Year B– Swans overview.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Maths | English | History | Geography | Science | Visual Arts. | Music |
| Autumn 1 | White Rose Maths. | Alice in Wonderland.Poetry.+SPAG | The StuartsThe Civil War (1642-1649)The Union of the Crowns: King of Scots as James VI from 1567 King of England and Ireland as James I from the union of the English and Scottish crowns on 24 March, 1603 Belief in the Divine Right of Kings Gunpowder Plot, 1605 Parliament unwilling to grant the King money; dissolved by the KingLead-Up to the Civil War: King Charles I refused to come to an agreement with Parliament about how to share power. In 1642, the King declared war on Parliament, causing the English Civil War. It lasted for nine years.  | Spatial Sense (local area and globes)Draw maps of the local area using symbols and a key. For example, have pupils draw a map of their route to school.  Use the eight points of the compass: north, south, east, west, northeast, southeast, northwest and southwest [Cross-curricular connection with Mathematics Year 4]  Review scale and discuss how they will show this on their maps. Identify changes to a locality over time, sequence of change, and spread or growth. For example, study aerial photographs of a local place taken in different years.  Use an atlas and online resources to find geographical information. On a globe, identify the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and understand their significance.  | Light and OpticsThe speed of light: light travels at an amazingly high speed Light travels in straight lines (as can be demonstrated by forming shadows) Transparent and opaque objects  Reflection:  Mirrors: plane, concave, convex  Use of mirrors in telescopes and some microscopes  The spectrum: use a prism to demonstrate that white light is made up of What Your Year 4 Child Needs to Know, page 312 Terry Jennings, Honor Head, Bright Light, Franklin Watts, 2013 a spectrum of colours. Lenses can be used for magnifying and bending light (as in magnifying glass, microscope, camera, telescope, binoculars. Spring | Elements of Art: Line Symmetry and Form Recognise lines as horizontal, vertical, or diagonal. 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. | Rhythm and SoundRecognise a steady beat, accents, the down beat and play a steady beat. Move responsively to music. Recognise long and short soundsThe OrchestraGioacchino Rossini, William Tell Overture, Finale Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, selections from the Horn ConcertosA Bicycle Made for Two (chorus only) London’s Burning All Through the Night |
| Autumn 2 | White Rose Maths. | Christmas Carol – Dickens.+SPAG | The Restoration:Parliament invites Charles II to return from France, Charles crowned King in London Outbreak of plague in London during very hot summer Nearly 100,000 die before cold weather in October kills it off | Eastern EuropeFor a chosen country or countries:  Climates and ecosystems  Landscape  People and culture  Settlements  Economic activity  European Union Membership | The Human Body:Cells All living things are made up of cells, too small to be seen without a microscope | Still LifeRecognise and discuss examples of still life (images of one or more inanimate objects) Still Life with Peaches and a Glass, AD 50 (Archaeological Museum, Naples) Paul Cézanne, studies with fruit such as apples and/or oranges, for instance, Still Life with Apples, 1877-78 (Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge) | Rhythm and SoundDiscriminate between fast and slow; gradually getting slower or faster. Discriminate between differences in pitch; high and low. Discriminate between loud and soft; gradually increasing and decreasing volume.The OrchestraClaude Debussy, Prelude to the Afternoon of a Faun George Gershwin, Rhapsody in Blue DebussyAlouette Anne Laurie Butterfly On Ilkley Moor Bach’at He’s got the Whole World in his Hands |
| Spring 1 | White Rose Maths. | St George.+SPAG | The Glorious Revolution and the Bill of Rights: King James II- Catholic King who had a Catholic heir. Nobles invited the protestant, William of Orange to invade. William landed at Torbay and marched to London; welcomed by crowds James fled to France and William and Mary crowned joint monarchs  Bill of Rights: No taxation without parliamentary consent No standing army during peacetime Free and fair elections   | Western EuropeFrance, Germany, The Netherlands (Holland), Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Liechtenstein  Climate and ecosystem; Humid temperate/broadleaf forest and alpine climate/ecosystem  Landscape; Alps, central highlands, lowlands, Rivers (Rhone, Rhine, Seine, Danube), Dutch floodplains  People and culture  The European Union; Origins, members, trade, migration European Parliament in Brussels  Settlements; Paris, Lyon, Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Zurich, Amsterdam, Brussels  Economic activity; Agriculture, Industry (cars), Services (tourism, restaurants, hotels)   | MagnetismMagnetism demonstrates that there are forces we cannot see that act upon objects.  Most magnets contain iron Lodestones: naturally occurring magnets Magnetic poles: north-seeking and south-seeking poles Magnetic field (strongest at the poles) Law of magnetic attraction: unlike poles attract, like poles repel. The Earth behaves as if it were a huge magnet: north and south magnetic poles (near, but not the same as, geographic North Pole and South Pole). Orienteering: use of a magnetised needle in a compass, which will always point to the north  | Types of Art: Embroidery and NeedleworkUnderstand the basic principles of sewing techniques:  Children can experiment with making their own cross-stitch design and appreciate the time and effort involved in needlework.  Recognise embroidery and tapestry and discuss examples. | Playing with SoundsUnderstand melody can move up and down. Hum the melody whilst listening to musicComposers and their MusicPeter Tchaikovsky, Suite from Swan Lake Edward Elgar, Pomp and Circumstance March No.Hey, Ho, Nobody Home In the Good Old Summer Time The Man on the Flying Trapeze Spring |
| Spring 2 | White Rose Maths. | How the Camel Got His Hump – Kipling.+SPAG | The Elizabethan EraElizabeth I (1558):Final Tudor Monarch  Elizabethan Religious Settlement; uniting under moderate Protestant theology Culture in the Elizabethan era  Christopher Marlowe, dramatist and poet who influenced William Shakespeare  Shakespeare  Francis Bacon   | Asia (China, India and Japan Learn that Asia is the largest continent, with the most populous countries in the world.  Himalayan mountain range includes some of the tallest mountains in the world. The tallest mountain is Mt. Everest.   Locate the following countries: China, India, Japan  [Cross-curricular links with Year 3 History: World History: India, China and Japan] We recommend planning an extended project on India, which covers both the history and the geography content.   | Simple MachinesLever  Pulley  Wheel and axle  Gears: wheels with teeth and notches  How gears work and familiar uses (for example, in bicycles)  Inclined plane  Wedge  Screw Anne | Types of Art:Understand the basic principles of weaving. | Playing with SoundsEcho short rhythms and melodic patterns. Play simple rhymes and melodies. Composers and their MusicGustav Holst, Mars, Jupiter and Neptune from The Planets Suite This Little Light of Mine The Sidewalks of New York I’m a believer Go the Distance Summer |
| Summer 1 | White Rose Maths. | Magic Paintbrush.+SPAG | ChinaChina: Geography Teachings of Confucius Chinese Inventions Chinese Holidays  | As Spring 2. China | The Human Body:The Muscular System  The Skeletal System  The Nervous System  | Types of Art: Architecture Understand architecture as the art of designing buildings.Understand symmetry and a line of symmetry as it applies to buildings; observe symmetry in the design of some buildings which are familiar to you and/or the children (you could look at your school, local houses, or focus on the Cathedrals studied previously).  Noting line, shape, and special features (such as columns and domes),  | Music and VoiceSing unaccompanied and in unison. Recognise harmony, sing rounds. Recognise verse and refrain. Continue to work with timbre and Notation Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, part one: The Sea and Sinbad’s Ship from Scheherazade Rimsky-Korsakov: Solo violin playing the melody  Zip-a-dee-doo-dah You’ve got a Friend in Me      |
| Summer 2 | White Rose Maths. | The Butterfly Lion- Morpurgo.+SPAG | JapanJapan: Geography Culture Feudal Japan, History and Culture | As Spring 2. Japan. | AstronomyGravity, gravitational pull Asteroids, meteors (‘shooting stars’), comets, Halley’s Comet How an eclipse happens Stars and constellations Orienteering (finding your way) by using North Star, Big DipperThe ‘Big Bang’ as one theory The universe: an extent almost beyond imagining Galaxies: Milky Way and Andromeda Exploration of space | As Summer 1. | Music and VoiceReview names of musical notes, scales ad a series of notes and singing the C major scale using ‘do, re, mi’ etc.NotationAaron Copland, Fanfare for the Common ManSupercalifragilistic A windmill in Old Amsterdam Hakuna Matata  |