

## Vocabulary

Resurrection	Rising from the dead
Salvation	The saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus, whom Christians believe is the Son of God
Disciples	Jesus' special friends
New testament	The part of the Bible which follows the birth of Jesus

### Key Question:

*How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back after his crucifixion?*

What do I think about this belief - can I understand why it might be important to Christian? Can I imagine how it would feel to be loved by somebody so much that they would do anything to save me?

### Reading Challenge:

Can you find the story of Easter in the Bible and then re-tell the story in your own words with pictures?



### Sticky Knowledge

Jesus was crucified because this was the law at the time. Jews, in Jesus' time, were not allowed to put a man to death, but they said he had said something bad about God which was against their law, so the Romans agreed to kill him.

Jesus' body had to be removed from the cross at sundown because of the Old Testament Law which says anybody put to death for a crime should not stay there all night.

Christians believe that the story of the resurrection shows that God as Jesus, could overcome even death.

The Bible says that injuries that were sustained on the cross were still visible in Jesus after he had risen. These show a Christian that he had died as a human but that he had defeated this.

To Christians, the resurrection means that Jesus not only defeated death for himself, but that he defeated it for everybody, as a fellow human being.

They also believe Jesus/God loved them enough to be hurt and die for them in the first place.

## 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

<b>settlement</b>	A place where people live
<b>village</b>	A small group of houses in a country area
<b>town</b>	It is a place with many buildings such as shops and houses, where people live and work
<b>city</b>	A very large settlement that historically had a cathedral
<b>cathedral</b>	A very large and important church which has a bishop in charge of it
<b>physical features</b>	Naturally occurring features that make up the landscape such as mountains , hills valleys river sand coasts
<b>human features</b>	Features created by human actions and ideas, such as settlements , roads and buildings.
<b>high street</b>	The main street of a town with banks and where most shops can be found
<b>factories</b>	A large building where machines are used to make large amount of goods such as cars, clothing , food

## Reading Challenge:

When reading a story, think about what type of settlement the characters are living in.

## Sticky Knowledge

What will you find in each settlement?

### Village



Small number of houses, post office, school, fields, park, cottages and detached houses.

### Town



More houses and services, high street with shops, banks, offices, Doctors surgery and transport links.

### City



Lots of houses and services, densely populated, hospitals, universities, airports and tourist attractions.

## Vocabulary

<b>post office</b>	A building where you can buy stamps , post letters and packages .
<b>country side</b>	Land that is away from towns and cities
<b>detached house</b>	A house that is not joined to any other house
<b>terraced houses</b>	A row of similar houses joined together by their side walls
<b>village hall</b>	A building used by people who live in a village for community events

## Key Questions:

What are the human and physical features of a village?

What are the human and physical features of a town?

What are the human and physical features of a city?  
How are the three types of settlements different?



Vocabulary and techniques

**Mono printing**  
A form of printmaking where the design or drawing can only be made once

**Proportion**  
Making sure that objects are of the right size when compared to each other: eyes, nose, mouth when you are creating a portrait.

**Acetate**  
A plastic sheet you place the ink on for your mono print

**Brayer**  
The roller that you use to apply the ink to the print tray (wet) and that you use to roller over the paper when applying the ink (dry)

**Registration**  
Marks used to allow you to place the paper accurately to repeat a print; maybe with a different colour, or to add different detail

**Reading Challenge:**  
Can you paint/draw any of the characters in your books in the style of Henry Matisse?

**Sticky Knowledge**  
Visual elements


**Line**  
How lines must have the appropriate thickness to allow for detail, but still be distinct enough to be picked when the impression is made.


**Colour**  
Our background colour needs to be lighter than our top layer 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?



**Guide to Mono Printing**

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Use the brayer or paint roller to cover the ink tray or acetate with paint.
- 

Draw in the paint. You can use your finger, cotton buds, paint brush, pencil erasers, or even sticks
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Place your paper on top of the paint and press down. Rub along surface of the paper. Peel paper up and your design will have transferred to the paper.

1860      1880      1900      1920      1940      1960      1980      2000

Henry Matisse

Vocabulary

Prove	A process where the dough is allowed to rise before cooking.
Kneading	Working the dough with your hands.
Weighing	To measure ingredients to the nearest gram or kilogram.
Yeast	An ingredient that helps bread to rise when it is proving and cooking.
Ingredient	An item of food needed in a recipe to make food. E.g. eggs in a cake.
Wholemeal	A type of bread that is made from whole wheat grains.
Dough	A thick mixture of flour and liquid used in bread making.
Mill	A place that grinds grain (wheat) into flour.
Wheat	A plant that grows and is made into flour.

**Reading Challenge:**  
 Can you make bread following a bread recipe at home?  
 Can you create your own recipe book for making bread?

Design Brief

To design and make a loaf of bread that meets the following criteria:  
 1. Appealing (Looks good)  
 2. Tastes good

Sticky Knowledge  
 Technical processes

<b>Kneading</b>	Kneading is working the dough with hands.
<b>Prove</b>	A process where the dough is allowed to rest and rise before cooking.
<b>Measuring</b>	Weighing out ingredients using weighing scales to follow a recipe

**Key Questions:**  
 How can we make sure our final product meets the design brief?  
 Why is it important to evaluate (taste test) our final product?



## Vocabulary

<b>Reggae</b>	A style of music with a strong beat, originating from the country Jamaica.
<b>Perform</b>	An act of presenting a play or piece of music in front of an audience.
<b>Compose</b>	Write or create a piece of music using sounds or musical instruments.
<b>Audience</b>	Spectators or listeners at a public event. E.g. concert or musical.
<b>Bass</b>	A low tone. E.g. The man had the lowest bass.
<b>Rhythm</b>	A strong regular, repeated pattern or sound throughout the music.
<b>Improvise</b>	Create and perform something with planning and preparation.
<b>Melody</b>	A sequence of notes and sounds that form a tune.

## Reading Challenge:

Can you find a book in the library about reggae music?  
Can you research more about reggae music at home?

## Sticky Knowledge and what we will be doing in this topic

### Listening and appraising

When listening to different reggae songs we will try to clap the rhythm through the chorus and verse of the song.

### Composing

We will use our skills of playing the glockenspiel to compose our own music and learn to improvise whilst playing.

Musicians used keyboards, drums, the bass, electric guitars and singers to create the song Zootime.

Reggae music originated from Jamaica and has elements of rock and soul within the music.

## Key Questions:

How can we engage our audience when we are performing?  
How did the music make you feel when you were listening to it?  
How did the music make you feel when you were performing it?



## Vocabulary

Bulbs	A rounded underground storage organ found in some plants.
Healthy	Living and growing well.
Germination	When a seed starts to form a small root and or a shoot.
Growth	To become bigger and stronger.
Light	A form of energy we can sense with our eyes.
Plant	This living thing makes energy and food from the sun.
Reproduce	Animals and plants make more of themselves.
Seed	The part of the plant that grows into a new plant or shoot.
Survival	The state of continuing to live and exist despite difficult circumstances.
Temperature	How hot or cold something is. It is measured in degrees Celsius.

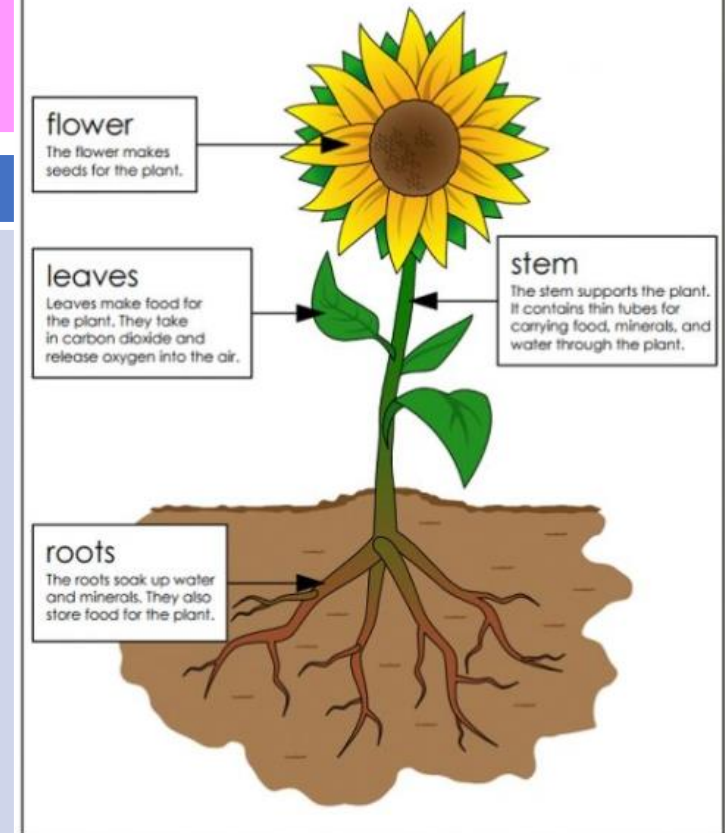
## Reading Challenge:

Can you write a story about a plant germinating from a seed and growing into a healthy plant?

## Sticky Knowledge

- We know plants are alive by using MRS NERG (Movement, reproduction, sensitivity, nutrition, excretion, respiration and growth).
- Different parts of the plants and their function: root, stem, leaves, flower, petal, seed.
- Some plants can be grown from a seed and some plants can be grown from a bulb. These plants have similarities and differences
- All seeds are different
- Seeds come from flowering plants
- Plants need the right conditions to be able to germinate, grow and stay healthy (just like humans)
- These conditions are:
  - water
  - Sunlight
  - Air
  - Warmth (temperature)

## Parts of a Plant



## Key Questions:

Are plants alive? How do you know?  
 What are the functions of a plant?  
 What can plants be grown from?  
 Where do seeds come from?  
 How do plants grow and how do they stay healthy?

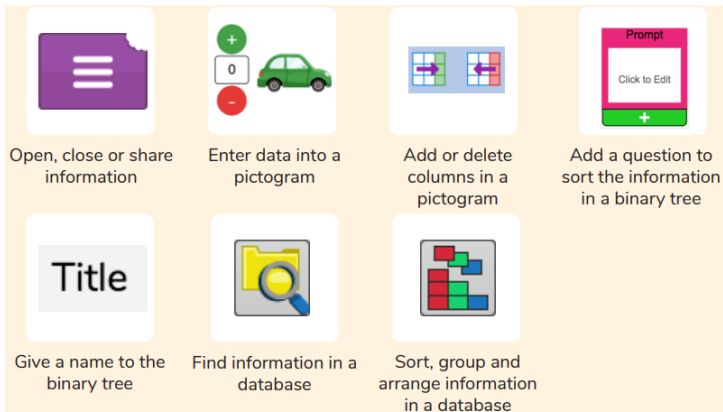
## Vocabulary

<b>Pictogram</b>	A diagram that uses pictures to show information.
<b>Collate</b>	To collect and combine things together. E.g. texts and information.
<b>Avatar</b>	An icon or figure representing a person in a video game for example.
<b>Question</b>	A sentence written to find out information.
<b>Binary Tree</b>	A simple way of sorting information into two different groups.
<b>Data</b>	Facts and statistics collected together that can provide information.
<b>Database</b>	A computerised system that makes it easy to search, select and store information.

**Reading Challenge:**  
Can you write a set of instructions for using one of the programmes we are learning about this half term?

### Sticky Knowledge

- On a pictogram, data is represented by pictures.
- Pictograms are set out in the same way as bar charts, but instead of bars they use columns of pictures to show the numbers involved.
- On a binary tree information is organised through a series of questions that can only be answered 'yes' or 'no'. Eventually only one item is left in the category which forms the end of a branch of the binary tree.
- A database is a way of storing information in such a way that it can easily be searched.
- Databases are designed to hold lots of information that would be difficult to search without using a computer.



**Key Questions:**  
How does a pictogram show information?  
How is information organised on a binary tree?  
How can a database help organise information?

