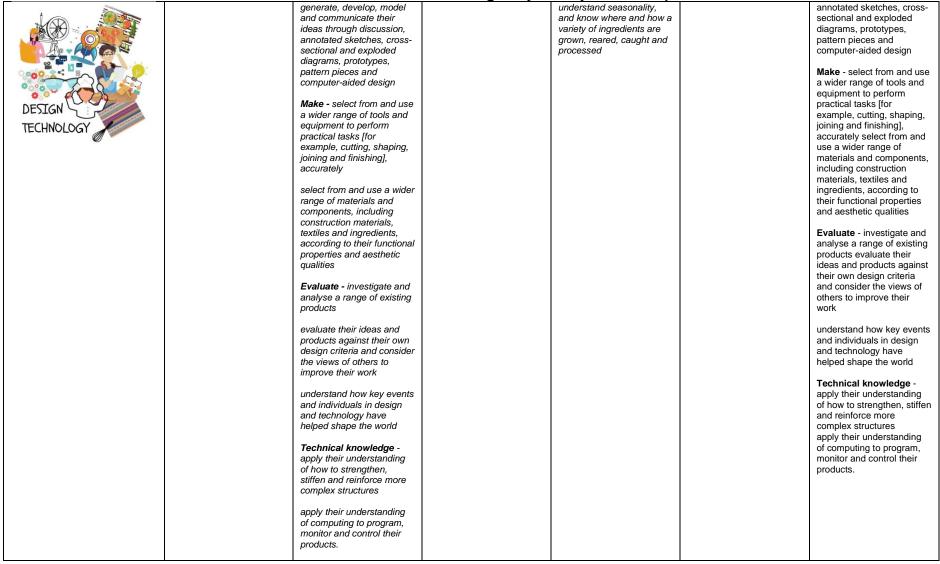


	Autumn 1 & 2		Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1 & 2	
Year 6 Connected Curriculum	The Victorian Age Learning about the Victorian Age and their impact on our lives		Extreme Earth	Mayan Mayhem	And now, the end is the final o	near, and so I face, curtain
Curriculain			Learning about the extreme climates found on Planet Earth and how people have overcome them	Learning the great historical time of The Mayans and how they lived.	Preparing for the transitio leaving	n to secondary school and ı Friars.
Art & Design	William Morris 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history		Hokusai – The Great Wave 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history	Mayan Art work and Masks 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]	Self Portraits 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 [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay] learn about great artists, architects and designers in history	
Design & Technology		Victorian Cushions - Textiles 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		Cooking and 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		Cam Toys 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,





	The British Empire	.	1		l
Geography	i në British Empire	Map work			
Geography	The British Empire 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 (linked to British Empire) 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) describe and understand key aspects of 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 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied	Map work use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-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 Climate describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes (also flooding)	Human and Physical Geography 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 in North or South America describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains (linked to Mayans) describe and understand key aspects of 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 using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies	Isle of Wight Southend Week use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies	
History	Victorian Study		Mayan Study		Local Study
	develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance.		develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. note connections, contrasts and trends over time and		Learn about a local history study i.e. a depth study linked to one of the British areas of study listed above, a study over time tracing how several aspects of national history are reflected in the locality (this can go beyond 1066), a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from

Continuous throughout the year	construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Learn about a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 i.e. 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, for example, the first railways or the Battle of Britain		develop the appropriate use of historical terms. regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance. construct informed responses that involve thoughful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Learn about 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 Learn about 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	a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality (Linked to 19 th century through WWII developmen of MoD and the Garrison) Local Walk	
Continuous throughout the year			AD 900; Benin (West Africa) c. AD 900-1300		
Develop an awareness of the past using common words and phrases related to the passing of time		I phrases related to the passing	of time		



Science	Electricity 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	Light 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 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 Electricity associate the brightness of	Living Things and their Habitats 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	Animals including Humans identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe 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	Evolution and Inheritance 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 (Linked to looking after our environment)
	Continuous throughout the Working scientifically planning different types of sci		stions, including recognising and	d controlling variables where ne	cessary

taking measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate
recording data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs
using test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests
reporting and presenting findings from enquiries, including conclusions, causal relationships and explanations of and a degree of trust in 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