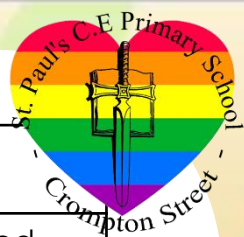


RE Year 1 Spring 2 Easter – Celebrating New Life and New Beginnings



What do I need to know from previous topics?

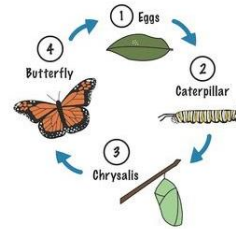
Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday. Jesus rose on Easter Day and is alive today.

What will I need to remember for future learning?

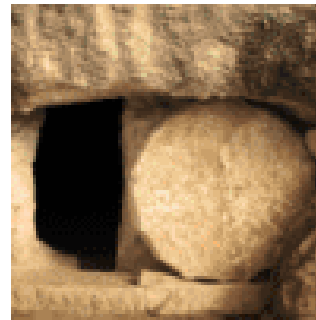
Christians believe that Easter is a **new beginning**.

The events of **Palm Sunday**, **Good Friday** and **Easter Sunday** are very important.

Christians believe that Jesus went to be **with God in heaven** and that when we die we will go to heaven and have new life.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Good Friday	When Jesus Christ was crucified.
Easter Sunday	When Jesus rose from the dead.
Crucified	Put to death on a cross.
Disciples	The twelve followers of Jesus.
Resurrection	When Jesus came back to life.

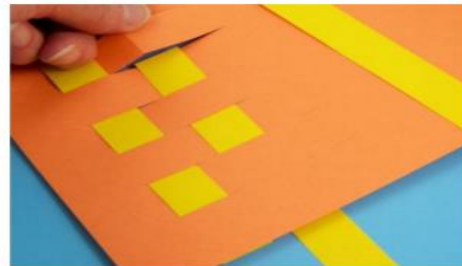
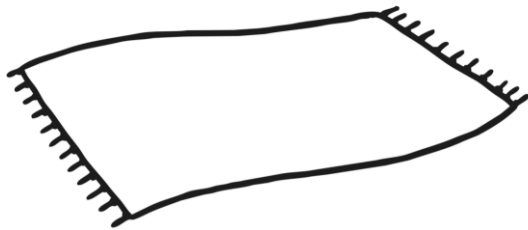


Easter Story in story books and in Matthew, Mark, Luke and John in the Bible.

Art Year 1 Spring 2 Textiles : Magic Carpet

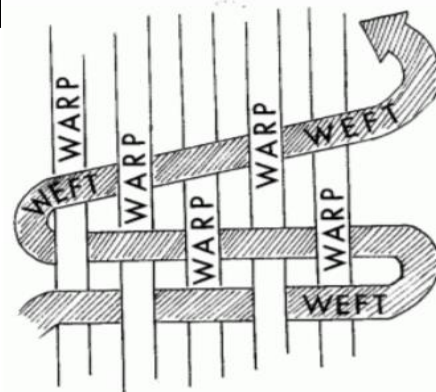
What will I know by the end of the unit?

Sort materials according to specific qualities—warm cold, shiny, smooth.	There are different types of fabrics and textiles, such as threads, cottons, wool, raffia and grass and be able to discriminate between them.
Different fabrics, papers and accessories can be used to create and develop imagery.	There are different types of fabrics and textiles, such as threads, cottons, wool, raffia and grass and be able to discriminate between them.
Be able to use complimentary and contrasting colours to show different feelings and moods.	Knot and weave fabrics together and develop overlapping skills.



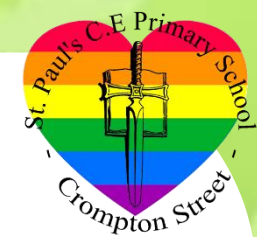
Paper weaving
You can use a simple up and over technique to weave paper.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Weaving	A method used to produce cloth where wool or strips of material or paper are threaded under and over threads on a loom.
Materials	Variety of paper, fabric ribbons used to create art work.
Overlap	To place one part over so it covers part of another.
Weft	The horizontal strings in a weaving.
Warp	The vertical strings in a weaving
Wool	A fibre made from animal hair.



Key text.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=idMsZ7IvxcU>
 A Magic Carpet Ride – sensory story

History Year 1 Spring 2 How did the fire change London?



What do I need to know from previous topics?
Fire can spread quickly and is very dangerous.
There was no electricity many years ago, so they used candles.

What will I need to remember for future learning?
The Great Fire of London started in Thomas Farriner's bakery in Pudding Lane on 2 nd September 1666.
Houses in London during 1666 were made from wood, causing the fire to spread quickly.
It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry. In 1666, lots of people had houses made from wood which burns easily. Houses were built too close together and there was no organised fire brigade.
The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.

How does this topic impact on our lives today?
We now have brick houses, to prevent fires.
We have better water systems to support put out a fire.

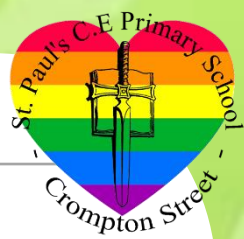


Important people
 Thomas Farriner
 Samuel Pepys
 King Charles II

Key Vocabulary	Definition
River Thames	The main river flowing through London. People travelled on boats down the river to move their possessions during the fire.
Bakery	A place where bread or cakes are made and sold
Diary	A personal record of life's events
London	The capital city of England and the United Kingdom
Embers	Small pieces of glowing coal or wood in a dying fire
Flammable	When something burns easily
St. Paul's Cathedral	A Christian building razed to the ground in the fire and rebuilt using designs



Timeline				
Sunday 2nd September 1666 A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.	Monday 3rd September 1666 Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.	Tuesday 4th September 1666 Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.	Wednesday 5th September 1666 The fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.	Thursday 6th September 1666 The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
The way we behave can be helpful or unhelpful, kind or unkind . Our behaviour can affect those around us.	It is important for us all to look after and care for the school environment .
There are lots of ways a family might spend money at home.	Different notes and coins have different values. It is important to keep money safe .
When someone is ill or injured there are lots of way we can help because everyone deserves to be treated with kindness . We can call for someone else and talk to the person to tell them they will be OK.	

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Behaviour	What people do and how they act.
Environment	Everything in the world around us which can affect our lives.
Responsible	Making good choices and looking after something. E.g Pet, equipment, plant etc
Money	Coins or notes used to buy goods and services and to pay people for their work.
First Aid	The first help given to someone who is ill or injured and is in need of help.

British Values – Rule of Law

- Following the rules set by law
- Understanding what is right and wrong
- Consequences for when rules are broken



Mini Minds

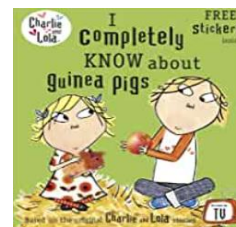
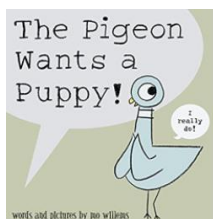


Dreamasaurus



Happyasaurus

Key Texts



Key Dates

- 1st March -Zero Discrimination Day
- 18th March-Global Recycling Day



Science Year 1 Spring 1 What materials could we use to make Callum's new house?



What do I need to know from previous units?

We can use our senses to explore different natural materials.

Natural materials are made of things from nature not humans.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Materials have different physical properties which makes them useful for different things.

We use lots of different materials everyday e.g. metal, plastic, wood and glass.

Materials can be sorted according to their properties E.g. hard, soft, waterproof, rough etc.

Opaque objects can't be seen through.

Transparent objects can be seen through. Glass is a transparent material.

If something is waterproof, it keeps water out and it keeps things dry.

Key diagrams:



Key Vocabulary

Definition

Material

Materials are what an object is made from.

Properties

The property of a material is something about it that we can measure, see or feel and helps us decide whether or not it is the best material.

Absorbent

If something is absorbent, it soaks liquid up..

Rough

If something is rough, it feels and looks uneven or bumpy.

Shiny

Reflects light easily.

Waterproof

If something is waterproof, it keeps water out. It keeps things dry.

Dull

Doesn't reflect light. Doesn't look bright or shiny.

Transparent

Transparent objects can be seen through.

Key Texts

