

<p>As DESIGNERS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a range of materials to create our own pieces of art Evaluate our own work using a given criteria 	<p style="text-align: center;"> Greenfields Community Primary School, Nursery & Pre-School </p>  <p style="text-align: center;"> Key Stage 2 - Year 5 - Spring I CURRICULUM OVERVIEW What if you could step into a painting? </p>	<p>As MATHEMATICIANS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap place value, formal written methods for addition and subtraction, measures and statistics Recognise how to check our own work when we have finished in order to make corrections
<p>As MUSICIANS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compose music and create musical notations 		<p>As CITIZENS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify ways of living a healthy lifestyle and making the right choices Exploring food and nutrition and identifying negative factors such as drugs and alcohol
<p>As COMPUTER TECHNOLOGISTS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use search engines effectively, understanding e safety Create digital art using 2Simple and Paint 	<p>As PERFORMERS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read poetry aloud, improving our fluency and expression Working in role, sharing character thoughts 	<p>As GEOGRAPHERS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore art from around the world
<p>As READERS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In English, we will be reading The Lady of Shalott by Alfred, Lord Tennyson Analyse and annotate the poetry, asking question, making predictions and summarizing the content 	<p>As THEOLOGIANS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore Islam and understand more about their beliefs and culture 	<p>As HISTORIANS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore art from different periods in time and think about the influences artists had around them in terms of materials and the subject of their art Explore a timeline of art looking at different styles and artists
<p>As AUTHORS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write narratives, creating a back story for our character Take part in discussions or debates about what the characters should do or have done, giving justifying our opinions when writing Write in role, using the poem as a reference to structure our ideas Write our own stories inspired by the settings and characters in the stories that we read together Analyse poetry, discussing technical vocabulary and make of it Understand poetic features 	<p>As SPORTS SCIENTISTS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply basic strategies and tactics, adapting them to suit different situations Link skills, techniques and ideas and apply them accurately and appropriately 	<p>As SCIENTISTS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate our big question 'What if you were an electrical engineer Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties Use scientific vocabulary to describe the properties e.g solubility, transparency, conductivity, magnetic Investigate which materials are reversible and irreversible through different process, melting, freezing, evaporating Explore the processes of separating materials Finding out which materials dissolve
	<p>As ARTISTS we will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about different artists and the styles they used and recreate these Experiment with different media when creating different art forms Use shading to create mood and feeling Use line, tone, shape and colour to represent movement use our sketch book to help they to develop our work further and discuss their ideas with others 	

World War 2: KS2 Knowledge Mat

		War Timeline		Sticky Knowledge
axis	Countries which fought on the German side including Italy, Germany and Japan.	1 st September 1939	In 1933, Adolf Hitler rose to power as the political leader of Germany. Germany invades Poland. Britain insists Germany withdraw troops from Poland. The Germans refuse. Britain declares war on 3 rd Sep 1939. Britain initially responded with bombing raids over Germany.	<p>World War 2 was a battle between two groups of countries - the 'Allies' and the 'Axis'. The major Allied powers were Britain, France, Russia, China and the United States. The major Axis powers were Germany, Italy and Japan.</p> <p>Adolf Hitler, together with the Nazi Party, wanted Germany to rule Europe. To gain more land and power, on 1 September 1939 German troops invaded Poland. After Hitler refused to stop the invasion, Britain and France declared war on Germany - World War II had begun.</p> <p>During the course of the war, German forces advanced through Europe. By the summer of 1941 they had invaded France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Denmark, Norway, Greece, Yugoslavia and the USSR.</p> <p>Millions of Germans were imprisoned and killed because they didn't fit the image of the 'perfect' German. Hitler wanted to create what he thought was the 'best' and strongest race - and to the Nazi Party, this excluded certain groups, such as Jews, Gypsies and those with physical and mental disabilities.</p> <p>The group most heavily targeted by the Nazis were the Jews. Around six million Jewish people were killed during World War 2 in one of history's most terrible events - the Holocaust. Racist in his views, Hitler blamed Jewish people for Germany losing World War I and claimed they were dangerous to German people and society.</p> <p>The US didn't join the war until 1941, when Japan attacked the United States at their Naval Base at Pearl Harbour in Hawaii. On 8 December 1941 (the very next day), the US declared War on Japan and, in turn, its German allies.</p> <p>Some countries remained 'neutral' in World War 2. Such countries were Spain, Sweden and Switzerland - who chose not to join either side.</p> <p>The Germans surrendered on 8 May 1945. In 1944, an Allied army crossed from Britain to free France from Nazi rule. One year later, Allied armies invaded Germany, forcing the Germans to surrender. After nuclear attacks on Japan's major cities Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan also surrendered to Allied forces in August the same year. World War 2 had ended.</p>
Allies	Countries which fought on the British side (including: USA, Great Britain, France and Russia).	1939 Onwards	Children were evacuated from cities expected to be bombed as enemy planes targeted factories <i>etc.</i> Children were evacuated to the countryside.	
Nazi	Member of the German political group which came to power in 1933.	10 th May 1940	Chamberlain resigned and Winston Churchill was chosen to be his successor as Prime Minister on May 10, 1940.	
evacuation	Organised movement of children and the vulnerable from towns and cities to safe zones.	June 1940	Evacuation of Dunkirk. Large numbers of troops were surrounded by Germans at the French coastal town of Dunkirk. 338, 226 were saved by a fleet of 800 boats. This is known as the 'Miracle of Dunkirk'.	
evacuee	Someone who was evacuated, moved from a danger area to a safer place.	6 th June 1944	D-Day. The Normandy landings were a series of landing operations by the Allies to claim Europe. It was the largest seaborne operation in history.	
Blitz	A series of bombing raids on the UK.	7 th May 1945	Germany surrenders: The Allies had forced the surrender of Axis troops in Europe. On 7 th May 1945 Germany surrender to the Allies - the end of war in Europe.	
propaganda	Controlling news media (such as radio) to depict the war effort.	8 th May 1945	VE Day. The VE in VE Day stands for Victory in Europe. It was the public holiday of 8 th May 1945 to mark the defeat of Germany by the Allied forces in World War 2 .	
Holocaust	Murder of Jews and other groups of people by the Nazis.	6 th August 1945	Atomic bomb dropped on Hiroshima. Japan refused to surrender, threatening to fight on. The US considered invasion but this would have led to deaths of 500,000. On the 9 th Aug, the US dropped an atomic bomb on Nagasaki.	
Luftwaffe	The German Airforce.	15 th August 1945	End of WW2. The surrender of Japan was announced on August 15 th 1945.	
RAF	The Royal Airforce (British).			
refugees	A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war.			
Kindertransport	Transport arranged for Jewish children to flee German occupied countries.			

