Year 5

Key Aim –

Through this topic, we aim for children to understand the impact of the Mayan Empire and how it links to modern day life.

Quality Texts to Inspire Us:

A range of Mayan non-fiction texts

Key Vocabulary:

Civilisation, monarchy, religion, cities, writing system, society, territory, empire, sacrifice, artefacts, monument, maize, trade, irrigation, forestry techniques.

Key facts:

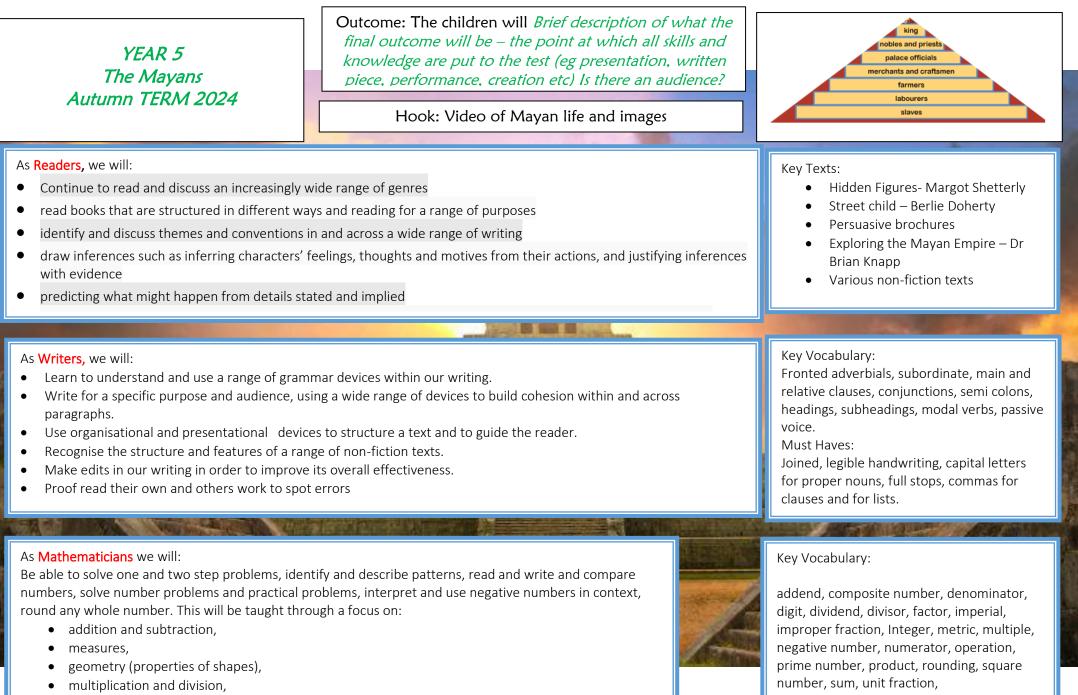
- The Maya were an ancient civilization who lived in the tropical rainforests of Mexico and Central America from 2000BC until 1500AD.
 - They were the first civilisation in ancient America to build large cities; their cities were impressive and included temples, palaces and pyramids.
 - There are several reasons why the Maya were considered successful: they learnt to trade with others; they learnt to grow crops and irrigate water using terraces; they had lots of raw materials such as jade and they also knew how to clear the forest in order to live there, using 'slash and burn' technique.
 - Mayan society was organised into city states and each state had its own king. The king had nobles to help him rule the city and this was known as an absolute monarchy.
 - Religion was incredibly important to the Maya who believed in over 600 Gods; they also believed in human sacrifice as a way of keeping the Gods happy. The maize god was very important to the Maya because maize was their staple crop. The Maya had a sophisticated writing system which was a bit like hieroglyphics.
 - The Maya were keen astronomers and they also created their own calendar.

Key Concepts:

- Why do we study the Mayan empire?
- How were the Maya able to grow so strong with largely jungle-based territory?
- What was life like at the height of Mayan civilisation?
- How can we possibly know what life was like there 1000 years ago?
- If the Maya were so civilised, why did they believe in human sacrifice?
- How can we solve the riddle of why the Maya Empire ended so quickly?

Key Skills:

- Learn about interpretations why different historians say different things about the decline of the Maya
- Learn about similarities and differences as they compare modern-day Maya with Maya 900AD
- Using evidence to form opinions and clarify facts.
- Comparison of Maya Society with Britain today and other civilisations studied across KS2.



• fractions and percentages

As Scientists we will:

- Explore celestial bodies and how they are spherical
- Understand the order and movement of the planets
- Explore geocentric and heliocentric theories
- Understand the apparent movement of the sun across the sky.
- Understand the movement of the moon.

As Geographers / Historians we will:

- Learn about interpretations why different historians say different things about the decline of the Maya
- Learn about similarities and differences as they compare modern-day Maya with Maya 900AD
- Using evidence to form opinions and clarify facts.
- Comparison of Maya Society with Britain today and other civilisations studied across KS2.
- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including forestry, farming, water irrigation.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

As Artists and Designers we will:

Explore different techniques, including blending, sketching and sculpture work. Throughout their learning journeys they will research artists, practise techniques, plan and create their final piece.

- Create movable structures
- Study the style of Frida Kahlo

Through our work we will aim to:

- Experiment with the sculpture design process to produce a finished piece
- Improve our mastery in sketching and sculpting using papier mâché

Key Vocabulary:

Celestial, geocentric, heliocentric, Moon, Sun, Planets, star, galaxy, spacecraft, seasons, axis, orbit, gravity.

Key Vocabulary:

Civilisation, monarchy, religion, cities, writing system, society, territory, empire, sacrifice, artefacts, monument, maize, trade, irrigation, forestry techniques.

Key Vocabulary:

Blending, sketching, cross-hatch, hatch, colour, primary and secondary, sculpture, research, artist, create, plan, design.

As **Computer Technologists** we will:

- Understand the need for and uses of a concept map
- Create a concept map
- To be able to present to an audience
- use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact

In **PE** we will:

- develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance through our gymnastics work.
- Compose motifs to create dances creatively and collaboratively in groups connected to our Science topic of Space
- take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team
- take part in team building and invasion sports such as netball
- to pass and shoot with control in netball games

In **PSHE** we will:

- Be thinking about how to work together as a team in a new class
- Understanding identity and stereotyping
- Understand risks and hazards and basic first aid

As **Musicians**, we will:

- Identify musical devices in live and recorded music
- Sing more complex rounds in two-part songs and partner songs
- Create music to convey a particular atmosphere and mood

Key Vocabulary:

E-safety, encryption, plagiarism, citations, debugging, command, input, output, simulation, sequence, readability, curser, password, audience, node, collaboratively.

Key Vocabulary:

Passing, control, balance, transition, dynamics, compass, agility, endurance, pivot.

Key Vocabulary:

Identity, collaboration, stereotype, risk, hazard, emotions, self-regulation.

Key Vocabulary:

Holst, time, rhythm, beat, tone, volume, dynamic, body percussion, turn around.

Year 5 - The Mayans



Key facts:

The Maya were an ancient civilization who lived in the tropical rainforests of Mexico and Central America from 2000BC until 1500AD. They were the first civilisation in ancient America to build large cities; their cities were impressive and included temples, palaces and pyramids. The main cities included Chichen Itza, Copan, Palenque and Tikal. There are several reasons why the Maya were considered successful: they learnt to trade with others; they learnt to grow crops and irrigate water using terraces; they had lots of raw materials such as jade and they also knew how to clear the forest in order to live there, using 'slash and burn' technique. Mayan society was organised into city states and each state had its own king. The king had nobles to help him rule the city and this was known as an absolute monarchy. Religion was incredibly important to the Maya who believed in over 600 Gods; they also believed in human sacrifice as a way of keeping the Gods happy. The maize god was very important to the Maya because maize was their staple crop. The Maya had a sophisticated writing system which was a bit like hieroglyphics. The Maya were keen astronomers and they also created their own calendar.



Historical Skills:

- Learn about interpretations why different historians say different things about the decline of the Maya
- Learn about similarities and differences as they compare modern-day Maya with Maya 900AD
- Using evidence to form opinions and clarify facts.
- Comparison of Maya Society with Britain today and other civilisations studied across KS2.

Concepts:

- Why do we study the Mayan empire?
- How were the Maya able to grow so strong with largely jungle-based territory?
- What was life like at the height of Mayan civilisation?
- How can we possibly know what life was like there 1000 years ago?
- If the Maya were so civilised, why did they believe in human sacrifice?
- How can we solve the riddle of why the Maya Empire ended so quickly?