

Year 6



Spring Term 2024

Welcome to Year 6!

Welcome back and welcome to 2024! We hope you have all had a super Christmas break and are feeling well rested and ready for a busy term full of lots more learning!

As a reminder, healthy snacks (such as fruit or cereal bars) are allowed in school for break times. If you have any concerns, please don't hesitate to come and talk to us.

Mr Dickson and Miss Bentley

Reading Diaries and Books

Your child will regularly read their book in class and we will look at their diaries every week.

PLEASE make sure your child brings their book and diary to school every day. Please read with your child every day and sign their diary to show this. It is incredibly important that you list to your child read every day. If you would like support with listening to your child read at home, please speak to Miss Bentley or Mr Dickson

Children will receive a reading book at the start of this term. We will assess them on these books regularly to make sure they have the right book for them. If you are worried that these books are too easy or too challenging, please speak to your child's teacher.

PE Kits

On PE days, **children will need to come to school in their PE kits**. Children will be unable to join in with PE lessons, if they are not wearing their kit.

On PE days, please make sure earrings are removed and hair is tied up.

Miss Bentley's PE days will be Mondays and Wednesdays

Mr Dickson's PE days will be Mondays and Wednesdays

Please make sure footwear is appropriate for running around and that you don't mind if they get muddy and wet. Inhalers must be in school on these days too.

Important Dates

Event	Dates
Year 6 Victorian trip to Perlethorpe	Friday 12 th Jan
Bike-ability	Monday 22 nd Jan – Thursday 25 th
Safer Internet Day	Tuesday 6 th Feb
Junior Disco	Wednesday 14 th Feb
INSET DAY	Monday 26 th Feb
World Book Day	Thursday 7 th March
Parent's evening	Tuesday 19 th March / Wednesday 20 th March
Parent's residential meeting	TBC
INSET DAY	Thursday 28 th March

Homework

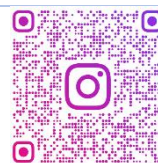
Children are expected to read, practise their spellings and practise their times tables (on TT Rockstars) **daily**.

Spellings / Grammar will be sent out weekly

Reading and maths homework will be sent out on Fridays to be returned the following Friday. This homework is compulsory and is designed to build on the learning we do in school.

TT logins can be found in the back of your child's home school diary

Follow us on social media, where we showcase our wonderful school and learning experiences.



Does your circumstance determine your destiny?

This term, our enquiry focusses on the history of the Victorians. In particular, we will be looking at the difference between the lives of the rich and the poor, alongside the legacy of Queen Victoria and the Industrial Revolution. Our Hook Day – the trip to Perlethorpe, will immerse children in the enquiry from the first day, sparking an enjoyment for the topic. We will learn a lot of new history alongside art inspired by the Victorian block-printer William Morris. All of our learning this term, is presented in the knowledge organiser on the next page.

Deepening Knowledge Tasks

Reading

Reading is the gateway to the curriculum. We will be reading and learning all about the text *Oliver* by Charles Dickens, and will read *Street Child* by Berlie Doherty at the end of the day. In lessons, we are focusing on the skills of *reading to understand the whole text* and *retrieving information from the text*.

When you read with your child, please ask them questions about what they have read so they can demonstrate their understanding.

[CHAPTER 1 - STREET CHILD by Berlie Doherty - YouTube](#)
["Oliver Twist" by Charles Dickens, Chapter 1 \(story read by Tom O'Bedlam\) - YouTube](#)

Writing

This term we will be writing a historical narrative based on the story *Oliver*, which is the class book that we will be studying in our reading lessons. We will also be writing based on *Oliver's* experiences and writing a balanced argument to answer our enquiry question.

To prepare even more, perhaps you could begin to research life as a Victorian child, particularly a poor one. This will help you to understand life as a poor Victorian child and the historical details of the time period

[Victorian Era For Kids // 19th Century Everyday Life - YouTube](#)
[The Victorians - BBC Bitesize](#)

Maths

We follow the White Rose scheme in Maths. Follow the link below and you can follow lesson by lesson what your child is learning in school.

<https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/> Spring

This is a great resource to support your child and for you to see how we teach maths.

Below are some websites to support with SATS revision

[KS2 Maths - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Y6 Arithmetic Practice - Mathsframe](#)

Science

In science, our focus will be physics and we will be learning about electricity.

This will cover the history of electricity (including the invention of the battery, light bulb etc), key discoveries and creating circuits. To develop your learning at home, could you set up an experiment looking at how changing components in a circuit affects the brightness of a bulb.

Our second unit of the term will be biology and looking at classification of living things and microorganisms

Further support for science can be found here: <https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/electrical-circuits-06f7>
[What is a microorganism? - BBC Bitesize](#)

RE

We follow the Derbyshire Syllabus. This term, we will be learning around the questions:

- What does religion say when life gets hard?
- What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa, Grace and or Umah?
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[One Ummah - YouTube](#)

PSHE

We teach PSHE through the PSHE Association. This term we will be focusing on the question: How can the media influence people?

[What Is Media? | Kids Videos - YouTube](#)
[Social Media: Why do we like getting likes? | Newsround - YouTube](#)

Computing

We teach Computing through Purple Mash. This term we will be learning about spreadsheets and blogging. We will also keep revisiting how to stay safe online. The following links maybe helpful

PE

In PE, there will be a variety of indoor and outdoor sports, including Badminton, Health Related Exercise, Hockey, Tag Rugby.






https://school-learningzone.co.uk/key_stage_two/ks2_computing/ks2_e_safety_for_kids.html
<https://www.saferinternet.org.uk/advice-centre/young-people/resources-3-11s>
<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/keeping-children-safe/online-safety/>







[What is Badminton? An Introduction for Primary Children - YouTube](#)

[ALL ABOUT HOCKEY || Learn Hockey Facts || Sports education video for Kids || - YouTube](#)
[Tag Rugby - An Introduction - YouTube](#)










Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Queen Victoria	Was the Queen that the Victorian era was named after. She was the longest reigning monarch until Queen Elizabeth II.
monarch	A head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.
Industrial Revolution	The process of change from farming the land to industry and machine manufacturing.
Empire	A group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch.
act	Approved by the government and the monarch. Acts of Parliament make up the Law in the UK.
exhibition	A public display of works of art or items of interest.
rural	The countryside rather than the town.
poverty	Being extremely poor.
wealth	Being extremely rich.
circumstance	A condition, fact or event in which a situation the way it is.
destiny	The events that will happen to a particular person or thing in the future.
legacy	The long-lasting impact of events or actions of a person's life.
census	an official count or survey, of a population.

Sticky knowledge	
	<p>A – Norman Conquest (1066): William the Conqueror invaded England and defeated the last Anglo-Saxon king of England, at the Battle of Hastings.</p> <p>Medieval Period saw the consolidation of Norman rule. The Magna Carta, a charter of rights and liberties, was signed in 1215</p> <p>The Tudor dynasty, included monarchs like Henry VIII, and marked a period of political and religious change in Britain.</p> <p>The English Civil War was a major conflict between Parliamentarians and Royalists that led to the establishment of the Commonwealth of England.</p> <p>The Industrial Revolution is a period of significant technological advancements and economic growth.</p> <p>The British Empire brought about significant changes in British foreign policy and Britain's global influence expanded.</p> <p>World Wars and Post-War Era: Britain played a pivotal role in both World War I and World War II, The post-war era saw the decline of the British Empire. Modern Era: In the post-World War II period, Britain underwent significant social and cultural changes, including the rise of the welfare state, the growth of the National Health Service, the expansion of higher education, and increased cultural diversity.</p>
	<p>B – Queen Victoria was the monarch of Britain from 1837-1901. She was the first member of the Royal Family to live in Buckingham Palace as we know it today. She was the longest reigning monarch, until Queen Elizabeth II. She made many changes during her reign to make Britain better. She married her cousin, Albert and had 9 children; he died young and she mourned his death for the rest of her life. When she died in 1901, at the age of 81, the Victorian era ended. Queen Victoria left a lasting legacy of making school compulsory for all children no matter their wealth; the Industrial Revolution; bridging the gap between rich and poor; skilled labour; technology; housing; transport.</p>
	<p>C – Education was made compulsory during QV's reign. Before this, children had to pay to go to school. At school, learning was focused around the 3 Rs. Boys and girls were split. Books were in short supply, and slate was used. Children were punished for not being punctual, correct, well-behaved, with the cane and dunce hat.</p>
	<p>D – A census is taken every 10 years, in years ending with a 1. It gathers information about who lives where, their ages and occupations. We can learn information from the past about the people who lived in these years.</p>
	<p>E – William Morris was an artist in Victorian times famous for creating art-work based upon nature. He created fabrics and wallpaper which Victorians wanted for their homes in the busy cities, as it reminded them of being in the countryside. He created his pieces of art using printing to build a pattern/image.</p>

	F <u>The Great Exhibition</u> was the world's first international exhibition of manufactured products, held in <u>the Crystal Palace</u> in London. It showcased the latest technological advancements of the time, including the telegraph, steam engines, and other innovations. The exhibition was seen as a symbol of British industrial and economic power. The Great Exhibition was a turning point in the history of the Victorian era and marked the beginning of a new era of technological progress and globalization. It had a significant impact on the British economy, as it led to increased trade and investment from other countries.
	G <u>The industrial revolution</u> was between 1760-1840. An industrial revolution is caused by 6 things: population boom, transportation, agricultural technology, power, <u>Empire</u> , factories. It changed the way Britain worked. The Industrial Revolution was a significant event in the history of the UK, which transformed the country from an agricultural-based economy to a manufacturing-based economy. The increased productivity and economic growth brought about by the <u>Industrial Revolution</u> had profound effects on society, including changes in working conditions, urbanization, and social class divisions.
	H One consequence of the <u>Industrial Revolution</u> was the rise of the middle class. The rapid industrialization and urbanization also led to poor working conditions, overcrowded cities, and environmental degradation, which resulted in various social problems, including <u>poverty</u> , disease, and crime. These issues, in turn, led to social reform movements and political changes that addressed the consequences of <u>the Industrial Revolution</u> . For example, the working-class movement and the formation of labour unions were a response to the poor working conditions and exploitation of workers in factories. The public health movement was a response to the spread of disease in overcrowded cities, and the education movement was a response to the need to educate the growing population.
	I Different people can decide that different things are significant, or that they can disagree about the reasons a particular person, event, place or idea is important. Significance is not the same to everyone, or at all times in history. What we consider to be important can change. Some events which were considered significant a century ago may not be important to us now.
	J Sources are considered when asking and answering questions about the past. A primary source (also called an original source) is an artifact, document, diary, manuscript, autobiography, recording, or any other source of information that was created at the time under study. It serves as an original source of information about the period/event/person. A secondary source is a document or recording that relates or discusses information originally presented elsewhere. Sources can be linked through elements such as author and time of creation.
	K Different versions of events are always possible as people remember events differently. Memories of the same event often differ due to fading or outside influence. Historical accuracy is based on the assessment of sources.

Exciting texts!



	Sticky Knowledge:	
	A1- Proportion is an element of art that compares the size of a part of an object in relation to the size of another part of the same object. Perspective is the art of representing 3D objects on a 2D surface. Depth is the apparent distance from the foreground to background, or near to far, in a work of art. (A6.1)	
	A2 – To over print is a simple or complex pattern that's repeated using line, shape or tone. It is the process of printing one colour on top of the other. It can be layering of text or images on different backgrounds. (A6.3)	
	A3 – Self and peer critique is analysing your work by <u>yourself</u> or with a friend. (A6.8)	
	A4 – Content – <u>social</u> and historical factors affect compositions; Process – how and when it was made, using what materials, Formal elements can include composition, colour line and texture, Mood – how you feel when you look at a piece of art (A6.10)	
	A5 – Abstract art uses shape and colour to create a composition to viewed differently by different people	