Year A – Swans overview.

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|  | Maths | English | History | Geography | Science | Visual Arts | Music |
| Autumn 1 | White Rose Maths. | Greek mythology.  +  SPAG | Recognise important features in Ancient Greek geography   Mediterranean Sea, Aegean Sea, Crete  Become familiar with Sparta and its warrior culture  Athenian democracy  Become familiar with the Persian Wars  Recognise the origin of the Olympic Games in Ancient Greece  Become familiar with Ancient Greek religion  Identify great thinkers from Ancient Greece; Socrates, Plato, Aristotle  Become familiar with Alexander the Great | Rivers  Understand the Water Cycle  River Basins  UK major rivers: Thames, Trent, Severn, Tyne, Ouse, Great Ouse, Wye, Tweed, Exe  Europe: Volga, Danube, Rhine Asia: Ob, Yellow (Huang He), Yangtze (Chang Jiang), Ganges, Indus, Tigris, Euphrates Africa: Nile, Niger, Congo South America: Amazon, Parana, Orinoco North America: Mississippi, Missouri, Colorado, Rio Grande, Yukon, Mackenzie, Churchill Australia: Murray-Darling | Cycles in Nature  Life Cycles The life cycle: birth, growth, reproduction, death Reproduction in plants and animals  Our solar system:  Sun: source of energy (heat and light)  The nine planets: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto [Notethat, in 2006, Pluto was classified as a dwarf planet]  | Mythological Paintings  [Cross-curricular links with Year 3 Language and Literature: Mythology of Ancient Greece]  Understand that a mythological work of art depicts characters or a narrative from mythology. In western European painting these are generally from classical mythology.  Recognise as images from classical mythology and identify the characters/setting/narrative according to the children’s knowledge of the depicted myths from their language and literature studies. | Rhythm and Sound  Recognise a steady beat, accents, the down beat and play a steady beat. Move responsively to music.  The orchestra.  The Camille Saint-Saëns, Carnival of the Animals  Clementine Home on the Range Make New Friends The Bear Necessities |
| Autumn 2 | White Rose Maths. | Romulus and Remus.  Roman gods.  +  SPAG | The Founding of Rome:  Rome was founded almost three thousand years ago by two brothers Romulus and Remus.  Roman Religion: The Romans based much of their culture on the Greeks. Roman gods were the same figures as Greek gods, but with different names, such as Jupiter for Zeus, and Mars for Ares.  Roman Culture and Society: Rome became a republic around 500 BC, ruled by consuls and a Senate. Roman society contained slaves, plebeians (poor citizens) and patricians (rich citizens). | Mediterranean Europe (including Geography of Ancient Rome)  Geography  Geography of Mediterranean Europe (Southern France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus)  Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius  The ‘decline and fall’ of Rome  The climates of Europe: humid temperate, humid cold, tundra, alpine, semi-arid, Mediterranean.  Ecosystems: how are they related to climate?  | Insects  Insects can be helpful and harmful to people:  Helpful: pollination; products like honey, beeswax, and silk; eat harmful insects  Harmful: destroy crops, trees, wooden buildings, clothes; carry disease; bite or sting  Distinguishing characteristics: Exoskeleton, chitin, six legs and three body parts: head, thorax and abdomen, most but not all insects have wings.  Life cycles: metamorphosis  Social Insects: Most insects live solitary lives, but some are social (for example: ants, honeybees, termites, wasps)  R | Monuments of Rome and Byzantium  Become familiar with the public monuments of ancient Rome.  Explore how Emperors used and adapted these monuments to display their images, show power and represent history.  Observe examples of Christian art works of the later Roman Empire (or Byzantium), such as the mosaics of Ravenna: Justinian I and Theodora, mosaic panels in the apse of San Vitale, 548 AD (Ravenna, Italy)  Christ as the Good Shepherd, mosaic in the Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, after 450 AD (Ravenna, Italy) | Rhythm and Sound  Recognise short and long sounds, discriminate between fast and slow; gradually getting faster or slower. Discriminate between differences in pitch; high and low.  The orchestra.  Antonio Vivaldi, The Four Seasons Carlos Chaves, Toccata for Percussion, third movement  Swing Low, Sweet Chariot Bobby Shaftoe Mud, Mud, Glorious Mud Cauliflowers Fluffy (Paintbox |
| Spring 1 | White Rose Maths. | Shakespeare – Julius Caesar.  +  SPAG | Julius Caesar  Early Life: As a youngster, Julius Caesar was captured by pirates, and later conquered Gaul for the Romans. After an argument with his rival Pompey, Caesar invaded Rome and took control. Dictator for Life: Having invaded Rome, Julius Caesar became ‘dictator for life’. He was seen to grow too powerful, especially due to his relationship with Cleopatra. This led to his famous assassination. Rome After Caesar: After Caesar’s death, Mark Anthony and Octavian were made joint rulers of Rome. Mark Antony married Cleopatra, leading to a war between the two rulers, which Octavius won. | UK Geography (South West England)  South West: Dorset, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Devon, Somerset | Ecology  Habitats, interdependence of organisms and their environment The concept of a ‘balance of nature’ (constantly changing, not a static condition)    The food chain: producers, consumers, decomposers Ecosystems: how they can be affected by changes in environment (for example, rainfall, food supply, etc.) and by man-made changes    Man-made threats to the environment Air pollution: emissions, smog Water pollution: industrial waste, run-off from farming | Landscape and Still Life  Landscape  Recognise and discuss as landscapes (images of nature or the natural environment, from the Dutch word ʻlandschapʼ) the paintings listed in the resources.  Landscape  Landscape: Jacob Ruisdael, Landscape with Bentheim Castle, 1653 (National Gallery of Ireland, Dublin) John Constable, Salisbury Cathedral from the  Meadows, 1831 (National Gallery, London) Henri Rousseau, Surprised! A Tiger in a Tropical Storm, 1891 (National Gallery, London) [ | Playing with Sounds  Discriminate between loud and soft; gradually increasing and decreasing volume. Understand melody can move up and down.  Keyboard Instruments  Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, Rondo Alla Turca from Piano Sonata K 331 Ludvig van Beethoven, Für Elise  My Grandfather’s Clock The Runaway Train The Quartermaster’s Stores  Wolfgang |
| Spring 2 | White Rose Maths. | Finn MacCool.  Poetry.  +  SPAG | The Punic Wars  First Punic War: The first Punic War was fought against the Carthaginians from Carthage, a civilisation who lived in north Africa– in modern day Tunisia. (Punic means relating to Carthage) It was fought over the island of Sicily, and the Romans won.  Hannibal and Carthage: The second Punic War began under Hannibal, a great Carthaginian commander. His army crossed the Alps on elephants to attack Rome. Eventually, the Romans won.  The Roman Empire: After the end of the Third Punic War, Rome was the undisputed power in the Mediterranean. This sees the beginning of the Roman Empire, which covered parts of Africa, Asia and Europe. | UK Geography (Northern Ireland)  Northern Ireland: Lough Neagh, Lough Erne, Sperrin Hills, Mourne Mountains, Giant’s Causeway, Glens, Belfast, Derry | Health  The Digestive and Excretory Systems: Salivary glands, taste buds Teeth: incisors, bicuspids, molars Oesophagus, stomach, liver, small intestine, large intestine Kidneys, urine, bladder, urethra, anus, appendix    Taking Care of your Body: A Healthy Diet The ‘food pyramid’ Vitamins and minerals | Elements of Art: Line Symmetry and Form  Form Explain that form, in the discussion of art, is a term useful for describing complex shapes, often organic rather than geometric, as well as three-dimensional as opposed to flat shapes: the ʻformʼ of a human figure, for example, or the form of a tree.  Help the children consider form in the works they have considered for their use of line (such as Picasso's Mother and Child), and help them find ways to describe form (see resources)  Symmetry Recognise common objects and shapes (squares, faces, trees) as symmetrical (where a part of an image or object is reflected or balanced in another side), or not symmetrical. | Playing with Sounds  Hum simple melodies. Echo short rhythms and melodic patterns, play simple rhythms and melodies. Recognise like and unlike phrases.  Composers  Composers and their Music  Antonio Vivaldi, The Four Seasons Johann Sebastian Bach, Minuet in G Major  The Happy Wanderer If I had a Hammer |
| Summer 1 | White Rose Maths. | Norse mythology.  +  SPAG | Restraints on Royal Power  Restraints on Royal power (1215-1265) Magna Carta and then De Montfort’s Parliament: The first elected Parliament in Europe  Wars Of The Roses And Henry VII  Houses of Lancaster and York (1455 and 1485)  Battle of St Albans (1455)  Yorkist Edward IV dies (1483)  Richard III seizes throne  The Princes in the Tower  The Princes (Edward V and his brother Richard) have unknown fates;  Battle of Bosworth Field (1485) | Settlements and Population  Identify different types of settlement: hamlets, villages, towns, cities and conurbations.  Distinguish between rural, urban and sub urban areas.  Know that green belts are used to control urban growth.  Use a local map to identify the site and situation of local settlements. Where are settlements found? In valleys, along coasts and at river crossings. Why did people choose these locations? Access to water, farmland, wood or for defence.  Examine population density  Distinguish between areas where people are dispersed (rural) and crowded (towns and cities). | The Human Body: Systems, Vision and Hearing  The Muscular System  The Skeletal System  The Nervous System  Vision: How The Eye Works  Hearing: How The Ear Works | Elements of Art: Light, Space and Design  Light  Light Observe how artists use light and shadow (to focus our attention, create mood, etc.)  Space in Art Works Understand the following terms: two-dimensional (height, width), and three-dimensional (height, width, depth).  Observe the relationship between two-dimensional and three- dimensional shapes: square to cube, triangle to pyramid, circle to sphere and cylinder.  Observe how artists can make what they depict look three-dimensional, despite working in two-dimensions, by creating an illusion of depth. Also examine the foreground, middle ground, and background in paintings. | Music and Voice  Recognise timbre, sing unaccompanied and in unison. Recognise verse and refrain.  Notation  Felix Mendelssohn, Spring Song from Songs with Words  When You’re smiling Who killed cock robin? Dr Knickerbocker The Poor King |
| Summer 2 | White Rose Maths. | King Arthur.  +  SPAG | Reformation  William Tyndale’s Bible (1525)  Henry VIII (1509)  Catherine of Aragon, Birth of Mary  Anne Boleyn, Birth of Elizabeth  Separation of the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church  Henry VIII becomes head of the Church in England  Early British naval dominance  Henry VIII created Royal Navy  Strong Elizabethan Navy and privateers  Spanish Armada  Sir Francis Drake  Sir Walter Raleigh | UK Geography (London and South East England)  London and the South East: Greater London, Surrey, East Sussex, West Sussex, Kent, Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Isle of Wight | Cycles in Nature  Seasonal Cycles The four seasons and Earth’s orbit around the Sun  Life Cycles The life cycle: birth, growth, reproduction, death Reproduction in plants and animals  The Water Cycle Most of the Earth’s surface is covered by water Evaporation and condensation Water vapour in the air, humidity Clouds: cirrus, cumulus, stratus Precipitation, groundwater | Elements of Art – as above – including perspective. | Music and Voice  Recognise that musical notes have names. (see the sequence for details) Recognise a scale as a series of notes. Sing the C major scale using ‘do, re, mi’ etc.  Ludwig van Beethoven, Symphony No.6, first movement and from Final movement ‘Thunderstorm’ to end of symphony.  Do-Re-Mi A Sailor went to Sea Any Dream Will Do |