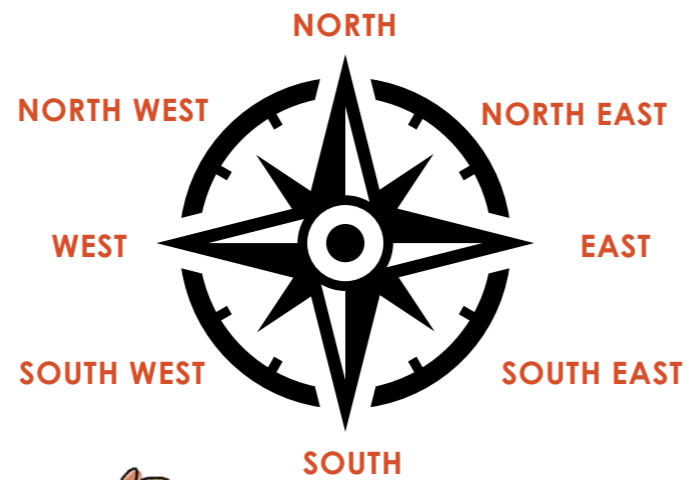
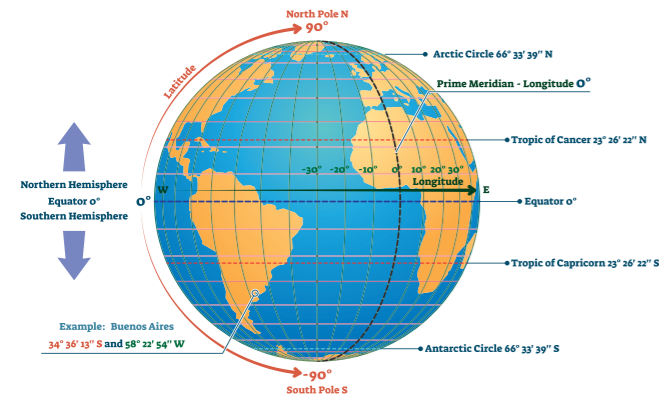


What is latitude and longitude?

Lines of latitude and longitude are used to locate places accurately on the Earth's surface. Latitude and longitude are divided in degrees (°), minutes (') and seconds ("). There are 60 minutes in a degree and 60 seconds in a minute (similar to measuring time).



Physical maps	Political maps	Road and Street map	Topographic map
A physical map uses colours to show the natural landscape features of the Earth.	A political map shows the borders of countries, states, counties, and cities.	Road and street maps give a really clear view of roads, streets and specific places such as museums.	A topographic map shows the shape and height of the land on the Earth's surface.

Significant People and Places			
Gerardus Mercator	The Middle of the World Monument, Ecuador	The Royal Observatory, Greenwich	Major-General William Roy
Gerardus Mercator was a cartographer. In 1569, he flattened our spherical planet creating a new two-dimensional world map with latitude and longitude lines drawn in a straight grid. This made the Earth easier to navigate for sailors.	The monument marks where the French explorer Charles Marie de la Condamine once calculated the Earth's equatorial line. Since 1736, modern GPS satellite technology has placed the real equatorial line about 300m north of the present-day monument.	Since the late 19th century, the Royal Observatory is the historic source of the Prime Meridian of the world, Longitude 0° 0' 0". The Prime Meridian marks the divide between the eastern and western hemispheres.	William Roy was an accomplished surveyor and mapmaker. The Ordnance Survey began when Roy took charge of an English survey to find out the difference in longitude between Paris and London.

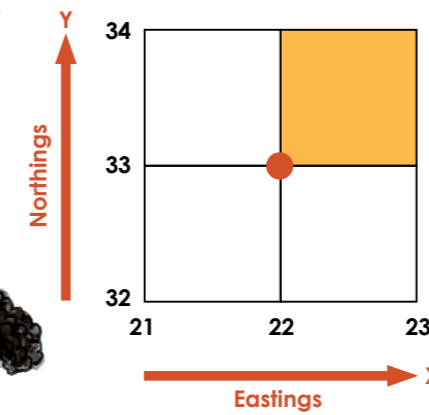
Glossary

1	border	something that separates geographic areas. They can be natural or manmade
2	cartographer	a person who draws or produces maps
3	compass	a tool for finding direction
4	elevation	the height of a place above the sea
5	Equator	the centre of the lines of latitude at 0°
6	human feature	something which has been created or built by humans
7	landmass	a continent or other large body of land
8	latitude	lines that run in horizontal parallels. They represent distance north or south from the Equator
9	longitude	lines that run vertically from pole to pole. They represent the distance east or west from Greenwich in London, England
10	physical feature	something that has been formed naturally on Earth
11	Prime Meridian	the line labelled 0° longitude
12	projection	a method for representing the earth on a plane surface
13	satellite	a machine that orbits round the earth or another planet to collect information



How do you read Ordnance Survey Maps?

Grid lines are used to locate different symbols or features on an OS map. Four-figure grid references allow you to locate a grid square and six-figure grid references allow you to identify a specific place such as a shop.



- Four-figure grid reference**
- To find the number of a square first use the eastings to go along the X axis until you come to the bottom left-hand corner of the square you want.
 - Write this two-figure number down **22**.
 - Then use the northing to go up the Y axis until you find the same corner.
 - Put this two-figure number after your first one and you now have the four-figure grid reference **2233**

Significant People and Places			
The Waldseemüller World Map	The Tabula Rogeriana	Ptolemy's World Map	Babylonian World Map
In 1507, the German cartographer, Martin Waldseemüller, produced the first map to show the New World as a distinct landmass with the Pacific Ocean on its western side. He helped give the American continents their name.	The Tabula Rogeriana remained among the world's most accurate maps for several centuries, but it may appear strange because in the tradition of Islamic cartographers, al-Idrisi drew it with south positioned at the top.	Ptolemy was a geographer and astronomer working in Ancient Rome. He wrote a famous book — Geographia. His work informed mapmakers on the size of the Earth, and the co-ordinates for all the places shown on the map.	History's earliest known world map was scratched on clay tablets in the ancient city of Babylon sometime around 600 B.C. It shows the world as a flat disc surrounded by the ocean.



Timeline

Key

- Protest for gender equality and justice
- Protest for climate change and protection of the environment
- Protest for racial equality and justice
- Protest for freedom and independence
- Protest against war



Glossary

1	activism	using campaigning to bring about political or social change
2	controversial	likely to cause disagreement or discussion
3	cohesion	the action of forming a united whole
4	dignity	being worthy of honour or respect
5	discrimination	when someone, or a group of people, is treated unfairly because of gender, religion, disability, nationality, appearance or any factor when they are compared to other people
6	dissent	having a strong different opinion to the one commonly held
7	injustice	lack of fairness or justice
8	lobbying	trying to influence decisions of government on an issue
9	legislation	the process of making or passing laws
10	militant	someone who is willing to use force or violence in support of a cause
11	nonviolent resistance	a form of peaceful protest
12	pioneer	first to develop or to apply a new method, area of knowledge or activity
13	prejudice	an unfair opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience
14	strike	a form of protest that involves refusing to do something
15	stereotype	oversimplified belief of a person or group of people usually based on assumptions

What is protest?

A protest is an event or action where people gather with others to publicly express their opinions about something that is happening in society.

What is nonviolent resistance?

Nonviolent resistance (also called civil disobedience) is a form of peaceful protest. This type of protest involves people joining in a symbolic protest or peacefully refusing to cooperate.



Significant People

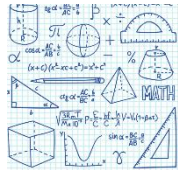


<p>Mohammed Ali</p> <p>Mohammed Ali is an award-winning UK artist, curator and creative producer. He is also known as Aerosol Ali. His street art fuses Islamic script and patterns, delivering powerful and moving messages. Mohammed was awarded an MBE in 2016 for services to art and community cohesion.</p>	<p>Vanessa Nakate</p> <p>Vanessa Nakate is a Ugandan climate activist. She grew up in Kampala and started her activism in December 2018 after becoming concerned about the unusually high temperatures in her country.</p>	<p>Millicent Garrett Fawcett</p> <p>Millicent Garrett Fawcett led the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies in the UK. Due to her leadership, between 1870 and 1884 debates on women's suffrage took place almost every year in Parliament.</p>	<p>Paul Stephenson</p> <p>Paul Stephenson along with others organised the Bristol bus boycott. Throughout his life, as an activist and campaigner of civil rights, Paul continued to speak out against the effects of discrimination.</p>
--	---	---	--

Significant People



<p>Ruth Bader Ginsburg</p> <p>Ruth Bader Ginsburg was one of the first women to become a justice on the Supreme Court. Justice Ginsburg left a legacy as a champion for gender equality and a fighter for social justice.</p>	<p>Opal Tometi</p> <p>Opal Tometi is an American human rights activist, writer, strategist, and community organiser. She is a co-founder of Black Lives Matter. She has campaigned for advancing human rights, migrant rights, and racial justice worldwide.</p>	<p>Maya Angelou</p> <p>Maya Angelou is an author and poet who overcame prejudice and fought for LGBTQ rights. She wrote over 30 books, including 'I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings'. She read her poem 'On the Pulse of Morning' at the 1993 presidential inauguration.</p>	<p>Patrisse Cullors</p> <p>Patrisse Cullors is an American artist and activist. She created the #BlackLivesMatter hashtag in 2013 and has written and spoken widely about the movement. Cullors also advocates prison abolition in Los Angeles and LGBTQ rights.</p>
--	---	---	---



Subject: Maths
Unit: Properties of shape : geometry



Key Vocabulary

- angle
- right angle
- acute
- obtuse
- reflex
- protractor
- horizontal
- vertical
- parallel
- perpendicular
- polygon
- regular
- irregular
- two-dimensional
- three-dimensional
- flat face
- curved surface
- edge
- curved edge
- vertex
- vertices
- apex
- radius
- diameter
- circumference

Unit overview

In this unit, the children will draw 2D shapes to exact measurements, continue to find missing angles by measuring and calculating, and also compare and classify 2D shapes based on their properties. They revisit recognising, describing, comparing and classifying a range of 3D shapes and related shape nets and then further develop their skills by drawing and constructing their own shape nets including tabs. In addition, they consolidate being able to recognise and calculate angles around a point and on a straight line and are introduced to recognising vertically opposite angles. It also includes a brand new objective that has been introduced to KS2 relating to illustrating and naming the parts of a circle and knowing the relationship between radius and diameter.

Websites/books linked to topic you may wish to read:

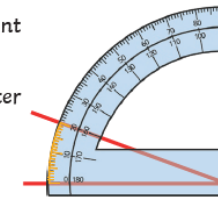
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/maths-ks2-geometry-rules-angles-and-shapes/z49ygwxx>

Using a Protractor

Place the cross or circle at the point of the angle you are measuring.

Read from the zero on the outer scale of your protractor.

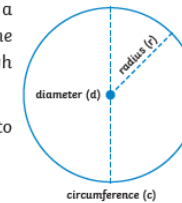
Count the degree lines carefully.



Parts of Circles

A circle is a 2D shape. The perimeter of a circle is called the **circumference** (c). The distance across the circle, passing through the centre, is called the **diameter** (d).

The distance from the centre of the circle to the circumference is called the **radius** (r).



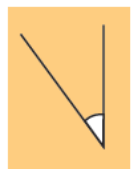
$$r \times 2 = d \quad \frac{d}{2} = r$$

Learning Outcomes

- draw 2-D shapes using given dimensions and angles
- recognise, describe and build simple 3-D shapes, including making nets
- compare and classify geometric shapes based on their properties and sizes and find unknown angles in any triangles, quadrilaterals, and regular polygons
- illustrate and name parts of circles, including radius, diameter and circumference and know that the diameter is twice the radius
- recognise angles where they meet at a point, are on a straight line, or are vertically opposite, and find missing angles

Sticky Knowledge

Angle Types



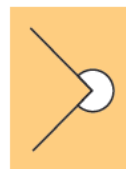
Acute Angles

Any angle that measures less than 90° is called an **acute angle**.



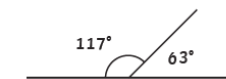
Obtuse Angles

Any angle that measures greater than 90° and less than 180° is called an **obtuse angle**.

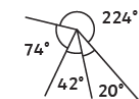


Reflex Angles

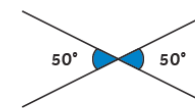
Any angle that measures greater than 180° is called a **reflex angle**.



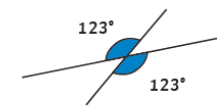
Angles on a straight line always total 180°.



Angles around a point always total 360°.



Opposite angles that share a vertex are equal.





Subject: Religious Education

Unit: Easter

Unit overview

This unit the children study the story of Easter from the perspective of Thomas. They will think about reasons why Thomas did not believe in the Resurrection of Christ at first and why people today believe that Jesus is risen from the dead. Children will also learn about Easter and the promise of eternal life.

Related scripture linked to topic you may wish to read:

Jn 20: 1-29 The story of Thomas doubting.

Jn 6:37-40 Jesus and Eternal Life.

Learning Outcomes

Know the story of the appearance of the Risen Christ to Thomas.

Know that Christians believe in eternal life.

Children will ask lots of questions about why Thomas doubted the resurrection.

Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Baptism	faith	Paschal Candle
belief	funeral	pall
doubting	holy water	Resurrection
Eternal life	“My Lord and my God”	

Window of reflection

Learn the Regina Caeli as a special prayer for Easter.

Pray for those that have died and for those that do not believe.



Learning beyond the classroom

1. Explore the images used at a Baptism and at a funeral.
2. This a good time to think of those that are no longer with us. This time of year it is important to pray the Eternal Rest.
3. Know that believing in something demands more than being able to see. Are there times when you must show faith for things you can not see?
4. Think of times when you have shown doubt, how did you feel when you realised you were wrong?



Subject: Religious Education

Unit J: Pentecost

Unit overview

This unit the children study the stories about the coming of the Holy Spirit. Through their study of Confirmation they will learn about the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit, they will consider how they are important in the lives of Christians.

Related scripture linked to topic you may wish to read:

Galatians 5:22-23 The Fruits of The Holy Spirit.

Learning Outcomes

Children will understand why wind, fire and breath are important symbols of the Holy Spirit.

Be able to recall the names of the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit.

Demonstrate the presence and importance of the Holy Spirit in the lives of Christians.

Key Vocabulary

Vocabulary

Acts of the Apostles	fire
breath	Pentecost
Fruits of the Holy Spirit	wind

Window of reflection

Prayers of thanks to be read when we recognise the presence of the Holy Spirit.

Prayers of sorrow for neglecting the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.



Learning beyond the classroom

- 1. Learn the prayer to the Holy Spirit.**
- 2. Create artwork based on the Gifts and Fruits of the Holy Spirit.**
- 3. Be able to talk about a saint that inspires you and your faith.**



Glossary

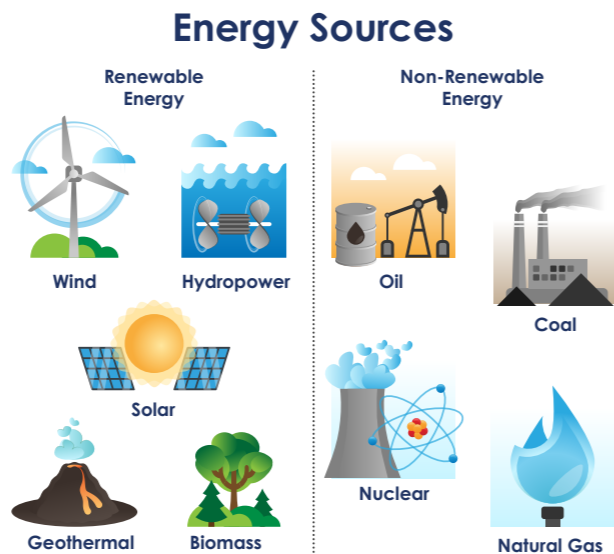
1	battery	a power source (made up of 2 or more cells)
2	buzzer	a component which turns electricity into sound
3	circuit	a route that starts and finishes in the same place
4	components	a part placed in a circuit
5	conductor	a material which does allow electricity to pass through it
6	electrical appliance	a piece of electrical equipment we use like a kettle
7	electrical current	the flow of electricity
8	electricity	a form of energy
9	electrons	tiny particles found in an atom
10	generated	when something is made or produced
11	insulator	a material which does not allow electricity to pass through it
12	light bulb	a component which turns electricity into light
13	motor	a component which turns electricity into movement
14	parallel circuit	an electrical circuit with branches (multiple pathways)
15	power source	something that generates electrical power
16	series circuit	an electrical circuit with no branches (one pathway)
17	static	something not moving
18	switch	a component which controls the flow of electricity
19	voltage	the power of the electrical current. This is measured in volts (v)
20	wires	metal made into a thin and flexible thread

What is electricity and how is it generated?

Electricity is a useful energy because it can easily be converted into other types of energy such as heat, light, movement, or sound.

Electrical energy is made by **generators** which can be powered by many different energy sources such as coal, wind, hydropower (water) and solar power (sunlight).

The electrical current generated then flows along wire and cables to our homes for us to use.

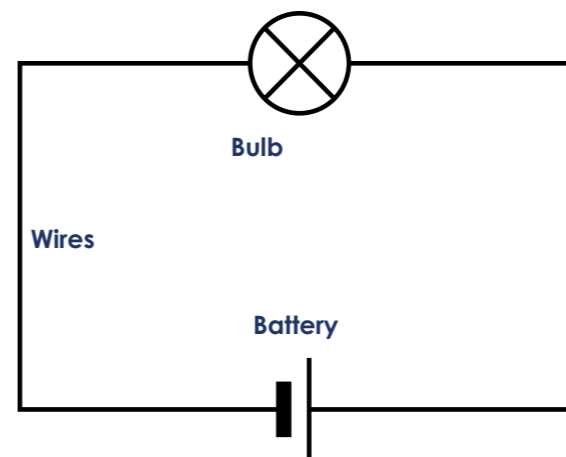


What are the components of a circuit?

Electrical components are the different parts which make up electrical circuits. Each electrical component has a different function. To make drawing a circuit easier, each electrical component can be represented by a different symbol.

Battery		
Switch		
Bulb		
Buzzer		
Motor		

What is a circuit?



- A simple circuit is a complete circuit that electricity flows around.
- A simple circuit needs three components to work: a power source such as a battery, wires and a component like a bulb, buzzer or motor.
- If there is a gap in the circuit, electricity cannot flow and it will not work.