



Topic Overview 2022-23

Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	Marvellous Me (PSED, CL)	Our Favourite Creatures (Science, Geography)	Our Favourite Stories (Literacy, EAD & CL)	Our favourite songs and rhymes (EAD – Music & CL)	Our favourite traditional tales (Literacy, CL & EAD)	Our favourite people (UW – History/RE)
Key knowledge /coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Likes and dislikes - Settling into school (rules and responsibilities) - Developing Independence - Talking about our friends and families. - People are unique – good to be different 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identifying Insects (Bug Hunts) - Observational skills - Halloween, Bonfire Night, Diwali, Christmas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recalling stories (developing listening skills) - Enjoying and appreciating books – favourite authors - Handling books correctly and identifying logos/symbols - Chinese New Year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reciting rhymes and singing songs (Developing speaking skills and confidence) - Naming musical instruments and changing the volume. - Easter - Eid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recalling stories - Acting out stories (using props) - Developing speaking and listening skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Occupations - Roles in society - People who help us - Family and Friends - Transitions and Moving on - Eid
Reception	My Favourite Things (What do we love?) (PSED, CL)	Celebrations and Events (When did it happen? History) UW – History, RE	Will you read me a story? (Literacy, CL, EAD) (Which is your favourite & why?)	Minibeasts and Growing (science) (How do they grow?)	Beyond the Sea (UW – science, Geography) (Who lives there?)	Animal Jamboree (Science, Geography) (Where do they live?)
Key knowledge /coverage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify colours and colour mixing - Identify and describe animals - Families; different types and occupations - Food; Identifying fruits and vegetables - Settling into school (rules and responsibilities) - Developing Independence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seasons - Special events; Halloween, Bonfire Night, Diwali, Christmas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recite and act out traditional tales. - Characters, settings and events in stories. - Chinese New Year (Comparing two countries – China and England) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe insects - Insect Fact Files - Lifecycles of caterpillar, frogs, chickens - Easter - Eid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe sea creatures - Sea Creature Fact Files - Pirates and Mermaid stories - Label sea creatures; Fin, scales, gills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and describe animals and their habitats - Animal Fact Files - Sorting Farm/Jungle animals. - Transitions and moving on. - Eid
1 (current topic)	Memory Box (History)	Bright Lights, Big City (History and Geography)	Splendid Skies (Geography)	Superheroes (History)	Paw, Claws and Whiskers~ (Geography)	Dinosaur Planet (History)
Key knowledge	HISTORY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of everyday life include houses, jobs, objects, transport and entertainment. 	GEOGRAPHY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The United Kingdom (UK) is a union of four countries: England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. A capital city is a city that 	HISTORY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A person who is historically significant has made big changes in their lifetime, has been a good or bad role model, were known in their lifetime, made people's lives 	HISTORY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A person who is historically significant has made big changes in their lifetime, has been a good or bad role 	HISTORY: N/A GEOGRAPHY:	HISTORY: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A person who is historically significant has made big changes in their lifetime, has been a good or bad role

	<p>2. Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically</p>	<p>is home to the government and ruler of a country. London is the capital city of England, Belfast is the capital city of Northern Ireland, Edinburgh is the capital city of Scotland and Cardiff is the capital city of Wales. The countries of the United Kingdom are made up of cities, towns and villages.</p> <p>2. Positional language includes behind, next to and in front of. Directional language includes left, right, straight ahead and turn.</p> <p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Sequencing words, such as first, next, finally, then and after that, can be used to order information chronologically.</p>	<p>better or worse or changed the way people think.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. There are four seasons in the UK: spring, summer, autumn and winter. Each season has typical weather patterns. Types of weather include sun, rain, wind, snow, fog, hail and sleet. In the United Kingdom, the length of the day varies depending on the season. In winter, the days are shorter. In summer, the days are longer.</p> <p>2. An aerial photograph or plan perspective shows an area of land from above.</p> <p>3. Warmer areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts: the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Continents have different climates depending on where they are in the world. The climate of a place can be identified by the types of weather, plants and animals found there.</p> <p>4. Places can be compared by size, amenities, transport, location, weather and climate.</p>	<p>model, were known in their lifetime, made people's lives better or worse or changed the way people think.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. Consolidation of key facts relating to the previous learning. (E.g. countries and capital cities of the UK, continents)</p>	<p>1. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features.</p> <p>2. A key is used to show features on a map.</p> <p>3. A map has symbols to show where things are located.</p> <p>4. A continent is a large area of land.</p> <p>5. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>6. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p>	<p>model, were known in their lifetime, made people's lives better or worse or changed the way people think.</p> <p>2. Significant historical events include those that cause great change for large numbers of people.</p> <p>3. Key features of significant historical events include the date it happened, the people and places involved and the consequences of the event.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. A continent is a large area of land.</p> <p>2. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p> <p>3. The five oceans are the Arctic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Southern Ocean.</p>
2 (current topic)	Land Ahoy! (Geography)	Land Ahoy! (Geography)	Towers, Turrets and Tunnels	Towers, Turrets and Tunnels	Scented Garden	Street Detectives
Key knowledge	<p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America.</p>		<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Aspects of everyday life from the past, such as houses, jobs, shops, objects, transport and entertainment, may be similar or different to those used and enjoyed by people today. (Structure of the castle, the moat, high walls etc)</p> <p>2. A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years. (order castles in chronological order)</p>		<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Commemorative buildings, monuments, newspapers and photographs tell us about significant people, events and places in our</p>

	<p>2. The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.</p> <p>3. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.</p> <p>2. Historical models, such as Dawson's model and diamond ranking, help us to organise and sort historical information.</p>		<p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>2. Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel.</p> <p>3. A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.</p>		<p>human and physical features</p> <p>2. Maps use symbols and a key.</p> <p>3. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>4. A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European countries.</p> <p>5. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain.</p>	<p>local community's history.</p> <p>2. Life has changed over time due to changes in technology, inventions, society, use of materials, land use and new ideas about how things should be done.</p> <p>3.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording.</p> <p>2. An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side).</p> <p>3. A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.</p> <p>4. An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding.</p>
3 (current topic)	Scrumdiddlyumptious (DT)	Tribal Tales (History)	Tremors	Gods and Mortals	Flow	Predator! Science based topic
Key knowledge	<p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. locate and describe significant geographical features. (physical features such as origin of bananas and chocolate)</p> <p>HISTORY:</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Dates and events can be sequenced on a timeline using AD or BC. AD dates become larger the closer they get to the present day. BC dates become larger the</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Interviews, diaries, letters, journals, speeches, autobiographies, artefacts, photographs and witness statements are historical source materials. However, some historical source</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include the English alphabet and language;</p>	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and</p>	<p>HISTORY: N/A</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found</p>

	<p>1. Aspects of history that can change over time include rule and government, jobs, health, art and culture, everyday life and technology.</p>	<p>further away they get from the present day. The year AD 1 marks the birth of Christ in the Gregorian calendar.</p> <p>2. The lives of people in the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age changed and developed over time due to the discovery and use of the materials stone, bronze and iron. These developments made it easier for people to farm, create permanent settlements and protect their land.</p> <p>3. Stone Age life is defined by the use of stone for making tools and weapons and the transition from the hunter-gatherer lifestyle to farming. Bronze Age life is defined by the use of metals, including bronze, to make tools, weapons and objects, and the creation of large settlements and social hierarchy. Iron Age life is defined by the use of metals, including iron, to make stronger, more effective tools and weapons and fine, decorative objects. Farming became more efficient and religion was an important part of life.</p> <p>4. Tribal communities appeared around 4000 years ago in Britain and supplanted the hunter-gatherer lifestyle. Communities created permanent settlements made up of a number of families, farmed to produce food, made and used pottery, developed tools and weapons and</p>	<p>materials are more reliable than others. (Pompeii)</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. 2. Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. 3. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. 4. Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. 5. The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. 	<p>democracy, including trial by jury; sport and the Olympic Games; the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The achievements and influences of the ancient Greeks on the wider world include the English alphabet and language; democracy, including trial by jury; sport and the Olympic Games; the subjects of mathematics, science, philosophy, art, architecture and theatre. 3. Historical information can be presented as a narrative, non-chronological report, fact file, timeline, description, reconstruction or presentation. <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. 2. Compare modern day Greece with Ancient Greece. 	<p>use of the materials stone, bronze and iron.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. 2. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. 3. Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. 4. Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. 	<p>along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.
--	--	---	---	--	---	---

		<p>created burial mounds and monuments.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. 2. Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. 			
4 (current topic)	Potions/I am Warrior (Science/History)	Road Trip USA (Geography)	Bottoms, Burps and Bile	Traders and Raiders	Playlist (short topic)
Key knowledge	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths. 2. A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions. (Boudicca and Julius Caesar) 3. The influences of Roman civilisation on Britain include the building of roads, houses and villas with technology, such as underfloor heating; the building of forts and fortified towns; the use of language and numbers in the form of Roman numerals and the spread of Christianity. <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. 2. Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. 3. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as 	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years.(Look at the Iroquois tribe) 2. A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions.(timeline of presidents George Washington, Barak Obama, Joe Biden, Abraham Lincoln, Franklin D, Roosevelt, Richard M Nixon, Ronald Reagan, Bill Clinton, George Bush, JF Kennedy) 	N/A – SCIENCE BASED TOPIC	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Key changes and events of historical periods can be placed on a timeline, such as the dates of changes in leadership, key battles and invasions, achievements, scientific developments and deaths. 2. A profile of a leader can include their significant achievements, the events in which they played a part, the opinions of others about the person and the positive or negative consequences of their actions. 3. Anglo-Saxons and Scots from Ireland invaded Britain to fight and capture land and goods because the Romans had left. Anglo-Saxons also wanted to 	N/A – MUSIC BASED TOPIC

dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.

GEOGRAPHY:

1. The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay.
2. The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator.
3. A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved.
4. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.

find farmland after flooding in Scandinavia. They wanted to make new homes and settlements and eventually settled in kingdoms, first across the south-east and eastern England and then across the whole country. These kingdoms later became the counties of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Middlesex and East Anglia.

4. The Viking invasion and Anglo-Saxon defence of England led to many conflicts. In AD 878, the Anglo-Saxon king, Alfred the Great, made peace with the Vikings, who settled in Danelaw in the east of England. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons defeated the remaining Viking rulers and the Vikings in England agreed to be ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.

GEOGRAPHY:

1. Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines.
2. The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal

					<p>directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).</p> <p>3. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area.</p>	
5 (current topic)	Princes, pestilence and peasants (History)	Off with her head! (History)	Stargazers! (Science)	Pharaohs (History)	Allotments (Geography)	Scream machine (DT)
Key knowledge	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Place the era and the events on a time. Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life. Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice. <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions. 	<p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. <p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Place the era and the events on a time. (Tudor family) Key aspects of British history include the rise, fall and actions of the monarchy; improvements in technology; exploration; disease; the lives of the rich and poor and changes in everyday life. (Henry's wives, Tudor crime and punishment, Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of 	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. (Galileo) Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. (Story of Isaac Newton and discovering gravity) Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. (Space Race) <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. (SPACE RACE) 	<p>HISTORY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Different world history civilisations existed before, after and alongside others. For example, the ancient Sumer existed from c4500 BC to c1900 BC and the ancient Egyptians from c3100 BC to 30 BC. Sources of historical information can have varying degrees of accuracy, depending on who wrote them, when they were written and the perspective of the writer. The characteristics of ancient civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world 	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Compass points can be used to describe the relationship of features to each other, or to describe the direction of travel. Accurate grid references identify the position of key physical and human features. A geographical enquiry can help us to understand the physical geography (rivers, coasts, weather and rocks) or human geography (population changes, migration, land use, changes to inner city, urbanisation, developments and tourism) of an area and the impacts on the surrounding environment. Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, 	<p>HISTORY:</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places. The seven continents (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America) vary in size, shape, location, population and climate.

		<p>people, create temples and tombs or protest against injustice.</p> <p>4. Historical terms include topic related vocabulary, which may include abstract nouns, such as peasantry, civilisation, treason, empire, rebellion and revolt.</p> <p>5. Aspects of history are significant because they had an impact on a vast number of people, are remembered and commemorated or influence the way we live today. (creation of Church of England)</p>		<p>over the last 5000 years.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1.Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place, or places.</p> <p>2. Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.</p>	<p>arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.</p> <p>4. North America is broadly categorised into six major biomes: tundra, coniferous forest, grasslands (prairie), deciduous forest, desert and tropical rainforest. South America has a vast variety of biomes, including desert, alpine, rainforest and grasslands.</p> <p>5. Soil fertility, drainage and climate influence the placement and success of agricultural land.</p> <p>6. Geographical data, such as demographics or economic statistics, can be used as evidence to support conclusions.</p>	
6 (current topic)	Revolution (History)	A Child’s War (History/	Frozen Kingdoms (Geography)	Blood Heart (Science)	Hola Mexico (Music)	

Key knowledge	HISTORY:	Geography)	HISTORY:	N/A – SCIENCE BASED TOPIC	HISTORY:
	<p>1. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.</p> <p>2. Common aspects of history, such as leadership, belief, lifestyle and significant events, are features of different historical time periods. Many of these threads have features in common, such as the invasion of a country by a leader and an army, but may also have differences, such as the success of an invasion.</p> <p>3. Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?'</p> <p>4. Questions can be used to evaluate the usefulness of a historical source. Examples include 'Who created the source? Why was the source created? Does the source contain any bias? When was the source created? Is the source similar to others made at the same time? Does the source contain any information that is untrue?'</p> <p>5. Decisions can be made for a variety of reasons, including belief, lack of options, cultural influences</p>	<p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area. (Areas in UK bombed & areas children were evacuated to.)</p> <p>2. Land use – local area (The spitfire Island and surrounding areas)</p> <p>HISTORY:</p> <p>1. Timelines demonstrate the chronology and links between key civilisations, events and significant inventions in world history.</p> <p>2. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power. (Blitz)</p> <p>3. War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property (Auschwitz)</p> <p>4. War, oppression, conflict and rebellion can cause damage to buildings and property; kill, injure and oppress people or change people's beliefs, ways of life and identity. (Evacuees)</p>	<p>1. An achievement or discovery may be significant because it affects the lives of other people or the natural world; moves human understanding forward; rights wrongs and injustices or celebrates the highest attainments of humans. (Antarctic exploration timeline)</p> <p>2. Great achievements within Antarctic exploration include Captain Cook's crossing of the Antarctic Circle, in the 1770s; Captain James Clark Ross' discovery of Mount Erebus, the Ross Sea and the Ross Ice Shelf; and the expedition to reach the South Pole by Shackleton, Amundsen and Scott, between 1901 and 1916 during the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration.</p> <p>3. The 'unsinkable' RMS Titanic set sail from Southampton, on 10th April 1912, to cross the Atlantic Ocean. On 14th April, the Titanic hit an iceberg and sank three hours later, killing approximately 1500 people. Around 700 people survived and were rescued by the SS Carpathia.</p> <p>4. GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>5. Climate is the long-term pattern of weather conditions found in a particular place. Climates can be compared by looking at factors including maximum and minimum levels of precipitation and average monthly temperatures.</p> <p>6. Antarctica is a continent, located south of the Antarctic Circle (66.5°S). Most of the landscape is ice-covered mountains, glaciers or ice sheets. The South Pole (90°S) is the most southern geographical point on Earth. The Antarctic has long, cold, dark winters and cool, light summers.</p> <p>7. Latitude and longitude enable locations on Earth to be identified in relation to the equator and the Prime Meridian. Latitude and longitude are measured in degrees.</p> <p>8. The Arctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Average Arctic temperatures range from -43°C to 13°C depending on the season and location. The Antarctic region has cold winters and cool summers. Antarctica is the coldest, windiest and driest place on Earth. Average temperatures range between -60°C and -20°C .</p> <p>9. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>10. The boundaries of the polar regions are marked by the Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The polar regions experience the largest differences in daylight, as the effect of Earth's tilt is much more pronounced. It is the tilt towards the Sun that creates near-constant daylight, known as polar day or Midnight Sun. The tilt away from the Sun creates near constant darkness, known as polar night.</p>		<p>1. The characteristics of the earliest civilisations include cities, governments, forms of writing, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, many of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years and can still be seen in society today.</p> <p>GEOGRAPHY:</p> <p>1. The Northern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the north of the equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the part of Earth that is to the south of the equator. The Prime Meridian is the imaginary line from the North Pole to the South Pole that passes through Greenwich in England and marks 0° longitude, from which all other longitudes are measured.</p> <p>2. Invisible lines of latitude run horizontally around the Earth and show the northerly or southerly position of a geographical area. Invisible lines of longitude run vertically from the North to the South Pole and show</p>

	<p>and personal gain. Decisions are influenced by the cultural context of the day, which may be different to the cultural context today, and should be taken into account when making a judgement about the actions of historical individuals. (Crime and Punishment)</p> <p>6. Significant people, events, discoveries or inventions can affect many people over time. Examples include the invasion of a country; transfer of power; improvements in healthcare; advancements in technologies or exploration.</p>		<p>11. The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.</p> <p>12. Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.</p> <p>13. Representing, analysing, concluding, communicating, reflecting and responding are helpful strategies to answer geographical questions.</p> <p>14. The Arctic is a sea of ice surrounded by land and located at the highest latitudes of the Northern Hemisphere. It extends over the countries that border the Arctic Ocean, including Canada, the USA, Denmark, Russia, Norway and Iceland. Antarctica is a continent located in the Southern Hemisphere. Antarctica does not belong to any country. Physical features typical of the Arctic and Antarctic regions include glaciers, icebergs, ice caps, ice sheets, ice shelves and sea ice.</p> <p>15. Climate change is the long-term change in expected patterns of weather that contributes to the melting of polar ice caps, rising sea levels and extreme weather. Climate change is caused by global warming. Human activity, such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, habitat destruction, overpopulation and rearing livestock, all contribute to global warming.</p> <p>16. Tourism is an industry that involves people travelling for recreation and leisure. It has had an environmental, social and economic impact on many regions and countries.</p>		<p>the westerly or easterly position of a geographical area.</p> <p>3. The distribution of and access to natural resources, cultural influences and economic activity are significant factors in community life in a settlement.</p>
--	---	--	--	--	--