

Welcome to Year 5!



The Year 5 team



Ms Silverton
Estuary Class



Ms Case
Coral Class



Mrs Price and Mrs Emin
Coral and Estuary Class



Ms Rogations –
PE (Tuesday)

Ms Murtagh –
Writing and grammar
(Tuesday and
Wednesday)

Mr Howells –
Music (Thursday)

Class Timetable KS2 Year 5 Estuary

The school day starts at 09:00, with a 'soft start' from 8:50, and ends at 3:30.

Lunch, for Year 5, is from 12:30 to 13:30.

On most days, the morning focus is English and maths, with foundation lessons in the afternoon.

		8.50 – 9.15	9.15-10.20	10.20 – 10.50	10.50 – 11:05	11.05-12.05	12.05-12.30	12.30-1.30	1.30-2.30	2.30-3.10	3:10 – 3:30			
Mon	Reading	Morning Maths	Whole school assembly 9.15	English	PLAYTIME	H W	Maths	Reading	LUNCH TIME	Spelling	Spanish (2:00- 2:30)	Humanities	Teacher reading class story	
Tues	Reading	Morning Maths	PPA SPAG	PPA English		H W	PPA Outdoor PE	Maths		Spelling	Science	Computing/ humanities		
Wed	Reading	Morning Maths	English	Singing assembly 10.30		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	PSHE	SPAG		RE
Thur	Reading	Morning Maths	Recognition assembly 9.15	English		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	Indoor PE	Music		
Fri	Reading	Morning Maths	Class assembly 9.15	English		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	Science / Nature School	Art		

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Class Timetable KS2 Year 5 Coral

		8.50 – 9.15	9.15-10.20	10.20 – 10.50	10.50 – 11:05	11.05-12.05	12.05-12.30	12.30-1.30	1.30-2.30	2.30-3.10	3:10 – 3:30		
Mon	Reading	Morning Maths	Whole school assembly 9.15	English	PLAYTIME	H W	Maths	Reading	LUNCH TIME	Spelling	Spanish	Humanities	
Tues	Reading	Morning Maths	PPA SPAG	PPA Outdoor PE		H W	PPA English	Maths		Spelling	Science	Computing/humanities	
Wed	Reading	Morning Maths	English	Singing assembly 10.30		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	PSHE	SPAG	RE
Thur	Reading	Morning Maths	Recognition assembly 9.15	English		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	Music	Indoor PE	
Fri	Reading	Morning Maths	Class assembly 9.15	English		H W	Maths	Reading		Spelling	Science	Art	
Teacher reading class story													

How to communicate with school

What do I need to share?

- In emergencies, or for sharing important information including absences or different adults collecting
- If you have a non-emergency question or need information
- Sharing quick information or quick question e.g. left coat at school, should we bring book bag

Who should I speak to?

- office@edmundwaller.lewisham.sch.uk
- upperphase@edmundwaller.lewisham.sch.uk
- Speak to class teacher at the end of the day

Year 5 history and geography

Autumn 1: Anglo Saxons

Autumn 2: North America

Spring 1: Ancient Greece

Spring 2: Globetrotting

Summer 1: The Blitz

Summer 2: Barcelona

Who were the Anglo Saxons?

- The Anglo-Saxons were the descendants of three different tribes: Jutes, Angles & Saxons from Germany, Denmark & the Netherlands.
- They came to Britain when the Romans left around 410 BCE and claimed the land to be 'Angle-land' (or England!)
- The Jutes settled in Kent, the Angles settled in East-Anglia and the Saxons settled in Wessex, Sussex and Essex.
- The Anglo Saxon period lasted for 600 years from 410 – 1066 CE.

The Anglo Saxons



Why did the Anglo Saxons come to Britain?

- After the collapse of the Roman Empire, the Britons found themselves under attack from the Picts and the Scots.
- They asked the Anglo-Saxons to protect them from these fierce warriors. The Anglo-Saxons agreed, in return, for land that they could settle on.
- Gradually, the Anglo-Saxons took control.



Conflict

- Early Anglo-Saxon Britain was made up of many different tribes, with their own leaders, chiefs and kings.
- By the beginning of the seventh century, there were seven major Anglo Saxon kingdoms, which included: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent.
- In 927 CE, these four kingdoms were united under the rule of one king, King Athelstan and the Kingdom of England was created.



Key vocabulary

invasion	to enter a place in large numbers
descendants	relatives from later generations
conquered	took control of by force
kingdom	a country or area ruled by a king or queen
settlement	a small colony or community where people live

410 C.E. The Romans leave Britain

597 C.E. Rome sends **St Augustine** to convert people to Christianity

731 C.E- **Bede** wrote the first British History book – it's still used today!

793. C.E. Monastery at Lindisfarne raided by **Vikings**

871-937 C.E – **Alfred the Great** defeats **Guthrum** and agreed a treaty with the Vikings that made Danelaw, with the Vikings in the North & the Anglo Saxons in the South.

1066 C.E- Battle of Hastings. **King Harold** is defeated and the Anglo Saxon era is over

449 C.E. **Horsa & Hengest** are the first leaders of Angle and Saxon bands who travel to England

680-800 C.E. The epic poem **Beowulf** is written by an unknown poet

789 C.E- First Viking attack in the UK

867-878 C.E - Vikings conquer Northumbria, and then Wessex, forcing Alfred into hiding

927: Kingdom of England created

1042 C.E – **Edward the Confessor** becomes king

Why are we learning about the Anglo-Saxons?

- The Anglo-Saxons were a medieval people, who, for 600 years, controlled much of what is now England.
- During their rule, the Anglo-Saxons built a lasting legacy of culture and beliefs that still influences us today.
- They are the source of some of England's most important archaeological discoveries, which have allowed historians to find out about life in the Middle Ages.



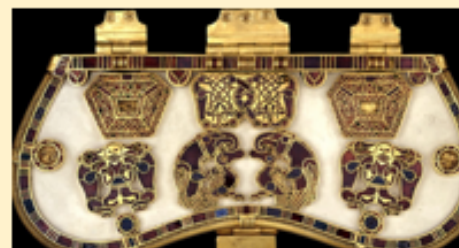
How do we know about the Anglo Saxons?

In 1939 a series of mounds at Sutton Hoo in England revealed the remains of an Anglo-Saxon funerary ship and a huge cache of 7th-century royal treasure. The ship contained weapons, gold, jewellery and one of the most famous artefacts from the time, the Sutton-Hoo helmet.



Enquiry question:

What was so important about the Sutton Hoo burial site?



Anglo Saxon beliefs

The Anglo-Saxons played a significant part in England's journey to becoming a Christian country.

- The Anglo-Saxons worshipped their own pagan gods and goddesses. These gods each controlled a particular aspect of every day life: Bealdor (god of Light), Eostre (goddess of Spring and Rebirth), Freo (goddess of Love), Frige (goddess of Marriage, Child-birth and the Home), Woden (god of Death and War).
- In 597, Saint Augustine of Canterbury arrived from Rome and started to convert the Anglo-Saxon kings and their people to Christianity.



Saint Augustine of Canterbury



Beowulf

Beowulf, written in about 700 CE, is an adventure story about monsters and dragons, good and evil, and the Anglo-Saxon values for a hero. It gave examples of the important of truth, bravery, honour, loyalty, duty, hospitality and perseverance. These values were all essential to the Anglo-Saxon people and their way of life.

Key vocabulary

medieval	the period of European history between 476 CE and 1500 CE
legacy	something left behind after death
pagan	relating to religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions

Educational Visits



Educational Visits and workshops will resume this year.
There will still be a £30 payment for the year to cover all experiences.

You will be able to pay in £10 instalments.

We will inform you when we are going on visits and ask for support from parents where needed.

There will be one permission slip that gives permission for all.

PE Days and PE Kit

Outdoor PE is on a **Tuesday**.

Children should come to school in their PE kit.

Suitable outdoor PE kit is:

Trainers

T-shirt and Jumper

Leggings, jogging bottoms or shorts for the warmer weather

Health & Safety!
Children should
not wear sandals,
wellies, skirts, or
jewellery for P.E.

For the Autumn term, we will be having indoor PE on a **Thursday**.

Children can wear their PE kit to school, but they must have a pair of shorts or leggings with grip to wear for gymnastics lessons.

Suitable indoor PE kit is:

Trainers or plimsolls

T-shirt

Shorts or leggings

Remember to support your child in changing for PE by getting them to get themselves dressed and undressed at home.

As a
school,
we
have
three
rules...

Ready

Respectful

Safe



Sick
Sad
Tired



Happy
Calm
Feeling Okay



Frustrated
Worried
Silly/Wiggly



Mad/Angry
Mean
Yelling/Hitting

Zones of Regulation

Reflection Records

- Supporting children to recognise their own emotional needs
- Giving children the skills to be able to regulate their emotions
- Creating a classroom where children feel that their feelings are valued
- Children take ownership of how they are feeling and their response
- Link between school and families- we may contact you to support you
- We move on and don't hold grudges!

Home Learning on Microsoft Teams

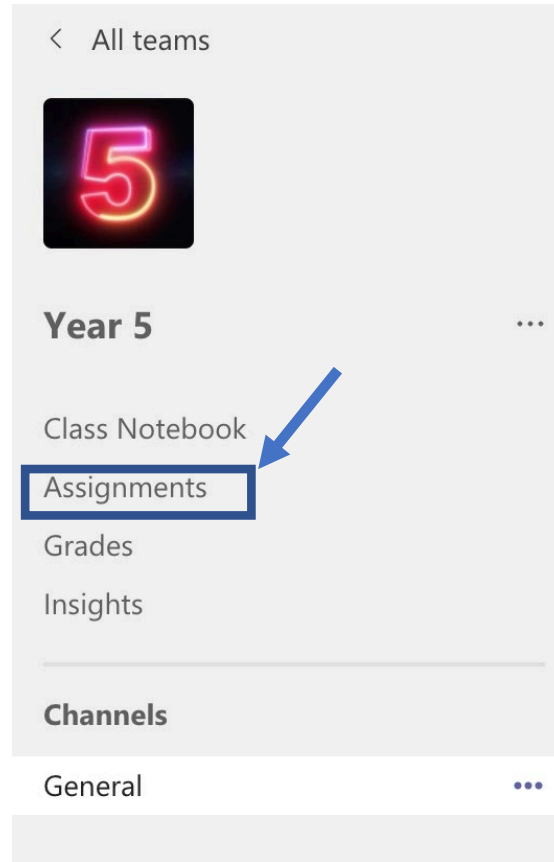
Home Learning will be posted weekly on the Year 5 Team.

Please complete the assignment assigned to you in Teams.

Each week there will be a different focus alternating between mathematics, writing and history/geography.



Year 5



Please remember that you can continue to use TT Rockstars and www.mymaths.co.uk every day at home. They are the same logins as last year.

Reading

Children should be reading at home every day where possible.

They should record their reading in their reading record and any useful comments e.g. words that they found difficult.

Their reading records should be brought to school in a bag every day. The children will place them in a box every morning. We will check for any communication about their reading. Children will record books they read at school.

