# Autumn 1—Evolution

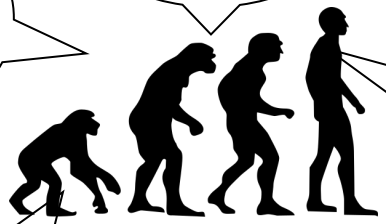
## *Trip—Natural History Museum*

**Historical Figures**

Charles Darwin
Alfred Wallace

**Movies and TV**

David Attenborough
Galapagos series



**Composers/Musicians**

Saints Saens
'Carnival of the animals'

**Artists**

Charles Darwin

**Authors**

Booked—Kwame Alexander

# Autumn 2— Tudors

## *Trip—Hampton Court*

**Historical Figures**

Henry VIII
The six wives
Elizabeth I

**Scientists**

Leonardo Da Vinci
Copernicus
Galileo

**Artists**

Holbein
Leonardo Da Vinci

**Sports**

Tennis
Jousting
Falconry

**Composers/Musicians**

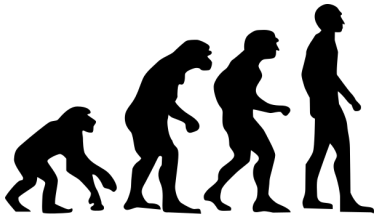
Thomas Tallis
William Bird

**Explorers**

Walter Raleigh
Francis Drake
Christopher Columbus
Cortez

**Authors**

Shakespeare
Marlowe
Executioner's Daughter



# Year 6

## Music

**Beethoven –Symphony No 5 (BBC Ten Pieces)**

Beethoven was a German composer (1770 – 1827)

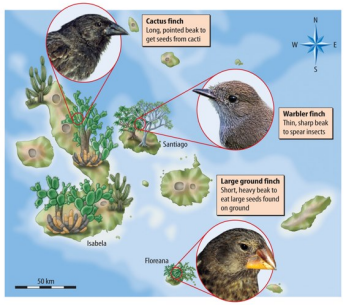
He was a pianist

He went deaf but kept composing

He wrote 9 symphonies

A symphony is a piece for orchestra

A symphony can be divided into different sections called movements



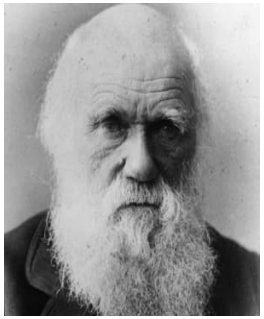

## History

Charles Darwin 1809 - 1882

Studied Theology and geology at Cambridge

Voyaged around the world in the Beagle from 1831 –1836

Collected Samples and wrote a field journal



Worked on and published On the origin of Species in 1859 setting out his theory of evolution

His ideas were controversial at the time and most disagreed with him.

Biologist AR Wallace is also credited with the theory of evolution

## Science

Living things have changed over time and fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.

Living things produce offspring of the same kind, but normally offspring vary and are not identical to their parents

Animals and plants adapt to suit their environment in different ways and that adaptation may lead to evolution

**Evolution** -the process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms over time

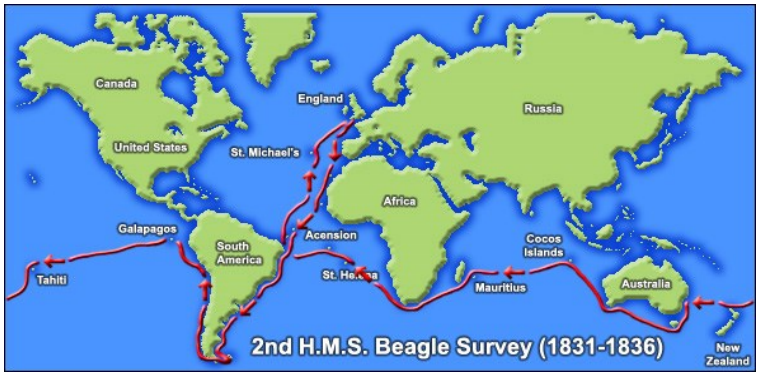
**Fossil**—the remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved

**Offspring** -an animal's young (children)

**Environment**—the surroundings and conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives or operates.

**Adaptation**—the process of change by which an organism or species becomes better suited to its environment

## Geography




The Galapagos Islands were formed by volcanic eruption 3-5 million years ago (link Yr3)

They are in the Pacific ocean and part of the continent of South America (link Yr2).

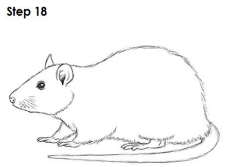
They are located near the equator and have a subtropical climate

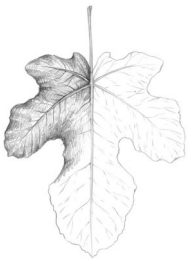
The Sierra Negra is the largest of several active volcanoes in the Galapagos

They are in the southern hemisphere.

## Art

Accurate observational drawings of animals, leaves and fossils in the style of Darwin.



# Year 6

## Design and Technology

A frames and L frames can help support and stiffen structures.

## History

The Tudor period began in 1485 and finished in 1603

There were 5 Tudor monarchs Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I

Henry VIII 1491—1597. 6 wives; 3 legitimate children. Initiated the English reformation. Dissolving monasteries and creating the Church of England

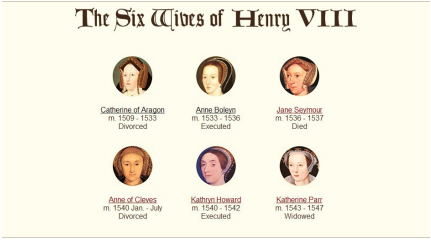
Elizabeth I 1558—1603

She brought about economic prosperity and peace and prosperity

She defeated the Spanish Armada

She survived several assassination attempts

John Blanke—royal trumpeter




## Art

Hans Holbein was the first famous portrait artist in Britain.

He worked in different mediums including jewellery and metalwork design.

## Geography

The population of London in 1600 was 200,000

The population of London today is 7.8million

In 1520, 6% of the population lived in urban areas (towns of over 4,000 people)

In 1520, 3% of the population lived in London

In 2014, 83% of the population lived in urban areas

In 2014, 13% of the population lived in London

The Thames provided trade links with the rest of the world (link Yr4)

## Science

**Drugs and Alcohol**

Media has an impact on popular culture and on health choices.

Media, groups and individuals can use their influence positively or negatively

Nicotine is an addictive drug. It affects the heart, blood circulation and is linked to many cancers.

Alcohol damages the brain, heart, liver, pancreas, nervous system and raises cholesterol and blood pressure. It is also addictive

Drugs can be medicinal or recreational and they can be legal or illegal

Carrying selling and using drugs can be illegal and lead to imprisonment and criminal records.

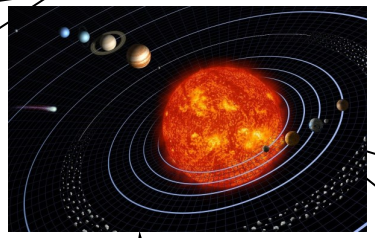
# Spring 1—Solar System

## *Experience—Stargazing at school*

**Historical Figures**
Galileo
Copernicus
Neil Armstrong and

**Artists**
Vincent Van Gogh

Scientists
Galileo
Copernicus



**Composers/Musicians**
David Bowie
Holsts—The PLanets

**Authors**
Executioner's Daugh-
ter - Jane Hardstaff

# Spring 2—Ancient Egypt

## *Trip—British museum*

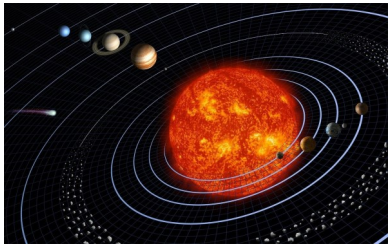
**Historical Figures**
Tutankhamun
Ramsey II
Howard Carter

**Artists**
Tomb artists
Sculptors of Pharaohs

Ancient Writing
Jean-François Champol-
lion
Hieroglyphic script
writers

**Architects**
The Great Pyramids
Valley of the Kings

**Authors**
Secrets of the Sun
King—Emily Carroll



# Year 6

## Music

**Mozart – Horn Concerto**

*A concerto is for soloist and orchestra*

*The piece gives the soloist an opportunity to show their skills*

*The orchestra accompany the soloist*

Mozart is writing later than Handel - now no harpsichord is used

Mozart is a Classical composer (1756-91)

He had a celebrity lifestyle but not always the money to go with it

The French Horn was very hard to play as it didn't have any valves

A valve helps the brass player to change the length of the tube that they're blowing down

## History

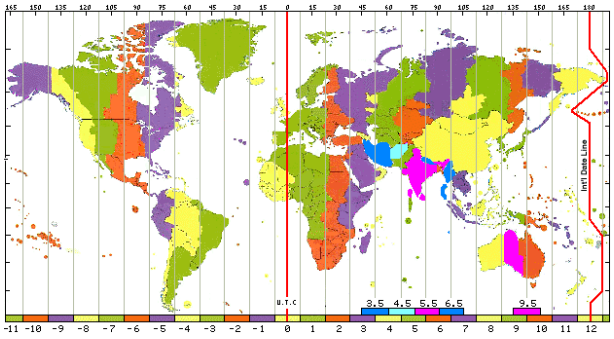
- Copernicus formulated he Heliocentrism theory in 1543
- Galileo proved the Heliocentrism theory in 1616
- Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin landed on the moon in 1969
- 48 of the 88 constellations were first discovered in ancient times.
- Ptolemy named many of the constellations after Greek and Roman mythology including the 12 signs of the zodiac
- Katherine Johnson—mathematician critical to space flight success (hidden figures)

## Geography

The stars in the northern and southern hemisphere look different.

Time zones are all measured from the Prime Meridian (link Yr5).

Time zones of heritage



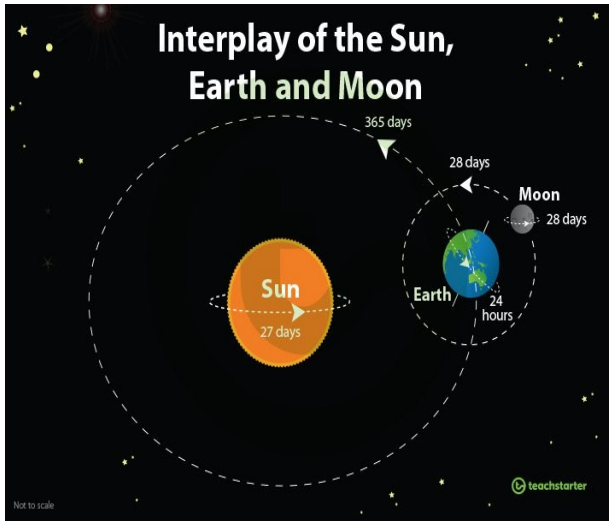
## Art

Vincent Van Gogh was a late 19th century artist.

He was a post impressionist painter famous for his use of light in his paintings

## Science

The Earth, and other planets, orbit the Sun. It takes the Earth 365.25 days to complete its orbit. There are 8 planets in the Solar system: Mercury, Venues, Earth, Mars, Saturn, Jupiter, Neptune and Uranus.




The moon orbits the Earth. It takes 28 days to orbit the Earth

The Sun, Earth and Moon are approximately spherical bodies

The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours. This is why we have day and night and the Sun appears to move across the sky.

# Year 6

## History

Time period—3100BCE to 300 BCE ( 5000-2000 years ago)

Pharaohs ruled Ancient Egypt and were considered living gods.

Narmer ( Menes) was the first Pharaoh who united the upper and lower kingdom of Egypt.

Famous Phaoroahs:Cleopatra,Hatshepsut,Ramses II,Tutankhamun

Egyptian gods were a way primitive people could explain natural phenomenon such as day and night and weather

Ra was the most important god and god of the sun (falcon)

Mut the mother goddess and god of the sky (woman)

Osiris Ruler of the dead ( mummified man)

Anubis was the god of mummification (jackal)

Pyramids and great temples were built to protect and remember the dead. Huge statues were built to show wealth and power and ensure people were remembered.

Mummification was a ritual process to help ensure Egyptians could pass into the afterlife.

## Geography

Egypt is an hot arid country that is a desert biome

The Nile is the longest river in the world (6650km)

95% of Egyptians live along the Nile

The Nile is essential to survival providing food, water, transport and trading links (link Yr3/4).

Seasonal flooding created fertile croplands for ancient Egyptians

The Aswan Dam was built to control the flooding and ensure water levels are constant throughout the year

## Science

Mummification was the process used by the ancient Egyptians to preserve bodies for their journey to the afterlife.

Mummify a tomato investigation.

Salt is used to preserve things by drawing out water so microorganisms can't grow.

# Summer 1 —Cities

**Historical Figures**
American archaeologist Hiram Bingham

**Architects**
Roman architecture
Inca architecture

**Urban Explorers**

**Composers/Musicians**
Satoshi Yagisana (modern composer of Machu Pic-chu—City in the Sky

**Authors**
Secrets of the Sun King—Emily Carroll

# Summer 2 —Forces and Fairgrounds

## *Trip—Condover Hall*

**Historical Figures**
Walt Disney
George Tilyou—first theme park

**Ride Designers**
LaMarcus Adna Thompson (roller coaster)

**Composers/Musicians**
John Williams
(Y6 Production—changes each year)

**Authors**
The Dream Snatcher—Abi Elphinstone

# Year 6

# Cities

## History

Machu Picchu—Inca built

15 century built (only inhabited for about 100 years) — unknown end to the civilisation. Built as a retreat and entertainment venue for the Royal family

Verulamium—Roman built

20 BC—5th Century. Continues to be inhabited and built on 2000 years later.

## Geography

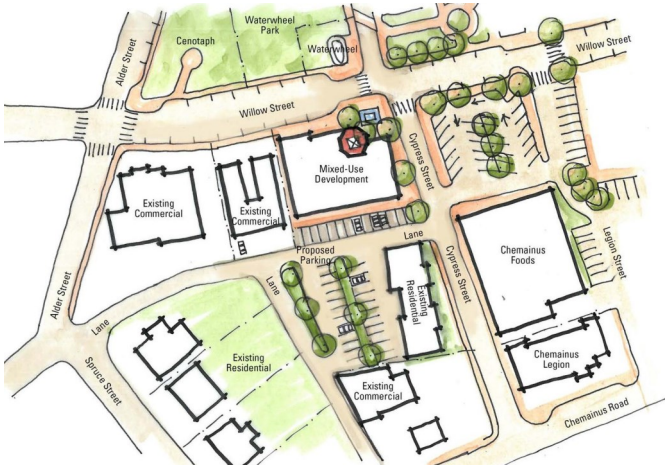
Machu Picchu is located 2430m above sea level (link Yr4).

Farmers cut terraces into the hillside to create flat areas to grow crops on.

St Albans is located 98m above sea level. It was built on the River Ver which provided clean water, power and transport (link Yr3).

Dhaka (Bangladesh) - comparison with London (link Yr1)

## Design and Technology




Accurate drawing and scale measurements can be used to create working plans.

Tools can be used to shape and cut material for specific needs.

Structures can be strengthened and stiffened in various ways

## Science

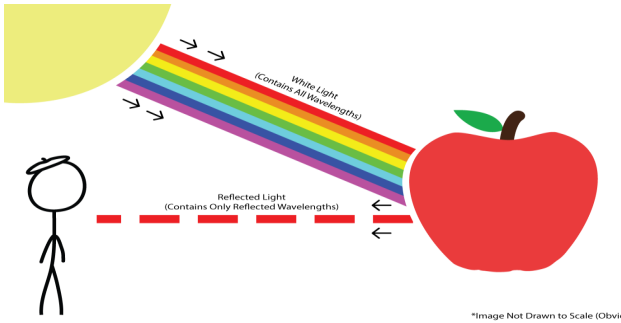
Light appears to travel in straight lines

Objects are seen because they give out or reflect light into the eye.

Light travelling in a straight line means that shadows are the same shape as the object that cast them.

Light travels from a light source to an object and then is reflected into the eye.

Periscopes and rear view mirrors in cars use light travelling in straight lines to allow people to see above and behind them.



# Year 6

## History

The theme park was invented first by people in Copenhagen Denmark (Tivoli Gardens), and then improved on by Walt Disney (Disneyland Anaheim, CA).

La Marcus Adna Thompson patented the first roller coaster in January 1865

Blackpool pleasure beach was the first amusement park opened in the UK in 1896

## Geography

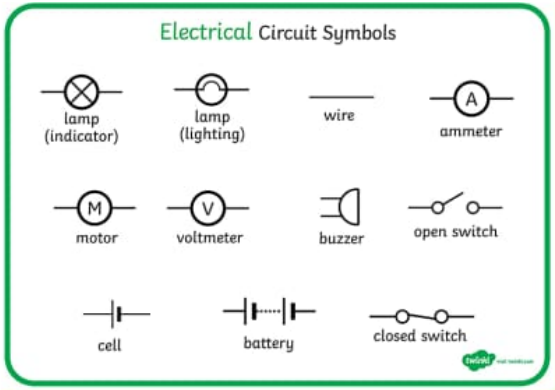
Major theme parks in the UK include - Legoland, Alton Towers, Chessington and Thorpe Park

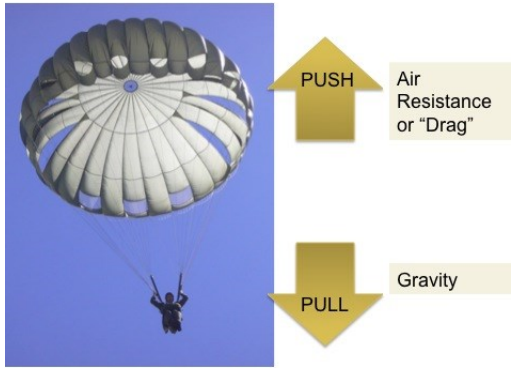
Major theme parks globally include Universal Studios (America), Disney (America), Efteling (Holland) Happy Valley (China)

## Science

The brightness of a lamp or the volume of a buzzer changes with the number and voltage of cells used in the circuit

Standard symbols are when representing a simple circuit in a diagram.




Unsupported objects fall towards the Earth because of the force of gravity acting between the Earth and the falling object

Air resistance, water resistance and friction, that act between moving surfaces will reduce the speed of an object

Some mechanisms, including levers, pulleys and gears, allow a smaller force to have a greater effect.

## Design and Technology

Linkages create a stable structure utilising many different pieces with identical linkages i.e Lego

Computer programming allows accurate and safe design of rides.

Computer modelling can predict problems

# RE

## Autumn term 1

You can show commitment by doing something on a regular basis and by demonstrating loyalty, hard work and belief. At times this can be difficult.

5 Pillars of Islam:

Shahada - The belief that "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God"

Prayer—Muslims believe they need to pray five times to show their belief and be reminded of God so they do not forget about Him. Explain that Muslims believe they can worship God anywhere. However, many Muslims choose go to the Mosque for lunchtime prayers on a Friday, the Muslim holy day.

Zakah—Muslims think it is their duty to give money to charity as everything they own belongs to God. Investigate a Muslim charity e.g Islamic Relief

Sawm—During the month of Ramadan every year, Muslims do not eat or drink at all during the hours of daylight. Muslims fast because Allah (God) says in the Qur'an that they should.

Hajj—Muslims are expected to visit Makkah at least once in their lifetime if conditions allow.

Humanists may not have daily worship routines due to not believing in a god but personal commitment and dedication to the advancement of humanity would have an impact on a Humanist's daily life.

## Autumn term 2

Some celebrations remember a past event (e.g. Guy Fawkes Night) and some celebrate something new (e.g. a marriage).

Christmas is celebrated in this country in different ways e.g. singing songs, going to church, giving presents, Christmas cards, holly wreaths, building nativity scenes in public places , parties, decorations, turkey, Father Christmas.

Read the Christmas story from Luke 2: 1-20.

Christian's celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son - The Incarnation. They are grateful because they believe Jesus brought to earth a message from God about how to live a good life. He performed miracles, helped people and offered forgiveness of sins. Christians believe that through his death and resurrection Jesus would grant all of humanity a fresh start and He was God "incarnate".

Christians believe that Jesus was born so that God could become fully human as well as fully divine and show by his example how people should live. He was born into poor surroundings to show that he was not a worldly King and that he had come to give his good news to everyone.

Some traditions reflect the true meaning of Christmas. Some have evolved but do not support the understanding of Jesus.

## Spring term 1

Eternity means lasting forever

At a Christian wedding rings are exchanged and vows are made. The ring symbolises eternity.

Unconditional love is a love you offer freely with nothing in return. Agape is another name for this.

Jesus portrayed love (love your enemies Matthew 6:43-47, The two great commandments Mark 12: 29-31, The Lost Son Luke 15:11-32, Jesus heals 10 men (lepers) Luke 17:11-19, Jesus forgives the people who have crucified him Luke 23:34, God loves the world John 3:16, What is love? 1 Corinthians 13:4-13).

Jesus taught that love should be eternal and unconditional

Christian believe that because of Jesus' resurrection, Christians will also be able to have life after death Christians believe that for eternal life they need to believe in God, do their best to follow the Ten Commandments and the 2 great commandments, and ask for forgiveness when they need it (sin). They believe Jesus made forgiveness possible by His crucifixion.

The Humanist perspective is that it is right to lead a good life even though they do not believe in life after death. For them eternity can only be a factor in the impact you have on the world that can live on once you have gone.

# Spring term 2

People can still influence you when they are no longer part of your life. There have been many influential figures in history.

Christian festivals - Mother's Day, Lent, Ash Wednesday, Easter, Shrove Tuesday, Advent, Christmas, Harvest, etc. Some people celebrate these festivals even thought they are not Christian.

Symbols of Christianity: a cross necklace - this represents Jesus death and resurrection; Easter egg is new life after Jesus' resurrection; bread and wine in communion to represent Jesus' body and blood; presents at Christmas

Christian charities do good work to alleviate poverty, etc (CAFOD/Christian Aid/Traidcraft/Salvation Army/ L'Arche) this shows that this religion is strong.

Some countries persecute/torture/imprison people for being Christians, and some Christians are suffering because they are standing up for their beliefs.

There are influences of Christianity in British society. People take the oath in court by swearing on the Bible, and the national anthem has reference to 'God save our gracious queen'

Humanists who believe they do good in the world because it is the right thing to do and there is no need for Christianity to motivate them.

# Summer term 1 and 2

Motivation is a force that explains why people or animals initiate, continue, or terminate a certain behaviour at a particular time.

Muslims try to live 'good' lives i.e. lives they believe will show love and respect to Allah e.g. prayer, good work, fasting in Ramadan etc.

Muslims believe that Allah will judge them when they die and weigh up the good things they have done against the not so good i.e. every Muslim will have a judgement day which will determine whether they go to heaven after they die. It may also determine which tier/part of Heaven they are allowed to go to.

Akhirah is the belief of life after death

The spiritual struggle or effort of every Muslim to follow the teachings of Allah in their own lives e.g. overcoming anger, greed, pride, working for social justice etc is called 'Greater Jihad'

Jihad means struggle or effort

Each person has their own idea of what leading a 'good' life means. Each person has their own INTERPRETATION of 'good' which is influenced by family, religion etc and may also be influenced by how they understand parts of their Holy Book/ what they read or saw on the internet etc.

Muslims interpret parts of their Holy Book (the Qur'an) in different ways and this influences their views of what leading a 'good' life means to them.

Jihad means 'effort' or 'struggle' and some Muslims interpret this as meaning a struggle involving fighting or Holy war (a military Jihad), a struggle to protect the freedom of Muslims to practice their faith or to protect Muslims against attack. Some Muslims interpret the Prophet Muhammad's words:

"The person who struggles so that Allah's word is supreme is the one serving Allah's cause"

to mean it is their duty to fight in order to make sure people know Allah's word is supreme. They believe they are being 'good' by doing this and some of them believe they will be rewarded with heaven when they die if they do this. A small number of these may even become suicide bombers or terrorists.

The 5 Rules/Conditions of a Just War i.e. the conditions under which war may be justified. These rules go back as far as Thomas Aquinas (1225-74)

Holy War (Military Jihad)

The Qur'an makes it clear that Muslims may fight in self -defence but must not start a fight or a war.

There are strict rules about when fighting may be considered as a Jihad. For wars to happen it means some people think it is right to fight for their beliefs.

It is possible that some people may think this is what Allah wants them to do and thereby they believe that fighting is part of what they consider to be leading a 'good' life, and therefore will help them be judged as worthy of going to heaven when they die.

Year 6

# Latin

- The Romans loved jewellery and these were made from a range of materials which varied in value. The shawls (palla) would have been brightly decorated using vegetable dyes.
- Conjunctions do not cause nouns, adjectives or verbs to change their endings in latin.
- Many elements are named from Latin, such as gold (aurum—au), lead (plumbum—pb).
- We know about Barates and Regina because of their tombstones. He came from Syria and she came from Verulamium. Barates had to purchase Regina's freedom in order to marry her. It is probable that she died in childbirth, aged 30. Barates made her a very elaborate tombstone.
- Romans believed it was very important to bury their dead correctly, following certain customs to ensure that the spirit of the deceased could rest in peace in the next world. A small coin might be placed on the deceased's tongue, because Roman mythology tells us that when they arrived in Pluto's Underworld, they had to be rowed across the River Styx by Charon, the ferryman. If they did not pay the ferryman, they could be waiting up to 100 years to cross. Roman law prevented people being buried in cities and so cemeteries would be found besides the min roads leading to Roman settlements.
- The 12 Olympian Gods and Goddesses were the main Gods of the Roman Empire, but there were many lesser Gods/ Goddesses. The Roman Olympians are: Jupiter, Juno, Diana, Apollo, Neptune, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Ceres, Minerva, Vulcan and Bacchus. (Pluto is not an Olympian despite being the brother of Jupiter, (the king of the Gods) and Juno (Queen of the Gods) because he ruled in the Underworld. This made him quite bitter!
- Romans worship the same Gods as the Greeks, but their names are different. Everything in the Roman world was looked after by a particular God or Goddess and the Romans needed to pray and make offerings to them specifically.
- Nouns, which are the object of a sentence, change their endings.
- Year 6 Root words include : gemmae, verba, mortua, sacrificium.