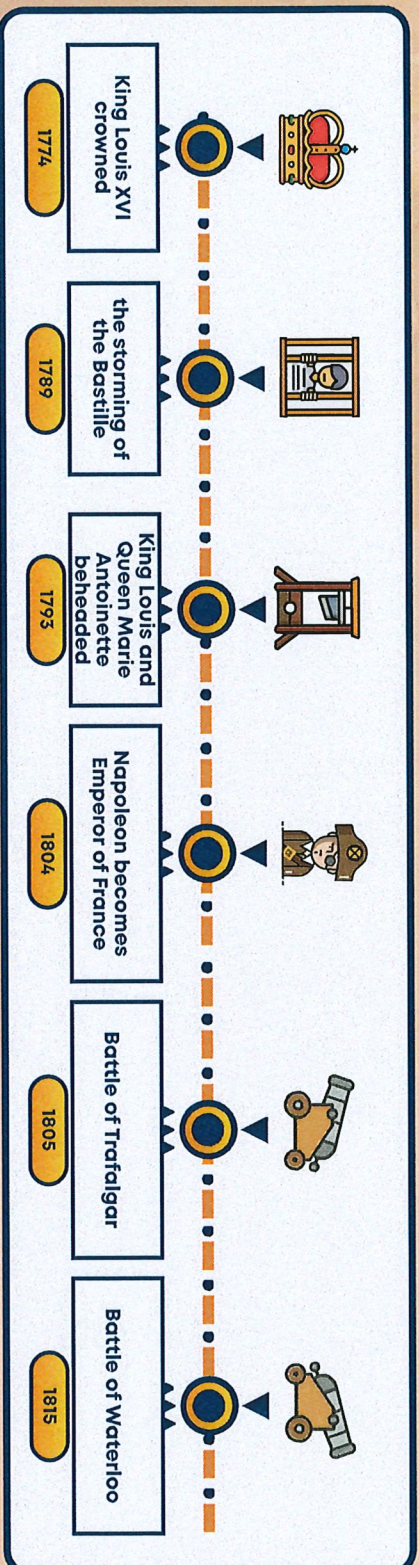


Yorkshire and Humberside



the Midlands





KEY VOCABULARY

revolution

absolute monarchy

republic

clergy

nobles

debt

exile

allied

the Bastille

Battle of Trafalgar

Battle of Waterloo

a time when people, ruled or governed by a power, **overthrow that power** and try to change how people live and work

when a **king or queen is in complete control** and doesn't need to follow any rules or laws

a country **governed by elected representatives**; not by a king or queen

people who **have a role within the church**, e.g. Catholic Priest

**wealthy people** from families who are considered important

a sum of **money that is owed**

when a person is **banned from living in a country**, often used as a punishment

**joined together**, countries sometimes join together to fight in wars

a **prison in Paris** used by the French kings

a **battle** that took place off the coast of Spain **between the French and the British** navy: it was won by the British admiral, Nelson, who defeated Napoleon and prevented a French invasion of Britain

a **battle** that took place in what is now Belgium **between the French and the allied forces of Germany, Britain and Holland**: the Duke of Wellington was victorious, and Napoleon was defeated

KEY PEOPLE



King Louis XVI

crowned King of France in 1774 (an absolute monarch, beheaded in 1793)



Marie Antoinette

became Queen of France when her husband became King (beheaded in 1793)



Napoleon

hugely successful military leader who became emperor of France (died in exile on the island of St Helend)



Horatio Nelson

British admiral in the Royal Navy who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Trafalgar, preventing an invasion

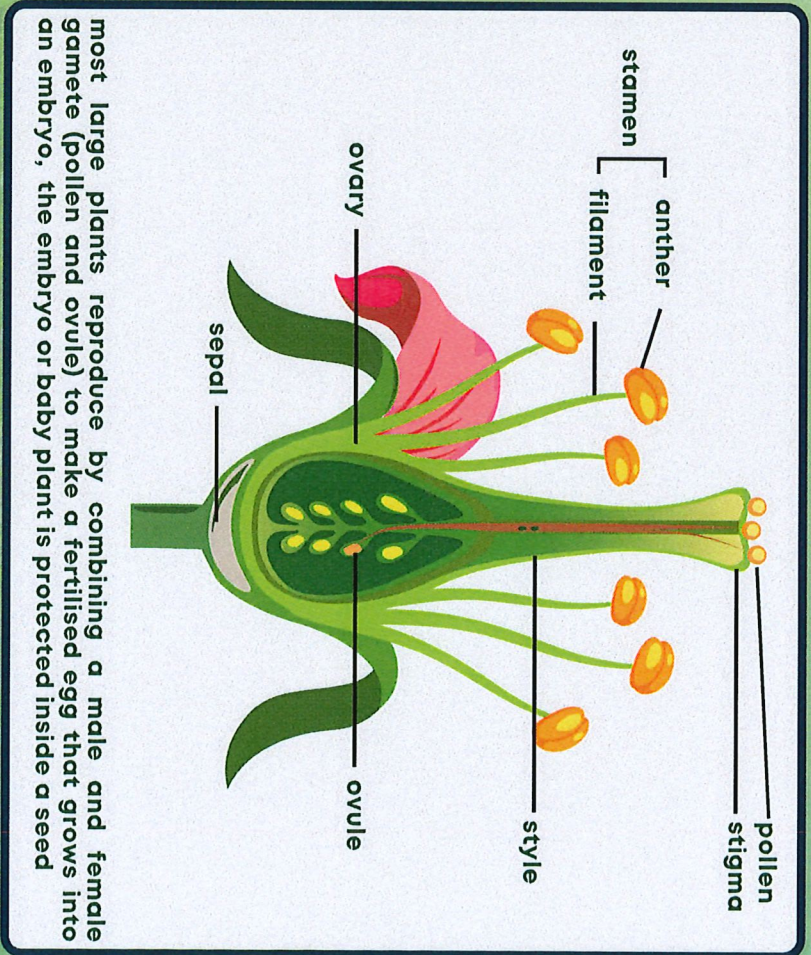
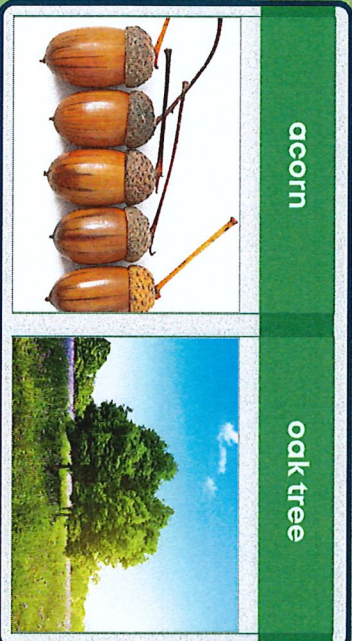


Duke of Wellington

British army general who defeated Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo



KEY VOCABULARY	life cycle	a series of changes in the life of a living thing, including reproduction
	reproduction	the production of offspring by a living thing
	interconnection	a connection between two or more things
	mammal	a warm-blooded vertebrate that has live young and hair or fur
	amphibian	a cold-blooded vertebrate that begins life underwater and develops the ability to breathe and live on land
	metamorphosis	the process of transformation to adult form where a creature completely changes
	hibernate	when a creature spends winter in a very deep sleep where they rest in a safe, often dark place, to survive the cold
	incubate	when a creature sits on eggs to protect them and keep them warm before they hatch
	larva (larvae)	very young insects or amphibians, before they transform into adults, e.g., caterpillar



Year 5 knowledge organiser Spring 1 RE unit - What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?

VOCABULARY	
<b>Emblem</b>	An image to represent a concept or identity. The 'Khanda' is the emblem of the Sikh community.
<b>Sikh</b>	Someone who follows the religion of Sikhism
<b>Guru</b>	A wise teacher
<b>Guru Nanak</b>	The founder of Sikhism
<b>Khalsa</b>	People who have been confirmed as full members of the Sikh religion and who wear the 5 Ks. The name Khalsa means 'the pure ones'. The Khalsa was created in 1699 but Sikhism began around 1500.
<b>The 5Ks</b>	<b>1 Kesh:</b> Uncut hair as a symbol of Sikh faith. <b>2 Kangha:</b> A comb. A reminder to get rid of impure thoughts. <b>3 Kara:</b> A steel bracelet in a circular shape to remind a Sikh that God is without beginning or end. <b>4 Kirpan:</b> This resembles a sword and represents the protection Sikhs give to the weak. <b>5 Kaccha (or kachhera):</b> A loose, white, cotton undergarment, like thin shorts. This reminds a Sikh to be modest and to be truthful in relationships.
<b>Amrit</b>	Sweetened holy water used during the confirmation ceremony. Amrit also refers to the confirmation ceremony itself. The person becoming a member of the Khalsa drinks the Amrit and has some sprinkled on their hair and eyes.
<b>Initiation</b>	Beginning something – marking the entrance or acceptance into a group. There is usually a ritual associated with initiation. For example, Amrit is the ceremony for initiation into the Sikh faith.
<b>Worship</b>	An act of devotion to an entity you admire.
<b>Gurdwara</b>	A Sikh place of worship, 'the doorway to the Guru'. Anyone can expect shelter, comfort and food at all gurdwaras, regardless of their religion. The main room of worship is called the Diwan Hall. Sikh services are led by a granthi.
<b>Guru Granth Sahib</b>	The Sikh holy book. It is written in Punjabi, in poetry and is set to ragas (musical notations) for singing. The writing is referred to as shabads (hymns).
<b>Langar</b>	Shared food. There is a Langar Hall in all gurdwaras. Everyone who attends a service stays afterwards to eat together. This reminds Sikhs that all people are equal. Volunteers from the community cook and serve food, which is always vegetarian so that everyone is able to eat it. Sikhs believe eating together shows they are all God's family.
<b>Sewa</b>	Selfless service for others (voluntary work)



The Khanda



Guru Nanak taught:

- There is only one God. Guru Nanak taught that God is 'neither a man nor a woman'. Sikhs usually use the name Waheguru for God.
- Different religions are different paths to the same one God
- Work hard and earn an honest living
- Lead a good life and help others
- We are all equal. Men and women have the same rights/responsibilities
- Always speak the truth.

Guru Nanak

