



Birchfield
PRIMARY SCHOOL

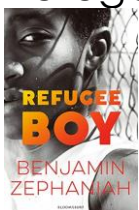
Year 6 Curriculum Overview
Term 1.2

Teaching Team:
Miss Fowler, Mrs Akhtar and Miss Chahal
SLT: Mrs Z Thewlis

PE Days: Monday

Homework: Every Tuesday and Friday

Please see below an overview of the main themes,
knowledge and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	What is the impact of slavery and refugees on modern Britain?
Significant People	Razan al-Najjar
Class Texts	<p>Refugee Boy by Benjamin Zephaniah</p>  <p>Themes (culture, war, separation)</p>
Reading	<p>Reading domain: 2d make inferences from the text / explain and justify inferences with evidence from the text.</p> <p>Test techniques:</p> <p>This half term, year 6 pupils will be developing their inferential skills. They will begin by understanding the difference between literal and inferential through focusing on a range of images and what they show and how to use the clues to decipher what is happening, what could have occurred and base predictions on this. As we progress through the term children will be exposed to a range of different texts and use the PEE method (point, evidence and explain) to structure their responses using evidence from the text to justify and support their response.</p>
Writing	This half term, children will write diary entries. They will identify the language and

	<p>organisational features, audience and purpose of this text type as well as undertaking the writing process in composing their own diaries. Pupils will then begin to explore poetry and the impact of language on the reader.</p>
Maths	<p>This half term, pupils will be focusing on multiplying and dividing numbers using formal methods and considering which number facts they can use to help solve calculations with proficiency. They will then move on to fractions – simplifying, comparing and ordering, adding and subtracting with like denominators and different denominators.</p>
History	<p>Children will continue to learn more about slavery and the rebellion and revolts that took place as well as the abolition of slavery – the reasons why and prominent people involved in this feat. They will also consider how refugees have impacted modern Britain, understanding the differences between a refugee and an asylum seeker. The whole class text will further support their understanding of this through the eyes of a child who has been displaced due to war.</p>
Science	<p>This term the children have been learning about the circulatory system and electricity. The pupils will learn the importance of a healthy lifestyle. The pupils will learn about how negative lifestyles can have consequences.</p> <p>The pupils will have the opportunity to conduct investigations with a range electrical component which will help them with their scientific questions.</p>

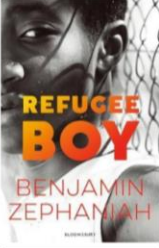
Mandarin	<p>Children will be learning about these topics, this half term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key words and sentences for Mid-Autumn festival • Festivals and celebrations in China <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Months and dates
Art	<p>This term children will focus on significant artists and photographer that explore the issues of slavery and poverty. The children will study significant black artists and their work and provides opportunities to analyse and create artwork inspired by them. They will create innovative art that has personal, historic, or conceptual meaning.</p>
DT	<p>This term Year 6 will be designing a freedom quilt for Textiles. Pupils will begin and explore the history of quilt makers. The children will learn that the designs had hidden messages and will investigate and analyse the images. Children will select a range of materials to create their product. They will use a range of techniques to communicate their ideas.</p>
Music	<p>The 6-week unit of work will build on previous learning. Pupils will begin to understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations. The learning will be focused on two tunes: Bacharach Anorak and Meet the Blues. The children will describe the style indicators of the song/music, describe the structure of the song, identify the instruments/voices they can hear and talk about the musical dimensions used in the songs. Children will continue to</p>

	find the pulse or 'heartbeat' of songs. They will also begin to use instruments through the iPads to begin composing their own pieces of music, with an ambition to perform and share their work.
Computing	pupils will explore what is necessary for effective communication and the importance of agreed protocols. They apply this understanding to IP addresses and the rules (protocols) that computers have for communicating with one another. Learners also use a Domain Name Server (DNS) to translate web addresses into IP addresses.
PSHE	Pupils will be taught about what it means to stay healthy, both physically and mentally. They will explore strategies and ways to maintain a healthy body and mind.
RE	Year 6 pupils will be taught about inclusion, identity and belonging. They will discuss how other religions share the same beliefs and values. It will also provide opportunities for children to identify their differences from others.
PE	Pupils will be taught the skills required for badminton. They will incorporate and develop their social and emotional skills through working as a team.

Knowledge Organiser:

Reading

Book Knowledge Organiser – Refugee Boy by Benjamin Zephaniah

Important Information			Key Questions/Reflection Points . What has the story taught you? Think about values. . What is the difference between a refugee and an asylum seeker? . What is a civil war? . How do people judge one another by the sound of a voice? Why do people use stereotypes? . What changes do you think Alem would like to have made to London? (P22) How would you describe his reaction to being in a foreign city? . What does Mr Hardwick mean when he says 'I've never forgotten my roots'? (P20) What do you mean when you refer to your own roots? . How does the author present people in authority in the book? . Which characters did you find the most interesting? Why? . How would you describe the tone of the book? . What have you learnt about the treatment of asylum seekers from reading this book? How effective is the book in raising awareness of this issue?
Plot Refugee Boy is about a boy whose parents are from Ethiopia and Eritrea. It's set at a time of civil war between the two countries; his mum is from Eritrea and his dad is from Ethiopia. The story is really about their son Alem. He went from living with the two people he loved most in Africa to being all alone in the world in the UK. His father left him and returned to Africa. Alem was left in a care home and it was an awful experience. He got bullied, he was an outsider. It's about a family who were connected becoming disconnected.	Themes Determination, Family, Courage, Differences, Trust, Resilience, Unfairness.		
Setting It's set at a time of civil war between the two countries; his mother is from Eritrea and his father is from Ethiopia. The story is really about their son Alem who is left in London for his safety.	Key Vocabulary		
Characters The book contains characters in both Africa and England and not all survive. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alem Kelo: Main character. • Mr Kelo: Alem's father. • Mr and Mrs Fitzgerald: Alem's foster/adopted parents in England. • Ruth: Fitzgerald's Daughter. • Sheila: Alem's social worker. • Mariam: A woman from the refugee council who speaks Ethiopian to help talk to Alem. • Pamela: A woman from the refugee council who also helps to get him a hearing to stay in England. • Robert (Roberto Fernandez): Alem's school friend, who smokes. • Sweeney: A bully from the care home. He started a fight over biscuits. • Stanley: A kid at the care home. He shared a room with Alem; Stanley always talked in his sleep about his mum; his family were separated. • Mr Hardwick: The hotel manager who looked after Alem when he first arrived. • Nicholas Morgan: A barrister for Alem; he is trying to get him refugee status. • Buck loves playing the guitar and is one of the students from Alem's school. • Asher is a teenager that thinks in a way that Alem likes and he is very friendly. 	Name of Book: Refugee Boy Date Published: In UK 28 August 2001 Author: Benjamin Zephaniah Genre: Novel, Fiction	Asylum the protection granted by a state to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee.	
		Refugee a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.	Civil war a war between citizens of the same country.
		Immigrant a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country.	Illegal immigrant continued residence without the legal right to live in that country.
		Discrimination the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, gender, or disability.	prejudice preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience.
		Stereotype a widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.	Children's home a place where children are cared for if their parents are dead or unable to take care of them.
		Foster care temporary custody or guardianship for children whose parents are dead or unable to look after them.	Adjudicator someone who presides, judges, and arbitrates during a formal dispute or competition.
		Link to Enquiry Refugee Boy explores how life changes for a refugee. It considers some of the circumstances in which people are made to seek refuge in another country and the discrimination and prejudice they experience as well as the help and support available. It explores the different views and perceptions people have of refugees.	

Writing

Spellings...I need to know some of these:			
accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
achieve	definite	interrupt	restaurant
aggressive	desperate	language	rhyme
amateur	determined	leisure	rhythm
ancient	develop	lightning	sacrifice
apparent	dictionary	marvellous	secretary
appreciate	embarrass	mischievous	shoulder
attached	environment	muscle	sincere
available	equip(-ped)	necessary	sincerely
average	equipment	neighbour	soldier
awkward	especially	nuisance	stomach
bargain	exaggerate	occupy	sufficient
bruise	excellent	occur	suggest
category	existence	opportunity	symbol
committee	explanation	parliament	system
communicate	familiar	physical	temperature
community	foreign	prejudice	thorough
competition	forty	privilege	twelfth
conscience	frequently	profession	variety
conscious	government	programme	vegetable
controversy	guarantee	pronunciation	vehicle
convenience	harass	queue	yacht

Punctuation Reminders:	
A	Capital letters for sentences, initials and proper nouns.
.	Full stops
!	Exclamation marks for exclamations or surprise.
?	Question marks
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters.
,	Commas in lists, and to mark parenthesis, fronted adverbials and clauses.
...	Ellipsis to show a long pause for tension.
" "	Inverted commas for speech (Don't forget the commas too!).
-	Hyphen to connect words together.
-	Dashes to show longer pauses or parenthesis.
()	Brackets for parenthesis.

Splendid Subordination!
 Use these conjunctions in varied places in your multi-clause sentences:
 if because as
 before after until
 unless since when
 Can you use a subordinate clause in different places in your sentences?

Writing Mat Working towards Year 6

Active and Passive
 Use active and passive sentences appropriately:
Active: In front of millions of screaming fans, the star striker missed a vital penalty.
Passive: In front of millions of screaming fans, a vital penalty was missed by the star striker.

Use a mixture of simple, compound and multi-clause sentences.
Use a thesaurus to up-level your vocabulary choices.

Important Links!
 Link your sentences and paragraphs using adverbials:
Time
 Subsequently, Later that day, Finally,
Place
 Deep inside the forest, Below the sea,
Frequency
 Occasionally, Often,
Contrast/ Cause
 On the other hand, In contrast, As a result, Consequently,
Manner/ Behaviour
 Breathing heavily, Waiting anxiously, Without warning, Suspecting the worst,

It's All Relative!
 Use a relative pronoun to add a relative clause.
who, which, where, when, whose, that
 The Queen, who has reigned for 60 years, has four children.
 Hedgehogs eat garden snails, which is important within the food chain.
 The stench was so putrid that it made her eyes water.
 They had ventured deep into the forest where they began to feel uneasy.



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Creating Cohesion Top Tip: Not only can you use pronouns like he, she, it or they instead of repeating a name or names but how about other names or titles too? Here's some examples: the teacher, she, Mrs Smith, the lovely woman or the lady with the long hair.

Be a Punctuation Professional!

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?	Question marks
'	Apostrophes for possession and missing letters.
,	Commas in lists, and sentences.
...	Ellipsis to show a long pause for tension.
" "	Inverted commas for speech (Don't forget the commas too!).
-	Hyphen to connect words together.
-	Dashes to show longer pauses or parenthesis.
()	Brackets for extra information or asides.
:	Colon to separate clauses.
;	Semi colons to separate clauses.

Writing Mat
Expected Year 6

Perfect Parenthesis!
Use brackets, commas or dashes to punctuate extra information and asides:
The tomb of Tutankhamen (the Ancient Egyptian pharaoh) was discovered by Howard Carter.
The advancing alien, who was speaking a Martian language, looked dangerous.
The daffodils - my favourite sign of spring - swayed gently in the woodland breeze.

Use a thesaurus to look for more ambitious synonyms. Why use 'frightened' when you could use...
startled alarmed apprehensive
Or 'show' a character's feelings:
his breathing quickened her heart raced
sweat trickled gasping for air

Spellings... I need to know all of these:

accommodate	correspond	hindrance	recognise
accompany	criticise	individual	recommend
according	curiosity	interfere	relevant
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Check for:
cohesive links
consistent tense and person
genre features
subject/verb agreement
layout devices
paragraphs with

Splendid Subordination!
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unless since when

Writing Mat
Greater Depth Year 6

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Punctuation Reminders:
A . ! ? ' , " " () ... : ; -
Use a full range of punctuation.

Check for:
consistent tense and person
subject/verb agreement
paragraphs with cohesive links
genre features
layout devices
pronouns/ nouns for cohesion

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Create a Mood!
Where appropriate, in formal writing, use the subjunctive mood:
If I were The Queen, ...
Were there to be a change in my circumstances...

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unless since when

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Be a Punctuation Professional!
Use semi colons, colons and dashes to mark independent clauses:
It felt like forever- the longest six weeks holiday of all time.
Jack's eyes slowly opened; there was no one to be seen.
They all knew his secret: he was a specialist secret agent.

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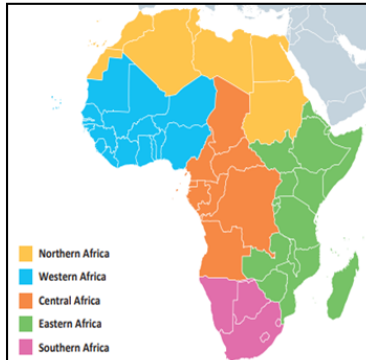
History

Summer Term Foundation Knowledge Organiser

Topic: Maafa

Africa

Africa is the world's second largest continent, and is made up of 54 different countries. Today, more than one billion people live in Africa, including over 3000 different indigenous groups. As well as a diverse range of people, languages and cultures, the continent has a vast range of landscapes and habitats. Sprawling metropolises, rural villages and shanty towns can all be found here, along with grasslands, deserts,



Ancient Kingdoms

Humans have lived in Africa for millions of years. Great civilisations developed in every part of Africa, including the Kingdom of Aksum, the Kingdom of Benin and the Mali Empire. Each were great trading nations and gained wealth and power by trading natural resources, such as gold and salt,




Illustration of Benin City, 1668

Maafa Timeline


1441	Portugal starts transporting enslaved African people
1492	Christopher Columbus discovers Hispaniola
1562	Britain begins transporting enslaved African people across the Atlantic Ocean
1728	The first Maroon war begins in Jamaica, where escaped enslaved workers fight British troops for the right to live independently
c1800	Approximately 120,000 enslaved people are transported, by British ships, to the Caribbean and Americas every year
1807	The Abolition of the Slave Trade Act is passed
1831 - 1832	The largest rebellion of enslaved people takes place in the British Caribbean
1833	The Slavery Abolition Act is passed
1884 - 1885	Africa is divided into 50 European colonies
1948 - 1973	Around 500,000 people are invited to Britain from the Caribbean to fill job positions after the Second World War. The first people arrived on a ship called HMT Empire Windrush. All of the people arriving in this way become known as the 'Windrush generation'.
1965	The Race Relations Act is passed
2010	The Equality Act is passed


Summer Term Foundation Knowledge Organiser


Topic: Maafa

Glossary

Abolitionist	A person who fights to ban something, such as slavery.
Auction	A public sale, where goods are sold to the person who bids the most money
Chattel Slavery	A form of enslavement, where people are kept as another person's property and are treated very badly
Colonisation	The act of sending people to live in, govern and control another country and its indigenous people, forming a colony
Emancipation	To be set free from legal, social or political restrictions, such as slavery
Enslavement	To have one's freedom taken away and to be forced to work for no money
Indigenous	To naturally exist in a country or area, rather than arriving from somewhere else
<u>Maafa</u>	A Swahili word meaning 'great catastrophe'. The name <u>Maafa</u> is used to describe the African Holocaust and the history and effects of the transatlantic slave trade.
Plantation	A large estate where crops, such as sugar cane or tobacco, are grown
Trading Forts	A place designed for the storage, buying and selling of goods
West Indies	A group of islands surrounded by the North Atlantic ocean and the Caribbean Sea. More commonly known as the Caribbean







Caribbean Plantations

Life was very difficult for enslaved people on plantations. Many worked long hours, growing and processing crops like tobacco, cotton and sugar. Living conditions, health and food supplies were poor. Enslaved people were punished by their owners and were not protected by the law. Enslaved people were also subjected to racism and were manipulated and controlled by their enslavers. To pre-

Triangular Slave Trade

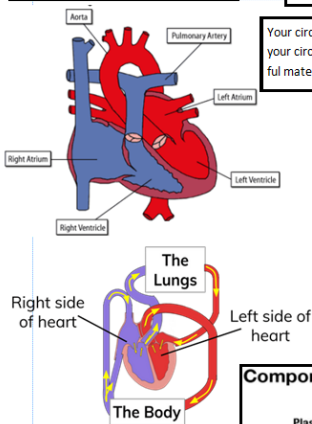
The triangular slave trade was a very profitable system of enslavement, developed to provide labour for plantations in the Americas. It involved 3 journeys:

- 1. The first journey**
Goods, including metal and guns, were transported to the west coast of Africa
- 2. The second journey**
Enslaved African people were transported to the Caribbean and the Americas. This journey was also known as the middle passage.

Science

The Circulatory System

Enquiry Question: How does the circulatory system enable the body to function?

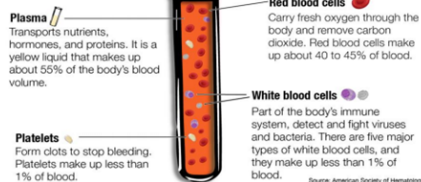


Your circulatory system is made up of three parts: the heart, blood vessels and the blood itself. Your heart keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. The blood travels through a network of blood vessels to everywhere in your body. It carries useful materials like oxygen, water and nutrients and removes waste products like carbon dioxide.

Glossary

Heart: the organ in your chest that pumps the blood around your body
Blood vessels: the narrow tubes through which your blood flows includes the arteries, veins and capillaries
Blood: a red fluid that is pumped by the heart and supplies the body with nutrients and oxygen.
Veins: blood vessels that carry blood to the heart. Arteries: blood vessels that carry blood away from the heart.
Capillaries: microscopic blood vessels found in the muscles and lungs
Oxygen: a colourless gas that exists in large quantities in the air. All plants and animals need oxygen in order to live.
Lungs: the two spongy organs inside your chest which fill with air when you breathe in. They remove carbon dioxide from blood and add oxygen.
Ribcage: the bony structure consisting of the ribs and their connective tissue that encloses and protects the lungs and heart
Carbon dioxide: a gas produced by animals and people breathing out Oxygenated: to be enriched with oxygen
Deoxygenated: to be depleted of oxygen

Components of blood



Enquiry Curriculum Links

Slave ships spent several months travelling to different parts of the coast, buying their cargo. The captives were often in poor health from the physical and mental abuse they had suffered.

Blood pumps in a figure of eight around the body – deoxygenated blood leaves the heart then travels to the lungs to take in oxygen; this makes the blood oxygenated to travel around the body.

The Heart Your heart is a very strong muscle and plays an important part in being healthy. It keeps all the blood in your circulatory system flowing. Your heart first pumps blood to your lungs. Here, the blood picks up oxygen from the air that you have breathed in. The blood (carrying oxygen) then travels back to your heart. The heart gives the blood a second push. This time, it's sent all around the body to the various organs and tissues. The blood travels back to the heart and it all begins again

Electricity

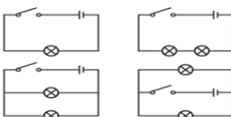
Enquiry Question: How does voltage effect the output of a circuit?

Glossary

Voltage - An electrical force that makes electricity move through a wire, measured in volts
Switch - A device for making and breaking the connection in an electrical circuit
Motor - A machine powered by electricity that supplies motive power for a vehicle or other moveable device
Current - A flow of electricity which results from the ordered directional movement of electrically charged particles
Conductor - A material or device which allows heat or electricity to carry through
Circuit - A complete and closed path around which circulating electricity can flow

Circuits

A circuit is a complete path around which electricity can flow. It must include a source of electricity, such as a battery. Materials that allow electric current to pass through them easily, called conductors, can be used to link the positive and negative ends of a battery, creating a circuit.



Enquiry Curriculum Links

Children were often evacuated to the countryside and in our book 'Letters from the Lighthouse' we learn about the importance of a lighthouse and the light it provides. The light at the top of a lighthouse that protects ships from the coastline is powered by electricity.

Voltage

Voltage is what makes electric charges move. It is the 'push' that causes charges to move in a wire or other electrical conductor. It can be thought of as the force that pushes the charges, but it is not a force. Voltage can cause charges to move, and since moving charges is a current, voltage can cause a current.

What will make a bulb brighter or a buzzer louder?

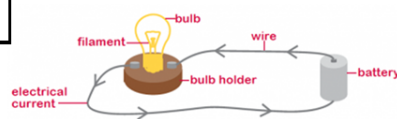
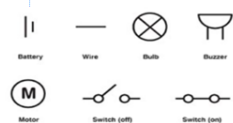
- More batteries or a higher voltage create more power to flow through the circuit.
- Shortening the wires means the electrons have less resistance to flow through

What will make a bulb dimmer or a buzzer quieter?

- Fewer batteries or a lower voltage give less power to the circuit.
- More buzzers or bulbs mean the power is shared by more components.
- Lengthening the wires means the electrons have to travel through more resistance

Series Circuit

A circuit that has only one route for the current to take. If more bulbs or buzzers are added, the power has to be shared and so they will be dimmer or quieter. If just one part of this series circuit breaks, the circuit is broken and the flow of current stops.



Home Learning
You could visit the International Slavery Museum in
Liverpool



Useful Links:

<https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/atlantic-slave-trade>

<https://www.unhcr.org/uk/teaching-about-refugees.html>