

Year 5 Violet Autumn 1: Why Were Some People Mummified?

School value: Initiative – Take on new things and ideas with confidence

| Topic Sticky Knowledge | |
|------------------------|---|
| History | Tutankhamen was known as the boy king as he began his reign at just 7 years old from 1332BC to 1323BC. He became famous when his tomb was found in 1922 by Howard Carter. |
| | Cleopatra was the last pharaoh of Egypt before the Romans took over. |
| | Ancient Egyptians believed that when they died, they would make a journey to another world where they would lead a new life. They would need all of the things that they had used when they were alive, so families would put those things in their graves. |
| | Egyptians spend vast amounts of money to have their bodies properly preserved. Those who were poor were buried in the sand whilst the rich were buried in a tomb. |
| | Egyptian pharaohs were buried inside pyramids. There is a large collection of these in Egypt called 'The Valley of The Kings'. |
| | Egyptians grew many crops, the most important being grain used to make bread, porridge and beer. They also grew vegetables and used irrigation. |
| Science | Forces are at work on everyday things all the time. Everything that changes speed, stops, starts and changes direction has forces acting on it. These forces are invisible and only their effects are noticed. |
| | Pulleys can be used to make a small force lift a heavier load. The more wheels in a pulley, the less force is needed to lift a weight. Gears or cogs can be used to change the speed, force or direction of a motion. When two gears are connected, they always turn in the opposite direction to each other. |
| | Isaac Newton is famously thought to have developed his theory of gravity when he saw an apple fall to the ground from an apple tree. |
| | Water resistance and air resistance are forms of friction. Friction is sometimes helpful and sometimes unhelpful. For example, air resistance is helpful as it stops a skydiver hitting the ground at high speed. Friction on a bike chain can make the bike harder to pedal so it is unhelpful. |
| Geography | The river Nile is about 6,670km in length and is the longest river in the world. Fertile soil along the banks of the river was used to produce food for the Egyptians and their animals. |
| | Today, 95 percent of Egyptians live within a few kilometres of the Nile! |
| Art | Architecture can be about small designs, such as a garage, or large designs, such as a whole city. |
| | Monuments have been designed and built throughout time to help remember events and people. An example of this is the cenotaph in London, built to remember fallen soldiers from WWI. |

| Topic Vocabulary | | |
|------------------|--------------------|--|
| History | B.C.E/C.E | Before common era (Year 0) and common era. This means the same as BC and AD. |
| | Archaeologist | People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found. |
| | First civilization | An early organised society with its own culture and way of life, existing in a particular area over a particular period of time. |
| | Hieroglyphics | A system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters. |
| | Pharaoh | The word pharaoh originally meant 'great house' and is the name for the king or queen. |
| | Sarcophagus | Sarcophagus is a Greek word meaning flesh-eating and refers to the mummy case. |
| Science | Gravity | A pulling force exerted by the earth. It is the earth's gravitational pull which keeps us on the ground. |
| | Friction | A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving, or trying to move, across each other. |
| | Water resistance | A type of friction caused by water pushing against any moving object. |
| | Air resistance | A type of friction caused by air pushing against any moving object. |
| Geography | Resource | Something that people can make use of, such as food, wood and water. |
| | Irrigation | Supplying land with water so that crops and plants will grow. |
| | Agriculture | Cultivating land for growing crops or raising livestock. |
| Art | Architecture | The science of the design of structures or buildings such as houses, places of worship, and office buildings. Architecture is also the profession of an architect. |
| | Proportion | The relationships between height, depth and width. |

Year 5 Violet Autumn 1: Why Were Some People Mummified?

School value: Initiative – Take on new things and ideas with confidence

| Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge | |
|------------------------------|--|
| RE | Sikhs show their commitment to their religion in various ways. Their commitment and participation to these aspects of their religion also generates a sense of belonging. |
| | Langar started by Guru Nanak and means everyone, regardless of their religion or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink. The people sit together as equals. The preparation and serving of food as well as cleaning is voluntary and a key part of every Gurdwara. |
| | Guru Nanak was the first Sikh Guru. He came from a small town in India 500 years ago. He taught his followers that everyone was equal. |
| | At the Golden Temple is a Gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. Over 100,000 people are fed every day at the langar, a sign of how important sharing is to Sikhs. This place is extremely significant for Sikhs. |
| | The style indicators of rock music are a heavily-amplified guitar, bass guitar, drums, keyboard sounds, vocals and a heavy backbeat. |
| Music | Rock from the 1970's and 1980's usually has male vocals with backing vocals from other band members. |
| | The most successful games involve some aspect of progression, with the game getting more and more challenging as the player becomes more adept. Many computer games can be thought of as interactive simulations of the world. |
| Computing | Competition can often be between the player and the computer, with the player making use of many aspects of computational thinking, such as logical reasoning, abstraction, decomposition and algorithms to work out strategies for beating the computer. |

| Stand-Alone Vocabulary | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| RE | Guru | Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib. |
| | Amrit | The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa. |
| | Khalsa | The 'community of pure', the initiated Sikh community. |
| | 5 Ks | The symbols of Sikhism – Kirpan, Kara, Kesh, Kangha & Kachera. |
| | Guru Granth Sahib | Sikh holy book |
| Music | Bridge | Contrasting section which leads back to the main material. |
| | Backbeat | Beats 2 and 4 in a drum-line or if we are clapping along with the music |
| | Structure | How the sections of songs are ordered to make the whole piece |
| Computing | Iterative development | A trial and improvement approach in which each successive version builds on the previous one by the fixing of mistakes or the adding of features. |
| | Logical reasoning | A systematic approach to solving problems or deducing information using a set of universally applicable and reliable rules |
| French | Dan le sac, il y a... | In the bag, there is... |
| | Il est bonne/mauvaise pour la sante | It is good/bad for your health |
| | Aussi | Also |
| | Mais | But |