

	Term 1 - Autumn	Term 2 - Spring	Term 3 - Summer
	Pharaohs	Off with Her Head!	Allotment
Key Vocabulary Tier 3 words Tier 2 words	afterlife, amulet, apprentice, canopic jar, cartouche, curse, deity, Egyptologist, embalmer, eternal life, Giza, hieroglyphics, linen, mummy, mummification, natron, nemes, ointment, pharaoh, preserve, pyramid, ritual, River Nile, Rosetta Stone, sarcophagus, scribe sphinx, tomb, Tutankhamun, underworld, Valley of the Kings	allegation, annulment, arrest, banquet, beheading, Catholicism, Christianity, Church of England, conspiracy, coronation, court, divorce, dynasty, embroidery, English Referendum, evidence, execution, exile, heir, Henry's 'Great Matter', judgement, miniature, monarch, motive, offence, Ordinances of Eltham, patronage, plea, plot, privy chamber, Protestantism, rebellion, reign, riddle, sentence, succession, treason, trial, trinket, Tudor	allotment, anther, arable, bulb, cereal, climate, cloche, community, compost, cutting, filament, fertiliser, germination, graft, greenhouse, harvest, minibeast, nurture, organic, originate, pastoral, pollen, pollination, pollinator, produce, propagate, propagator, rhizome, sapling, seasonal food, seed, stamen, stigma, style



Project overview

Let's travel back 5000 years to the dusty realms of ancient Egypt. Cruise along the Nile, entering a world of mysteries and curses, mummies and kings. Find out about life on the river's fertile banks, discovering Egypt and its fascinating culture. Unravel the secrets of ancient tombs, using historical sources and age-old artefacts. Find out about powerful pharaohs and grandiose gods! Make yourself a nemes and you'll really look the part! Become an apprentice and work for Ramose – he's the chief embalmer at the Beautiful House. Help him prepare a body for its journey into the afterlife. Now open the doorway to ancient Egypt – who knows what treasures you will find?

What sort of man would order the beheading of his wife? Was she really that bad? Travel back in time to the 1500s and meet the terrifying Tudors, a domineering dynasty that changed our history. Discover an opulent court where dancing and singing go hand in hand with swift falls from favour – and even swifter falling of heads! Develop your painting skills in miniature, solve riddles and remember to protect your precious neck with a large white ruff – if you want to survive at Tudor court! Flex your detective muscles and become a criminal investigator! How will you find the accused innocent or guilty? It's your turn to take part in one of the most famous trials the world has ever known!

Let's grow! A crispy carrot, a luscious lettuce or a tasty tomato. Dig deep and put your back into it, making your own tubs and planters and nurturing your greens. Harvest your crops and make soups and dishes of seasonal foods that taste delicious. Learn about farms and where food comes from, writing reports on worldwide produce. Discover which allotments are closest to your school and open the door to the secret garden. Then establish a farmers' market, harvesting your crops and selling local produce. Include garden crafts and work out your prices, be sure to make a profit not a loss!

When reviewing our curriculum rolling programme, we considered the key aspects of our CURRICULUM INTENT as:

To provide a curriculum which encourages pupils, within a supportive Christian environment, to aspire to reach their full potential. This will be achieved through experiential learning, using the richness of our local rural community and culture, but also by opening the children's eyes further to gain knowledge about, and see the opportunities in, the wider British, European and global contexts.



Term 1 - Autumn

What are the key pieces of knowledge we want children to remember, be able to build upon and to reflect on within each subject area of this topic?

Text in this colour relates to key pieces of knowledge linked specifically to our Curriculum Intent.

Text in this colour describes example activities to support the main theme of the topic.

Main Topic	Pharaohs
History	Know that characteristics of ancient civilisations include cities, government, language, writing, customs, numerical systems, calendars, architecture, art, religion, inventions and social structures, all of which have influenced the world over the last 5000 years. Children should know where the Ancient Egyptian era fits into the timeline of human history. Know that primary resources help us to understand a period in history. Know why they were so obsessed with death and the afterlife and why it dominated so much of their lives.
	Know that artefacts from Ancient Egypt were acquired by explorers, some being in the RAMM museum in Exeter and know how these have helped in the understanding of the era.
	Compare beliefs in afterlife with Christian beliefs.
	Visit Exeter Museum to explore Ancient Egyptian artefacts. What do we learn from the artefacts or pictures of them? What does the Bible say about the afterlife?
Geography	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city. Be able to locate Egypt on a world map and on a map of Africa. Children should understand the importance of the River Nile in the development of the civilization. Know about the climate of the country.
	Know that Littleham is an old and original settlement that has developed into being part of Exmouth. Know how the area has developed.
	Visit the area to find examples of older buildings and study aerial photos to find out why Exmouth developed. Find out about why it developed and link to why places in Egypt developed. Link to settlements near to a river.
Science	Humans go through characteristic stages as they develop towards old age. These stages include baby, infant, toddler, child, adolescent, young adult, adult and senior citizen. Puberty is the transition between childhood and adulthood.



	Know that your body and mind change throughout your life and how this can affect your thoughts and aspirations for the future.
	Ask parents/carers about life when they grew up. How did their aspirations change? Who inspired them? Collect photos of them as they grew up. Look for similarities between child and relatives.
Art and	Preliminary sketches and models are usually simple line drawings or trial pieces of sculpture that are created to explore ideas and techniques
design	and plan what a final piece of art will look like. Know that art was used as means of communication in Ancient Egypt. Know how they painted people. Know some of the hieroglyphs used.
	Bring in photos of self and family members to draw/paint self-portraits and those of family looking for similarities. Paint in a similar way to Ancient Egypt.
Music	Know that music has played an important part in many civilizations. Know how Ancient Egyptians played music and why it was important. Link with modern society and know how music can have a positive influence on people.
	Find examples of pictures of instruments from Ancient Egypt and their similarities to instruments to modern ones. How have they developed? Listen to examples of what the music might have sounded like.
Computing	Understand how powerful the internet can be in research but also that not everything on it is true. Learn how to stay safe when using the internet.
	Know that the internet can connect you with so many places in the world, including Egypt in order to find out about the pharaohs. Know that websites can give differing accounts of the same idea.
	Research Ancient Egyptians by visiting websites of museums in Egypt and around the world to access their artefacts and information. Find information from different sites. How can you decide which websites are genuine?
Design and Technology	Materials should be cut and combined with precision. For example, pieces of fabric could be cut with sharp scissors and sewn together using a variety of stitching techniques.
	Know that discoveries and inventions in the past have helped shape our lives today. Know that to overcome challenges people have to adapt and be creative and not give up in order to reach their full potential.
	In small groups, build tombs and pyramids of different sizes using a range of construction materials, including Lego, wooden blocks, bricks and cardboard boxes.



Term 2 - Spring

What are the key pieces of information we want children to remember and be able to build upon and reflect on within each subject area of this topic?

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Main Topic	Off with Her Head! (History)	
History	Henry VIII was King of England 1509 until he died in 1547. He is mostly remembered for having six wives and for breaking away from the Catholic Church and the Pope. He was 18 when he became King and was an excellent sportsman, composer and author. Later in life he became overweight and developed health issues. He was known to be a cruel and selfish man. During his reign, Henry founded the Church of England (Henry's Great Matter) and expanded the Royal Navy from five ships to sixty.	
	Know that: the Dissolution of the Monasteries happened as a consequence of Henry's Great Matter; the conflict between Henry VIII and the Roman Catholic Church eventually led to the seizure of Church properties by the state; over 800 monasteries were dissolved, demolished for building materials, sold off or reclaimed as Anglican Churches. For Buckfast Abbey, the fateful day arrived on 25th February 1539. Buckfast Abbey forms part of an active Benedictine monastery at Buckfast, near Buckfastleigh, Devon. Buckfast first became home to an abbey in 1018.	
	Beliefs can prompt an individual to take action, such as to fight for change, fight wars, oppress or free individuals or groups of people, create temples and tombs and protest against injustice.	
	Visit Buckfast Abbey and research about the dissolution there.	
Geography	Settlements come in many different sizes and these can be ranked according to their population and the level of services available. A settlement hierarchy includes hamlet, village, town, city and large city.	



	Aerial photography is used in cartography, land-use planning and environmental studies. It can be used alongside maps to find out detailed information about a place or places.
	Know that:
	Montacute House is a late Tudor mansion with garden in Montacute, South Somerset. Queen Elizabeth, the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, was the monarch at the time and it is often called an Elizabethan building.
	Plymouth is famous for its Royal Naval base. In 1588, the ships of the English Navy set sail for the Spanish Armada through the mouth of the River Plym, thereby establishing the military presence in Plymouth.
	St Nicholas Priory in Exeter was a former Tudor merchant's house.
	Visit St Nicholas Priory and research life in Exeter and Devon during the Tudor times. Look at photographs of Exeter, Monacute house and Buckland Abbey (Drake) to learn about how these buildings were laid out and compare to buildings today.
Science	Materials can be grouped according to their basic physical properties. Properties include hardness, solubility, transparency, conductivity (electrical and thermal) and magnetism. Know that some mixtures can be separated by filtering, sieving and evaporating.
	Investigate physical properties practically e.g. through electric circuits and using magnets.
	Investigate sea water/brackish water and how to produce clean water using techniques learned.
Art and design	A portrait is a picture of a person that can be created through drawing, painting and photography. Artistic movements or artists that communicate feelings through portraiture include the Expressionists.
	Look at portraits by Hans Holbein, including those of Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII and Thomas Cromwell. Discuss their features: posture, colour and other interesting details and compose questions inspired by the portraits about each individual.
	Hans Holbein worked under Anne Boleyn and Cromwell's patronage. Children could practise sitting for a portrait. What objects or outfits would they need to portray their character?



	Create their own portraits using techniques used in Tudor times or through studying the portraits of the time and using different media.
Music	Musical vocabulary includes pitch, rhythm, pulse, duration, structure, dynamics, harmony, tempo, timbre and texture.
	Accurate and confident group performances benefit from various factors: practice and preparation; the monitoring and adjustment of pitch, rhythm, timbre and dynamics; rapid responses to the actions of others and awareness of the role of each musician.
	Know about a range of courtly Tudor music. Know the instruments they hear and describe how the music makes them feel. Role play, bringing the Tudor court to life while the music plays!
	Encourage the children to listen to the music more than once, miming courteous actions to each other as they sit or move around the room. 'Tudor-style' music can be downloaded for use from Audio Network.
Computing	A range of technologies can be selected, used and combined, such as using different hardware and software to create a solution that will have an impact on others.
	Take an initial survey of their classmates to discover how many think Anne was guilty. Use the categories: strongly agree; agree; don't know; disagree; strongly disagree. Record this data in a bar or pie chart.
	Creating, selecting and combining a range of texts, images, sound clips and videos for given purposes could include creating a web page, slide show presentation, short film or an animation.
	Create an informative presentation, using appropriate software, to create a synopsis of their Tudor project, highlighting their favourite parts. Use text (in suitably historic-style fonts), an atmospheric Tudor music soundtrack and downloaded images of the key players in the Tudor story.
Design and Technology	Ensure lessons are taught following the Progression of Skills document- making links to theme where appropriate.



Term 3 - Summer

What are the key pieces of information we want children to remember and be able to build upon and reflect on within each subject area of this topic?

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Main Topic	Allotment	
History	Allotments have been used throughout time as a way of people growing their own food and saving/making money as well as feeding their family. Know the importance of allotments during rationing in WWII.	
	Know that allotments are still part of our culture today and many people in Exmouth, including at our own school, use them to grow food for themselves and friends/family.	
	Research 'Dig for Victory' especially in Exmouth/Devon and the importance of growing your own food.	
Geography	Agricultural land use in the UK can be divided into three main types, arable (growing crops), pastoral (livestock) and mixed (arable and pastoral). An allotment is a small piece of land used to grow fruit, vegetables and flowers. A wide variety of crops are farmed in the UK, such as wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, other vegetables, fruits and oilseed rape. A wide variety of livestock are reared on farms in the UK, such as sheep, dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and pigs.	
	Know that there are pastoral farms near to school. Our allotment grows food for the school kitchen and for sale to parents as a way of cutting costs and food miles. There are allotment sites nearby in Exmouth. Growing some food at home could cut food miles and save money, helping the environment.	
	Look at a map of Exmouth to find out where the allotments are sited. Ask Graham Bell, or other adult who has an allotment to visit to talk about how they organise their allotment, including the school one. Visit a local farm.	
Science	Parts of a flower include the stamen, filament, anther, pollen, carpel, stigma, style, ovary, ovule and sepal. Pollination is when the male part of a plant (pollen) is carried, by wind, insects or other animals, to the female part of the plant (carpel). The pollen travels to the ovary, where	



	it fertilises the ovules (eggs). Seeds are then produced, which disperse far away from the parent plant and grow new plants. Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, bar and line charts, classification keys and labelled diagrams.
	Know that a wide range of plants grow on site in different habitats. Understand the different ways of reproduction in the plants in our school allotment such as cuttings, tubers and sexual reproduction.
	Help to prepare the plots, sow, pot on, harvest and use the food grown in the school allotment. Sort them according to criteria – reproduction, seed dispersal, how they grow.
Art and design	Ways to review and revisit ideas include annotating sketches and sketchbook pages, practising and refining techniques and making models or prototypes of the finished piece. Know that different things inspire artists: landscapes, people, objects, religion.
	Find out about local artists and what inspired them to paint and why they chose the style, media and subject matter they did. Use our grounds/local landscapes for Art work. Develop from sketches and improve pieces until a finished piece is achieved.
Music	Refer to progressive skills document to embedded music from previous terms.
Computing	Using computer programs to collect, analyse, evaluate and present data.
	Know how to and explore Excel to generate data for interpretation.
	Keep data on growth of seedlings, date and height. Use excel and plot charts.
Design and	Materials should be cut and combined with precision.
Technology	Understand the importance of how to make raised beds, cloches and mini greenhouses from recycled materials and understand how these help the environment.
	Make own mini greenhouses from large, transparent yoghurt pots or salad bowls. Use to raise seeds for school allotment.

Purple – Key knowledge linked to our Curriculum Intent.

Green – Suggested activities

