



Music – Theme and Variations [Pop Art]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that a 'theme' is a main melody in a piece of music To know that 'variations' in music are when a main melody is changed in some way throughout the piece. To know that the 'Young Person's Guide to the Orchestra' was written in 1945 by Benjamin Britten. To understand that representing beats of silence or 'rests' in written music is important as it helps us play rhythms correctly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discussing musical eras in context, identifying how they have influenced each other, and discussing the impact of different composers on the development of musical styles Recognising and confidently discussing the stylistic features of music and relating it to other aspects of the Arts. Representing changes in pitch, dynamics and texture using graphic notation, justifying their choices with reference to musical vocabulary. Identifying the way that features of a song can complement one another to create a coherent overall effect. Use musical vocabulary correctly when describing and evaluating the features of a piece of music. Confidently using detailed musical vocabulary (related to the inter-related dimensions of music) to discuss and evaluate their own and others' work. Improvising coherently and creatively within a given style, incorporating given features. Composing a multi-layered piece of music from a given stimulus with voices, bodies and Instruments. Developing melodies using rhythmic variation, transposition and changes in dynamics, pitch and texture. Constructively critique their own and others' work, using musical vocabulary. Singing songs in two or more secure parts from memory, with accuracy, fluency, control and expression. Working as a group to perform a piece of music, adjusting the interrelated dimensions of music as required, keeping in time and communicating with the group. Performing with accuracy and fluency from graphic and staff notation and from their own notation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word 'crescendo' means a sound getting gradually louder. Some traditional music around the world is based on five notes called a 'pentatonic' scale. A pentatonic melody uses only the five notes C D E G A Musical motifs (repeating patterns) are used as a building block in many well-known pieces of music for example, Beethoven's fifth symphony (dah dah dah dum!). 'Transposing' a melody means changing its key, making it higher or lower pitched. A motif can be adapted by changing the notes, the rhythm or the order of notes.

Vocabulary:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percussion – musical instruments played by striking with a hand or stick Phrases – a unit of musical meter that functions like a single, complete thought or sentence, usually lasting at least 2 to four bars. Pitch – the perceived highness or lowness of a sound Pizzicato – plucking the strings of a violin or other stringed instrument with one's finger Pulse – the steady underlying beat that runs throughout a piece of music. Quaver – a musical note that lasts for half a beat Rhythm – the ordered arrangement of sound and silence (duration) over time





History – The Tudors

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tudors ruled from 1485 and 1603. Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch and beat Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field (1485) The Tudor rose symbolises the joining of the House of Lancaster and the House of York, who had a white rose as their emblem There were five Tudor monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I, Elizabeth I Lady Jane Grey ruled for nine days in 1553. Mary I was also known as <i>Bloody Mary</i> because she persecuted so many protestants Henry VIII is famous for having six wives. He wanted a son to inherit the throne and be his successor Henry wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon, but the pope refused. This led to Henry breaking away from the Catholic Church This act created the Church of England, giving Henry more power and control over religious matters. The similarities and differences between Henry VIII's wives How Henry VIII treated his wives differently The impact the break from Rome had This change affected religion and politics deeply, shaping how England is today. Everyone in Tudor England was expected to be a Christian. Religion was a huge part of daily life. Henry VIII rejected the pope's authority and made himself Supreme Head of the Church of England. As Supreme Head, Henry made some important changes, which his subjects had to support: In 1517, a German priest called Martin Luther published a list of 95 ways the Catholic Church needed to change. This was supported by many people across Europe, who created a new branch of Christianity called Protestantism How religion in Britain would be different today if Henry VIII had stayed married to Catherine of Aragon In most cases, criminals were punished by their community A scold's bridle was often used for women if they had been accused of 'gossiping' A crime that always carried the death penalty was treason. Many Tudor punishments would be considered unfair in today's society. A better understanding of human rights and more acceptance of people's differences has made our modern law system fairer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain reasons why particular aspects of a historical event, development, society or person were of particular significance Understand how history is constructed and evaluate local history's significance. Explain reasons why particular aspects of a historical event, development, society or person were of particular significance begin to comment independently on the different types of causes and effects for most of the events covered, including longer-and shorter-term aspects Use a broad range of historical terms and dates accurately in relation to the periods studied. use a wide range of vocabulary when showing awareness and identifies sources that are useful for specific enquiries. Provide overviews of the most significant features of different themes, individuals, societies and events covered. Begin to independently explain the sequence of key events, objects, themes, societies, and people in topics covered using dates, period labels and historical terms accurately (e.g. ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The House of York and Lancaster were at war between 1455 and 1487. This was known as the Wars of the Roses. England was unstable during the Wars of the Roses. Monarchs prior to the Tudors were <i>Plantagenets</i> Only a strong warrior king was able to maintain power. Minority reigns were unstable during the Wars of the roses Monarchs who won over the nobility had stronger reigns Henry Tudor was a <i>Lancastrian</i> and claimed he should be the King of England This reignited the Wars of the Roses and led to Richard III's death at the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485. Henry VII married Edward IV's daughter, Elizabeth of York, bringing the houses of Lancaster and York together in peace.

Vocabulary:	Images:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> inheritance: Something you get given to you after the death of a parent or grandparent emblem: A symbol that represents something justice system: Organisations that work together to ensure order taxation: The money paid to the government by the people heresy: Holding a belief or opinion that goes against the accepted religion Heretic – Someone who goes against the established religion. successor: The person who comes after another person to do the same job pope: The leader of the Catholic church who lives in the Vatican City in Italy state: An area of land with rules, such as a country behead: To cut someone's head off as a punishment treason: When someone illegally acts against their country reconcile: To come together after a disagreement lady-in-waiting: A female who supports a queen with her daily life sin: Something that is considered to be against the will of God subjects: People under the control of a leader devout: To have strong religious feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> authority: To have full control over something priest: A person of authority who leads people in worship noble: A person of importance, normally with a lot of money monastery: A building where monks live constable: A police officer responsible for keeping the peace in a town or village branded: A punishment where a mark is burned onto a person's skin bridle: A device that stopped movement of the jaw scold: Someone accused of 'gossiping' community: People who live in the same place merchant: Someone who buys goods and sells them to someone else for a profit blasphemy: The act of insulting God poach: To illegally hunt on someone else's land stocks: A large wooden frame that could trap a person's hands and head fine: An amount of money someone must pay as punishment social class: A group of people who are grouped together according to their position in society

Enquiry Organiser UKS2 Spring 2 B Year 6



Geography – Settlements [York]		
Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember..[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define "settlement" and identify the hierarchy (hamlet, village, town, city) Where York is located in Yorkshire Population of York is 210,618 in 2019 The city was founded by the Romans as Eboracum in 71 AD Over time, Eboracum evolved from a military fort into a thriving urban center. The Romans constructed roads, buildings, and fortifications,. York, during the Viking Age, was a bustling urban settlement filled with craftsmen, traders, farmers, and warriors. Jórvík: The Viking name for York, reflecting its importance as a trading center during the Viking Age. Wars of the Roses: The city played a role in the Wars of the Roses, with Richard III being a notable figure associated with York York was a thriving medieval city, rich in trade, religion, and culture, with cobbled streets, guilds, markets, and iconic architecture like York Minster York experienced significant changes during the Industrial Revolution, becoming a centre for various industries. The railways brought the city into the industrial age, with the repair and manufacture of engines and carriages becoming crucial. York soon recovered. After 1945 many more council houses were built in York and the city flourished. The first York Festival was held in 1951. York University was founded in 1963 and a ring road around the city was built in 1987. York's blend of history and modernity makes it a unique destination for visitors, offering a glimpse into the past while providing a contemporary experience in the present. Romans (Eboracum) and Vikings (Jorvik) chose this site for its defensive rivers and fertile land. OS Symbols for popular York landmarks. The impact that the railway had on York and how it developed thereafter. What was involved during the industrial revolution. What is meant by 'modern tourism'. The pull factors of living in a city such as York. The push factors for moving away from rural areas to a city such as York. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore how maps of the past and maps of the present have changed over time Compare historical maps (e.g., Victorian York) with modern satellite imagery. Create a timeline to depict the changes in York over time through different periods Discuss why Romans (Eboracum) and Vikings (Jorvik) chose this site for its defensive rivers and fertile land Study a physical map of the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss. Identify OS symbols for features like the York Minster, the city walls, and railway stations. Using four and six-figure grid references to find specific landmarks in York Investigate the impact of the railway in the 1800s and the shift from industry to modern tourism. Annotate a map of York city centre. Discuss the "push and pull" factors of living in a city versus a rural village Design a "new quarter" for York, deciding which facilities (schools, shops, parks) are needed for future residents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Italy is in southern Europe and borders Switzerland, France, Austria and Slovenia. Most of Italy's borders is surrounded by sea Italy is in the Mediterranean Sea. Different modes of transport create different carbon footprints. Northern Italy contains three major mountain ranges – The Alps, the Apennines and the Dolomites Northern Italy has many lakes. Lake Garda is the largest lake in Italy. The River Po is the longest river in Italy It flows from the Alps to the Adriatic Sea. Northern Italy has settlements from tiny hamlets and villages to enormous cities. Cities in northern Italy include Milan, Turin, Genoa and Venice. Milan is the city with the largest population. Northern Italy is known for making cars and clothes. Venice is a very popular city destination. What villages and towns are like in Northern Italy. Hotter climates are found nearer the equator and cooler climates further away. Climate is influenced by altitude, terrain and distance from the ocean. Venice is a city in north-eastern Italy located on the coast bordered by the Adriatic Sea. Venice is built on more than 100 islands which are separated by canals and linked by bridges. Venice is thought to be one of the most beautiful cities in the world and an UNESCO World Heritage Site. Venice is very popular tourist destination. Tourism has benefits but can also cause problems. The similarities and differences between the location in Northern Italy and the UK. The similarities and differences between the types of settlements in Northern Italy and the UK. The similarities and differences between the climate in Northern Italy and the UK.
<p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Settlement – a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community. Population – all the inhabitants of a particular place Hamlet – a small settlement generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (In Britain) one without a church. Village – a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area. Town – a built up area with a name, defined boundaries and local government that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city. City – a large town. Jorvik – Old Norse name for the city of York, England. Eboracum – Latin name for the Roman city of York Modern tourism – highly organized, commercialised global industry involving travel for leisure, business or other purposes to places outside one's usual environment for less than a year Pull factors – a positive aspect, condition or opportunity in a new location that attracts, lures or encourages people to migrate there. Push factors – a negative condition, circumstance, or driver in a person's home country or region that compels or motivates them to leave and emigrate. Industry – Economic activity concerned with the processing of raw materials and manufacture in factories. 	<p>Images:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div>	

Progress is **knowing more** (knowledge), **remembering more** (links back to), **being able to do more** (skills)



Science – Animals including Humans [What does my blood do?]

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The heart is a muscle that pumps blood around the body through blood vessels (tiny tubes) that come in and out of the heart. Blood vessels carrying blood away from the heart are arteries and vessels carrying blood towards the heart are veins The heart is roughly located to the slight left within the chest, approximately the size of a clenched fist. It is vital in moving oxygenated and deoxygenated blood around the body. It has 4 chambers (atria and ventricles), valves and a septum. Its role is pumping blood around the body. The heart beats in regular rhythm in 2 phases (systole and diastole). The heartbeat is controlled by the pacemaker Blood is a vital fluid in the body and is composed of red and white blood cells, each with their own role. Blood also contains platelets and plasma that also have unique roles. Blood has specific roles including transportation, protection and regulation. Blood travels through a network of vessels (veins, arteries, capillaries) in a continuous loop. A drug is a substance that has an effect on a person when it enters the body. Drugs are either legal (coffee, medicine) or illegal (cannabis, cocaine). Illegal drugs can have a serious effect on health, both short and long term. There are lots of ways we can exercise. Exercise strengthens the bones, muscles (inc. heart) and improves circulation. Exercising should include both aerobic and strengthening exercises. Recovery is important when exercising. Animals and humans need water and nutrients to survive. Nutrients include carbohydrates, fats, proteins, minerals and vitamins.. Nutrients and oxygen are transported to different parts of the body via blood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> plan different types of scientific enquiries to answer questions, including recognising and controlling variables where necessary explore ideas and raise different kinds of questions; select and plan the most appropriate type of scientific enquiry to use to answer scientific questions; recognise when and how to set up comparative and fair tests and explain which variables need to be controlled and why. Take measurements, using a range of scientific equipment, with increasing accuracy and precision, taking repeat readings when appropriate record data and results of increasing complexity using scientific diagrams and labels, classification keys, tables, scatter graphs, bar and line graphs use test results to make predictions to set up further comparative and fair tests report 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 identify scientific evidence that has been used to support or refute ideas or arguments 	<p>KS1 – Animals including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the importance of exercise, nutrition and hygiene. <p>LKS2 – Animals including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the simple functions of the basic parts of the digestive system in humans. I can identify the different types of teeth in humans and their simple functions. <p>UKS2 – Animals including Humans</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can describe the changes as humans develop to old age.

Vocabulary:	Images:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aerobic exercise gets the heart pumping and makes your muscles use oxygen. Arteries- the tubes that carry blood away from your heart Atrium- one of the two spaces at the top part of the heart that receive blood from the veins and push it down into the ventricles Blood is a red liquid that flows throughout the body, It carries oxygen, nutrients and waste. Blood vessels are tube-like structures in which the blood circulates Caffeine- A stimulant drug that increases body actions like heart rate, blood pressure, and metabolism. It makes a person feel more awake and alert Capillaries: Capillaries are tiny blood vessels that connect arteries to veins. Carbon dioxide is the gas that is produced by respiration. circulatory system is made up of the heart, blood vessels and blood. It delivers oxygen and nutrients to different parts of the body Drugs- a substance that changes the way a person's body works. Medical drugs can ease the symptoms of illnesses and fight diseases. The heart is a muscle that pumps blood around the body. Your heart rate (also known as your pulse rate) is the number of times your heart beats per minute (bpm). Everyone's heart rate is different and can change over time. Immune system- helps to protect us against diseases Lungs- organs in our body used for breathing Pacemaker- a small, battery -powered medical device that helps regulate the heartbeat by sending electrical impulses to the heart Plasma is the part of blood that carries red blood cells, white blood cells and platelets around the body Platelets: The blood cells that help the body form clots to stop it bleeding are called platelets A pulse is the regular beating of the heart as it pumps blood around the body. Oxygen is an element found on Earth. It is essential for animals and plants to survive. Red blood cells: The blood cells that carry oxygen to the body and help to remove carbon dioxide are called red blood cells. Septum: Is like a dividing wall or a partition that separates two spaces or parts inside something. Stethoscope- a special tool used by doctors to listen to sounds inside your body, like your heartbeat and your breathing. Valves- control the flow of liquids, gases, or tiny solids in various systems Veins- blood vessels that carry blood back to your heart Ventricle – one of the two large chambers at the bottom of the heart White blood cells protect the body from bacteria and viruses 	

Progress is **knowing more** (knowledge), **remembering more** (links back to), **being able to do more** (skills)



Design Technology – What could be healthier?

Knowledge I know...	Skills I can...	Links back to I remember...[LKS2]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That beef comes from cows reared on farms. • That recipes can be adapted to suit nutritional needs and dietary requirements. • That nutritional information is found on food packaging. • That coloured chopping boards can prevent cross-contamination. • That food packaging serves many purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explaining the farm-to-fork process. • Researching existing recipes. • Suggesting alternative ingredients. • Analysing nutritional content. • Writing an alternative recipe. • Understanding cross-contamination. • Using preparation skills. • Designing a jar label. • Making a developed recipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The amount of an ingredient in a recipe is known as the 'quantity'. • Safety and hygiene are important when cooking. • The following cooking techniques: sieving, measuring, mixing/stirring, cutting out and shaping. • The importance of budgeting while planning ingredients for a recipe. • Products often have a target audience.

Vocabulary: **Images:**

Abattoir – a slaughterhouse
 Adaptation – the action or process of adapting or being adapted
 Balanced – keeping or showing a balance; in good proportions
 Brand – a type of product manufactured by a particular company under a particular name.
 Cook – the science, art, and craft of applying heat to raw ingredients to transform their chemical and physical properties.
 cross-contamination – the process by which bacteria or other microorganisms are unintentionally transferred from one substance or object to another with harmful effect
 design – a plan or drawing to show the look and function or workings of a building, garment or other object before it is made.
 Enhance – intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value or extent of
 Equipment- the necessary items for a particular purpose
 Evaluate – form an idea of the amount, number, or value of; assess
 Grate – reduce (food) to small shreds by rubbing it on a grater.
 Label – a small piece of paper, fabric, plastic, or similar material attached to an object and giving information about it.
 Measure – ascertain the size, amount, or degree of (something) by using an instrument or device marked in standard units.