

Visual Elements

Pattern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the artist uses composition can create patterns in the collage There may be patterns within the material chosen as well as patterns in how the elements are arranged
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The intensity and choice of colour can be used to reflect a mood or emotion Naturally occurring colours can be found in the local environment and arranged into a colour palette
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Close observation of natural materials to notice different textures – leaf edges, raised veins Texture can also be added by crumpling, cutting and painting the materials

Vocabulary

Symmetry	<i>Similarity of exact matching of different lines, shapes colours and objects</i>
Composition	<i>The arranging of different elements to make a work of art: leaves, stones, paper, paint</i>
Ephemeral	<i>Something that only lasts for a very short time</i>
Radial pattern	<i>A pattern you get when objects or materials are arranged on straight lines that are drawn from the centre of a circle</i>

Exploring Andy Goldsworthy's Art



This piece of **environmental art** shows a **radial pattern** and is made from naturally occurring materials.

Note how the pattern comes from both the **colour** and the **composition**



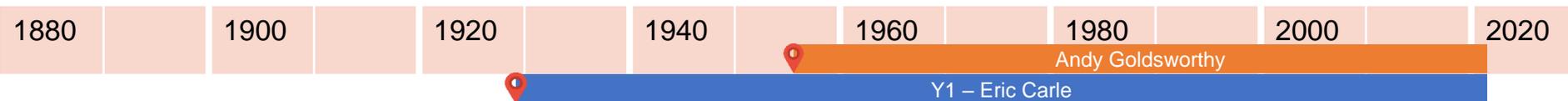
In this piece, Goldsworthy combined leaves of different colours to create the illusion of a circle.

By **cutting** and **overlapping** the materials you can create new shapes



To collect the materials, **carefully observe** the colours, shapes and **textures** that you want to collect from the local environment.

Then carefully arrange the **composition**



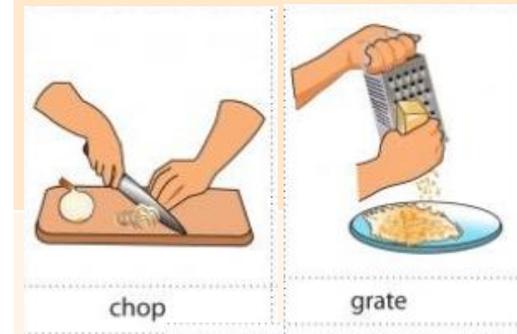
Vocabulary	
Healthy	Eating enough nutrients to stay healthy, have energy and feel good.
Balanced diet	A diet that consists of the right amounts of each food group.
Diet	The type of food that a person eats regularly.
Protein	A food group with helps repair muscles and bones. E.g. chicken
Carbohydrate	A food group which provides you with energy. E.g. bread and pasta.
Dairy	A food item containing milk. It helps makes our teeth and bones stronger.
Hygiene	Conditions to help maintain healthy and reduce the spread of disease.
Market Research	Finding out about a product before you start the designing and making process.
Design brief	It gives them a focus and guidance when they are making their final product.
Target Audience	The group of people you are aiming to use your final product.

Our Design Brief: Making a Healthy Sandwich

- It has to be healthy. It needs to include 2 vegetables. E.g. cucumber and lettuce.
- It needs to be tasty.
- It needs to be aesthetically pleasing (look good).
- Suitable for children to eat and enjoy.



What skills will we be developing when we make our final product?



Health and Safety:

- Wash hands before and after handling food
- Use a suitable knife for the task.
- Point the knife away from your body.
- Put all cooking equipment back safely in storage once you have finished.

Why do we remember November 5th? | Year 2 | Autumn 2

Vocabulary		Key people and places		What was the plot?						
Catholics		A group of people who believe in Jesus and are led by the Pope.	James I		The king of Scotland, England and Ireland. He was Queen Elizabeth I's cousin and inherited the throne.					
Protestant		A different group of Christians who think that the Bible is important.	Robert Catesby		The Catholic leader of the group plotting to blow up the Houses of Parliament.					
plot		A secret plan to do something against the law.	Thomas Percy		A conspirator who bought a building near the Houses of Parliament.					
treason		The act of plotting or carrying out a crime against the monarch.	Guy Fawkes		A conspirator who was found with fuses and matches and arrested.					
gunpowder		A chemical that explodes if lit by a match.	Francis Tresham		He is known as one of the most reluctant of the conspirators. He wrote a warning letter to Lord Monteagle.					
conspirator		A person who plots with others to do something harmful or unlawful.	Lord Monteagle		Lord Monteagle received a letter from Francis Tresham. He warned the King's guard.					
What did the conspirators want?		The Houses of Parliament		How do we commemorate the plot?						
<p>King James I was unpopular with Catholics in England because Roman Catholics were treated badly by the English government.</p> <p>Robert Catesby's group hoped to replace the country's Protestant government with Catholic people.</p>		<p>The place where laws are made and passed in the United Kingdom</p>		<p>James I passed the Thanksgiving Act of 1605 after the failure of the Gunpowder Plot. Bonfires were lit on the 5th November and people started to burn models of Guy Fawkes to remember the failed plot.</p>						
										
24th March 1603	January 1604	April 1604	June – October 1604	December 1604	25th March 1605	26th October 1605	1st -3rd November	5th November	8th November	30- 31st January 1606
Queen Elizabeth dies, her cousin becomes King James I of England.	Robert Catesby begins the Gunpowder plot.	Guy Fawkes is asked to help with explosives.	Thomas Percy buys a house near Parliament.	A tunnel is dug towards Parliament.	A vault is rented under The House of Lords.	Lord Monteagle receives a letter warning him not to go to Parliament.	King James I begins an investigation into the plot.	Guy Fawkes is found with fuses and matches and is arrested.	Catesby and Percy die.	The remaining plotters are executed.



The Gunpowder Plot was an attempt made by a group of Catholics to blow up the King and the Houses of Parliament.

How was the plot discovered?



It was discovered partly due to a letter warning Lord Monteagle about what might happen. Lord Monteagle gave the letter to King James I and an investigation was started.

Key Vocabulary

Follower	A person who supports or admires a particular person.
Disciple	A personal follower of Jesus Christ.
Leader	A person that is in charge of something. E.g. Head Teacher is in charge of a school.
Obey	To listen and follow the instructions and orders of someone.
Belief	Accepting that something is true and believing it.
Faith	Complete trust or confidence in someone or something. E.g. Peter had faith in Jesus.
Preach	To teach others about something of importance. E.g. Jesus preached to many people about how to live a good Christian life.
Sins	An act that is immoral (wrong/bad choice).
Humble	To be modest or have a low estimate of one's importance. You don't think you're the best.
Blessing	To have God's favour and protection.

What qualities does a good leader have?

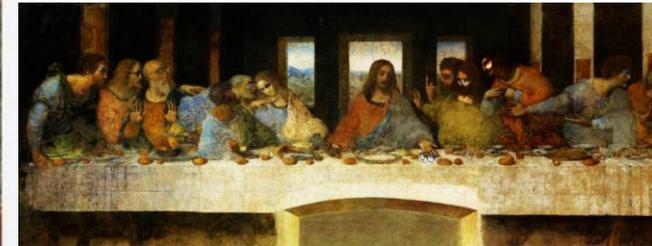
Commitment
 Serving and helping others
 Humble
 Team work
 Courage
 Bravery
 Role model
 Learning from mistakes



What stories will we be learning about?

Peter Follows Jesus, Jesus Calms the Sea, Jesus Washes Peter's Feet, Last Supper, Peter Denies Jesus.

All these stories are about Peter and how he becomes the leader of the Christian church. Each story shows Peter displaying a different leadership quality.



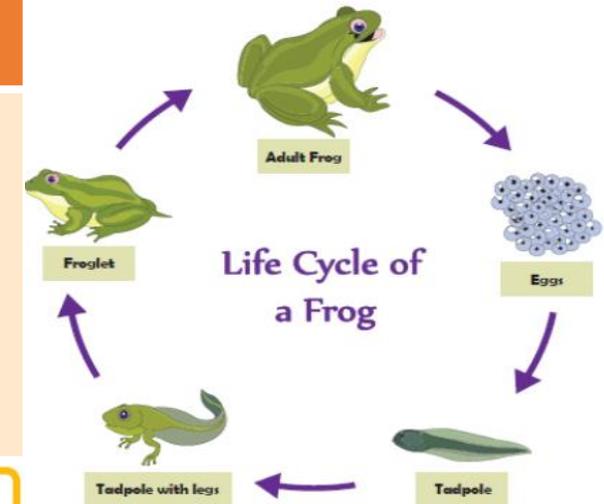
Why is Peter so important to Christians?

Peter was chosen by Jesus to be his first of the twelve disciples. This meant that Peter would be left in charge and had to follow the orders of Jesus.

Vocabulary	
Life cycle	The different stages of an organisms life
Survive	Continuing to live and exist.
Primary	Something of the most importance.
Secondary	Coming after, less important than the primary need.
Luxury	A great comfort or elegance involving an expense.
Hygiene	Conditions to help maintain healthy and reduce the spread of disease.
Balanced diet	A diet that consists of the right amounts of each food group.
Carbohydrate	A food group which provides you with energy. E.g. bread and pasta.
Protein	A food group with helps repair muscles and bones. E.g. chicken
Heart rate	The speed at which your heart beats.

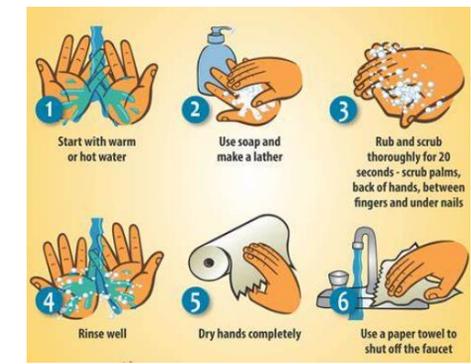
Animals including Humans Coverage:

- Similarities and differences between babies and present day.
- Life cycle of different animals and their stages.
- Know what humans and animals need to survive (primary, secondary and luxury).
- Understand the importance of hygiene and how we can keep clean.
- Know about a healthy balanced diet and the different food groups.
- Know how our bodies change during exercise.



What do animals and humans need to survive?

Primary Needs	Secondary Needs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water • Food • Air 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shelter • Exercise • Warmth



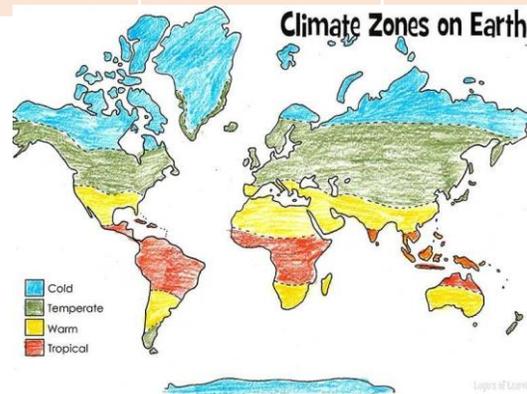
Vocabulary

adaptation	How an animal or plant has evolved to survive in its habitat.
climate	The weather conditions of a place over a long period of time.
continent	A large area of land divided into different countries.
country	An area of land that has its own government.
desert	An area with very little precipitation.
equator	The imaginary line running round the middle of the Earth.
inhospitable	If a place is inhospitable, it is very difficult to live there because it is too hot, too cold, or too dry.
key	A guide to show the meaning of symbols on a map.
lake	A large area of water surrounded by land.
population	The people that live in a place.
precipitation	Any form of water that falls from the sky: rain, snow, sleet or hail.
rainforest	A forest with tall trees, a warm climate and lots of rain.
settlement	Any form of human dwelling, from the smallest house to the largest city.
temperature	How hot or cold a place is.



Continents of the world

Rank by size	Name	Population
1	Asia	4.5 billion
2	Africa	1.3 billion
3	North America	369 million
4	South America	431 million
5	Antarctica	4,000
6	Europe	746 million
7	Oceania	43 million



Human features

Human features are things that have been built or made by people. Some examples are: roads, bridges, buildings and dams.

Great Wall of China in Asia	
Aswan Dam in Africa	
Golden Gate Bridge in North America	
Christ the Redeemer in South America	
McMurdo Base in Antarctica	
Eiffel tower in Europe	
Sydney Opera House in Oceania	

Physical features

Naturally created features that make up an area, including forests, hills and rivers.

The Himalayas in Asia	
Sahara desert in Africa	
Grand canyon in North America	
Amazon rainforest in South America	
Mount Erebus in Antarctica	
The Alps in Europe	
Great Barrier Reef in Oceania	