

Sikhism

This term the children will be looking at Sikh stories and how they relate to the world today.

Question to answer by the end of the unit - **Are Sikh stories important today?**

Which is better?
A kindle or a paper-back?



Children will debate which is better a kindle or paper-back book? This will tie in with the Sikh's holy book the Guru Granth sahib.



Guru Granth Sahib - the holy book that Sikh's follow.

Key Vocabulary

A Sikh – A person who follows the Sikhism religion. The word 'Sikh' also means learner.

Guru – A teacher

Guru Nanak – The first guru in Sikhism

Guru Granth Sahib – The holy book for Sikhs

Equality – Everyone is treated the same.

Honesty – When you speak the truth

Kindle – Hand held electronic device for reading books.

Paperback book – Is a book that can be read in your hands instead of on an electronic device.

Sikhism



The message behind this story is equality. Guru Nanak believed that everyone should be treated equally regardless of who you were or where you came from. Furthermore, the people in the city thought they were bad because they did wrong things (they were greedy and unkind). However, Guru Nanak's message 'there would always be room in the world for more goodness' suggests that those that did wrong could still turn their lives around and become good.

The Milk and the Jasmine Flower

Once upon a time the holy man, Guru Nanak was traveling in India under the hot sun with his companion Mardana when they came close to a city. The holy men in the city heard about him coming and were really frightened as they had been greedy and unkind, and they knew that he was good man and they had promised to try to be good like him. They were afraid to let him into the city so decided to send a messenger with a bowl full of milk to say that there was no room for anyone else in the city: the city was as full as the bowl, and they were sorry that he could not come in.

Guru Nanak thanked the messenger and very gently picked a flower from a nearby bush and floated it on the top of the milk saying that there would always be room in the world for more goodness. The flower floated on top of the milk and not a drop was spilt: there was room for it! The messenger returned to the city and told the holy men what had happened – they were filled with remorse and sent the messenger back to welcome them to the city. The holy people apologised and gave the men a warm welcome.

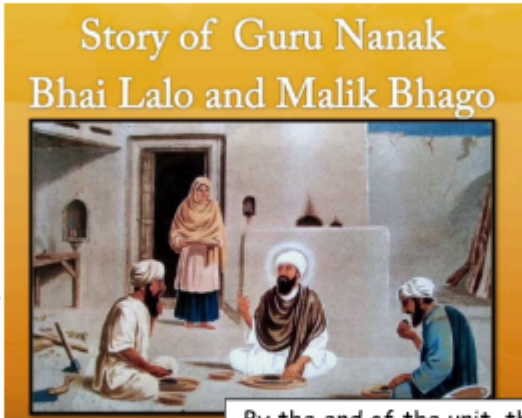
Guru Nanak believed that everyone is equal whether they are rich or poor.



**Guru Nanak Dev Ji -
First Guru out of the
10 gurus in Sikhism.**

The message behind this story is honesty and being good. You must live a good and honest life by the way you treat people and make your own money. One of the characters in the story, Malik Bhago, was a corrupt man and cheated people out of their money for his own gain. Another character, Lalo, was a carpenter. He was poor but still lived a good and honest life.

Guru Nanak's message in this story is saying that we should all live honestly and never be unfair or unkind to anyone for our own selfish needs.



By the end of the unit, the children will write a persuasive letter answering the key question about why Sikh stories should be added to the curriculum. They will use the messages learnt from the stories they have read to support their opinions.



Still Life

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 - Art - Spring 1

Embark: We are going to be looking at Still life art whilst incorporating influences from artists Roy Lichtenstein + Holly Coulis

Steady Progress: We are going to practice drawing techniques, features of the different art and looking at mixed media.

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine the techniques we have learned and apply the artist styles to inform our own sense of style when designing my final piece

Destination: We are going to create our final piece, a painting with influences from the artists we have looked at. We will then evaluate and showcase our work.



Yayoi Kusama



Clara Peters



Foreground

Key Vocabulary

Composition- Composition is the way in which different elements of an artwork are combined or arranged.

Proportion- Proportion describes the relationship between the dimensions of different elements and an overall composition. For example, if you're painting a portrait of a dog and a person, the dog should be at the correct scale in relation to the person.

Abstract- a non-lifelike portrayal of real-world objects, people and scenes that are usually difficult for other people to recognize.

Still Life- The term "still life" describes a work of art that shows objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, baskets or bowls. Still life shows object that are "still" and do not move.

Foreground- The object of the artwork closest to you makes up the foreground

Background- The furthest element away from you is the background.

Middleground- the middle ground makes up the area in between the foreground and background.

Still life- The term "still life" describes a work of art that shows objects from the natural or man-made world, such as fruit, flowers, baskets or bowls. Still life shows object that are "still" and do not move.



Water bleed

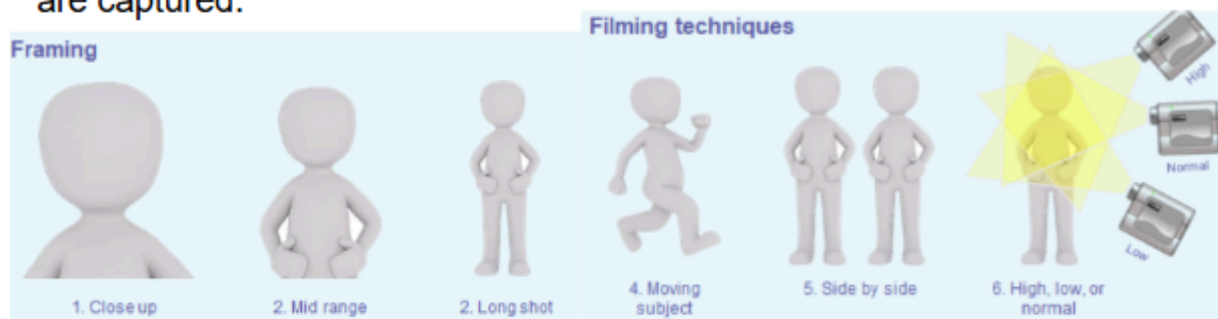


Paint Wash

What is a video? A video is the recording, reproducing, or broadcasting of moving visual images.



When creating a video, there are many different camera and filming techniques to ensure the best pictures and movements are captured.



When creating a video, the best way to this is by using a storyboard. This allows the producer to plan their video well



Zoom allows for close-up shots.

Vocabulary

Audio - sound

Microphone - an instrument used when using a video camera to ensure sound is heard.

Lens - the lens captures the images/movement.

long shot

Static camera - camera in a fixed position

Zoom change smoothly from a long shot to a close-up or vice versa

Pan - to move the camera horizontally to capture.

Trim - used when editing a video

Clip - a short part of a video.

Edit - change/make better

Reshoot - shoot the video again.



Anglo-Saxons



The Anglo-Saxons were a group of **farmer-warriors** who lived in Britain over a thousand years ago. Made up of three tribes who came over from Europe, they were called the Angle, Saxon, and Jute tribes. The two largest were the Angle and Saxon, which is how we've come to know them as the Anglo-Saxons today.

Anglo-Saxons ate **small, round loaves of wholemeal bread baked on hearthstones**. Bread would have accompanied almost every meal. Leeks were the most popular vegetable used by the Saxons. Onions, garlic, a kale-like cabbage, beetroot, turnips, peas, beans and carrots were also popular.



Sutton Hoo is **the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England**. Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe.

When did they rule?

Anglo-Saxons ruled for about three centuries, and during this time they formed the basis for **the English monarchy and laws**. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great.

Key Vocabulary

Romans – the Romans ruled Britain before the Anglo Saxons

Jutes - Nordic tribes who settled in Great Britain after the departure of the Romans

Angles - Angle, member of a Germanic people, which, together with the Jutes, Saxons, invaded the island of Britain in the 5th century

Northern Denmark – where the Anglo Saxons came from

Settlers - a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.

Invaders - a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place.

Invasion - an unwelcome intrusion into another country.

Picts - The Picts were a group of peoples who lived in what is now northern and eastern Scotland

King Vortigern – King of Britain at the time of the arrival of the Anglo Saxons.

Rule – to control

Britannia - national personification of Britain as a helmeted female warrior holding a trident and shield.

5th Century – the time in history. We are now in the 21st Century!

Settlement - a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

Tunic – an item of clothing

Hierarchical – arranged in order of rank

King Alfred the Great – the King of Wessex, a Saxon Kingdom in Britain



Science - Animals Including Humans

CPS Knowledge Organiser - YEAR 5 – SCIENCE - SPRING TERM

Key Vocabulary

Fetus - an unborn offspring of a mammal.

Infancy - Early childhood

Adolescence - the period of growing into an adult.

Gestation period - developing inside the womb

Old age - the later part of life - elderly

Data - is any picture, number, word, statistic, etc. and may or may not be easily understood.

Continuous set of data - means that there is no clear category, such as height, which continues to change. This information is better shown in a line graph.

Discrete set of data - has a clear category, such as eye colour. This information is better shown in a bar graph.



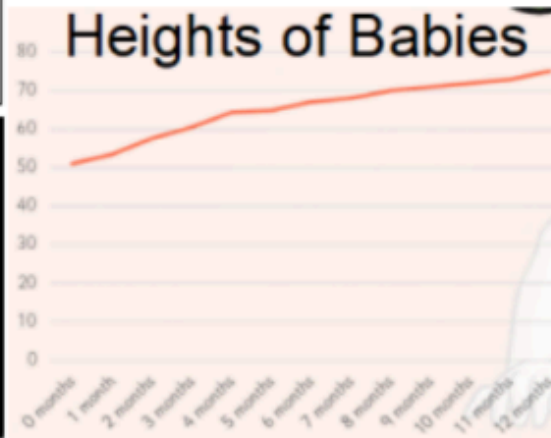
Changes over time

In this topic, you will learn about ...

- The different stages of human development
- The growth and development of babies
- Comparing gestation periods of humans to different animals
- Comparing the needs and demands of human babies to animal young
- Understanding changes in old age

You will also use graph work skills to analyse information.

As you get older, your skin wrinkles because it becomes thinner and less elastic. It gets drier too as it makes less oil and sweat. Your bones become more visible as you store less fat beneath your skin. Inside the body your bones and muscle become weaker. Your memory gets worse, and your immune system cannot fight disease as easily.



NEWBORN

5 YEARS

14 YEARS

ADULT

ELDERLY

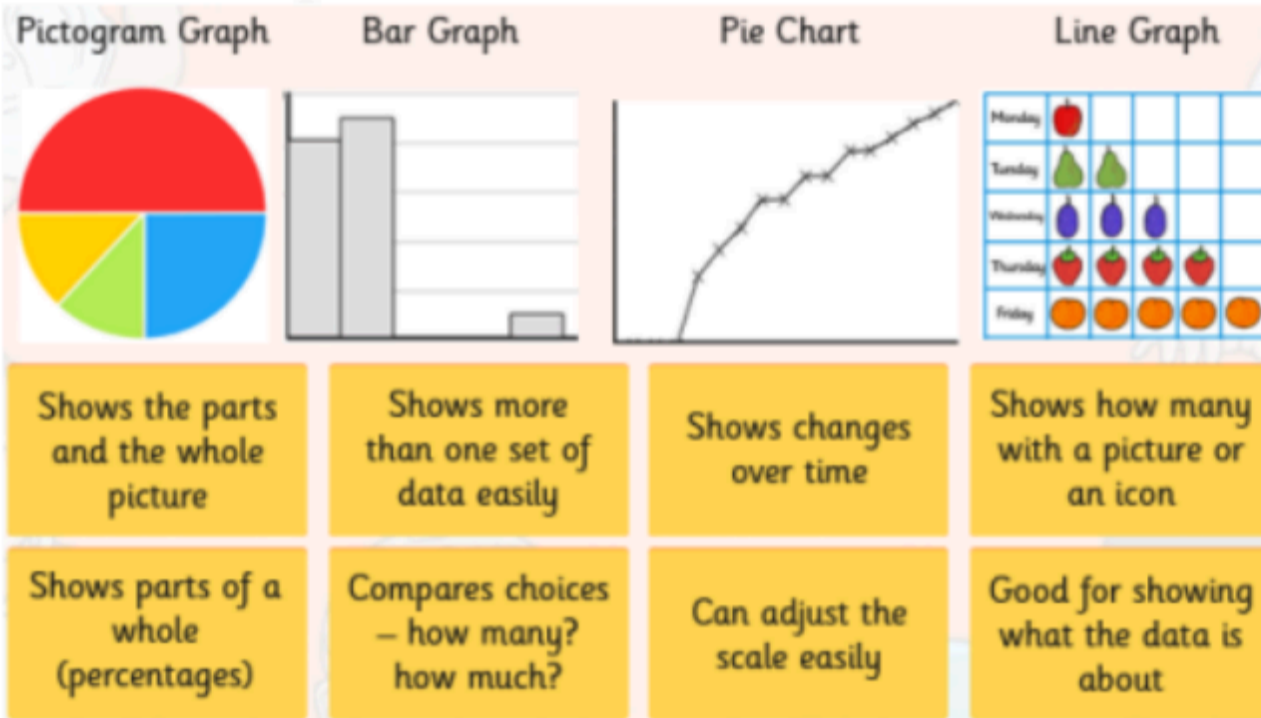
[OVAL SHAPE]

[RECTANGULAR SHAPE]

[BACK TO OVAL SHAPE]



Here you can see the different stages of development from a baby to a toddler. This is just one of the stages of development we will be discussing this term.



The graphs below show the different types of ways that you can show data.

We will be looking at bar graphs this term when looking at data.