

History Year 6 – Summer 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Mexico is in Central America and has a tropical climate.

The Maya civilization was at the same time as the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The Mayan or Maya people made their home in an area known as **Mesoamerica** (modern day Mexico and Central America).

Mayan culture was well established by **1000BCE** and it **lasted until 1697**.

Mayan society was formed by a number of **city states** each with their own ruler.

The Mayan religion included human **sacrifice** and blood-letting rituals. They believed in the afterlife.

The Maya thought the world was divided into **3 parts**: the Heavens, the Earth and the Underworld.

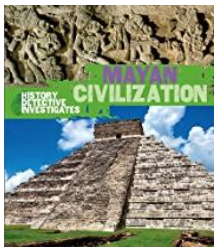
At the top of the Mayan society was the **King** and **Royal family** who were believed to be closely linked to the Gods.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?

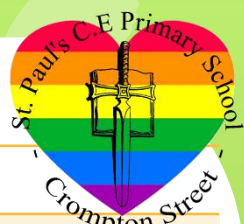
The Maya were excellent **mathematicians** and introduced the concept of zero into our number system.

They developed an advanced **writing** system and books.

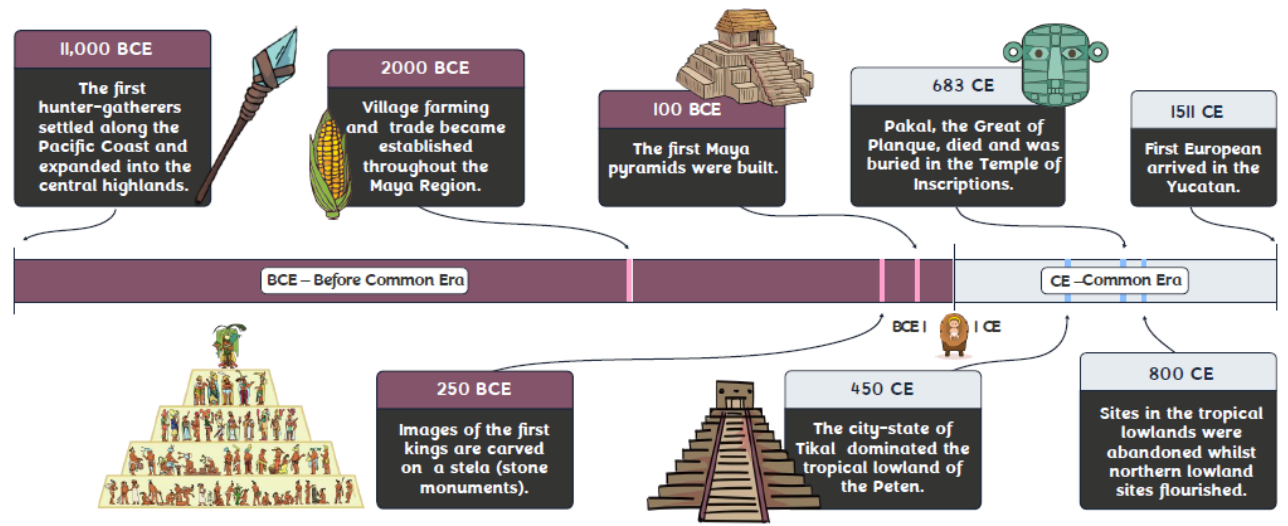
Key Texts Mayan Civilization

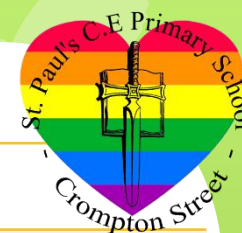


Who were the Mayans and what have we learnt from them?



Key Vocabulary	Definition
glyphs	Symbols used in the Mayan writing symbol. Each symbol represents a word or sound.
Codices	Books created by the Mayans. They were made of soft bark and folded like a fan.
Cocoa	Seeds that the Maya used to make chocolate.
sacrifice	The act of killing an animal or person and offering them to a god or gods.
astronomy	The scientific study of the universe and of objects that exist naturally in space.





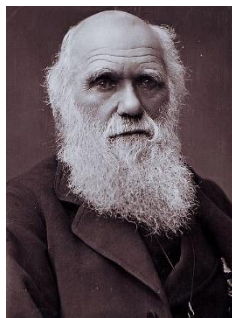
What do I need to know from previous topics?

A food chain is a diagram that shows us how animals are linked by what they eat.	Resources like water and food may be limited causing plant and animal species to compete for what they need.
A fossil is the preserved remains or traces of a dead organism.	You can refer to a person's children or an animal's young as their offspring .

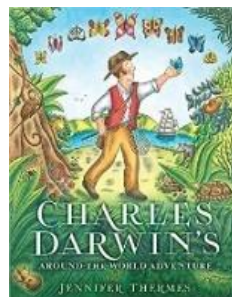
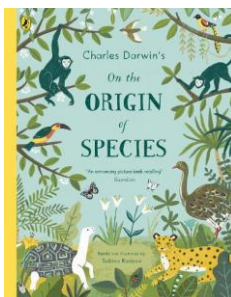
What will I need to remember for future learning?

Evolution is a scientific theory used by biologists. It explains how living things change over a long time, and how they have come to be the way they are.	We know that living things have changed over time, because we can see their remains in the rocks.
We know that the animals and plants of today are different from those of long ago, as they have evolved through natural selection .	All humans have different combinations of characteristics (variation), meaning we all look different.
Inherited characteristics are passed down to us from our parents and are coded for by genes, e.g. hair and eye colour.	Environmental characteristics are determined by how we live and the choices we make, e.g. height and weight.

Key people
Charles Darwin
Mary Anning



Key Texts

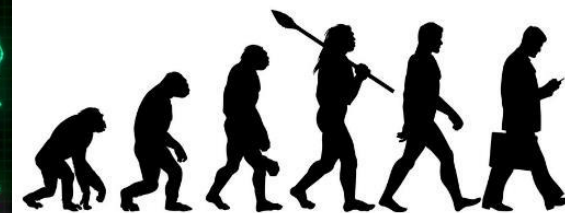


Key Vocabulary

Definition

Evolution	This is the theory that all kinds of living things exist today developed from earlier types.
offspring	All living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring are not identical to their parents.
adaptation	This is the process by which animals, plants and other living things have changed so that they better suit their habitat.
inheritance	When living things reproduce, they pass on characteristics to their offspring.
genes	Genes are little bits of DNA, that are passed on to you determining many of your traits, such as hair colour and skin colour.
palaeontologist	A person studying the life of past geological periods known from fossil remains.

Key diagrams



Art Year 6 Summer: Mayan Masks (Drawing and Sculpture)

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Sculptures are 3D pieces of artwork that can be made by carving, modelling or placing materials together.

Ceramics such as pots and tiles are made from materials such as clay and have been hardened by heat.

Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be **cold colours**. Warm and cold colours evoke different moods and feelings in a piece of artwork.

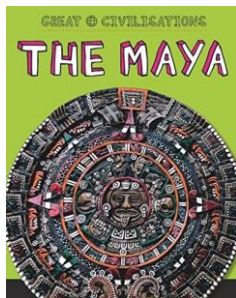
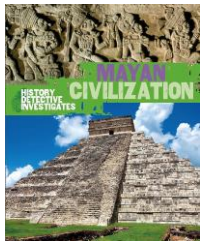
Some ancient civilisations, such as the Ancient Egyptians and Mayans, used **symbols and hieroglyphs** to communicate their ideas before the written word was invented.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Masks played a central role in Maya culture. They were made for a variety of occasions and purposes. In fact, they were even used to decorate temples.

Masks were often inspired by **animals**; they were vibrant and colourful.

Key texts: Maya topic books



Key artists and artwork

Charlie Goodall- Mask a Day project (2020)



Key Vocabulary	Definition
hieroglyphs	stylised picture of an object representing a word, syllable, or sound, as found in ancient Egyptian and certain other writing systems
Event masks	designed to be worn during important events such as weddings and birth ceremonies
Death masks	buried with the Mayans, intended to protect the wearer on their journey to the afterlife
conceal	not allow to be seen
identity	the fact of being who or what a person or thing is

RE Year 6 Summer 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Christians believe that God created the Earth in 6 days.

Scientists can also be Christians.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

The Bible describes God creating the Earth and human life in **Genesis Chapter 1**.

Scientists explain the start of the Earth in **cosmology** and human life in **evolution**.

People interpret the beginning of Earth from the Bible and Science differently each with a different **audience and purpose**.

Christians who are Scientists believe the two are **complementary** forms of truth answering different questions.



Key images

The Big Frieze – Creation
Science Creation
Bible Creation Story



Creation and Science: conflicting or complementary?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Cosmology	The beginning of the Universe.
Evolution	The development of living beings.
Complementary	Combining to enhance the qualities of each other.
Conflict	A clash of ideas or argument.
Audience	A group of readers for that piece of writing.
Purpose	The aim of a piece of writing.

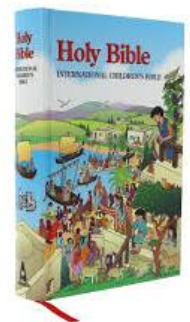
Key Texts

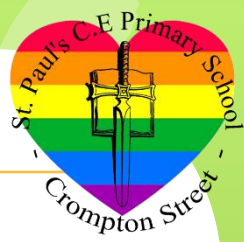
Genesis 1.1-2.3

The Message translation

Cosmology

Evolution





What will I know by the end of the unit?

<p>Changes happen all through our lives. Many changes we don't notice, as they can be quite small and happen slowly. Bigger changes or changes that happen suddenly can be easier to manage if we have people who support us.</p>	<p>When you see a photo of a celebrity it can be manipulated to edit the person to look thinner, have bigger eyes, etc.</p>
<p>The media can enforce gender stereotypes through advertising.</p>	<p>People can feel pressure to behave in a certain way.</p>
<p>There are lots of different people you can turn to for help and advice in difficult situations, e.g. parent, teacher, friends, family members, Childline.</p>	<p>Changes in puberty occur gradually and not all at the same time.</p>

Key Vocabulary

Definition

<p>Media manipulation</p>	<p>This is the use of communication to deceive or mislead.</p>
<p>stereotype</p>	<p>A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.</p>
<p>Peer pressure</p>	<p>A feeling that you must do the same things as other people of the same age and social group in order to be liked or respected by them.</p>
<p>puberty</p>	<p>The time when your body begins to develop and change as you move from being a child to an adult.</p>
<p>confidential</p>	<p>Indicating that what is said is private.</p>
<p>Body image</p>	<p>A person's mental image of their own body.</p>



Democracy



Rule of Law



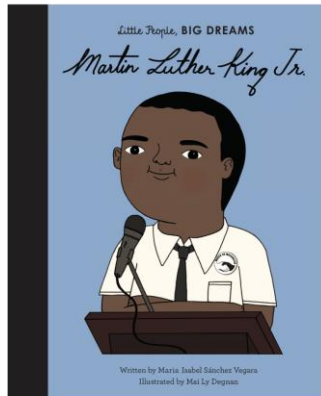
Individual Liberty



Respect & Tolerance

British Values – Influential People

Martin Luther King



Mini Minds
June-Calmasaurus



July-Friendlysaurus



Key Dates

Transition Days at High School 29th – 30th June

June

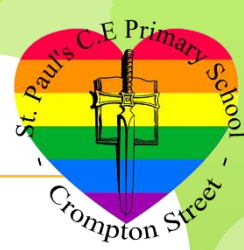
12-18th Healthy Eating Week

17-24th Drowning prevention week

July

Plastic free July

Design and Technology Year 6 Summer 2 Textiles Project



Design brief: To design, make and evaluate a cuddly toy based on a design by a Reception child.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

To investigate an example toy and analyse how it has been created.	To design a soft toy based on specific design criteria – safe, soft, fun and individual.
To practise different types of stitches and decide on the most effective for a specific purpose.	To create a paper template of my finished design which can be used as a pattern.
To plan my design to include stitching and affixing details in a variety of ways.	To evaluate my design upon completion for what worked well and areas to improve.

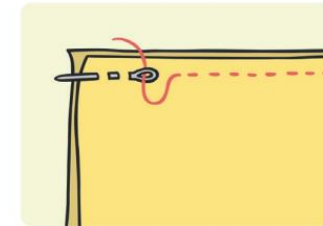
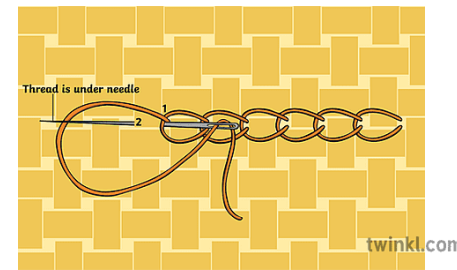
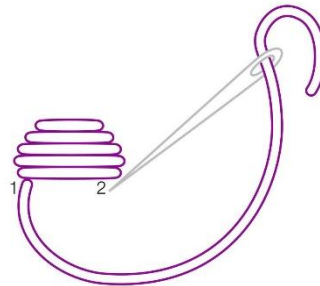


Examples:



Techniques and diagrams:

Running stitch
Backstitch
Chain stitch
Satin stitch



running stitch



backstitch

Key Vocabulary

Definition

specification

A detailed description of the design and materials used to make something.

template/pattern

A shaped piece used as a pattern.

seam allowance

The area between the fabric edge and the stitching line on two pieces of fabric being sewn together.

embroidery

The process of forming decorative designs by needlework.