LKS2

Curriculum Objectives & Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 2 - 2019

SCIENCE

To Understand evolution and inheritance

Sc5 M2b Recognise that living things have changed over time and that fossils provide information about living things that inhabited the Earth millions of years ago.

Sc5 M2a Identify how plants and animals, including humans, resemble their parents in many features.

Sc5 M2c Identify how animals and plants are suited to and adapt to their environment in different ways.

To investigate materials

Sc6 M2c Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within sedimentary rock.

Sc6 M2d Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their simple, physical properties.

HISTORY

To investigate and interpret the past

H1 M2a Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.

H1 M2b Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries.

H1 M2c Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history.

To build an overview of world history

H2 M2b Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times.

To understand chronology

H3 M2b Understand the concept of change over time , representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline.

Remembrance Day
   Bonfire Night-Gunpowder Plot, Diwali, Christmas

COMPUTING

PSHE

Core value: Peace
- To know and describe some ways to peacefully solve problems (e.g. Ready, Steady, Go! SEAL)

BRIGHT: Ready

SEAL – ready to learn
- To understand that they have a responsibility to themselves and each other to be READY to learn.

PSHE:
- To recognise ways in which a relationship can be unhealthy and whom to talk to if they need support.
- To discuss the nature and consequences of discrimination, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours (inc. cyber bullying, use of prejudice based language, 'trolling', how to respond/ask for help).

Autumn 2 – Screen out the mean

- To analyse online behaviours that could be considered cyberbullying and explain how to deal with a cyberbullying situation.
- To recognise the importance of engaging a trusted adult if they experience cyberbullying.

BBC:
- https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/13906802

ASSESSMENT
Assessment week
-PIRA reading test
-Golden book writing assessment
-Non-negotiable maths tests

Autumn 2 data into insight

BRIGHT Learners
FOCUS - R – Being ready to learn

CORE VALUE – PEACE

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY/ART

To develop ideas
AExplore ideas in a variety of ways.

To master techniques
Ad2 M2d -Use shading to show light and shadows.
Ad2 M2a -Use layers of two or more colours.
Ad2 M2b -Replicate patterns observed in natural or built environments
Ad1 M2a Shape and stitch materials.
Ad2 M2b Use basic cross stitch and back stitch.

RE DISCOVER
CHRISTIANITY (Y4Aut2)
- What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians today?
- Do sacred texts have to be 'true' to help people understand their religion?
- Can the arts help to communicate religious beliefs?

TOPIC MATHS

Seeking Enquiry - Topic Questions
Evolution - forward, Neanderthals

ENGLISH
Stories set in the past - story with a historical setting.
[Stone Age Boy]

P.E
PE 1 To develop practical skills in order to participate, compete and lead a healthy lifestyle
Dance M2b - Move in a clear, fluent and expressive manner.
Dance M2e - Change speed and levels within a performance.
Dance M2a - Plan, perform and repeat sequences.

Games M2d - Follow the rules of the game and play fairly.
Games M2g - Lead others and act as a respectful team member.
Games M2f - Pass to team mates at appropriate times.
Games M2e - Maintain possession of a ball (with, e.g. feet, a hockey stick or hands).

Pre-History

Topic Overview

The period of prehistory in Britain generally refers to the time before records began. It begins when the earliest hunter-gathers came to Britain from Europe around 450,000 BC and ends with the invasion of the Romans in AD 43.

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age covers 98% of human history in Britain. The evolution of humans happened in this period. Some major advances in technology were achieved during this period, including the control of fire, agriculture, metalworking and the wheel.

Big Questions

Why is it important to study the Stone age?

How have humans changed?

What impacts have Stone age inventions had on our lives?

Vocabulary

Chronology – the arrangement of data or events in the order in which they happened

B.C. – Before Christ. A way of dating years before the birth of Jesus. The bigger the number BC, the longer ago in history it was.

A.D. – Anno Domini – Latin for "in the year of the Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus. This year is AD 2019.

Archaeology – The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.

Historical evidence – Anything left over from the past as a source of evidence.

Hunter-gatherers – People who found food from their local environment and moved from site-to-site depending on the season. They moved wherever they needed to get food from.

Farmers – The Neolithic or New Stone Age saw the beginnings of agriculture. Animals such as the cow or sheep were domesticated and provided a ready supply of meat, milk, wool, leather and bone. Grain was the first food that could be stored for long periods of time.

All dates below are approximate.

800,000 BC – Earliest footprints in Britain.

400,000 BC – Earliest hearth in Britain

10,000 BC – End of last Ice Age

4,000 BC - Adoption of agriculture

3,000 BC - Stonehenge started

3,000 BC - Skara Brae built

2,300 BC - Bronze working introduced

1,600 BC - Stonehenge abandoned

1,200 BC - First hillforts

800 BC - Ironworking introduced

120 BC - Coins introduced from Europe

54 BC – First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)

AD 43 – Second Roman invasion (Claudius)

Artefacts and images