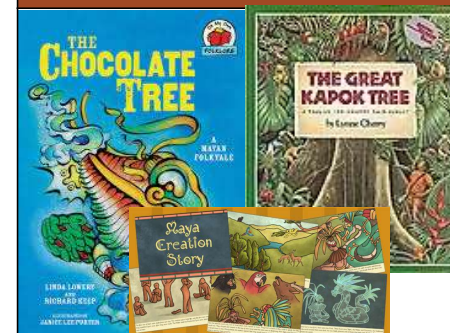


Big Question: Who were the Mayans?

LQ1	Where in the world did the Maya live?
LQ 2	How did the Mayans transport goods and what did they trade?
LQ 3	What happened at Ancient Maya festivals?
LQ 4	What did the Mayans eat?
LQ 5	Why is Chichen Itza so famous?
LQ 6	Why were the Mayan Gods so important to them?
End Product	Recreate a Mexican Festival with music, dancing, games and food.
Links to previous topics	South and Central America have been looked at during Year 3 Rainforest Topic
Equality Diversity Inclusion	Understanding other cultures
Character Curriculum	Empathy Teamwork



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about the Mayans

- The Mayans were a group of indigenous people who lived in Mexico and across Central America over 3000 years ago.
- Merchants drove their human caravans along roads, down rivers and around coasts to trade with fellow Mayans.
- The geography was so varied that they relied on trade to get the things they needed off each other, from maize, fish and salt to stingray spines (used for bloodletting) and valuable stones such as jade and obsidian.
- Mexican people celebrate many different festivals and special days across the year. These are a central part of Mexican culture and involve music, food, dancing and special clothes.
- Some of the significant festivals are: Independence Day (15th September), Day of the Dead (first 2 days of November) and the Festival of Saint Cecilia (22nd November).
- Food plays an important part of Mexican culture. Many Mexican foods can be traced back thousands of years to the Aztecs or Mayans.
- Traditional Mexican foods include: chocolate, corn tortillas, avocados and beans.
- The Mayans were experts in farming, pottery, writing and maths.
- The Mayan calendar was based on their understanding of Maths and Astronomy. It was highly complex and used three different calendars to record days, months and years.
- El Castillo is a Maya temple in Chichen Itza. During the Spring and Autumn equinox, the sun casts a shadow that slithers down the steps like a snake.

Vocabulary

Mexico,
Maya,
civilisation,
climate,
culture,
diverse,
equinox,
festival,
heritage,
indigenous,
landscape,
patron saint,
region,
tradition,
festivals.
Chichen Itza

Big Question: Please Sir, can I have some more?

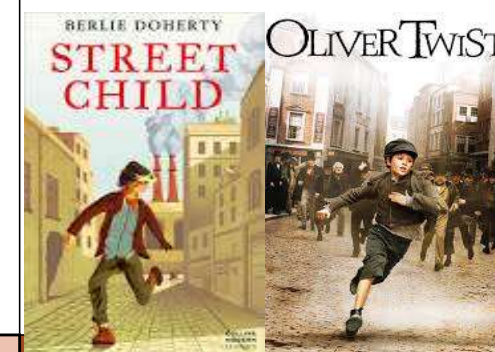
LQ1	What happened during the Victorian period?
LQ 2	What was it like for children during the Victorian times?
LQ 3	How did Queen Victoria have a profound effect on the culture and life of the nineteenth century?
LQ 4	Which famous inventions came from Victorian Britain?
LQ 5	How safe was it to work in Victorian Britain?
LQ 6	What was the industrial revolution and how did it change Britain?
End Product	Art gallery to showcase art work in the style of famous Victorian artists.
Links to previous topics	Were children treated fairly during this time? Staying safe and healthy. Edison light bulb
Equality Diversity Inclusion	Equality will be discussed when looking at the class system. Diversity will be discussed when looking at the British Empire and Slavery
Character Curriculum	



Sticky Knowledge – The Victorians

- The Victorian period is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over Britain and a world Empire from her coronation in 1837-1901.
- Victoria is remembered as a great ruler because during her reign, Britain became the most powerful country in the world with the British Empire making up a quarter of the world's population.
- Workhouses were a place someone went if they could not afford to financially support themselves and their families.
- Workhouses were overcrowded and unpleasant.
- Until the late 19th Century, education was a reserve of the rich.
- As many families were poor, children had to work instead of attending school, they worked long hours for very little money.
- During the industrial revolution manufacturing moved from small shops to large factories.
- Many important things were invented in Victorian times such as the telephone, light bulb and camera.
- Thomas Edison was a major inventor responsible for the light bulb, camera and sound recording.
- There were distinct social classes: upper class, middle class and working class. Life was awful for the poorest; awful working conditions and little food.

Exciting Books



Vocabulary

Era, monarch, Great Exhibition, King, Queen, royalty, parliament, coronation, crime and punishment, mangle, poverty, cane, Charles Dickens, Thomas Edison, steam train, camera, industrial, revolution, inventions, artefacts, historical sources, evidence, British Empire, inventors and Inventions, Lowry, Dickens, Punch and Judy.

Big Question: Where did the Olympic Games originate?



LQ 1 Who were the Ancient Greeks?

LQ 2 Did the Greeks invent democracy?

LQ 3 What happened at the Ancient Greek Olympic Games?

LQ 4 What happened at The Battle of Marathon?

LQ 5 How were the Greek Gods and Goddesses different to our God?

End Product Organise and participate in a Classroom Olympic Games.

Equality Diversity Inclusion Link the 12 Olympian Gods to other religions and compare similarities and differences.

P4C – link to the rights and wrongs of slavery and debate.

Character Curriculum Resilience
Self Awareness

Sticky Knowledge – Ancient Greeks

- The period referring to Ancient Greece began in around 800BC and ended in 146 BC
- Democracy is a fair political system where all adults vote for an elected government
- Democracy began in Ancient Greece and was made up of three groups: The Ekklesia, The Boule and The Dikasteria
- The first Olympic Games began in 776 BC in Olympia.
- The events included: running, jumping, boxing, wresting, discuss, javelin and chariot racing.
- The Battle of Marathon was between Persian armies and the Athenian army.
- The Greeks had many different Gods and Goddesses including Zeus, Poseidon, Hades, Athena and Aphrodite.
- The Gods and Goddesses lived in Mount Olympus.
- The Trojan War was between the city of Troy and Greeks
- The Trojan Horse was a trick which the Greeks played on the Trojans to help win the war by smuggling their soldiers inside the city.

Vocabulary

Greece, empire, democracy, slaves, government, enemies, hoplite, armour, gods, goddesses, Olympic Games, Trojan, weapons, tactics, Parthenon, stadium, marathon, gymnasium, acropolis, myths, legends, temple, theatre, politics, ancient, ruler, city states, battle, Athens, Sparta, Persia, amphitheatre.