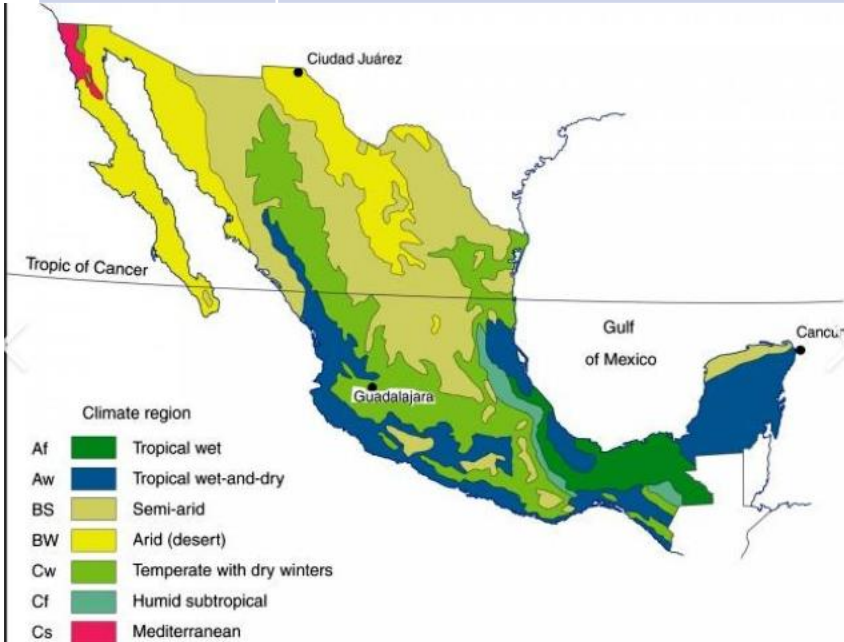


Year 5

Key Vocabulary

Human features	Features that have been created by people
Physical features	Naturally occurring features in the landscape
Cenote	A sinkhole or pit filled with water. Maya often used as places as sacrifice.
Itzamna	The main god of the Maya. God of fire who created Earth
K'inich Ahau	God – Sun
Chaac	Storm Gods – thunder, lightening and rain
	Maize God (agriculture – brings things such as maize and cacao)
Kukulkan	Huge serpent covered in feathers who controlled rain
Xibalba	The underworld (9 levels)
Bacabs	4 mighty gods who held up the sky
Hieroglyph	A type of writing (symbols) that Mayans used
Huipil	A traditional garment worn by Maya women
Cacao	Seeds that Maya used to make chocolate



Summer Term

Key Knowledge

1	Mexico is located in South North America. It has 31 states. Mexico City is the capital. Mexico is bordered by the USA, Guatemala and Belize.
2	Mexico has a mix of tropical wet, tropical wet-and-dry, semi-arid, desert and temperate with dry winter weather regions.
3	Human Land Use in Mexico 55% of land is agricultural, 33.3% of land is forest, 11% other (including roads, hotels, swamp, beach, living areas)
4	Cocoa is native to South America. It is grown in and 10N countries in a belt between 10S of the Equator but now mostly produced in West Africa (Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Nigeria). Others cocoa producing countries include Ecuador, Indonesia, Cameroon, Brazil and Sierra Leone.
5	Physical features in Mexico High mountains, deep canyons, rivers, cenotes, plateaus, coastal lowlands, volcanoes, deserts
6	Physical features in UK Green landscape, upland and lowland areas, hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, cliffs and beaches
7	The Maya civilisation was made of indigenous people who lived in Mesoamerica, a huge area made of Mexico and part of Central America (Guatemala and Belize).
8	The Mayan was a civilisation between 2000BC and 1600AD.
9	During the Classic Period, most Mayans lived in the principal cities: Tikal, Uaxactun, Copan, Bonampak, Don Pilas, Calakmul, Palenque, Rio Bec, Chichen Itza, Uxmal and Mayapan. After the Spaniards conquered, most Maya became village dwelling agriculturists.
10	Gods and Spirits were extremely important to Mayan people. The King/Head Priest could speak directly to the Gods, making blood offerings.
11	The Mayans had many different Gods (Polytheistic). These gods had to be pleased by offering animal and human sacrifices.
12	13 levels of heaven – but those who were sacrificed or warriors killed in battle, would go straight to the top level
13	Mayans believed that their Gods controlled the seasons as well as the outcomes of wars so Mayans offered the Gods frequent sacrifices to appease them and expected good fortune.
14	Mayan rituals included bloodletting rituals (including animal and human sacrifice) and death rituals (to help the dead go to the heavenly realms). Rituals were carried out by Priests at sacred places such as temples or cenotes.

Living things and their habitats

Key Questions for the Topic

1	I can locate Mexico and its surrounding counties using an atlas
2	I can identify different environmental regions in Central/South America (tropics)
3	I can identify key human features of Mexico (land use – where cocoa is grown)
4	I can compare human features of Mexico to those of the UK
5	I can identify key physical features of Mexico
6	I can compare the physical features of Mexico to those of the UK
7	I can sequence the key dates of the Maya civilisation
8	I can describe who the Maya people were and where they came from
9	I can describe the religious beliefs of the Maya civilisation
10	I can describe some of the rituals of the Maya civilisation
11	I can explore important food of the Maya civilisation
12	I can explore Maya life and culture (inc. sports)
15	Other rituals included: heart removal, arrow sacrifice, Mayan Ballgame
16	Food was produced by hunting, foraging and farming. Most food was grown in fields or gardens, known as pet kot. The diet was mostly maize, squash and beans ('Three Sisters'). Chili peppers were popular. Tomatoes, avocado, pineapple, pumpkin and sweet potato were grown by tree-cropping. Deer, armadillo, monkeys, guinea pigs, turtle and iguana were hunted. Fish lobster and shrimps were caught from the sea.
17	The Maya were the first people to grow the cocoa plant. They believed it was a gift from the gods.
18	Maya played a ball game called Pitz in large ball courts in front of large crowds. The game was played with a rubber ball that was not allowed to touch the ground. The aim of the game was o get the ball from one side of the court to the other or for the other team to drop the ball. The game lasted 2 weeks! They played the game to keep the Gods happy and was played instead of going to war.
19	The Mayan's practiced agriculture, built great stone building and pyramid temples, worked gold and coper and used a form of hieroglyphic writing that has now largely been deciphered.

Year 5

Prior Vocabulary

Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic	Stages of the Stone Age (Britain)
Archaeologist	The study of past human life. An archaeologist digs up and then studies objects such as pottery, tools and buildings
Hieroglyphics	Symbols used by Ancient Egyptian.
Excavation	To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.
Canopic jar	Special jars that held the organs of a mummy, including the lungs
Artefact	An object made by human beings.
Egyptologist	An archaeologist who focusses Ancient Egypt.
Pagans	A religion where many gods or goddesses are worshipped
Human geography	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.
Physical geography	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.
Equator	The imaginary line that divides the northern and southern hemispheres
Tropic of Cancer	The latitude line that is 23 degrees north the equator
Tropic of Capricorn	The latitude line that is 23 degrees south of the equator
Rainforest	An area of tall, mostly evergreen trees and a high amount of rainfall. Rainforest can be classified as tropical rainforest or temperate rainforest.
Climate	The average measurements of wind, rain, snow and humidity in an area over a long period of time.
Tropical	A tropical climate is also known as 'equatorial' because places found on or close to the equator are typically 'tropical' as they are warm and wet.
Ingredients	any of the food or substances that are combined to make a particular dish.
Balanced diet	Eating a variety of different foods from all five food groups to maintain a healthy diet.
Volcano	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level; a large steep hill.

Summer Term

Prior Knowledge and skills

1	Able to name and locate the world's 7 continents and 5 oceans
2	Able to use basic geographical vocabulary (cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather)
3	Able to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans.
4	Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years from 3150 BC to 30 BC.
5	The Egyptian Pharaohs built pyramids to store all of their riches and often created a tomb to be buried when they died
6	The area near the River Nile that flooded was known as the Black Land. The Egyptians relied on the Nile's flood to grow crops.
7	Rainforests are found near to the equator between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.
8	Cacao trees sprout pods directly from their trunks. When they are ripe, the pods can be broken open to reveal the beans, which can then be dried, roasted and ground.
9	The Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in 449AD and gradually take over Britain over the next 150 years.
10	The first Viking attack was at Lindisfarne in 793AD
11	The Anglo-Saxon and Viking period ended in 1066 with the defeat of the Battle of Hastings.

Living things and their habitats

Future Learning

1	Use maps, globes, digital and computing mapping, use compass points, grid references, symbols and keys to locate where the Ancient Greek Empire and important landmarks of Ancient Greece.
2	Recognise the physical and human features in Ancient and modern day Greece
3	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography of Greece including: climate zones, rivers and mountains
4	Recognise the similarities and differences between the human and physical geography of the UK and Greece
5	Describe the life and achievements of the Ancient Greeks and their influence on the western world
6	Identify where the Ancient Greek Empire would be on a timeline

