

History Year 4 – Spring 1/Spring 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

Queen Elizabeth was the longest reigning monarch in history. She reigned for 70 years.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

At the end of Queen Victoria's reign, the **British Empire** was the largest ever known in world history covering 23% of the land of the Earth.

Dr Barnardo was the founder of many homes for poor children and started the charity Barnardo's. In his lifetime, he helped nearly 100,000 children.

The **Industrial Revolution** was a huge period of change in Britain between 1750 and 1900. Before this, most people lived off the land. After this, many people moved to towns to work in factories.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?

A vast quantity of **Victorian inventions** are still used today e.g. photographs, telephones, cars, bicycles and stamps.



The British Empire - 1901

What was life like in Victorian Manchester?

Important people
Queen Victoria
Dr Barnardo



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Victorian Era

The period of time between 1837 and 1901 when Queen Victoria reigned over Britain.

Industrial Revolution

When Britain began to make money from products which it made, not products which grew.

The British Empire

All the countries around the world that were ruled by Queen Victoria.

inventions

A new thing that someone has made.

population

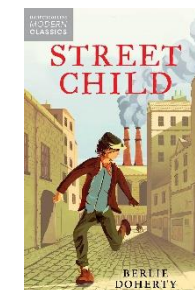
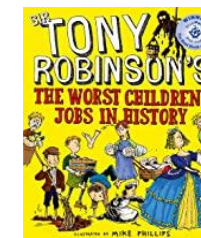
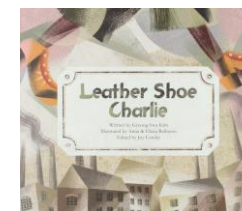
The whole number of people living in a country, city or area.

Child labour

Dangerous exhausting work done by children in factories, mines etc.

Key Texts

"The Worst Children's Jobs in History" by Tony Robinson
"Street Child" by Berlie Doherty
"Leather Shoe Charlie" by Gyeong-hwa Kim



RE Year 4 Spring 2

What do I need to know from previous topics?

The events of Holy Week including the Last Supper and Jesus overturning the tables in the temple.

Symbols that help us understand the Easter story like the crucifix, the Paschal candle and a crown of thorns.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

Holy Week is the week leading up to Easter. It begins on **Palm Sunday** when Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey, **Good Friday** is when Jesus died and **Easter Sunday** is when Jesus rose again.

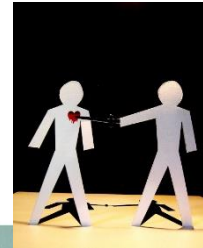
Churches celebrate the events of Holy Week in lots of different ways.

In the Easter story, Judas **betrayed** Jesus by leading the priests to Jesus so they could arrest him. Peter **betrayed** Jesus by denying he ever knew him.

Forgiveness is at the very heart of the Christian faith. Forgiveness is about freedom and choosing not to allow anger and pain to control our lives and keep us trapped.



Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?



The saddest thing about **BETRAYAL** is that it never comes from your **enemies**.

Key Vocabulary

Definition

Salvation

Being put 'right' with God. Jesus gave his life to save people.

Incarnation

God was born in human form as Jesus.

Palm Sunday

Jesus entered Jerusalem and everyone waved palm branches.

Good Friday

Christians remember the day that Jesus died.

Easter Sunday

Christians remember the day that Jesus rose again.

Betrayal

Giving information to an enemy that causes a friend to be hurt.

HOLY WEEK



Palm Sunday

Good Friday

Easter Sunday



Key Bible Verses

Matthew 21:7-11

Luke 23:13-25, 32-48

Luke 24:1-12

DT Year 5 Spring Term

Soft Baked Pretzels

What do I need to know from previous topics?

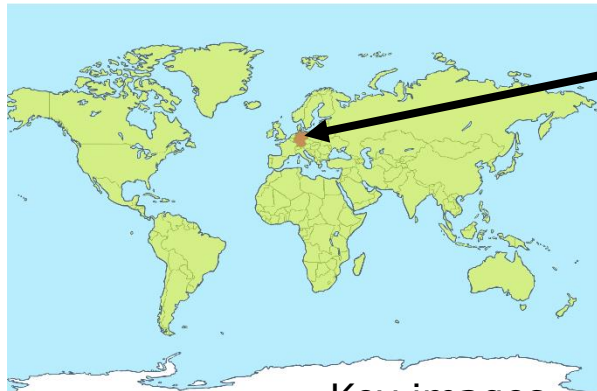
How to conduct a sensory evaluation using smell, appearance and taste.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

A soft baked pretzel is a type of baked bread product made from dough, shaped into a twisted knot.

The traditional pretzel shape is a distinctive symmetrical looped form, with the ends of a long strip of dough intertwined and then twisted back into itself.

To knead dough, press the heels of both hands into the dough, then push the dough away from you firmly. Fold the dough in half and turn it around. Push the dough away from you again, then fold it in half and turn it around. Continue until it feels smooth and springy.

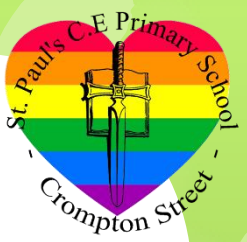


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pretzel	A type of baked bread product made from dough shaped into a twisted knot.
Knead	Work flour into dough with the hands.
Heel of the hand	The rounded pad at the bottom of your palm.
Texture	Quality of food that can be felt with the fingers, tongue or teeth e.g. crunchy, chewy, sticky.
Dough	A thick mixture of flour and liquid.



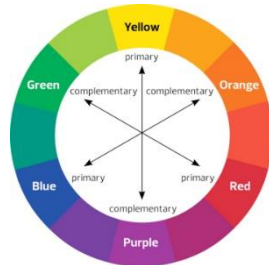
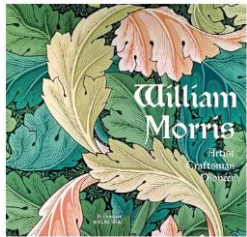
Key images

Art Year 4 Spring: William Morris- Wallpaper Prints (Printmaking and Digital Artwork)



What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Printing makes a copy of something. There are lots of different ways to print.	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.
Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they create a strong contrast.	Andy Warhol used the process of screen printing during the Pop Art movement.
What will I need to remember for future learning?	
Many artists are inspired by nature and we can see this influence in their artwork.	Printing plates can be made from many different materials. They help us to create a repeating pattern.

Key text

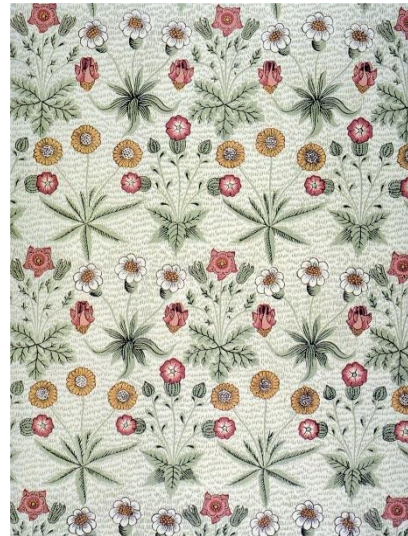


Key artists and artwork

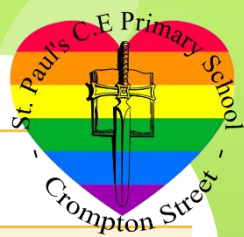
William Morris- African Marigold



William Morris- Daisy



Key Vocabulary	Definition
printmaker	someone who makes art by printing from plates or blocks
printing plate	used to transfer the image onto the surface you are printing on
relief print	ink is rolled onto a printing plate and printed onto paper or fabric
influence	something that inspires and artist to create a piece of work
floral	a design featuring a pattern with flowers



What do I need to know from previous units?

I can say which part of the body matches with each sense.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

How is sound made?

Sound travels through solids, liquids and gases. It travels as a wave, vibrating particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum (like space) as there are no particles there.

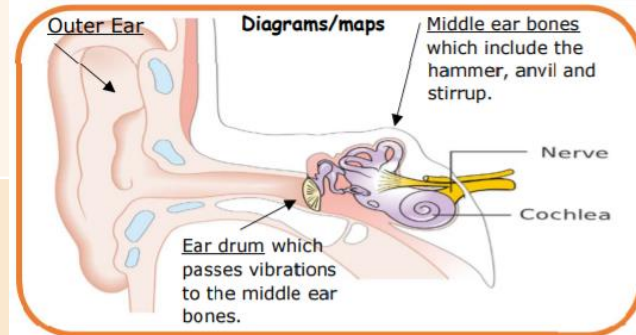
How do sounds travel from the source to the ear?

Those vibrations transfer to the next particles and so on. It continues until the air particles nearest the ear vibrates. This passes vibrations into the ear.

Once in the ear, the vibrations hit the eardrum and are passed through the inner ear. Here they are changed into electrical signals which are sent to the brain.

Particles		
Sound waves can travel through solids, liquids and gases, they travel fastest through solids and slowest in gases. They travel more easily through solids because the vibrating particles are closer together.		

Solid	Liquid	Gas
Particles are very close together. They can vibrate, but not move.	Particles are close together, but can move around easily.	Particles are spread out. They can move around freely and quickly



Key Vocabulary

Definition

ear	An organ used for hearing.
vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
sound wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source.
volume	How loud a sound is.
amplitude	The size of a vibration. A larger amplitude = a louder sound.
pitch	How low or high a sound is.

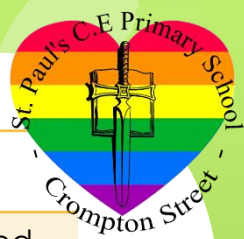
Outer, middle and inner ear

The ear is made up of three different sections: the outer ear, the middle ear and the inner ear. These parts all work together so you can hear and process sounds.

Volume
The size of a vibration is called the amplitude. The louder the sound, the larger the amplitude will be.
The closer the source of sound is, the louder it will be. Quieter sounds have a smaller amplitude.

Pitch
Pitch is how low or how high a sound is. Faster vibrations will have a higher pitch.
The pitch of sounds can be changed in different ways. With stringed instruments, the tighter the string, the higher the pitch of the sound.

Who: Scientific Influences	
Name/Picture	Why significant
 Alexander Graham Bell 1847-1922	Alexander was a Scottish scientist and inventor. His most famous invention was the first telephone. Although Alexander Graham Bell invented the first telephone, people continue to invent new versions all the time! James West and Gerhard M. Sessler invented microphone design which is used in more than 90% of the 2 million microphones made every year.



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
There are people in our community that help us to be safe and/or healthy, but we also have our own duties to help them and help ourselves.	The United Nations is an organisation made up of countries that want to work together in a peaceful way in the world. They have agreed a list of children's rights .
Stories in the news can be written in a way that influences the reader to feel a certain way.	The behaviour of bystanders has a huge impact on the outcome of bullying behaviour whether they are passive (do nothing) or active (stick up for the person being bullied).
By watching and listening but doing nothing, you're actually making it worse because you're giving attention and therefore power to the person being unkind.	When someone gets paid they don't get all the money they earn as money is taken for taxes and National Insurance .

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Rights	Something which you are entitled to.
Duties	A moral or legal obligation/responsibility.
Influence	To change the way someone thinks.
Bystander	Someone who is present when something takes place but does not take part in it.
VAT (Value Added Tax)	Money that is paid then people buy certain items that are seen as being less essential than other items.
Income Tax	Money which is used to pay for public services like hospitals, police, education etc.

British Values – Rule of Law

- Following the rules set by law
- Understanding what is right and wrong
- Consequences for when rules are broken



Mini Minds



Dreamasauros



Happyasauros



Key Dates

1st March -Zero Discrimination Day
 18th March-Global Recycling Day