

Year 5– History Milestones

To understand chronology	G1] Describe the main changes in a period of history (uses words like: social, religious, political, technological and cultural)
	G2] Identify and compare how times sometimes change quickly, and sometimes change slowly.
	G3] Understand the concept of continuity and change over time and represent them with evidence on a time line.
	G4] Use dates and terms accurately when describing events.
To investigate and interpret the past	Y1] Use sources of evidence to figure out information about the past
	Y2] Give reasons why a particular source has been used.
	Y3] Use sources to form and test theories about the past
	Y4] Use a wide range of evidence to support claims about the past
	Y5] Understand propaganda and how the social context affected it
	Y6] Understand that no one source gives the full answer to questions about the past
	Y7] To change how to investigate when needed
To build an overview of world History	R1] To identify things that have stayed the same and that have changed in the local area.
	R2] To briefly explain how life changed from medieval times to the Tudor and Stuart times
	R3] Compare some of the times studied to historical times around the world
	R4] Describe social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society
	R5] Describe how ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, woman and children have changed throughout time
To communicate Historically.	B1] Use historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, legacy
	B2] Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills well to communicate information about the past
	B3] Present information and ideas in an original way

Year 5– Geography Milestones

To investigate places	Y1] Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.
	Y2] Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
	Y3] Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.
	Y4] Use different types of fieldwork sampling (random and systematic) to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area. Record the results in a range of ways.
	Y5] Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location
	Y6] Name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, rivers, key topographical features and land use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.
	Y7] Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics.
To investigate patterns	R1] Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, and time zones
	R2] Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.
	R3] Describe how locations around the world are changing and explain some of the reasons for change.
	R4] Describe geographical diversity across the world.
	R5] Describe how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.
To communicate geographically	G1] Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.
	G2] Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: settlements, land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, and water supplies.
	G3] Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and a key (that uses standard Ordnance Survey symbols) to show knowledge of the UK and the world.
	G4] Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).