



Knowledge I already have:

- In reception, I...**
- explored the natural world around me
 - painted using a paintbrush and experimented with different sized paintbrushes
 - mixed using primary colours
- In Year 1, I...**
- learned how things have changed over time
 - identified human and physical geographical features
 - painted in the style of Kandinsky
- In Year 2, I...**
- located the North and South Poles and the Equator on world maps
 - named the seas around the UK
 - identified physical features on maps
 - used different thicknesses of brushes and changed the texture of paint
 - used colour to create mood in my art work
- In Year 3, I...**
- used different natural materials to create painting tools
 - mixed my own colours
 - located the world's countries
 - identified the physical and human features of Greece
- In Year 4, I...**
- identified the physical and human features of Italy, including mountains
 - learned about the Roman Empire
 - painted using watercolours in the style of Lowry

Future knowledge:

- In Year 6, I will learn:**
- about the world's climate zones and biomes
 - how to combine painting with printing and collage to create a mixed media piece of art
 - how to code and program an animal with movements that reflect its habitat



Who was Katsushika Hokusai?

Hokusai (1760-1849) was a Japanese artist and print maker, whose works have become well known outside Japan. He began painting at the age of 6. Between the ages of 14 and 18, he worked as an apprentice wood carver. Hokusai reached the height of his career around 1820. He created woodblocks of many different subjects at this time, including waterfalls, bridges, birds and flowers. Despite his success, he lived simply and was poor. Like many other famous artists, he was only truly recognized and appreciated after his death.



Volcanoes	
What is a volcano?	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. Volcanoes can look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are.
Why do volcanoes erupt?	Most volcanic eruptions are caused by tectonic plates moving towards each other, which usually produces violent eruptions. Other volcanoes, such as Mauna Loa in Hawaii are caused by hot spots in the Earth's crust. These do not erupt violently and lava usually flows slowly out of them.
Are volcanic eruptions dangerous?	Eruptions from volcanoes can be very dangerous. They can produce: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pyroclastic flows - fast moving clouds of hot ash, gas and rock • ash clouds - small pieces of rock and glass that can be carried in the air for many kilometres • volcanic bombs - large bits of very hot rock blown out of a volcano
What are the different types of volcano?	<p>Shield volcanoes: These are the largest type of volcano and have large, gentle slopes.</p> <p>Stratovolcanoes (or composite volcanoes): large and have very steep slopes.</p> <p>Caldera volcanoes: Big, round and shaped like a cauldron.</p> <p>Cinder cone volcanoes: These form a straight, steep mound.</p>

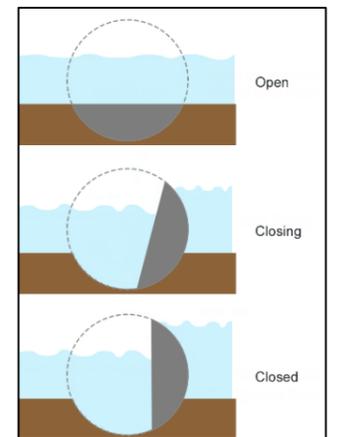


Hokusai's Great Wave off Kanagawa

Natural Disasters

<p>What is an earthquake?</p> 	<p>Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates move past each other in the earth's crust. As the plates move, the rock gets stretched or squeezed until it splits. This squeezing and stretching are what causes the ground to tremble and move. When the rock gets jammed, the energy builds up until it suddenly becomes free and this causes a huge release in energy and a big movement in the earth. The area underground where the rock moves is the start of the earthquake. We call the point on the surface directly above that the epicentre. Sometimes not all of the energy is released in one go and the remaining energy is released a little while later. These bursts of energy are called aftershocks.</p>
<p>What is a tsunami?</p> 	<p>A tsunami is a giant wave or series of waves caused by a huge earthquake or volcanic eruption under the ocean. These occur from movement in the Earth's crust. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly. When this happens far out at sea, tsunami waves don't really increase in height. As they travel inland, the speed and height of the waves increases. This can cause a huge amount of damage when the wave of water reaches the shoreline. You might have heard about some tsunamis in the news.</p>

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
earthquake	an intense shaking of the Earth's surface
eruption	the ejection of molten rock or steam
lava	hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of the Earth
magma	liquid rock below the Earth's surface
mountain	a landform that rises high above its surroundings
tectonic plates	Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called tectonic plates
tremor	a quivering or vibratory motion
tsunami	Tsunami is a Japanese word that means "harbour wave." It is a large wave caused by movements in Earth's outer layer, or crust, which move ocean water
volcano	a vent in the crust of the earth or another planet or a moon from which usually molten or hot rock and steam issue



Flood Gates

What is a flood gate?	A flood gate or barrier is a flood defence mechanism to protect people from the danger of floods.
What is the Thames Barrier?	The Thames Barrier can shut off the river within 30 minutes of a dangerous tidal surge. The barrier was built to prevent a repeat of the devastation caused in 1953, when high tides and a storm combined to create a surge of 3.2 meters that killed 307 people and left parts of the U.K. under water. The barrier is built across a 520 metre (1716 feet) wide stretch of the river and divides the river into six navigable and four smaller non-navigable channels between nine large concrete piers. The piers are founded on solid chalk, over 50 feet below the level of the river. The four largest steel gates are 200 feet wide and weigh 1500 tonnes each.



Year 5 Key Historical Vocabulary	Year 5 Key Geographical Vocabulary	Year 5 Key Art and Design Vocabulary
sequence, duration, period, continuity, rich, reliable, relevant, primary evidence, secondary evidence, causation, archaeology, artefact, empire, discovery, significance	similarities, differences, human characteristics, physical characteristics, global, natural disaster, region, climate, weather, landscape, prediction, monitoring, measurement, scale, population, infrastructure, community, resources, response	program, code, algorithm, instruction, command, input, output, debug, sequence, loop, repeat, function, system, component line, shape, form, colour, tone, texture, pattern, composition, foreground, background, contrast, detail, layering, overlap, brushstrokes, wash, blend, highlight, refine