Title: Wondrous Wolverhampton	Term: Autumn	Year Group: 6
British Values/Rights:		
Visits/Visitors: N/A		

wow starter: Giant timeline activity (see session 1)

Art: Portraits

Final outcome: A4 portrait drawing

Knowledge:

Skills: -

- Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry & wet media
- Develop ideas using different or mixed media, using a sketchbook
- Manipulate & experiment with the elements of art: line, tone, pattern, texture, form, space, colour & shape
- Investigate art, craft & design in the locality & in a variety of genres, styles & traditions
- Compare ideas, methods & approaches in their own & others' work & say what they think & feel about them
- Adapt their work according to their views & describe how they might develop it further
- Select & record from first hand observation, experience & imagination, & explore ideas for different purposes
- Question & make thoughtful observations about starting points & select ideas to use in their work
- Explore the roles & purposes of artists, craftspeople & designers working in different times & cultures

DT: 3D structure

Final outcome: Theme Park Ride

Knowledge:

Skills:

- Draw up a specification for their design e.g. annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces using ICT where appropriate.
- With growing confidence, develop a clear idea of what has to be done, taking into account the availability of resources, materials, equipment and processes as well as constraints such as time, resources and cost.
- Confidently select appropriate tools, materials, components and techniques and use them to make their products.
- Measure, mark out and shape with accuracy.
- Use tools safely and accurately.
- Aim to achieve and make a quality product.
- Understand how mechanical systems such as cams or pulleys or gears create movement.
- Know how more complex electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products.
- Know how to reinforce and strengthen a 3D framework.
- Evaluate their products identifying strengths and areas for development.
- Record their evaluations using drawings and labels.
- Evaluate against their original criteria and suggest ways that their product can be improved.

History:

Knowledge:

Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.

Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.

Skills:

- Place current study on time line in relation to other studies
- Use relevant dates and terms
- Sequence up to 10 events on a time line
- Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings
- Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied
- Write another explanation of a past event in terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation
- Know key dates, characters and events of time studied
- Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrive at.
- Consider ways of checking the accuracy of interpretations fact or fiction and opinion
 Be aware that different evidence will lead to different
 - Be aware that different evidence will lead to different conclusions
- Confidently use the library and internet for research

			 Recognise primary and secondary sources Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past Suggest omissions and the means of finding out Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms. Geography: Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; Use 4 figure co-ordinates confidently to locate features on a map. Begin to draw plans of increasing accuracy. Use scale to measure distance. Use/recognise OS map symbols; Use atlas symbols. Describe features shown on OS map. Locate places on a world map.
English links:	Maths links:	E-Safety:	Other curriculum links: music/computing/PSHE:
English book study: N/A	Co-ordinates mapping activity Ordering numbers - dates	 Use search technologies effectively 	Computing - Data Handling - Theme Park design - see computing planning.
Cross-curricular writing opportunities:		- Explain how search engines	'
Windrush newspaper report		work and how results are	
Persuasive writing - link to visit		ranked	
Aller I a A P. P. P. L.		- Describe how come online	
Additional texts/reading links: False news - newspaper Queen Victoria visit		information can be opinion - Demonstrate strategies to	
Compare positives and negatives of industrial revolution		enable me to analyse and	
- Semper o processor and negatives of made in air crossition		evaluate the validity of	
		'facts'	
		- Demonstrate the use of	
		search tools to find online	
		content.	!

Subject Area	Skill	Knowledge	Activity (including resources if applicable)		Resources
Art	- Demonstrate a wide variety of ways to make different marks with dry media - Develop ideas using different media, using a sketchbook - Manipulate & experiment with the elements of art: line, tone, pattern, texture, form, space, colour & shape - Compare ideas, methods & approaches in their own & others' work & say what they think & feel about them		Before session, take photographs of children. Look at powerpoint on tone and shade Watch videos that explains how tone and shade are achieved. Task: Ask children to draw 6 circles in their book. Demonstrate how to get each effect on slides using textures of pencils. Children experiment in sketch books.	SEND: N/A - by outcome GDS: N/A - by outcome	range of pencils sharpeners rubbers
Art			Use second PowerPoint and demonstrate drawing different facial features. Discuss the use of tone and shade as used last lesson. Demo use to children. Task: Children follow given steps to draw a range of facial features. Add shading and tone.	SEND: N/A - by outcome GDS: N/A - by outcome	range of pencils sharpeners rubbers
Art		n, & explore ideas for ghtful observations about ideas to use in their work rding to their views &	Use PowerPoint from slide 6 Discuss how the outline of a face is drawn and how the face is divided. Children glue half of their photograph on paper - draw the outline of the rest of their face. Using a pencil and ruler, lightly mark position of eyes, nose etc using slides as a guide. Revise techniques for drawing facial features - revisit slides. Children use techniques to complete their portrait drawings. (1-2 lessons)	SEND: N/A - by outcome GDS: N/A - by outcome	range of pencils sharpeners rubbers photograph of each child - A4 Cartridge paper
History	Place current study on time line in relation to other studies Use relevant dates and terms Sequence up to 10 events on a time line	Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts	(Complete next 2 sessions in one afternoon) Place key events in history, and key points in the history of Wolverhampton, around the playground without dates. Challenge children to complete a timeline ranging from ancient history to modern day. Can children identify chronology of events they have covered across their school years? Reveal and discuss key events and their dates. Pinpoint what period of history Wolverhampton was founded.	SEND: N/A - MIXED ABILITY STARTER ACTIVITY GDS: N/A - MIXED ABILITY STARTER ACTIVITY	key events cards

	Know key dates, characters and events of time studied				
Geography	Locate places on a world map.		To use maps at a range of scales Where is Wolverhampton? Use atlases and globes to locate continents and seas. Mark these on a World Map. Use atlases to list countries within each continent. Look at a map of the British Isles. Label countries and capital cities. Where are we located? Children mark Wolverhampton on their map. Discuss word 'county'. What does this mean? Use atlases, globes, maps and Google Earth to locate the area of Midlands on a map. Describe different regions. Locate Wolverhampton within the Midlands.	SEND: Give Map with coloured continents. Children name the continents. GDS: Name countries within each continent	maps at a range of scales
History	Place current study on time line in relation to other studies Use relevant dates and terms Sequence up to 10 events on a time line Know key dates, characters and events of time studied Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, similarity, difference and significance. Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history	When was Wolverhampton founded? Children to be given a list of significant dates in Wolverhampton's history, names of periods - Medieval, Anglo-Saxons etc. Use given information to place events on correct place on time-line running from 985 AD to 2015. What other events can they add from their prior knowledge? Task: Fill in missing information on key dates sheet by reading information sheet 'Brief History of Wolverhampton'. Plot within the given timeline sheet.	SEND: Cut and sort key dates onto timeline. Answer questions retrieving information. GDS: To select from prose passage significant events and plot on time line. Children choose how to present their work.	information sheet timeline sheet dates to complete (LA sheet)
History	Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings Compare beliefs and behaviour with another time studied	Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, similarity, difference and significance. Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between	Identify and describe reasons for and results of historical events, situations and changes. What was Wolverhampton like when it was founded? Revise work from Year 5 on Anglo-Saxons - what were living conditions like? What what life was like in Saxon Britain. Explain Wolverhampton was founded in 985 - during the Saxon era. Research origins of the name Wolverhampton and symbols on Coat of Arms and their significance at its origin/over time.	SEND: Given features - match to the symbols using iPads to research. GDS: Written explanation: What does the coat of arms suggest about life in Wolverhampton?	coat of arms images ipads

		local, regional, national and international history	Mixed ability groupings: Enlarge Coat of Arms – use iPads to research and label features. Feedback in groups then to the rest of the class. Discuss meaning of the Wolverhampton Coat of Arms – annotate diagram in books.		
History	Find out about beliefs, behaviour and characteristics of people, recognising that not everyone shares the same views and feelings Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past	Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history	To find out what the Industrial Revolution was and how it affected Britain. What was Wolverhampton like during the industrial revolution? Discuss the name 'Black Country' and its origins. Discuss the industry of Wolverhampton being significant in the name. What do you already know about the Industrial Revolution? Children to think, pair, share their ideas. Go through the slides explaining what the Industrial Revolution was, including the development of steel, steam and the number of factories. How do you think the Industrial Revolution affected the lives of people in Britain? Invite children to share their ideas. Explain that the population moved from the countryside to the towns because of the increase in work available in factories and describe how this affected living conditions and the lives of ordinary people in Britain. Task: Ask children to think about the positive and negative effects of the Industrial Revolution and complete the table on the slides with the children's initial ideas. Look at Wolverhampton during industrial revolution - what inventions/industries were important for our city? Using site http://www.wolverhamptonhistory.org.uk/work/industry children explore different aspects of Wolverhampton's industrial history. Task Children make notes for 3 different industries using given headings/template. Encourage children to highlight significant figures and dates.	SEND: Provide children with a copy of worksheet 2A with statements about the Industrial Revolution. Children to cut out and organise the statements into three piles - positive effects, negative effects or both. GDS: Provide children with a copy of the Challenge Card and ask them to follow the steps to write an overview of the effects of the Industrial Revolution on Britain. Children will need to write a paragraph for each section.	worksheets slides
History	Know key dates, characters and events of time studied Link sources and work out how conclusions were arrive at.	Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts: understanding the connections between	To understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. To know about Queen Victoria's visit to Wolverhampton and the statue of Prince Albert. READING SKILLS LESSON	SEND: N/A Mixed ability activity Teacher support where necessary. GDS:	newspaper article access to web - ipad or laptop

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	Consider ways of	local, regional, national	Discuss Queen Victoria's visit to Wolverhampton age 13. What was	Challenge: How had Queen	
	checking the accuracy	and international history	her impression of Wolverhampton?	Victoria's view of	
	of interpretations -		Give children a newspaper article about Queen Victoria's visit to	Wolverhampton changed since	table to complete
	fact or fiction and		Wolverhampton on 1866 - article to include 'fake news'.	her first visit age 13?	
	opinion				
	Be aware that		Task:		
	different evidence		Ask children to visit websites or use books to research the visit for		
	will lead to different		themselves. Suggest where information is missing and how we could		
	conclusions		find out answers.		
	Confidently use the		Identify in the article which elements are fake news and which are		
	library and internet		true facts. Children highlight the text green or red.		
	for research				
	Recognise primary and		Websites: http://www.princealbert150.com/history.html		
	secondary sources		http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/genealogy/Macdonald/page4.htm		
	Use a range of		http://www.historywebsite.co.uk/articles/Victoria/victoria.htm		
	sources to find out				
	about an aspect of		Where children find fake news, they should complete the table		
	time past		identifying the true event.		
	Suggest omissions and				
	the means of finding		Plenary: Discuss GDS challenge question. How had Queen Victoria's		
	out		view of Wolverhampton changed since her first visit age 13?		
History	Find out about beliefs,	Understand historical	To find out about the reasons for, and effects of migration from	SEND:	slides
	behaviour and	concepts such as continuity and change,	Caribbean countries after the Second World War.	Use source 6A Children are to	
	characteristics of	to make connections,	EXTENDED WRITING SESSION - NEWSPAPER REPORT	read the transcript, then	
	people, recognising	draw contrasts, analyse	Show the descriptions of the first Jamaican immigrants aboard the	write a diary entry from the	newspaper template
	that not everyone	trends, frame	Windrush subsequent to the British Nationality Act, 1948. Discuss	perspective of Sam	sheet
	shares the same views	historically valid	reasons for coming to the UK, then show the account of Clinton	King.	Sheet
	and feelings	questions and create	Edwards, a passenger on the Windrush.		
	Write another	their own structured	What might Clinton Edwards (who had been in England during the	GDS:	
	explanation of a past	accounts, including written narratives and	war) have told the other passengers about England? What would you	Provide Source 6A and, if	resource 6A
	event in terms of	analyses.	tell them? Allow some time for children to discuss their ideas.	possible, provide access to the	
	cause and effect using	·	Use slides to discuss what kit would have been like travelling and	video 'Our Jamaican Problem'.	
	evidence to support	Gain historical	then the hostility they faced.	Having watched, children are	
	and illustrate their	perspective by placing their growing knowledge	Apart from industry, discuss impact of Caribbean people on the UK.	to complete the table on	
	explanation	into different contexts:	What are Wolverhampton doing for the Windrush population? Use	Worksheet 6C.	
	Know key dates,	understanding the	https://www.wolverhampton.gov.uk/news/city-takes-swift-action-		
	characters and events	connections between	support-windrush-generation to discuss.		
	of time studied	local, regional, national			
	Use a range of	and international history	Activity:		
	sources to find out	1		1	l
	· ·		Children are to write a report 'in role' as a reporter witnessing the		
	about an aspect of time past		arrival of the first Jamaican immigrants aboard the Windrush.		

	Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	Use a variety of sources to aid writing: Lesson slides Video link Interview extract of Sam King - a Jamaican immigrant living in Britain. Information sheets.		
Geography	Use 8 compass points confidently and accurately; Use 4 figure co- ordinates confidently to locate features on a map. Use/recognise OS map symbols; Use atlas symbols.	Use atlases and globes, and maps and plans at a range of scales. Look at maps through the ages - how has the locality changed over time? Use PowerPoint to look at Ordnance Survey map symbols. Share street map of Wolverhampton town centre as it is today, children mark where they think significant buildings are located. Share correct locations. Range of mapping games - co-ordinates etc. Explore maps in range of contexts and levels, Local/Regional/World. Task: Complete coordinates activity - map of Wolverhampton City Centre.	SEND: Work with more-able partner (pair G&T with SEND) GDS: Work with more-able partner (pair G&T with SEND)	MAP question sheet
Geography ADDITIONAL LESSON	Begin to draw plans of increasing accuracy. Use scale to measure distance. Use/recognise OS map symbols; Use atlas symbols.	Draw a sketch map of area that covers their daily lives Now ask chn to consider the places that are part of their daily lives homes, school, shops, park, bus stop, supermarket, village hall, etc. Look at a street map of your home town on the IWB (put postcode of school or home into e.g. http://www.streetmap.co.uk/ or http://www.multimap.com/maps/). Discuss & mark places of importance in the chn's daily lives. They will link their diaries to a sketch map to show where they go in the course of their daily life. Look at an ordnance survey map of the local area, both at 1:50,000 scale and 1:25000 scale. Discuss the different scales showing chn how far a km is on each type of map. Look at an atlas or road map book - would this scale be appropriate for showing the places that are important in their daily lives? Show chn examples of the symbols that are used on OS maps to indicate churches, public telephones, rivers, roads, etc. Explain that the symbols are all explained in the key found at the side of the map. The ordnance survey website has activities for chn to practise identifying the symbols (http://mapzone.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/homeworkhelp.html - click on MapTivity).	SEND: Have an outline street map of your town, village prepared ready for chn to mark the relevant places. Draw a key to the symbols used. GDS: Can they also give an indication of the approximate scale of their map?	

			Explain that chn are going to mark significant places in their lives on a street map or a sketch map of their area. What symbols will they need? Can they design symbols for things like schools (which are marked as a building on OS maps with Sch abbreviation), supermarkets, markets, recreation ground, football pitch, village hall, etc? Agree a set of symbols that the class will use. Task: Chn draw a sketch map of their area marking all the appropriate places in their daily lives. Draw a key to explain the symbols used.		
art		first hand observation,	To explore ideas and collect information to develop work. Children use Wolverhampton Coat of arms to design their own coat of arms that represents Wolverhampton as it is today. Think about significant businesses, tourist attractions, buildings etc within our city Children should explain the significance of each image/symbol they have decided to include. e.g. 'I have included to represent/because' Children must fully colour their sketches and annotate any extra details and media they may wish to include for their design.	N/A - by outcome.	
cross curricular writing	Use a range of sources to find out about an aspect of time past Bring knowledge gathered from several sources together in a fluent account Select and organise information to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.	Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, to make connections, draw contrasts and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.	To plan for persuasive writing COMPLETE AFTER BLACK COUNTRY MUSEUM VISIT EXTENDED WRITING SESSION - PERSUASIVE WRITING Introduce the writing task - persuasive text/description to add to a tourist brochure to advertise Black Country Living Museum. Discuss: What did they learn on their visit? What does the museum have to offer? Introduce task: write a persuasive text about 2-3 aspects of the museum to encourage people to visit during the holidays. Show 'A Forest' sheet - features of persuasive writing. Children choose a focus to write about (the mine, the school, blacksmith etc) and use this to create their own examples of each feature. Children use planning sheet to complete writing task independently. Focus: subordinate conjunctions, expanded noun phrases, punctuation	SEND: Focus spellings and basic punctuation devices - link IEP targets Focus on 1 aspect of the museum GDS: focus: ;: changing verb tense for meaning, varying formalities (quotes from different people)	images to use in writing A Forest sheet

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Design Technology	 With growing confidence, develop a clear idea of what has to be done, taking into account the availability of resources, materials, equipment and processes as well as constraints such as time, resources and cost. Understand how mechanical systems such as cams or pulleys or gears create movement. Know how more complex electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products. 	To look at a range of familiar products that use rotating parts. To investigate ways of using electrical motors to create rotating parts. Slide 1: How many different fairground rides have you been on? What were they like? How did they move? Look at the different pictures of fairground rides on the slides. Ask questions for each of the different pictures: How does the ride turn? Can you see the mechanism that turns the ride? How are the components joined together? Explain that lots of fairground rides and other everyday objects use electric motors to make them work. Slide 2: Show the children the components needed to make an electrical circuit with a motor using the pictures on the slides and real objects if available. How can we use this to make a fairground ride with a rotating part? What would we need to attach to the motor? What different kinds of rotating parts could we have? Go through the information on the slides showing how pulley and belt systems can be used to transfer movement from one axle to another. How could we use this in a design for a fairground ride? Tell children that today they will be investigating how to use these systems to create different kinds of fairground rides. What rides do you think might use systems like this? Children to think, pair,	SEND: Supported GDS: Challenge children to create a circuit that would be suitable for making a variety of fairground rides. Encourage children to think about how they could change the speed of rotation and how the rotation could be controlled.	
		share their ideas. Task: Provide children with wires, motors, switches, card, elastic bands, reels, and any other appropriate materials and ask them to create a circuit that would be suitable for making a merry-go-round.		
Design Technology	 Draw up a specification for their design e.g. annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces using ICT where appropriate. With growing confidence, develop a clear idea of what has to be done, taking into account the availability of resources, materials, equipment and processes as well as constraints such as time, resources and cost. Aim to achieve and make a quality product. 	To be able to design a fairground ride with a rotating part. Explain that over the next few lessons they will be designing, making and evaluating their own fairground rides. What kind of ride do you think you would like to make? Which part will rotate? How will you control the movement? How will you make your framework? Show examples of fairground rides created by children using link https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1Ub5Pw4ZJO Task: Working in groups of 4: Children to design their own fairground ride using worksheet. Encourage children to think about how they will make their structure stable and how they will control the speed of the moving part.	SEND: N/A Mixed ability groupings GDS: N/A Mixed ability groupings	

Design Technology	 Confidently select appropriate tools, materials, components and techniques and use them to make their products. Measure, mark out and shape with accuracy. Use tools safely and accurately. Aim to achieve and make a quality product. Know how to reinforce and strengthen a 3D framework. 	To understand how to make a framework for a fairground ride. Show children wooden dowelling. How could I make a base using dowel? Demo making a square using dowel. Model measuring accurately and using a saw to cut the wood. How can we join the pieces? Discuss. Demo using PVA and strengthening corners using cardboard triangles. Stress where to glue at the vertices - inside or outside? Tell the children they will need 2 squares + 4 other edges to build their cube. Task: Working in groups, children make their frame. Ensure all children have the opportunity to measure, cut and join pieces.	SEND: GDS:	dowel rulers pencils PVA glue cardboard junior hacksaw cutting mats clamps
Design Technology	- With growing confidence, develop a clear idea of what has to be done, taking into account the availability of resources, materials, equipment and processes as well as constraints such as time, resources and cost Confidently select appropriate tools, materials, components and techniques and use them to make their products Measure, mark out and shape with accuracy Use tools safely and accurately Aim to achieve and make a quality product Understand how mechanical systems such as cams or pulleys or gears create movement Know how more complex electrical circuits and components can be used to create functional products.	To be able to make a fairground ride following a design. Ask children to get out their designs and give them a few minutes to look through them to remind themselves of what they need to do. Challenge children to describe the making process to a partner to ensure they have thought carefully about how they will go about making their fairground ride. Go through the questions on the slides: How will you make sure your finished product will look like your original design? How will you make sure your framework structure is stable? What will you do if something goes wrong? How can you make sure you will work safely with the various tools, materials and electrical components? Task: (1-2 sessions) Children to follow their designs to create their own fairground rides with rotating parts.	SEND: Support children with creating their electrical circuit and joining components accurately. GDS: Ensure children work to a high standard and that they use a variety of finishing techniques to make sure their finished product looks good as well as works accurately.	Slides Completed designs from lesson 4 Appropriate components for electrical circuits Card, doweling, straws, string, elastic bands, cotton reels, empty boxes, etc. Scissors, craft knives, glue, tape, etc.
Design Technology	 Evaluate their products identifying strengths and areas for development. Record their evaluations using drawings and labels. Evaluate against their original criteria and suggest ways that their product can be improved. 	To be able to evaluate a finished product. Ask children to get out their completed fairground rides. Create a mini-fairground in the classroom by grouping all the completed rides together either on the floor or by grouping tables together. Give children some time to look at the other rides and examine how they work. Which designs do you like best? Why? Go through the questions on the slides as a class: Why do you think it is so important to evaluate a finished product? What did you like best/worst about designing and making your fairground ride? What would you do differently if you were to make your fairground ride again? Children to discuss their ideas with a partner.	SEND: Differentiated sheet (6A) GDS: Complete 'Challenge' task	Evaluation sheet

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		Task:	
		Children to complete the evaluation on worksheet.	
		Challenge:	
		When finished, children to go back to their original design and	
		annotate any changes they would make if they were to create their	
		fairground ride again.	