

Year 5 National Curriculum Objectives			
Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term	
Pupils should be taught about: a		Pupils should be taught about: a non-	
study of an aspect or theme in British		European society that provides	
history that extends pupils'		contrasts with British history – one	
chronological knowledge beyond		study chosen from: <u>early Islamic</u>	
1066.		<u>civilization, including a study of</u>	
(Non-statutory) A significant turning		<u>Baghdad c. AD 900</u> ; Mayan	
point in British history, for example, the		civilization c. AD 900; Benin (West	
first railways or <u>the Battle of Britain</u>		Africa) c. AD 900-1300.	
[Linking to WW2 mini theme – Battle of			
Britain]		Pupils should: regularly address	
D. alle de la latera de la latera de la constante de la consta		historically valid questions about	
Pupils should: regularly address		change and cause, similarity and	
historically valid questions about		difference, and significance.	
change and cause, similarity and		[Recapped and progressed	
difference, and significance.		throughout KS2]	
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons		Pupils should: <u>note connections</u> ,	
and Scots.		contrasts and trends over time.	
(Non-Statutory) Anglo-Saxon		[Recapped and progressed	
invasions, settlements and kingdoms:		throughout KS2]	
place names and village life.			
(Non-Statutory) Christian conversion –		Pupils should: construct informed	
Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne.		responses that involve thoughtful	
[Linking to a study on the struggle for		selection and organisation of relevant	
the Kingdom of England]		historical information.	



Pupils should be taught about: the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

Pupils should: regularly <u>address and</u> <u>devise</u> historically valid questions about <u>change and cause</u>, <u>similarity</u> <u>and difference</u>, <u>and significance</u>.

[Recapped and progressed throughout KS2]

Pupils should: <u>note connections</u>, <u>contrasts and trends over time</u>.

[Recapped and progressed throughout KS2]

Pupils should: construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information.

[Recapped and progressed throughout KS2]

Pupils should: understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed <u>from a range of sources</u>.

[Recapped and progressed throughout KS2]

Pupils should: understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

[Recapped and progressed from Y4 curriculum]



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[Recapped and progressed from Y4 curriculum]				
Year 5 Key Skills				
Know and understand the history of our islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day.		Understanding significant aspects of history – nature of ancient civilisations; expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of non-European societies; achievements		
In depth study of different periods, using appropriate vocabulary when		and follies of mankind.		
describing the passing of time and historical concepts (propaganda, bias, primary source, secondary source, reliability).		Presenting a clear narrative within and across periods that notes connections, contrasts and trends over time.		
Understand the methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims, and begin to discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.		Produce detailed structured work to select and deploy information and make appropriate use of historical terminology and contrasting evidence.		
Use sources as a basis for research from which they will begin to use information as evidence to test hypotheses.				



Begin to recognise and describe the nature and extent of diversity, change and continuity and suggest relationships between causes.					
	Year 5 Knowledge and Sequence				
 Anglo-Saxons and Vikings with links to Geography Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from and where did they settle? Include the Scots. Anglo-Saxon village life. Viking invasion of Britain. Residential trip to Lindisfarne. Viking raids and invasion of Lindisfarne (Domesday stone). Origins of counties. The Danelaw agreement. How York has changed over time. (Geography link) 6-figure grid references using York (identify key human and physical features) (Geography link) Anglo-Saxon settlements – natural resources, trade links and markets. Edward the confessor and his death in 1066 – timeline of events. 		 Islamic Golden Age – locate the Islamic Empire and understand its impact on the world. Inventions that changed the world. The Silk Road – trade during the Islamic Golden Age (locate Baghdad). Caliph Al-Mansur and the Round City. The House of Wisdom. The fall of the Islamic Empire. 			
WW2 Week – Battle of Britain					



Year 5 Vocabulary		
Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Early Islam
Jutland	Danelaw	Civilisation
Mercia	Mercia	Islamic Golden Age
Northumbria	Lindisfarne	House of Wisdom
King Harold	invasion	Baghdad AD900
Battle of Hastings	Runes	AH (Anno Hegirae)
William of	Christianity	Abbasid Dynasty
Normandy	Raid	Caliph
Chieftain	settler/settlement	Caliphate
Sutton Hoo	Pagan	Muslim Empire of
Gunpowder Plot	Monastery	the Caliphate
Day	WW2 Week	The Round City
Guy Fawkes	Remembrance	The Silk Road
Houses of	Invasion	
Parliament	Britain	
Bonfire/ effigy	Luftwaffe	
Gunpowder	Royal Air Force	
King James I	Spitfire	
Catholic/	Blitzkrieg	
Catholicism	Allies	
Robert Catesby		
John/ Christopher		
Wright		
Lord Monteagle		