

History Year 2 – Autumn 2: Who was famous when your mum and dad were little?

What do I need to know from previous topics?

If you are **famous**, you are **known by many people**.

The **past** is something that has **already happened**.



Key Vocabulary

Definition

segregation

separation

engagement

an agreement to get married

President

head of the government in a country. They decide on how the country is run and the rules that people should follow.

Princess

A female member of a royal family. Usually married to a prince or the daughter of a king or queen.

peace

without fights or wars

prison

buildings that hold criminals who have committed serious crimes



What will I need to remember for future learning?

Treason is when a person acts against their country.

Apartheid was a system for **keeping people separate**.

The **present** is something that is **happening now**.

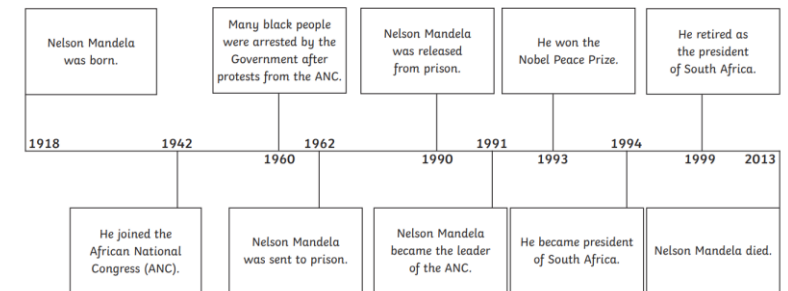
Chronological order means that events are placed in **the order that they happened, from earliest to latest**.



How does this topic affect our lives today?

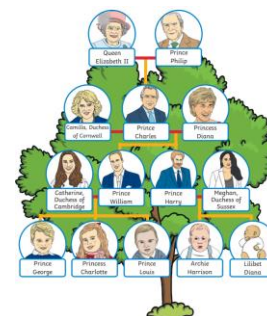
Nelson Mandela dedicated his life to **fighting for equality and justice in South Africa**, and today, his legacy lives on not only in his country, but across the entire world.

Princess Diana worked closely with the public and **carried out lots of charity work** to help others. Her sons still carry out a lot of this work today.

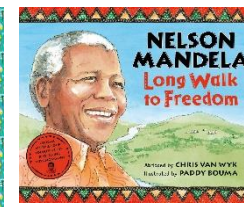
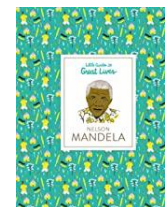


Key Figures

Nelson Mandela
Princess Diana



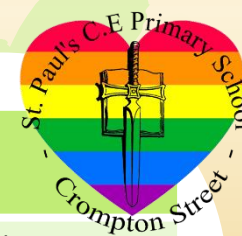
Key Texts



Nelson Mandela: Long Walk to Freedom

Nelson Mandela: Little Guides to Great Lives

RE Year 2 Autumn 2: Christmas: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?



What do I need to know from previous topics?

Mary and **Joseph** made the journey to **Bethlehem** over **2000 years ago**. They travelled to Bethlehem in Judea, where Joseph's family came from.

The **Angel Gabriel** visited Mary and delivered God's special message to her (**Luke 1:26-38**)

Christmas is a time to be thankful. We say thank you for the things we are grateful for.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

In the Old Testament, God speaks through prophets and dreams. However, in the nativity story, his main mode of communication is the **angels**.

Poor shepherds visited Jesus when he was born. This shows that God came to earth to bring **good news** to everyone, even poor people.

The **advent wreath** symbolises that God lasts forever. Four candles are lit on Sundays leading up to Christmas, with the fifth candle symbolising the birth of Jesus on Christmas Day.

Key texts

Luke 1:5-25

Luke 1:26-38



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Good news

A gift from God. In the nativity story, God sends his messages through angels.

Mary/ Joseph

Jesus' mother/ Mary's husband.

Bethlehem

The place of Jesus's birth.

Advent

The four weeks leading up to Christmas, where Christians begin to prepare to celebrate Jesus's birth.

Shepherds

A person/ people who herds, tends and guards sheep.

Angels

A spiritual being serving God especially as a messenger.



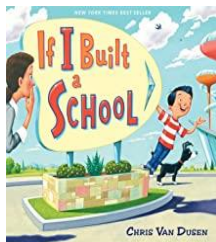
Science Year 2 Autumn 1: What is your school made of?

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Glass is often used to make windows and bottles.	Wood is used to make buildings and furniture and for making fires and heating.
Plastics are used to make many of the things we use in everyday life. They are used for toys, bicycle helmets, mobile phones, window frames and many other items use plastic.	
What will I need to remember for future learning?	
Some materials can be changed by squashing, bending, twisting and stretching.	Materials can be natural or man-made.
Plastic is used as it can be made to be flexible, hard, rough or smooth. It is also very cheap to produce and easily washable.	Metal is used as it is strong, hard, smooth and easily washable.
Glass is used as it is strong, hard, smooth, easily washable and transparent.	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
metal	When heated, metals can be shaped into anything from a tiny paperclip to a huge aircraft.
plastic	Plastics are made from natural materials such as wood, coal and oil.
wood	Wood is a material that comes from trees and is used to make furniture, floors and many other things.
squashing	Squashing is pushing things closely together.
bending	Bending is changing the shape and direction of something.
twisting	To twist something you move part clockwise and the other anticlockwise.
stretching	Stretching is making something bigger by pulling it to make it longer.

Key Texts

If I Built A School by Van Dusen



Important People

John Dunlop
Charles Macintosh
John McAdam



P.S.H.E. Year 2 – Autumn 2 : Valuing Differences

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
We are all unique because there is non-one else exactly like us on this planet- there never has been and there never will be.	We can be deeply affected by other people's behaviour on the outside and on the inside.
It feels good to be part of a team or group but it can feel upsetting to be left out.	We are different in some ways but we can usually find something in common.
It's good to value what makes us different but it is also good to look for ways to make links with each other.	We should try to find ways to include everyone.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
unique	being the only one of a kind; unlike anything else
aggressive	any behaviour or act aimed at harming a person or animal or damaging physical property
special people	people who are important in our lives. e.g. family, friends, people at school
kindness	being friendly, generous and considerate towards somebody else.
unkindness	being inconsiderate and harsh to others



Respect & Tolerance

British Values – Tolerance

- Show empathy and understanding of people from different backgrounds
- Learn about difference cultures
- Respect values different from your own

Mini Minds

Kindasaurus



Helpfulsaurus



Key Dates:

- Anti-bullying/Friendship Week 13th – 17th November 'Make a Noise About Bullying'
- Interfaith week 12th – 19th November
- Christmas Jumper Day 7th December Save the Children



Inter Faith Week



Art Year 2 Autumn: Frida Kahlo- Portraits (Drawing and Painting)

What do I need to know from previous topics?	
Primary colours can be mixed to create secondary colours.	Primary colours cannot be made by mixing any other colours together.

What will I need to remember for future learning?	
Tone is how light or dark something is. We can create tone in our drawings by applying different pressures with our pencils.	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.
Tertiary colours are what we get when we combine a primary colour with a secondary colour. In total, there are six tertiary colours	Watercolours are a type of paint that can be mixed with water to create layers of colour on paper.

Key artists and artwork

Frida Kahlo- Self Portrait dedicated to Dr. Eloesser

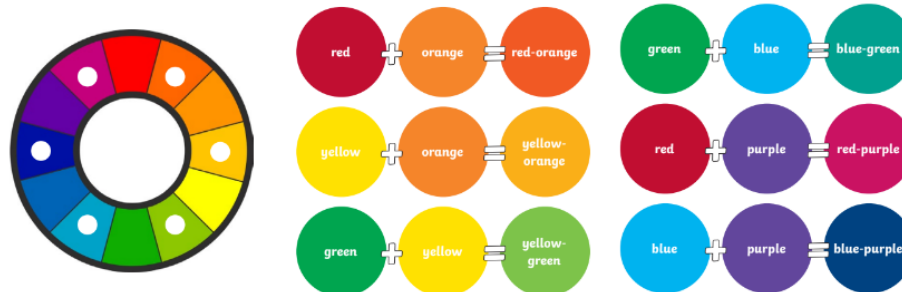


Key Vocabulary	Definition
Frida Kahlo	a painter whose artwork was inspired by her country and culture
Tertiary colour	a combination of a primary and secondary colour
pattern	a design that repeats by line, shape or colour
tone	how light or dark something is
portrait	a representation of a particular person. A self-portrait is a portrait of the artist by the artist.

Key texts

Little People, Big Dreams:
Frida Kahlo

On the colour wheel, tertiary colours are always inbetween primary and secondary colours



Design and Technology Year 2 Autumn

Textiles- Cushions

Design brief: Design and make a cushion for Goldilocks

What will I know by the end of the unit?	
A fabric is a woven or knitted material either made from thread or yarn.	A 3d textiles product can be assembled from two identical fabric shapes.
Fabrics can be glued, stapled, taped or stitched.	Finishing techniques can be used to decorate a textile product.

Key Texts

Goldilocks and the Three Bears

Techniques and diagrams:

Finishing techniques

Textile paints - glitter



Textile paints - raised



Adding sequins and shiny fabrics



Fabric crayons



Exploring and evaluating joining techniques



Key Vocabulary	Definition
fabric	a woven or knitted material either made from thread or yarn
embroider	to decorate fabric with stitches.
applique	to attach a decorative fabric item onto another piece of fabric by gluing and/or sewing.
sew	to join pieces of fabric with stitches
fray	to unravel or become worn at the edge
template	a shape drawn to assist in cutting out shapes.