

Vocabulary

hearth

a brick or stone-lined fireplace, with or without an oven, used for heating and cooking food

jetties

the upper floor of a building sticks out over the floor below

firebreak

when a building was torn down to make a gap so that the fire could not continue

loot

to steal from someone else when they have had to leave their home

Primary source

primary sources are first-hand accounts of an event, from people who had experienced it at the time

Reading Challenge:

Can you find any exciting facts about the Great Fire of London? You could use books in the school library or from the local library!

Sticky Knowledge

Life before the fire in Pudding Lane was busy and overcrowded.
Houses used to be made of wood.
Candles and fires were used by everybody.
Buildings had jetties.

We know about the fire from:

- Diaries
- Newspaper reports
- Paintings
- Other documents

The Great Fire of London changed many things about London including: how buildings were made, the population of London, the layout of the streets of London, the firefighting service and insurance.

Key Questions:

What was life like in Pudding Lane before the fire?
How do we know the fire happened?
How did the Great Fire change London?

Vocabulary

evidence

something that allows us to form an understanding of the past

firefighting

firefighting involves equipment and strategies to control fire

diary

a book in which people write a daily record of events

refugee

a person who has been forced to leave their home

population

all the people who live in a particular place

Timeline

Early Sunday Morning

Mid Sunday Morning

Sunday Morning

Sunday Evening

Early Monday Morning

Late Monday Morning

Monday Evening

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

The fire starts at Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane

As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path

Samuel Pepys starts to record the unfolding events in his diary

Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading

People carry their possessions to safety using on the River Thames

Carts are banned from going near the fire

The fire spreads close to the Tower of London

St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed by the fire

The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down

The fire is finally under control and put out

Vocabulary

mountain	An area of land with steep sides.
mountain range	A group of mountains that are closer together.
peak	The top of a mountain or hill.
valley	A low area between hills.
hill	An area of land that is higher than the land that surrounds it.
river	Water that flows down a channel from high land to low land.
bank	The land along the edge of a river.
cliff	A large tall mass of rock found on a coastline.
stream	A steady flow of water.
mouth	When the river meets the sea.
coast line	Where the land meets the sea.

Key Questions:

How are mountains and hills different?
 What are the coastlines in England like?
 What is a physical feature?
 What is a human feature?

Reading Challenge:

What physical features can you spot in the books we are reading in class or that you might read at home?

Sticky Knowledge

The landscape is everything you can see when you look across an area of land.

Great Britain is an island completely surrounded by coastlines. Northern Ireland borders some land and some sea. Some countries are landlocked which means they have no coastline.

Physical features are natural parts which make up a landscape such as mountains, hills, valleys, river, sand coasts.

Human features are Things that have been built by humans such as buildings, bridges, houses and roads.

How are mountains and hills different?

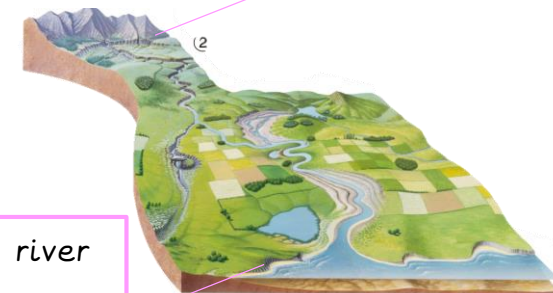
Similarities	Differences
They are both formed from mounds of earth.	Mountains are taller.
They both have peaks. Hills usually have rounded peaks.	Mountains are generally steeper than hills.
They are both physical features.	Mountain must be 600m above sea level.

Mountains in the United Kingdom

Ben Nevis	Scotland, the highest in the UK.
Snowden	Wales
Scafell Pike	England
Slieve Donard	Northern Ireland



source - the point at which a river starts its journey.



mouth - where a river enters the sea.

Vocabulary and techniques

Enlargement or Magnified	Increasing the size of the form to have a monumental impact on the viewer and focus on details normally overlooked.
Abstract	Doesn't attempt to represent an accurate depiction. Of the subject. Use simple line, shapes, colours, and forms to achieve its effect.
Modernism	An art movement in the early 1900s that helped make art more accessible by using everyday subjects.
Pioneer	O'Keefe's was among the first artists to use this abstract style of painting flowers making her a pioneer of American modernism.
Monumental	Something that is great in size and is impressive to look at.

Reading Challenge:
Can you paint any of the settings from our Vehicle Text in the style of Georgia O'Keefe?

Sticky Knowledge

Visual Elements

Form	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> O'Keefe's approach often saw form magnified nearly beyond recognition to bring the viewer in close and create a sense of monumentality and visual excitement.
Colour	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Primary colours (red, blue and yellow) can be mixed together in different amounts to form varying shades of secondary colours: orange, green and violet. Contrasting dark and light colours in your painting can create a dramatic effect to engage the viewer and draw them in.
Texture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> O'Keefe used long smooth brush strokes to apply the paint. The flat smooth appearance focuses attention on the shape of the form.



Oriental Poppies
1928

The painting is almost 4ft wide. The centre and the inside sections are painted in deep purple, this draws the attention of the viewer. The skilful shading of the petals increases the vibrancy of the colour.

Key Questions:

How do you make primary colours?
How do you make secondary colours?
How does Georgia O'Keefe create texture in her paintings?
What is different about Georgia O'Keefe's style of painting?

1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000

Georgia O'Keefe

Vocabulary

fabric	Cloth produced by weaving or knitting textile fibers.
textile	A type of cloth or woven fabric.
audience	Who you are making the product for.
user	The person who will use your product.
geometric	Decorated with regular lines and shapes.
thimble	A small, plastic cap worn to protect the finger and push the needle in.
needle	A slender piece of polished metal with a point at one end and an eye for thread at the other.
thread	A long, thin strand of cotton.
seam	A line where two pieces of fabric are sewn together.
embellish	To add decorative details.

Reading Challenge:

What characters in our Vehicle Text might need a bendy bag?

What would be the features of their bendy bag?
You could create a design brief for them.

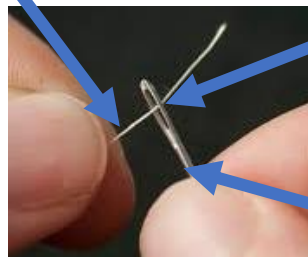
Sticky Knowledge

Technical Processes

cut	We cut using scissors.
sew	We sew using a needle and thread.
running stitch	Small, even stitches which run back and forth through the cloth.
Oversew stitch	To sew over an edge to make a firm seam.

thread

eye



needle

Design Brief

The teddy bear is going on holiday. He needs to take his clothes, camera and notepad with him. He loves geometric shapes, so needs a backpack embellished with a shape design to carry all his items. Can you help?



Key Questions:

What products exist already?
How can we make sure our bendy bag meets every part of our design brief?
Why is a design brief important?

Vocabulary

Listen	Giving attention to a sound.
Appraise	Assess the performance of something.
Compose	Write or create a piece of music using sounds or musical instruments.
Performance	An act of presenting a play or piece of music in front of an audience.
Glockenspiels	A percussion instrument.
Rhythm	A strong regular, repeated rhythm through a song or piece of music.
instrument	An object or device for playing music on.
Rock	A form of popular music from the rock and roll and pop music during the 1960s.

Reading Challenge:

Can you find a book in the library about bands or rock music?

Sticky Knowledge and what we will be doing in this topic

Listening and appraising

Children will listen to a variety of songs including 'I Wanna Play in a Band' and answer questions about the style of music, musical instruments heard and what the rhythm is like.

Composing

Children will be composing their own music using the musical instrument glockenspiels.

Children will compose their own song using glockenspiels and then perform it by the end of the unit.

Key Questions:

How can we engage our audience when we are performing?
 How do you make different sounds and notes when playing the glockenspiel?
 What is rock music? How would you describe it?

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 or someone.
Belief	Accepting that something is true and believing it.
Message	Passing on information about an important event.
Patron	Someone that gives support to an organisation.
Civil Rights	The rights that people have to equal treatment and freedom.
Inspirational	Someone that inspires people to do something.
Role Model	A person that people look up to. They show good behaviour.

Reading Challenge:
 Can you find any exciting facts about the Great Fire of London? You could use books in the school library or from the local library!

Sticky Knowledge

Mother Teresa - She was a patron for the Catholic Church and preached about God.

Martin Luther King Jr. - He was a famous protester that fought for rights of black people.

How did Peter spread the message about Christianity?

Peter travelled to Rome to spread the message about Christianity. Whilst there, he built churches and encouraged people to pray and believe in God.

Key Questions:
 What are some of the qualities of a good leader?
 Why are Martin Luther King Jr. and Mother Teresa viewed as good leaders?
 Do you have to be religious to be a good leader?

What qualities does a good leader have?

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



Mother Teresa



Martin Luther King Jr.

Vocabulary










Characteristic	How something is organized. E.g. soft or hard.
Rigid	Unable to bend or be forced out of shape.
Elastic	An object that resumes its normal shape after stretching.
Flexible	Bending easily without breaking.
Absorbent	Able to soak up liquid easily. E.g. sponge
Waterproof	Something that keeps out water.
Charles McIntosh	The inventor of waterproof fabric.
John Dunlop	An inventor who made rubber tyres for cars and bikes.
John Loudon McAdam	An inventor who made tarmac roads.

Reading Challenge:
 What materials can you find in the books in our classroom?
 What are their properties?
 What is their purpose?

Sticky Knowledge

- Materials have different characteristics and properties.
- Materials can be absorbent, waterproof, able to change shape (bend, twist, stretch) and rigid.
- Understand about fair test and how to carry out an experiment.
- Charles McIntosh invented the waterproof coat
- John Dunlop invented the rubber tyre which is a great invention.
- John Loudon McAdam invented tarmac roads.

Key Questions:
 What is a fair test?
 How can we test the properties of a material?
 Why are the properties of a material important?
 How do the properties of a material impact their purpose?

hard not easily broken or pierced  A hard diamond.	squashy easily crushed or squeezed  The play dough is squashy.	smooth an even and regular surface  Some smooth pebbles.
absorbent able to soak up liquid  The sponge is absorbent.	bumpy uneven, raised patches  This shell is bumpy.	opaque cannot be seen through  She is hidden by the opaque screen.
dull lacking shine or brightness  The moth's wings are dull.	brittle hard, but may break easily  The glass is brittle.	translucent allowing some light to pass through  The screen is translucent.

What is a Fair Test?

- A fair test is where only one variable is changed. For example the material would be the variable we would change.
- It is important to make a fair test so that the results are valid and accurate.

