







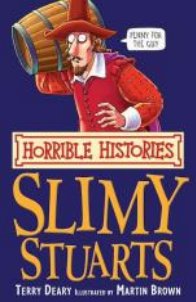
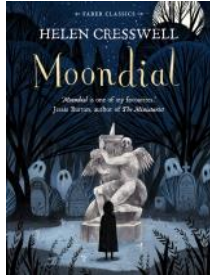
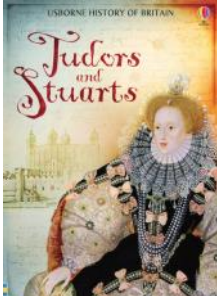



Year 5 Summer 1: How did the Stuarts make a united kingdom?

English Civil War	<p>The English Civil War was fought between Charles I and Parliament. It happened because Parliament didn't like the way Charles I was ruling the country. Charles I stopped Parliament from having any say in how the country was run, so civil war broke out. There were two sides to the war: the Roundheads and the Cavaliers. The Roundheads – This army fought for Parliament against the king. They were also known as the Parliamentarians. They got their name because of the round shape of their helmets and the fact that many of them had short hair. They were led by Thomas Fairfax.</p> <p>The Cavaliers – This was the army that fought for the king - they were Royalists. They were first given their name by the Roundheads to make fun of their wealth as they were all from noble families. They later adopted the name for themselves as 'cavalier' meant 'noble gentleman'.</p>
Sir Isaac Newton	Isaac Newton was one of the great figures in the history of science. His ideas about motion and gravity are very important to the science of physics. He was born on December 25, 1642 in Woolsthorpe, England.
Christmas Banned!	During the time that Oliver Cromwell was Lord Protector, Christmas celebrations were banned. In 1644, Parliament passed an Act that banned: special Christmas church services, cooking traditional Christmas food, and singing Christmas carols.

Stuart Monarchs		
	James I 1603-1625	Already James VI of Scotland. He is the cousin of Elizabeth I so when she dies she decrees that he should become king of England.
	Charles I 1625-1649	Son of James I. His reign, which ends with his execution, is a time of turbulence and civil war.
	Charles II 1660-1685	Son of Charles I. The period of his return to the throne is known as the Restoration .
	James II 1685-1689	Brother of Charles II. During his reign, the 'Glorious Revolution' begins, in which James II is deposed as king. The revolution also establishes Parliament as the main ruling power in England.
	Mary II 1689-1694	Daughter of James II. Queen Mary II rules alongside her Dutch husband William of Orange, who rules under the name William III.
	William III 1689-1702	Husband of Mary II. He continues to rule after Mary's death in 1694.
	Anne 1702-1714	Sister of Mary II. In 1707, the Act of Union is passed, joining England and Scotland together as Great Britain. Anne is therefore the first British monarch .
	Oliver Cromwell 1649-1660	Not a king but acts as Lord Protector and rules with Parliament following the civil war. During this period, there is no ruling monarch .

Key Vocabulary	
monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
decrees	Gives an official order.
deposed	Removed from a position.
The Restoration	A return to power. In the Stuart Restoration, Charles II became king, bringing the Stuart monarchs back to the throne.
Parliament	Parliament is the legislature , or lawmaking group, in the government of the United Kingdom (Great Britain).

Key texts





Key Events	
1603	King James I of England becomes the first Stuart monarch.
1605	The Gunpowder Plot
1642-1651	The English Civil War. This is made up of three separate wars that are fought between Charles I and Parliament.
1649	Charles I is tried and convicted of treason by Parliament and is beheaded.
1653	After Charles I's execution, England, Scotland and Ireland becomes known as the Commonwealth. Oliver Cromwell becomes Lord Protector.
1660	The Restoration . Charles II is crowned king.
1665	The Great Plague.
1666	The Great Fire of London.
1688	The Glorious Revolution. Parliament becomes the main ruling power.
1707	The Act of Union is passed, joining together England and Scotland as Great Britain.
1714	Queen Anne dies, ending the Stuart period.

Timeline				
Medieval 1066-1485	Tudors 1485-1603	Stuarts 1603-1714	Georgians 1714-1837	Victorians 1837-1901

Computing

- To identify that drawing tools can be used to produce different outcomes.
- To create a vector drawing by combining different shapes and use tools to achieve a desired effect.
- To recognise that vector drawings consist of layers and to group objects together

RE

- To explain what 'good' means to me (article 13)
- To know and discuss the 'Golden Rule' in Christianity.
- To know how Christian beliefs about goodness affect daily living.
- To know what the key principles of Humanism are.
- To know links between humanism principles of what it means to be good.

Science

- To know how things move on different surfaces.
- To know the effects of air and water resistance.
- Recognise that some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.
- To know that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity.

History

- To know who the Stuarts were.
- To know who Isaac Newton was, what he did, and where he was from.
- To know about the English Civil War.
- To know what society was like during the Stuart period.

Art

Artist study/focus: James I and Frida Kahlo

- I know the importance of portraits in British history.
- I know the difference between tint and tone and use this when painting to show perspective.
- I know the work of Frida Kahlo and what she is famous for.

Maths

- To understand and use degrees.
- To calculate angles in shapes.
- To read and plot coordinates
- Lines of symmetry.

Spelling

- Revision of Y5/6 spelling words.