

Learning Narrative Autumn Term – Year 6

We are reading...



Clockwork by Philip Pullman
Skellig by David Almond

History

How have historical events and people impacted on our society?

Focus – The Maya

Driving Question: How did the achievements and eventual decline of the Mayan civilisation shape the world we know today?

- C. 1800BCE the Maya civilisation emerged in Central America, in Guatemala and Yucatan and lasted for over 2000 years.
- The golden age of the Maya was between 250CE and 900CE. They created a writing system and were expert mathematicians,
- The Maya divided their land into city states
- They were skilful astronomers and architects.
- Society was hierarchical.
- The Maya believed in many gods
- 600CE - Maya settlements become trade centres and goods such as stone and chocolate were traded with neighbouring city states.
- 1520 CE – Spanish conquistadors made contact with Maya settlements.

Music

Jazz

Art

Focus – Cubism

- Explain what is meant by cubism and make links to an artist from this period
- Draw a still life, representing 3D form as a 2D image, overlapping lines and superimposing the shape of an object from different viewpoints



Science



How do things work and change in our world?

Focus – Light

- Light travels in straight lines.
- Animals see light sources when light travels from the source into their eyes.
- Animals see objects when light is reflected from that object and enters their eyes.
- Light reflects off all objects (unless they are black). Non shiny surfaces scatter the light, so we do not see the beam.
- A shadow is always the same shape as the object that casts it • Shadows can be elongated or shortened depending on the angle of the light source.

Focus – Electricity

- An electronic circuit is composed of individual components such as: lamp/bulb, wire, motor, buzzer, switch, cell, battery.
- Circuit symbols are used in circuit diagrams to represent electronic components.
- A cell and batteries are stores of energy. Energy pushes electricity round the circuit. When the battery or cell's energy is gone it stops pushing.
- Voltage measures the 'push.' The greater the current flowing through a device the harder it works (for example a bulb will become brighter or a buzzer will become louder)
- Current is how much electricity is flowing round a circuit. When current flows through wires heat is released. The greater the current, the more heat is released.
- Lengthening or shortening the wires in a circuit will affect the level of resistance electrons have to flow through (this will impact the brightness of a bulb or volume of a buzzer).

R.E

How does R.E help to promote mutual respect and tolerance of people with different world views?

Focus: Hinduism

Why do Hindus want to be good?

- Who or what is Brahman?
- Why is atman important?
- What is Samsara?
- How might Dharma affect the way Hindus live?
- What is ahimsa?

Focus: Christianity

How do Christians live? What would Jesus do?

- Where do Christians find out about what Jesus did?
- Why do Christians think it is wise to follow Jesus' teachings?
- What was Jesus' sermon on the Mount about?
- How do some Christians follow Jesus' example in caring for those in need?
- How far do Jesus' teachings and actions inspire others?

Geography

How does the geography of a place influence where and how people live?

Focus – South America: Contrasting Localities:

Populations

Driving Question: How is the population of South America Changing?

South America is a continent made up of 12 countries, located in the western and southern hemisphere.

- The Incas (1438-1533) were the largest group of indigenous people in South America when the Europeans arrived.
- Now, the population of South America is estimated to be 432 million.
- Its largest country is Brazil, which covers more than half the continent's landmass and is inhabited by 20.7 million people.
- The smallest country is Suriname, one of the ten most sparsely populated countries in the world.
- The five largest cities in South America are São Paulo (the largest), Rio de Janeiro, Bogotá, and Lima.
- Most of the population lives near the continent's western or eastern coasts; the interior and the far south are sparsely populated.
- The median age in South America is 30.5 years.
- The movement of the population from rural to urban areas has sped up the economic growth of the continent's countries.
- Many of the largest cities of South America are struggling to overcome traffic problems, housing and water shortages.

R.H.S.E

Keeping/Staying Safe - Water Safety

Keeping/Staying Healthy - Alcohol

Growing and Changing - Conception

DT

Focus: Mechanical Systems – Cams

Key Question: Which cam system is best?

- What are Cams?
- What tools do we need to make different cams?
- What ideas would incorporate a cam mechanism?
- What will your step-by-step plan be in order to make our product?
- Have I made an aesthetically pleasing product?
- How will feedback from my peers help to improve my product?

PE

Basketball, Health related exercise, Gymnastics

French

Maths Calculations
What's the date

Computing

Focus – Word Processing – Websites

Focus – Computer Networks: HTML