

Global Theme	Identity and diversity		Sustainable development	Globalisation and interdependence	
Whole school	Passport to Porter Croft		Local History Week	Carnival	
FS2	Magical Me	Bears everywhere	Not all superheroes wear capes	Our wonderful world	
Year 1	<p>Frozen planet (Antarctica)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Antarctic is a 5th largest continent on the planet, which is home to unique wildlife and living conditions. Understand that Antarctica is a land mass. Discover what kind of animal live in these conditions and compare these to warmer climate. Know that there are no indigenous people who live in Antarctica- however, some people live there during part of the year to carry out research. Know of Earnest Shackleton and his expedition of Antarctica Links to present day- should people be allowed to build homes in Antartica? Why weren't there women explores 100 years ago? Children will compare and contrast the house where Earnest Shackleton grew up to houses we build today. They will look at the type of temporary houses built whilst on an expedition. From this children can think about how we have innovated and changed how we live- this links to science and DTY topic- materials and junk modelling 		<p>Life down under- Australia</p> <p>Australia has a unique wildlife- Children will know that Australia has signed up to United Nations sustainable development. https://sdgs.org.au/ - they have twinned water projects to support clean water and sanitation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Australia's states and territories make-up the vast continent. Australia has a remarkably varied or 'diverse' landscape -four key landform regions of Australia: Coastal Plains, Eastern Highlands, Central Lowlands and Western Plateau. Australia has different climate and is very bio diverse What is the importance of the great barrier reef- what are the effects of pollution and global developments 	<p>Into the woods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children will know how important trees are to the planet and how they are habitat for much wildlife in the world- The importance of looking after our planet for all living things How has our locality changed our the last 100 years- cemetery - 	<p>Under the Sea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children will know how important oceans and sea are to the planet and how they are habitat for much wildlife in the world-coral reef The importance of looking after our planet for all living things
Year2	<p>Reach for the Stars (Space and Air Travel)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Travel has united our world. That different countries and continents mean our world is diverse and that people have different languages, religions, traditions and culture. There are significant people throughout history who have contributed to world of space and air travel. 		<p>Destination Kenya</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya's geography, cities & countryside are very different to life in England. Kenya is located in East Africa. Its terrain rises from a low coastal plain on the Indian Ocean to mountains and plateaus (areas of level high ground) at its centre. Most Kenyans live in the highlands, where Nairobi, the capital, sits at an altitude of 1,700 metres. 	<p>Our Island Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that England island is part of the continent of Europe but also is an island nation. the United Kingdom is made up of four countries and that each of these countries has its own significant human and physical features 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Travel gives us the chance to understand the importance of belonging to a group of people, family, culture and nation? • Present day- should everyone be able to travel? • If the world is getting smaller? Should we all speak one language? • Should we send explores to Mars? • Does the Moon belong to anyone? 	<p>What is daily life like in urban Kenya?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya's location between the Indian Ocean and Lake Victoria means that people from all over Africa and the Middle East have travelled and traded across it for centuries. This has created a diverse culture with many ethnic groups and languages. More than 60 languages are spoken and there are more than 40 ethnic groups. • Millions of people visit Kenya each year to see its endless savannah and the animals that inhabit it. • Kenya was a colony of the United Kingdom from 1920 until 1963. Scientists think Northern Kenya and Tanzania may have been the original birthplace of humans! The bones of one of the earliest human ancestors ever found were discovered in Kenya's Turkana Basin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • United kingdom has a sailing history- seafaring and this has shaped our own and the history of other nations •
Year 3	<p>Amazing Africa- Ancient Civilisations of Egypt and Benin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancient Egyptian civilisation began 5,000 years ago when people started building villages next to the River Nile in north-east Africa. It lasted for around 3,000 years. • The river was an important source of water. It enabled the ancient Egyptians to grow lots of crops. They also grew flax to make clothes and papyrus to make paper. • ancient Egyptians were experts at farming and construction because they were very inventive. They invented a solar calendar (a calendar based on the sun) and a writing system called hieroglyphs. • The ancient Egyptians were around for over 3,000 years. They were the longest surviving civilisation ever! • When the pharaohs were good rulers the ancient Egyptians enjoyed a peaceful and prosperous life. When pharaohs were not very good rulers then Ancient Egypt could suffer from famine, war and invasions by other empires. • Egypt is now governed by a president. Islam is the main religion and Arabic is the main language. 	<p>Land of Dragons and Smoke- China</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ancient China had started to contribute to the modern world since 1600BCE. Their most contribution was their inventions that were created and some had been made by accident. Their inventions were paper, compass, silk, gunpowder and fireworks. The ancient Chinese civilisation had a huge impact on the modern world • China, the world's biggest emitter of greenhouse gases. • But it is addressing this by changing its economic model, shifting its sources of fuel, developing new transportation systems, and embracing eco-friendly urbanization. • 	<p>Set Sail</p> <p>The Titanic and The Windrush- What's the story?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand how some human events in the past impacted globally; • Think about human behavior and the need to migrate and immigrate the planet looking for new opportunities and freedom • Through comparing the reasons for the journeys the unit will look at what is prejudice. • The treatment on board the Titanic and on arrival in the UK was unfair • Children will think about what actions towards a person or group of people led to discrimination. • For example, is there any evidence of discrimination on board the Titanic?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the UK we have some of the best collections of ancient Egyptian artefacts in the world. In fact, The British Museum has the largest collection of Egyptian objects outside Egypt- should this be in our museums or should we return these artefacts to their homeland? <p style="text-align: center;">Benin</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The kingdom of Benin began in the 900s when the Edo people settled in the rainforests of West Africa. By the 1400s they had created a wealthy kingdom with a powerful ruler, known as the Oba. The Obas lived in beautiful palaces decorated with shining brass. Gradually, the Obas won more land and built up an empire. They also started trading with merchants from Europe. For 200 years Benin was very successful, but in the 1600s the Obas started to lose control of their people. By the 1800s Benin was no longer strong or united. The kingdom came to a sudden end in 1897, when a British army invaded and made it part of the British Empire. 		
Year 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Terrible Tudors- History</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tudors were unique in their position as during this period they lived in a world where skin colour was less important than religion, class or talent: before the English became heavily involved in the slave trade. Black Tudor's came to England from Africa, Europe the Spanish Caribbean. They came with privateers, pirates, merchants, aristocrats, even kings and queens, and were accepted into Tudor society. They were baptised, married and buried by the Church of England and paid wages like other Tudors. Yet their experience was extraordinary because, unlike the majority of Africans across the rest of the Atlantic world, in England they were free. Links to present day - Children will consider why 	<p style="text-align: center;">River deep/Mountain High</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rivers are very important source of water to enable civilizations to settlements, trade and population grow. Throughout the world cities have built up around water source and have led to industrial growth. People throughout history and have used water ways to travel throughout the planet The water cycle is important for the existence of the planet Should people pay for water? Should everyone have access to clean water? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roman Roamers- History and Geography When the Romans came to Britain they brought their way of life with them. Most of Roman Britain was a wild place, with forests and mountains where few people lived. People mainly lived in small villages of wooden houses with thatched roofs. There is plenty of evidence that the Roman empire was relatively diverse- it was an empire that encouraged trade and mobility across a territory that extended from Hadrian's Wall to north Africa, the Rhine, and the Euphrates.

	<p>the black Tudor stories are untold, why are these not part of the traditional history that we're taught.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why does this rival traditional view of race and society? 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rome itself was a melting pot of people from all over the Mediterranean and beyond (satirical poets moan about it, and we have the evidence of tombstones). Outside Italy the Roman army in particular acted as medium for change and movement in several ways. • Links to present day, roads, food, names of places, food-. Ivory bangle lady- what does this tell us about Roman people and race during this time? • What have we gained from the Roman's and how do they still influence our society?
Year 5	<p>Trade Wars- The Vikings Vs Ancient Baghdad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vikings were Norse people who came from an area called Scandinavia. You might know it better as Norway, Sweden and Denmark. • The word Viking means 'a pirate raid', which is a fitting name as they were fearsome warriors and often raided monasteries for treasure. • some came to fight, but others came peacefully, to settle. They were farmers, and kept animals and grew crops. They were skilful at crafting, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. • Vikings sailed the seas trading goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery to bring back to their homes. <p style="text-align: center;">Ancient Baghdad</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baghdad at the time was the largest city in the world, with a population of about 1 million. It was a perfectly round city situated between two rivers, it was also at the centre of the world's great trade routes and the caliph was therefore extremely wealthy. • In 762 CE the Abbasid Caliphate, moved the capital of the Muslim world to the newly founded 	<p>Welcome to the Jungle- Cities of Chocolate and Gold- Aztecs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Americas are a continent of much biodiversity. • The Aztec population had a sustainable society- they were originally farmers and warriors who had lived in North America but who had to leave their land because their crops failed. • They were great construction builders and created a floating city over lake Texcoco. • The Aztecs tried to bargain with the Spanish conquistadors using gold and Cocoa beans- sadly, Small Pox and wars against the intruders led the death of the Aztec society. • The Aztecs were famous for their agriculture, cultivating all available land, introducing irrigation, draining swamps, and creating artificial islands in the lakes. They developed a form of hieroglyphic writing, a complex calendar system, and built famous pyramids and temples. 	<p>Who let the Gods out?- the Ancient Greeks?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Even after 3,000 years, we're still using ancient Greek ideas in maths, science and art. Our alphabet is based on the Greek one. Check a dictionary and you'll find hundreds of words that come from the Greek language. • How did Greek ideas spread so far? It's down to Alexander, the young king of Macedon. He led his army to take over Greece, Persia, Egypt and even part of India. He ruled so much of the world they called him 'Alexander the Great'. • Wherever he went, Alexander took Greek ideas. When he died in 323BC, the Romans took over. They admired the Greeks' way of life and carried the Greeks' way of life and carried Greek ideas to even more countries - including ours!

	<p>city of Baghdad.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over the next five centuries Islamic culture flourished and Baghdad became renowned as a centre of learning and tolerance. Scholarship was encouraged and scientists, doctors, philosophers and engineers made significant advances in their fields. Art and architecture combined to produce beautiful mosques and palaces. This period is known as the Golden Age of Islam 		
Year 6	<p>This is war!</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black and Asian troops joined up to fight and made a contribution to World War Two. The Commonwealth began with the independence of India in 1947. It included countries that had previously been part of the British Empire. Many of these countries had sent troops to fight in Europe during World War Two. 	<p>Extreme Earth</p>	<p>Set in Stone Stone Age Britain Vs Indus Valley</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Globalisation isn't new. Archaeological research shows it began in antiquity. Humans have been involved in seafaring since the Stone Age. Over time, shipbuilding and navigation technologies improved. it is important to remember the ancient world was open, tolerant and multiracial.. global interconnectivity, linked Europe, Africa and Asia at least 5,000 years ago and was widespread 2,000 years ago. The people of the Indus valley had harnessed the power of irrigation systems and water supply, it allowed the people to produce crops- Agriculture in the Indus valley dependent on good quality soil and advancements in farming technology. Animals such as elephants were domesticated as well as dogs and cats and assisted with farming. As the people of the Valley had harnessed the power of technology such as carts and boats, the people could trade goods not just with the people of the Indus Valley

			<p>but with others outside.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Indus people were reliant on trade. They traded with many different civilizations like Persia, Mesopotamia and China. Some goods that were traded were terracotta pots, beads, gold, silver, gems like turquoise and lapis lazuli, metals, flints, seashells and pearls.
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