



History Core Curriculum
Year 5

Unit	Why did Elizabeth's sea dogs make Phillip so angry?	The story of the Trojan Horse: historical fact, legend or classical	Ancient Egypt - What happened to the boy behind the golden mask?
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The most common reasons why tribes, kingdoms, nations and empires invade the territory of other people (What did the Vikings want and how did Alfred help to stop them getting it? Y4)• About some very significant battles fought by England and Britain (Hastings) (Why were castles so important to the Normans? Y3)• About the Roman Empire and why Britain was invaded and occupied by the Romans (How did the arrival of the Romans change Britain? Y3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About life in Bronze Age Britain (How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age? Y3)• What a 'civilisation' is (How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the stone Age? Y3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• About life in Bronze Age Britain (How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the Stone Age? Y3)• What a 'civilisation' is (How did the lives of Ancient Britons change during the stone Age? Y3)• About the Ancient Greece civilisations (The story of the Trojan Horse: historical fact, legend or classical Y5)
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why Elizabeth inherited a large debt when she became Queen in 1558• Why and how Spain built a huge empire during the 1500s• Why England's debts made Elizabeth I vulnerable• How Elizabeth I decided to increase the wealth of England• What a privateer was• Why Elizabeth I encouraged seafarers to become privateers• Why their actions contributed to the Spanish Armada invading England• Why the Spanish Armada was defeated by the English in 1588	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why 2500 years ago Greece was one of the most important places in the ancient world• Some of the great achievements of the Greek civilisation• What a city state is and why they were important in Ancient Greece• Why Sparta and Troy began a war that lasted ten years• Why there are conflicting views over the existence of the so called 'Trojan Horse'• The difference between a legend, myth and folklore in History	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The significance of the discovery of the tomb of Pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922• The range of artefacts that the tomb contained• What these artefacts suggest about the life and beliefs of Egyptian pharaohs• Why ensuring that a pharaoh entered Afterlife was so important to ordinary people in Ancient Egypt• Why the cause of death of Tutankhamun remains a mystery• The possible causes of his death

<p>Disciplinary knowledge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain why England had a huge debt when Elizabeth 1 became queen in 1558; • Reach a judgement as to why Spain was so powerful and wealthy compared with England in 1558; • Evaluate a range of sources to reach a judgement about why Elizabeth 1 encouraged seafarers to become privateers after she became queen; • Explain why the actions of her privateers or ‘sea dogs’ made King Phillip of Spain so angry and empathise with the action he eventually took against England; • Consider the many possible reasons why the English navy defeated the Spanish Armada and reach a conclusion as to which might be the most important. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and explain the main events in the siege of the city of Troy during the Trojan War in Ancient Greece; • Evaluate and critique the visual, written and archaeological evidence which presently exists regarding the Trojan Horse, and begin to formulate conclusions; • Reach a conclusion and make a judgment regarding whether the story of the Trojan Horse is (in their opinion) fact, legend or myth, and justify their decision; • Review and evaluate the ‘historical’ evidence regarding the existence of the lost Kingdom of Atlantis and reach a judgment as to its reliability and trustworthiness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the discovery made by the archaeologist Howard Carter in Egypt in 1922 and explain its historical importance; • Explain who the pharaoh Tutankhamun was and identify and describe some of the many artefacts found by Carter in Tutankhamun’s tomb and make judgements and justify their opinion as to their purpose and what they indicate about life in Ancient Egypt; • Make a judgement as to which of the artefacts might be considered of most significance in terms of understanding the life and times of Tutankhamun and justify their views; • Consider the evidence of how ancient Egyptians portrayed the stages of entry into the afterlife in a number of murals and make a reasoned and justified judgement as to what they might represent; • Describe and explain the most likely cause of Tutankhamun’s death at just eighteen years of age and make and justify a judgement as to most plausible explanation; • Understand through explanation and reasoning why the cause of the death of Tutankhamun is a contentious issue through critiquing the available evidence and evaluating the conflicting arguments; • Present their hypothesis as to what may have happened to cause the death of Tutankhamun in the form of a piece of historical fiction which demonstrates the conventions of that genre of writing.
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<p>Key Vocab</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt Money that is owed to someone else. • Finance The management of large amounts of money by governments. • Settlers People who move with a group of others to live in a new country. • New World The lands in the western hemisphere especially North and South America. • Conquistadors The soldiers of the Spanish Empire. • Privateer A person with government authority to seize and rob foreign ships. • Invincible Too powerful to be defeated. • Armada A Spanish naval invasion fleet sent against England in 1588 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prehistoric The time before historical events were recorded in writing. • Myth A traditional story about some being, hero or event that is not true. • Legend An old story based originally on some factual events often involving heroic action. • Siege An operation where enemy forces surround a place to cut off its essential supplies. • Authenticate Prove or show something to be true. • Depiction Show something or somebody visually in pictures, drawings, sculptures or paintings. • Envoy A messenger or representative who is sent from one government or power to another. • City state A small nation or country with a single large settlement surrounded by its territory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Artefact An object of historic importance made by a human being. • Pharaoh A king or queen of Ancient Egypt. • Sarcophagus A large stone or wooden coffin often covered with inscriptions and decoration. • Embalming The process of preserving something such as a body to stop it decaying. • Desiccate Remove the moisture from something so that it is completely dry. • Malaria A fever caused by a parasite spread by mosquitoes in tropical areas. • Forensic Applying scientific methods to the investigation of crimes.
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