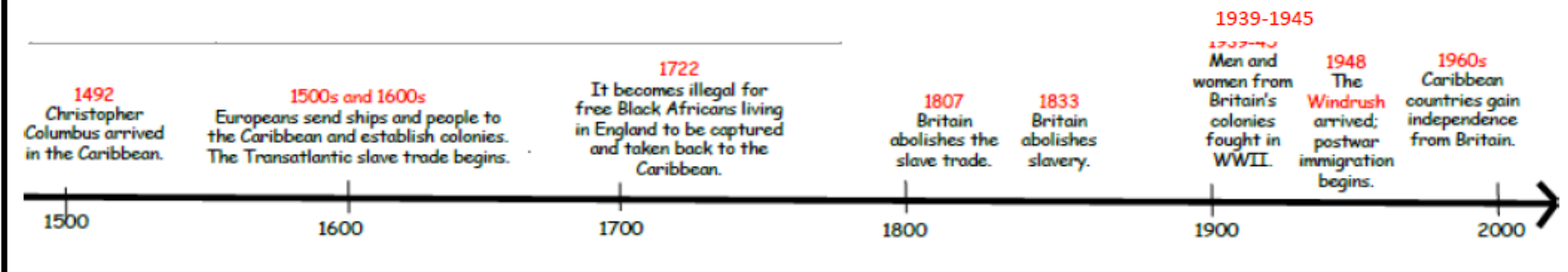


Year 5 Summer Term
Knowledge Organisers

Golden Threads
Trade Migration



Key Vocabulary

Commonwealth	The Commonwealth is a group of 54 independent countries who joined together to promote peace, prosperity and democracy. Almost all of them are former British colonies and the King is the head of the Commonwealth. It began in 1931.
Immigration	This is when you permanently move to a new country.
Empire	When a country has a lot of colonies it's called an empire.
Caribbean	Chain of islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea.
Employment	Having paid work.
Citizen	a legally recognized subject or na-
residence	the fact of living in a particular
HMT Empire Windrush	The ship responsible for bringing one of the first large groups of post-war West Indian immigrants to the United Kingdom.
Port of Tilbury	Port in London where the Empire Windrush docked.
British Nationality Act	An act passed in 1948 to say who is British Citizen.

Key Facts

In 1948, Britain was starting to recover from the damage suffered following the Second World War. Thousands of buildings had been bombed and lots of houses were destroyed - it all needed to be rebuilt.

After the war, Britain encouraged immigration from Commonwealth countries. To a large extent, this was to help rebuild the country as there was a shortage of labour at the time. When the Empire Windrush passenger ship docked at Tilbury Docks from Jamaica on 22 June 1948, it marked the start of the post-war immigration boom which was to change British society.

Windrush carried 1,027 migrants who were coming to a country promising prosperity and employment. Among them were the calypso artists Lord Kitchener and Lord Beginner. Many Caribbean men and women had served in the British armed forces because at the time, many West Indian islands were still under British rule and were not yet independent. After the war, some of these people answered an advert to come to Britain, where there were lots of different jobs to do. Other people just wanted to come and see a country they had heard so much about.

We are Historians:

Consider evidence to justify the causes for why people from Jamaica accepted the opportunity to sail to Britain?
Consider and explain reasons for migration as a result of war?
Find similarities and differences between the work skills of the Windrush Generation to those of the established population?
Understand the significance of immigrants' skills in helping to rebuild Britain?

Key Dates

1948 the British Nationality Act gives all commonwealth citizens the right to settle and work in the UK.
1958 Race Riots in many UK cities.
1962 Commonwealth Immigration Act restricts those who can come freely to Britain.
1965 and 1968 Race Relations Act makes discriminating





Lesson Sequence



1. Explore the solar system and its planets.



2. Understand the heliocentric model of the solar system.



3. Explain Earth's movement in space.



4. Explain the Earth's rotation and night and day.



5. Explain the movement of the Moon.



6. Design a planet using knowledge gained.

The Solar System

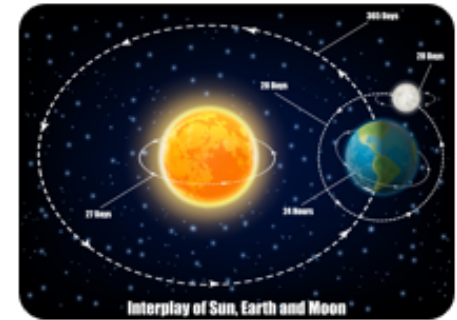


Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune

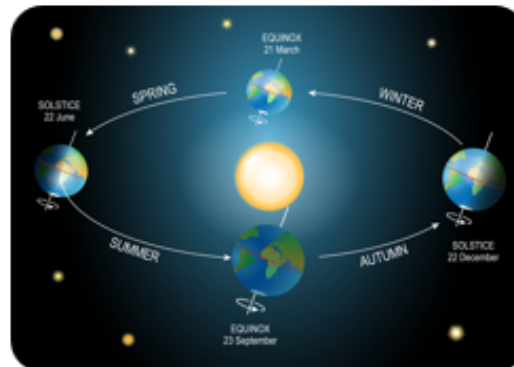
Copernicus developed the heliocentric theory that the sun was at the centre of the solar system. The planets orbit the sun in a circular pattern. Each planet has its own characteristics and features. The four inner planets are the rocky terrestrial planets. The four outer planets are the gas giants.

Earth's movement

The Earth spins on its axis and completes a full rotation every 24 hours. The Earth is constantly rotating and orbiting the Sun - which takes 365 days. As the Earth rotates, it faces towards and away from the Sun. This creates the day and night cycle.



Moon Phases



The moon orbits Earth in an oval pattern whilst spinning on its axis. The sun illuminates the Moon. The shadow of the Earth creates the moon's phases.

The Sun

The Sun is a burning ball of gas which appears to move across the sky during the day. However, this movement is actually due to the Earth's orbit around the sun.



Lesson Sequence



1. Identify the key stages of a mammal's life cycle



2. Explore the gestation periods of mammals



3. Learn about foetal development



4. Investigate the hand span of different aged children



5. Learn about the changes experienced in puberty



6. Describe the changes humans may experience during old age

Human Gestation Period (9 months*)

The gestation period is when the **foetus** develops inside the **female**. It is different in all **mammals**.



Some animals give birth to 1 baby – the North American Opossum has between 16 and 20!

- Humans - 9 months
- Elephants – 23 months
- Basking shark – 42 months
- North American Opossum - 12 days

Human Young (0-3years*)

Young mammals (babies) are **dependent** - they:

- need milk
- have poor muscle control
- need lots of sleep
- cannot control toileting



Puppies are born with their eyes closed.

Human babies see light and dark. **Toddlers** begin walking between 1-2 years.

Human Adults (21-100 years*)

- Adults are fully grown.
- A dog reaches adulthood at about 2 years.
- Adults reproduce so the whole cycle starts again.



A middle-aged adult



An elderly adult

Human Youngsters (4-11 years*)

Human and other mammal youngsters walk **independently**, eat independently and toilet independently. They begin to learn new skills.



Human Adolescents/Young Adults (12-21 years*)



- Shoulders broaden
- More muscly
- Hair on legs, chest and face
- Penis and scrotum develops
- Voice breaks

During puberty, hormones cause physical, mental and emotional changes. Some are the same for boys and girls:

- Hair on armpits and groin.
- Greasy skin/spots
- Mood swings



- Hips broaden
- Breasts develop
- Menstruation starts (periods)

Knowledge organiser - North America

What will we be learning?

- How to locate North America on a map.
- Identifying the countries of North America.
- Exploring the Rocky Mountains range.
- The effects of the Mt St Helen's eruption.
- Comparing the landscapes of US states.
- Comparing New York with where we live.

Key facts

Some of the North American countries:

Canada, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Jamaica, Mexico, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia, USA.

Key knowledge

The largest country in North America is Canada, but the United States of America has the largest population.

The most commonly spoken languages are English, French and Spanish.

North America has many amazing physical features, including Niagara Falls on the border of Canada and the USA.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
The Caribbean Central America Denali Great Lakes Mississippi River North America	landscape location mountain range rural state urban	latitude longitude Northern Hemisphere north-east north-west south-east south-west Western Hemisphere

Glossary

human features: features of a place that are a result of human activity, such as shops, farms, homes and roads

landscape: what you can see when you look across an area of land

physical features: natural features of a place, such as mountains, rivers and seas

state: an area of land with its own government. There are 50 states in the USA