



**Topic:** Chocolate






**Year 5** Summer Term

Knowledge I already have:
<p><b>In reception, I...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- learned the different roles of people in our community</li> <li>- explored the natural world</li> <li>- made gingerbread men</li> </ul> <p><b>In Year 1, I...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- learned about the different monarchs in England throughout history</li> <li>- identified ways that Brazil is different to the UK</li> <li>- defined human and physical geographical features</li> <li>- designed and made a healthy fruit snack</li> </ul> <p><b>In Year 2, I...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- used maps to locate the world's oceans and continents</li> <li>- located the North and South Poles and the Equator on a world map</li> <li>- used colour to create mood in my art work</li> </ul> <p><b>In Year 3, I...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- located countries on a world map</li> <li>- identified physical features, such as rivers, on maps</li> </ul> <p><b>In Year 4, I...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- designed and made a healthy pizza</li> <li>- learned about the Roman Empire</li> <li>- identified differences between the climate in the UK and Italy</li> </ul>
Future knowledge:
<p><b>In Year 6, I will learn...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- about Fair-Trade chocolate and ethical/sustainable industries</li> </ul>

Key Knowledge - Chocolate	
<p><b>Where does chocolate come from?</b></p> 	<p>Cacao grows around the equator – which is why it is called the cacao belt. The temperature is 20°C to 30°C all year round. There's 45% humidity and 1000–2500mm of rain per year.</p>
<p><b>A brief history of chocolate</b></p>  	<p>The <b>Aztecs</b> in Mexico first enjoyed chocolate, with Emperor Montezuma serving it with vanilla. After 1521, Hernán Cortés brought cacao to Spain. At first, chocolate drinks were for the rich, but 200 years later, <b>George Cadbury</b> made chocolate for everyone.</p>


Key Knowledge – The Mayans	
<p><b>Who Were the Mayans?</b></p> 	<p>The <b>Maya</b> were Native Americans in Central America. They built a great civilisation in the rainforest that lasted over 2,000 years. The first settlements appeared around 1800 BCE, and their golden age was 250–900 CE.</p>
<p><b>Mayan Society</b></p> 	<p>Most <b>Maya</b> lived in small homes, but their cities had grand palaces and temples with colourful murals and sculptures. Some rich homes even had running water and sewers. The rulers—scribes, priests, and nobles—lived in the best buildings.</p>
<p><b>Beliefs</b></p> 	<p>The <b>Maya</b> worshipped many nature gods, like the Sun, Moon, rain and corn. Their religion included human sacrifices and blood rituals. They believed in an afterlife called the “place of misty sky.” Maya kings, or holy lords, claimed to be related to the gods.</p>
<p><b>The End of the Mayans?</b></p> 	<p>At its height, the <b>Maya civilisation</b> had about 40 big cities and nearly 2 million people. Around 900 CE, many cities were suddenly abandoned. We're not sure why, but it could be because of climate changes or too many people.</p>
<p><b>Legacy</b></p> 	<p>The <b>Ancient Maya</b> studied astronomy, made calendars, and wrote in hieroglyphs. They also built amazing pyramids, temples, palaces, and observatories.</p>
<p><b>How do we Know About the Mayans?</b></p>	<p>Stone carvings, writing, and cities like <b>Chichén Itzá</b> show us what <b>Maya civilisation</b> was like. Chichén Itzá's ball court and Temple of the Serpent help us understand their pastimes and culture.</p>

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>cacao</b>	a South American tree with yellowish flowers and reddish-brown seeds - the seeds of this tree are used in making chocolate and cocoa
<b>civilisation</b>	a human society with well-developed rules and government, often where technology and the arts are considered important
<b>drought</b>	a long period of time with little or no rain
<b>maize</b>	another word for sweetcorn or corn on the cob
<b>nutrition</b>	the source of food through which living organisms get the energy to do work and to live their life fully
<b>ritual</b>	a ceremony, often religious, with set actions performed in an order
<b>seasonal</b>	having to do with the seasons or a particular season of the year

New Media Art	
<p><b>New Media Art</b> is art made with modern technology like computers, screens, and digital tools. For example, an artist might:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Make art on a computer </li> <li>Create animations or videos </li> <li>Use virtual reality (VR) </li> <li>Build interactive games or digital experiences </li> </ul>	
	

Key Knowledge: Central America	
<p><b>Where is Central America?</b></p>	<p>Central America is generally considered part of the continent of North America, but is often referred to as its own region. Central America is a narrow isthmus that is bordered by North America and the Gulf of Mexico to the north and by South America to the south. To the east of Central America is the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean is to the west. There are seven countries that are considered part of Central America: Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.</p>
<p><b>Major Geographical Features</b></p>	<p>The Sierra Madre Mountains run through several countries. Volcán de Fuego in Guatemala is an active volcano that sometimes erupts.</p> <p>The <b>Darién Rainforest</b> is a thick jungle full of wildlife.</p> <p>The <b>Panama Canal</b> in Panama is a famous man-made waterway that lets ships travel between oceans.</p> <p>The <b>Belize Barrier Reef</b> is one of the largest coral reefs in the world.</p>
<p><b>Climate</b></p>	<p>Central America has a hot, tropical climate with wet and dry seasons. The weather can vary between countries, and some have different climate zones. Hurricane season runs from June to November, with the most storms between August and October.</p>



Chilli Con Carne	
<p><b>Chilli con carne is a warm, tasty dish made with meat, beans, and spices. Its name comes from Spanish and means “chilli with meat.”</b></p>	
<p><b>Key ingredients:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• minced beef</li> <li>• beans (e.g. kidney beans)</li> <li>• tomatoes</li> <li>• chilli peppers</li> <li>• onions and garlic</li> </ul>	
<p>First, the meat is cooked in a pan. Then onions and garlic are added. After that, tomatoes, beans, and spices are mixed in. Everything is left to simmer (cook slowly) so the flavours blend together. It is often served hot, sometimes with rice or bread.</p>	
<p><b>Food storage information:</b></p> <p><b>Keep cold foods cold:</b> Store food in the fridge at about 5°C or below to stop germs growing.</p> <p><b>Freeze to make food last longer:</b> Freezing slows down bacteria, so food stays safe for longer.</p> <p><b>Use airtight containers:</b> These help keep food fresh and stop smells spreading.</p> <p><b>Check dates:</b> Look at “use by” dates and don't eat food after this date.</p> <p><b>Store raw and cooked food separately:</b> This helps stop harmful bacteria spreading.</p> <p><b>Label leftovers:</b> Write the date on food.</p> <p><b>Don't leave food out too long:</b> Put food in the fridge within 2 hours.</p> <p><b>Reheat properly:</b> Always heat food until it is steaming hot.</p>	

Year 5 Key Historical Vocabulary
<p>timeline, civilisation, empire, conquer, culture, ritual, belief, settlement, city-state, priest, scribe, hierarchy, archaeology, afterlife, astronom</p>

Year 5 Key Geographical Vocabulary
<p>investigate, trade, crop, export, latitude, equator, import, region, climate, sustainable</p>

Year 5 Key Art and Design Vocabulary
<p>cut, measure, weigh, simmer, stir, hygiene, ingredient, recipe, prepare, dice, chop, season, fry, temperature, digital, technology, mood, interactive, pixel, software, multimedia</p>