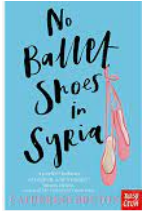


Upper Key Stage 2— Autumn 1st 2022

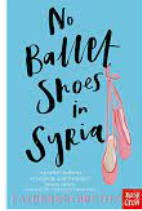
Early Islamic Civilisation

Week 1:



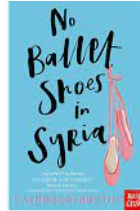
Analysing the Text
and Descriptive
Writing

Week 2:



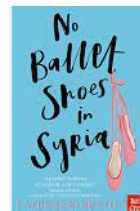
Diary Entries

Week 3:



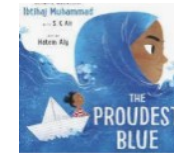
Character Reference
(Formal Tone)

Week 4:



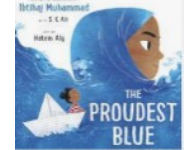
Newspaper article

Week 5:



Letter Writing

Week 6:



Short Burst Narrative

Art and Design: Autumn Term 2022

Session 1: Art: Paper Making

LO: To demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry and wet media.

Make their own paper and experiment with calligraphy using homemade inks.



Session 2: Art: Islamic Art and Culture

LO: To use different techniques for different purposes i.e. shading, hatching within their own work.

Establish a list of common/important features of early Islamic art and architecture.

Make annotated sketches.



Session 3: Art: Geometric Art.

LO: To organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles.

Learn about the use of geometric patterns in Early Islamic art.

Explore which regular and semi-regular shapes tessellate.



Session 4: Islamic Tiles.

LO: To organise their work in terms of pattern, repetition, symmetry or random printing styles.

Children to design their own geometric tile in their sketch book. Carefully measuring and considering the mathematical patterns.



Session 5: Islamic Tiles part 2.

LO: To confidently control the types of marks made and experiment with different effects and textures inc. blocking in colour, washes, thickened paint creating textural effects.

Children to create and paint their geometric tiles, selecting appropriate paints, colours, patterns etc.



Session 5: Vegetal Patterns

LO: Work in a sustained and independent way from observation, experience and imagination.

Children to create vegetal Islamic patterns in their sketch books considering nature as a key influence.

Link to William Morris in Cycle B.



5 Key Questions: Art

1. Why do you think it was important for Islamic scholars to write things down?
2. What are some of the typical or common features of Islamic art and pattern - often seen on buildings?
3. What were the two key types of Islamic patterns?
4. What was a form of Islamic art shown through writing?
5. What does tessellation mean?

History— Autumn 1st Term 2022

Session 1: Muhammad (pbuh) the founder of Islam.

LO: Place Islam on a timeline and position it in relation to other historical periods.

L.O. Investigate sources of information on life in Islam.

Use a wide range of sources to discover more about the life of Muhammad (pbuh).

Select and summarise key events from the life of Muhammad (pbuh).



Session 2: .History: Why did Islam Spread so far?

LO:

Understand some of the reasons why Islam spread so quickly.

Summarise and group these reasons.



Session 3: History: Everyday life in Baghdad.

L.O. Understand what it was like to live in Early Islam, comparing homes, schools, clothes, food.

Make notes about everyday life in Baghdad.

Recreate scenes from everyday life in Baghdad through creating freeze-frames.



Session 4: History: How do we know about life in Baghdad?

L.O. Investigate sources of information on life in Islam.

Examine a range of sources of historical evidence relating to ancient Baghdad, evaluating their usefulness and reliability.



Session 5: History: Early Islam and Anglo Saxon comparison.

L.O. Understand how our knowledge comes from later invaders and discuss the reasons these may be biased or incomplete.

Research and make a summary about life in Anglo-Saxon England.



Session 6: History: The End of Early Islam.

L.O. To understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.

Examine a range of sources of historical evidence relating to the fall of Baghdad, evaluating their usefulness and reliability.



5 Key Questions: History

1. Who was the founder of Islam?
2. Why did Islam spread so far?
3. Who were the citizens of Baghdad?
4. How did life in the Golden Age of Baghdad compare to life in the Dark Age of Anglo-Saxon England?
5. What caused the end of Early Islamic Civilisation in Baghdad?

Geography— Autumn 1st Term 2022

Session 1: Geography: : Map Skills; Early Islamic Civilisation.

LO: To find out where Early Islamic Civilisation began.

To compare maps from the Early Islamic civilization and modern. To compare Europe and Islam 1000BCE.



Session 2: Geography: The Silk Road.

L.O. Describe the key aspects of economic activity and trade links (as part of a country study).

Explore some of the goods traded along the silk road.

Learn about the 'trade' in ideas and how this was affected by the silk road.



Session 3: Geography. The Silk Road Board Game.

L.O. Describe the key aspects of economic activity and trade links and recognise similarities and differences in these across a range of countries / regions.

Investigate the people who travelled the silk road, caravans, physical geography, and hazards.



5 Key Questions: Geography

1. *What was at the centre of the map from Early Islam?*
2. *How did goods and ideas move around the early Islamic Civilisation?*
3. *What was life like on the Silk Road?*
4. *Who travelled the Silk Road?*
5. *Can you name a famous traveller on the Silk Road?*

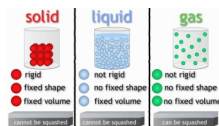
Science

Autumn 1st Term 2022: Properties of Materials.

Session 1: Science: Separating materials.

L.O: L.O. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.

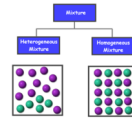
Separating materials activity.



Session 3: Science: Solutions

L.O. L.O. Know that some materials will dissolve in liquid to form a solution, and describe how to recover a substance from a solution.

L.O. Demonstrate that dissolving, mixing and changes of state are reversible changes.



Initial Assessment: Initial Assessment.

L.O: I am learning to use scientific vocabulary linked to our topic of learning.

L.O: I am learning to explain what I already know about Properties of Materials. Creating a mind-map. Vocab taught in tiers.



Session 4: Science: States of Matter

L.O. Use knowledge of solids, liquids and gases to decide how mixtures might be separated, including through filtering, sieving and evaporating.



Session 5: Science: Thermal conductors.

L.O. Give reasons, based on evidence from comparative and fair tests, for the particular uses of everyday materials, including metals, wood and plastic.

L.O. Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.



Session 6: Science: Irreversible Changes.

L.O. Explain that some changes result in the formation of new materials, and that this kind of change is not usually reversible, including changes associated with burning and the action of acid on bicarbonate of soda.



Session 7: Science: Electrical safety.

L.O. Compare and group together everyday materials on the basis of their properties, including their hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal), and response to magnets.

Electrical health and safety is always key at the Bestival Music Festival - recommendations are required for waterproof electrical insulating materials as well as those that will conduct electricity when breakages happen.



5 Key Questions: RE: Tawhid

1. *How does Tawhid create a sense of Belonging in the Muslim Community?*
2. *How would you describe Tawhid?*
3. *How is it similar to the Christian view of God?*
4. *What is the Shahadah?*
5. *Who are the key prophets in Islam?*

5 Key Questions: Music

1. *How does music bring us together?*
2. *What does bpm stand for?*
3. *What is the difference between major and minor sounds in music?*
4. *What different themes can be expressed through music?*
5. *What does a rest represent in music notation?*

5 Key Questions: Science

1. *What is an electrical conductor? Can you name one?*
2. *How can you separate materials?*
3. *What does it mean to dissolve a material?*
4. *What is a thermal conductor? Can you name one?*
5. *What is a solid, a liquid and a gas? Can you draw a representation of the particles?*

5 Key Questions: ICT: Coding

1. *What is an algorithm?*
2. *What does it mean to debug a code?*
3. *What is a function and when is it used?*
4. *When can coding be used?*
5. *Why a flowcharts used for coding?*

5 Key Questions: French

1. *Can you write the numbers 1-31 in French?*
2. *Name the months in French?*
3. *Write your birthday in French?*
4. *How do you ask what the date is?*
5. *What are the days of the week in French?*

Artist Day:



Michelangelo

ICT:

Purple Mash: Coding and Online Safety

6.1 and 6.2



Music:

Charanga: MMC



Developing Melodic Phrases

P:E:

Swimming and
Hockey



R. E:

Islam: Tawhid



P.H.S.E :

Being Me in My World



French:

Language Angels: Phonics lesson 3 & 4

What is the Date?

