

Medium Term Planning – UKS2 - Amazing Americas – Spring Term 1

KEY AREAS OF LEARNING BASED ON THE POS – FOUNDATION SUBJECTS



Historical, Geographical and Social Understanding

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

HISTORY

Pupils should be taught about:

changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age This could include:

- late Neolithic hunter-gatherers and early farmers, e.g. Skara Brae
- Bronze Age religion, technology and travel, e.g. Stonehenge
- Iron Age hill forts: tribal kingdoms, farming, art and culture

the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain This could include:

- Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC
- the Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army
- successful invasion by Claudius and conquest, including Hadrian's Wall
- British resistance, e.g. Boudica
- "Romanisation" of Britain: sites such as Caerwent and the impact of technology, culture and beliefs, including early Christianity

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots This could include:

- Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire
- Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland)
- Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
- Anglo-Saxon art and culture
- Christian conversion – Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne

the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. This could include:

- Viking raids and invasion and resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
- further Viking invasions and Danegeld
- Anglo-Saxon laws and justice
- Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066

a local history study For example:

- a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above
- a study over time tracing how several aspects national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066)
- a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. For example:

- the changing power of monarchs using case studies such as John, Anne and Victoria
- changes in an aspect of social history, such as crime and punishment from the Anglo-Saxons to the present or leisure and entertainment in the 20th Century
- the legacy of Greek or Roman culture (art, architecture or literature) on later periods in British history, including the present day
- a significant turning point in British history, e.g. the first railways or the Battle of Britain

the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of one of the following: Ancient Sumer; The Indus Valley; Ancient Egypt; The Shang Dynasty of Ancient China

Ancient Greece – a study of Greek life and achievements and their influence on the western world

a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history - one study chosen from: early Islamic civilization, including a study of Baghdad c. AD 900; **Mayan civilization c. AD 900;** Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300.

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

GEOGRAPHY

Pupils should be taught to:

Location knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:

- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

- use fieldwork to observe, measure and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Scientific & Technological Understanding

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding

SCIENCE

Working scientifically

- planning different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary
- taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision
- recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, and bar and line graphs
- using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests using simple models to describe scientific ideas reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of results, in oral and written forms such as displays and other presentations
- identifying scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments.

Y5 All living things - Pupils should be taught to:

- explain the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals.

Y5 Animals, including humans - Pupils should be taught to:

- describe the changes as humans develop from birth to old age.

Y5 - Properties and changes of materials - Pupils should be taught to:

- compare and group together everyday materials based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets
- understand that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution
- use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating
- give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic
- demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes
- explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.

Y5 Earth and space - Pupils should be taught to:

- describe the movement of the Earth, and other planets, relative to the Sun in the solar system
- describe the movement of the Moon relative to the Earth
- describe the Sun, Earth and Moon as approximately spherical bodies
- use the idea of the Earth's rotation to explain day and night and the apparent movement of the sun across the sky

Y5 Forces - Pupils should be taught to:

- explain that unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object
- identify the effects of air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces
- recognise that some mechanisms including levers, pulleys and gears allow a smaller force to have a greater effect

Y5 Living things and their habitats - Pupils should be taught to:

- describe the differences in the life cycles of a mammal, an amphibian, an insect and a bird
- describe the life process of reproduction in some plants and animals

Y6 All living things and their habitats - Pupils should be taught to:

- describe how living things are classified into broad groups according to common observable characteristics and based on similarities and differences, including micro-organisms, plants and animals
- give reasons for classifying plants and animals based on specific characteristics.

Y6 Animals including humans – Pupils should be taught

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

Design

- use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups
- generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design

Make

- select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks, such as cutting, shaping, joining and finishing, accurately
- select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities

Evaluate

- investigate and analyse a range of existing products
- evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work
- understand how key events and individuals in design and technology have helped shape the world

Technical knowledge

- apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures
- understand and use mechanical systems in their products, such as gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages
- understand and use electrical systems in their products, such as series circuits incorporating switches, bulbs, buzzers and motors
- apply their understanding of computing to programme, monitor and control their products.

COOKING & NUTRITION

- understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet
- prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques
- understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are grown, reared, caught and processed.

COMPUTING

Pupils should be taught to:

- design, write and debug programs that accomplish specific goals, including controlling or simulating physical systems; solve problems by decomposing them into smaller parts
- use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output
- use logical reasoning to explain how some simple algorithms work and

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and explain the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood - recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function - describe the ways in which nutrients and water are transported within animals, including humans. <p>Y6 Evolution and inheritance - Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago - recognise that living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents - identify how animals and plants are adapted to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution. <p>Y6 Light - Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recognise that light appears to travel in straight lines - use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain that objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye - explain that we see things because light travels from light sources to our eyes or from light sources to objects and then to our eyes - use the idea that light travels in straight lines to explain why shadows have the same shape as the objects that cast them <p>Y6 Electricity - Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - associate the brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit - compare and give reasons for variations in how components function, including the brightness of bulbs, the loudness of buzzers and the on/off position of switches - use recognised symbols when representing a simple circuit in a diagram. 	<p>to detect and correct errors in algorithms and programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - understand computer networks including the internet; how they can provide multiple services, such as the world-wide web; and the opportunities they offer for communication and collaboration - use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content - use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; know a range of ways to report concerns and inappropriate behaviour - select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.
<p style="text-align: center;">Understanding the Arts</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Physical Development</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge, Skills and Understanding</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Knowledge, Skills and Understanding</p>
<p>ART</p> <p>Pupils should be taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to create sketch books to record their observations and use them to review and revisit ideas - to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (e.g. pencil, charcoal, paint, clay) - about great artists, architects and designers in history. <p>MUSIC</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression - improvise and compose music for a range of purposes using the inter-related dimensions of music - listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory - use and understand staff and other musical notations - appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians - develop an understanding of the history of music. 	<p>PE</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - use running, jumping, throwing and catching in isolation and in combination - play competitive games, modified where appropriate, such as badminton, basketball, cricket, football, hockey, netball, rounders and tennis; apply basic principles suitable for attacking/defending - develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and balance, for example through athletics and gymnastics - perform dances using a range of movement patterns - take part in outdoor and adventurous activity challenges both individually and within a team - compare their performances with previous ones and demonstrate improvement to achieve their personal best. <p>Swimming and water safety</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - swim competently, confidently and proficiently over a distance of at least 25 metres - use a range of strokes effectively [for example, front crawl, backstroke and breaststroke] - perform safe self-rescue in different water-based situations.
<p style="text-align: center;">Discrete Subjects</p>	
<p>RE (UKS2 Units based on LCC Syllabus)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Languages (French)</p>
<p>U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? U2.2 What would Jesus do? Can we live by the values of Jesus in the 21st Century?</p>	<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding - explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words

<p>U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard?</p> <p>U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?</p> <p>U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or charity and generosity?</p> <p>U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?</p> <p>U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists?</p> <p>U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and/or Ummah (community)?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help - speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures - develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases - present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences - read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing - appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language - broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary - write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly - describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing - understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied
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PSHE (Taken from the PSHE Association KS2 POS)

<u>HEALTH & WELL BEING</u>	<u>RELATIONSHIPS</u>	<u>LIVING IN THE WIDER WORLD</u>
<p>H1. what positively and negatively affects their physical, mental and emotional health</p> <p>H2. how to make informed choices (including recognising that choices can have positive, neutral and negative consequences) and to begin to understand the concept of a 'balanced lifestyle'</p> <p>H3. to recognise opportunities and develop the skills to make their own choices about food, understanding what might influence their choices and the benefits of eating a balanced diet</p> <p>H4. to recognise how images in the media (and online) do not always reflect reality and can affect how people feel about themselves</p> <p>H5. to reflect on and celebrate their achievements, identify their strengths and areas for improvement, set high aspirations and goals</p> <p>H6. to deepen their understanding of good and not so good feelings, to extend their vocabulary to enable them to explain both the range and intensity of their feelings to others</p> <p>H7. to recognise that they may experience conflicting emotions and when they might need to listen to, or overcome these</p> <p>H8. about change, including transitions (between key stages and schools), loss, separation, divorce and bereavement</p> <p>H9. to differentiate between the terms, 'risk', 'danger' and 'hazard'</p> <p>H10. to recognise, predict and assess risks in different situations and decide how to manage them responsibly (including sensible road use and risks in their local environment) and to use this as an opportunity to build resilience</p> <p>H11. to recognise how their increasing independence brings increased responsibility to keep themselves and others safe</p> <p>H12. that bacteria and viruses can affect health and that following simple routines can reduce their spread</p> <p>H13. how pressure to behave in unacceptable, unhealthy or risky ways can come from a variety of sources, including people they know and the media</p> <p>H14. to recognise when they need help and to develop the skills to ask for help; to use basic techniques for resisting pressure to do something dangerous, unhealthy, that makes them uncomfortable or anxious or that they think is wrong</p> <p>H15. school rules about health and safety, basic emergency aid procedures, where and how to get help</p> <p>H16. what is meant by the term 'habit' and why habits can be hard to change</p>	<p>R1. to recognise and respond appropriately to a wider range of feelings in others</p> <p>R2. to recognise what constitutes a positive, healthy relationship and develop the skills to form and maintain positive and healthy relationships</p> <p>R3. to recognise ways in which a relationship can be unhealthy and whom to talk to if they need support</p> <p>R4. to recognise different types of relationship, including those between acquaintances, friends, relatives and families</p> <p>R5. that civil partnerships and marriage are examples of a public demonstration of the commitment made between two people who love and care for each other and want to spend their lives together and who are of the legal age to make that commitment</p> <p>R6. that marriage is a commitment freely entered into by both people, that no one should marry if they don't absolutely want to do so or are not making this decision freely for themselves</p> <p>R7. that their actions affect themselves and others</p> <p>R8. to judge what kind of physical contact is acceptable or unacceptable and how to respond</p> <p>R9. the concept of 'keeping something confidential or secret', when they should or should not agree to this and when it is right to 'break a confidence' or 'share a secret'</p> <p>R10. to listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people, to feel confident to raise their own concerns, to recognise and care about other people's feelings and to try to see, respect and if necessary constructively challenge others' points of view</p> <p>R11. to work collaboratively towards shared goals</p> <p>R12. to develop strategies to resolve disputes and conflict through negotiation and appropriate compromise and to give rich and constructive feedback and support to benefit others as well as themselves</p> <p>R13. that differences and similarities between people arise from a number of factors, including family, cultural, ethnic, racial and religious diversity, age, sex, gender identity, sexual orientation, and disability (see 'protected characteristics' in the Equality Act 2010)</p> <p>R14. to realise the nature and consequences of discrimination, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours (including cyber bullying, use of prejudice-based language, 'trolling', how to respond and ask for help)</p> <p>R15. to recognise and manage 'dares'</p>	<p>L1. to research, discuss and debate topical issues, problems and events that are of concern to them and offer their recommendations to appropriate people</p> <p>L2. why and how rules and laws that protect them and others are made and enforced, why different rules are needed in different situations and how to take part in making and changing rules</p> <p>L3. to understand that there are basic human rights shared by all peoples and all societies and that children have their own special rights set out in the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child</p> <p>L4. that these universal rights are there to protect everyone and have primacy both over national law and family and community practices</p> <p>L5. to know that there are some cultural practices which are against British law and universal human rights, such as female genital mutilation (FGM)</p> <p>L6. to realise the consequences of anti-social, aggressive and harmful behaviours such as bullying and discrimination of individuals and communities; to develop strategies for getting support for themselves or for others at risk</p> <p>L7. that they have different kinds of responsibilities, rights and duties at home, at school, in the community and towards the environment; to continue to develop the skills to exercise these responsibilities</p> <p>L8. to resolve differences by looking at alternatives, seeing and respecting others' points of view, making decisions and explaining choices</p> <p>L9. what being part of a community means, and about the varied institutions that support communities locally and nationally</p> <p>L10. to recognise the role of voluntary, community and pressure groups, especially in relation to health and wellbeing</p> <p>L11. to appreciate the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom</p> <p>L12. to consider the lives of people living in other places, and people with different values and customs</p> <p>L13. about the role money plays in their own and others' lives, including how to manage their money and about being a critical consumer</p> <p>L14. to develop an initial understanding of the concepts of 'interest', 'loan', 'debt', and 'tax' (e.g. their contribution to society)</p>

<p>H17. which, why and how, commonly available substances and drugs (including alcohol, tobacco and 'energy drinks') can damage their immediate and future health and safety; that some are restricted and some are illegal to own, use and give to others</p> <p>H18. how their body will, and their emotions may, change as they approach and move through puberty</p> <p>H19. about human reproduction</p> <p>H20. about taking care of their body, understanding that they have the right to protect their body from inappropriate and unwanted contact; understanding that actions such as female genital mutilation (FGM) constitute abuse and are a crime, and develop the skills and strategies required to get support if they have fears for themselves or their peers</p> <p>H21. strategies for keeping physically and emotionally safe including road safety (including cycle safety- the Bikeability programme), and safety in the environment (including rail, water and fire safety)</p> <p>H22. strategies for keeping safe online; the importance of protecting personal information, including passwords, addresses and the distribution of images of themselves and others</p> <p>H23. about people who are responsible for helping them stay healthy and safe; how they can help these people to keep them healthy and safe</p> <p>H24. the responsible use of mobile phones: safe keeping (looking after it) and safe user habits (time limits, use of passcode, turning it off at night etc.)</p> <p>H25. how to manage requests for images of themselves or others; what is and is not appropriate to ask for or share; who to talk to if they feel uncomfortable or are concerned by such a request</p>	<p>R16. to recognise and challenge stereotypes</p> <p>R17. about the difference between, and the terms associated with, sex, gender identity and sexual orientation</p> <p>R18. how to recognise bullying and abuse in all its forms (including prejudice-based bullying both in person, online and through social media)</p> <p>R19. that two people who love and care for one another can be in a committed relationship and not be married or in a civil partnership</p> <p>R20. that forcing anyone to marry is a crime; that support is available to protect and prevent people from being forced into marriage and to know how to get support for them self or others</p> <p>R21. to understand personal boundaries; to identify what they are willing to share with their most special people; friends; classmates and others; and that we all have rights to privacy</p>	<p>through the payment of VAT)</p> <p>L15. that resources can be allocated in different ways and that these economic choices affect individuals, communities and the sustainability of the environment across the world</p> <p>L16. what is meant by enterprise and begin to develop enterprise skills</p> <p>L17. to explore and critique how the media present information</p> <p>L18. to critically examine what is presented to them in social media and why it is important to do so; understand how information contained in social media can misrepresent or mislead; the importance of being careful what they forward to others</p>
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