		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	Part 1	Who do you think you are? (Ourselves, clothes, interests and healthy eating) - PSED: MR, MH,MFB - PD: HSC, SA - UW: PC	What's your favourite colour? (Seasons, festivals, colours and cultures) - PD: MH - UW: PC, UW	Who can help us in our community? - UW: PC, TW - CL: U - PSED: SCSA	Are we nearly there? (transport/change) - PSED:MR, SCSA - PD:MH - UW:TW	Can I tell you a story? (fairy tales and superheroes, pirates) - CL: LA,U,S - L: R, W - EAD: BI	Which animals amaze you? (patterns, habitats/homes; farm. Safari, under the sea/seaside) - M: SSM - UW: TW - EAD: EUMM, BI
	Part 2 Hooks and visits	Child led Docto Lifegua	r visit		l learning it with car	Child led Zoo (or	-
	Science	Global Context Young people's Trust for the Environment Packaging and recycling <u>https://ypte.org.uk/lesson-plans/food-</u> <u>packaging-and-recycling</u>				Global Context Young people's Trust fo Busy Bees <u>https://ypte.org.uk/les</u>	
	Art/DT				vfs-activities- raft-activities-expressive- es-childminders/people-who- ctivities-expressive-arts-and- inders		

RE	Why is the word 'God' so important to	What times/stories are special and why?	Where do we belong?
	Christians?	Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter	What places are special and why?
	Why do Christians perform Nativity Plays	garden?	
	at Christmas?		

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1&2	Year A Key Enquiry Questions & Links to NC	Fire!	Fire! re Station Which cities are important in the UK? -Geog: name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas, use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.	Pirates and I Hook: Pira Trip: Gold Did you have to be male to be a pirate? -History: use lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. (Anne Bonny, Blackbeard).	Privateers ate day	Roots, Shoots an Trip: Dartingt What is special about where we live? -Geog: use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.	d Muddy Boots
	Science Seasonal Changes running through each term	Year 2: Living things and their habitats (habitats and food chains)		Year 2: Animals including humans (requirements for survival, offspring growing to adults, exercise, food and hygiene)		Year 1: Plants (identifying plants and plant structure)	

Art/DT		Self portraits – myself as a pirate	
RE	Who Made the World?	What do Christians believe God is Like?	Who is Jewish and how do they live?
		Who is Jewish and how do they live?	

Year B	Followers of	Fashion	Wild Wea	ather	Across	the Sea
	Hook: Spinning wool		•	Trip: Met Office/Hallsands (Forest &		n/Rock pooling
	Trip: Local textile mi	•	Beach	ו)	Wembury	
	Quay					
Key Enquiry Questions & Links to NC	to be a VictorianIiichild?out-Hist: Changes-Gwithin livingsememory includingwaspects of changethin national lifeKii(Lifestyles throughenthe decadespo,chronology,gesimilarities andvodifferences).fecirifahh	Vould you rather ive in the town or the country? Geog: Identify easonal and daily veather patterns in he United ingdom (link to nvironment and ollution), use basic eographical ocabulary to refer o key human eatures, including: ity, town, village, actory, farm, ouse, office, port, arbour and shop.	How is living in Madagascar different from living in Harbertonford/Devon? -Geog: understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non- European country (similarities and differences), use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather	What would be worse- a flood or a big freeze? -Hist: significant historical events, people and places in their own locality, (Harbertonford flood, recent winters). -Geog: devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key	What lives in the oceans? -Geog: Identify location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles, oceans and continents, use world maps, atlases and globes.	Which explorer faced the greatest challenge? -Hist: lives of significant individuals, national and international achievements, compare aspects of life in different periods. (James Cook & Roald Amundsen)

Science Seasonal Changes running through each term	 Y1: Everyday materials (different types and properties of materials) Y2: Uses of Everyday Materials (identification, comparison and changing) 	Year 2: Plants (seeds and bulbs, requirements for germination and growth)	Y1: Animals including humans (identifying types of animals, animal structure, carnivores, herbivores, omnivores)
Art/DT			
RE	Who is Muslim and how do they live? Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Who is Muslim and how do they live? Why does Easter matter to Christians?	What is the good news Jesus brings? What makes some places sacred to believers?

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Year	Year A	Dartmoo	r Rocks!	Eruptions and	Explosions	Greece is the Word		
3&4		Trip: Haytor	(Dartmoor)	Hook: Forest School- e	erupting volcanoes.	Hook: Olymp	oic games day	
	Кеу	Where would	What would	When and where to	Why would people	Which Greek	Is there a	
	Enquiry	you make a	be the hardest	earthquakes happen?	choose to live on the	ideas do we	difference	
	Questions	settlement on	thing about	-Geog: describe and understand	slopes of a volcano?	still use today?	between where	
	& Links to	Dartmoor?	being a stone	key aspects of physical geography, including volcanoes	-Hist: world history,	-Hist: a study of	winter and	
	NC	-Geog: name and locate counties	age farmer?	and earthquakes, use maps,	construct informed responses that involve	Greek life and achievements	summer	
		and cities of the	-Hist: changes	atlases, globes and	thoughtful selection and	and their	Olympics are	
		United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land- use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time, use	in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age, late Neolithic hunter- gatherers and early farmers, for example, Skara Brae	digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	organisation of relevant historical information, use a range of sources.	influence on the western world.	held? -Geog: locate the world's countries, using maps to concentrate on key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities, identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the	
		fieldwork to					Tropics of Cancer	
		observe, measure, record					and Capricorn,	
		and present the					Arctic and Antarctic Circle	
		human and					Antarctic Circle	

	physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.		
Science	Year 3: Rocks (comparing and grouping, fossils, soils) Year 4: States of Matter (solids, liquids, gases, changes, water cycle)	Year 3 Forces and Magnets (surfaces, magnetic, attraction and repulsion)	Year 3: Light (reflection, sunlight, shadows and patterns) Year 4: Sound (vibration, pitch, volume and relationships)
Art/DT		Landscapes unit of work here <u>https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/landscape-art-linked-</u> <u>to-volcanoes-topic-6370162</u> Take one picture <u>https://www.tate.org.uk/search?st=6199&type=object&page=1</u>	
RE	What do Christians learn from the creation story? How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	What is it like to follow God? How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	What kind of world did Jesus want? What makes some places sacred to believers?

Year B	Remarka	ble Romans	Rivers a	nd Coasts	Walk Like	an Egyptian
	Hook: Roman cen	turion visit	Trip: River Da	water visit art & Palmer's me Regis	Trip: Exeter RAMM	
Key Enquir Questi & Link NC	ions changed our lives?	What evidence of Roman life can we still see today? -Geog: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.	What features do you find on rivers or by coasts? -Geog: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, and the water cycle, use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.	Why might you find fossils of sea creatures in cliffs today? -Hist: develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of local history, establishing clear narratives noting connections, contrasts and trends over time, understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	Who did the Egyptians worship? -Hist: the achievements of the earliest civilizations – an overview of where and when the first civilizations appeared and a depth study of Ancient Egypt.	Why did the Egyptians settle along the Nile? -Geog: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources.
Scienc	e Year 4: Electricity		Year 3: Animals includ (food, nutrition and sk Year 4: Animals includ (Digestion and teeth)	eletons)	Year 4: All Living Thing (grouping, classifying, Year 3: Plants (structure, requirement cycle)	environmental change)
Art/D1	Г					
RE		believe God is like? inity? Christmas	What does it mean t Britain today?	o be a Hindu in	When Jesus left what Pentecost ?	t was the impact of

'Good Friday'? E	ns call the day Jesus died Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant events mark this?
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		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 5&6	Year A	HOOK: Air raid sir in classroom. Eva what would you p would you feel? TRIP: South Devo	RIP: South Devon RailwayTRIP: South Devon ChilVW2 workshops –– Loddiswell (chilli chool		Out of this World HOOK: DT project to create planets and profiles. TRIP: STEM centre Space workshops – Plymouth.		ur own est school. variety of s. von Chilli Farm
	Key Enquiry Questions & Links to NC	How did the war change people's lives? -Hist: a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality. (e.g. Slapton, Blackawton station/evacuees), a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066'	How does war change the landscape? -Geog: use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world	What is our place in the universe? -Hist: address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance,construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information (History of Space) Link to Science	How could you get back to Earth? -Geog: identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)	How do we know that the Aztecs valued chocolate? -Hist: a non- European society that provides contrasts with British history	What could we eat if we didn't have imports? -Geog: describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water, understand geographical

			similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom a region within South America
Science	Year 5: Properties and Changes of Materials (properties, separating, dissolving, reversible, irreversible)	Year 5: Animals including humans (changes to old age) Year 6: Evolution	Year 6: Light (travels in straight lines, how we see (<u>not</u> structure of eye), shadows and their shape) Year 6: Electricity
Art/DT		Work of the artist Peter Thorpe (abstract art with some great rocket drawings to inspire) https://www.tes.com/teaching-resource/art-space-lesson- plan-artist-peter-thorpe-6324260 Another useful link on astronaut paintings. http://gomersalprimaryschoolart.blogspot.com/2020/10/year- 5-space-paintings.html	
RE	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? Was Jesus the Messiah? Christmas	What does it mean if God is Holy and Loving? Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?	What would Jesus do? Why do some people believe in God and some people not? OR What matters most to Humanists and Christians?

Year B	Vicious Vikings		You are what you eat		Terrible Tudors		
	HOOK: Create mini settler in Forest School for an inv community. TRIP: RAMM museum - Ex	ading meal. TRIP: Spor	TRIP: Sporting Event or meet an athlete/ Barn Owl			HOOK: Battle of Bosworth TRIP: Buckland Abbey/Plymouth Tudor House	
Key Enquiry Questions & Links to NC	Why did theIs 1066 aVikings leavemostScandinavia?importal-Geog: locate thedate in aworld's countries,History?using maps to-Hist: Brfocus on Europesettlemeand NorthAnglo-SaAmerica,and Scotsconcentrating on(Alfred ththeirGreat), thenvironmentalViking anregions, keyAnglo-Saphysical andstruggle thhumanKingdomcharacteristics,England thcountries, andtime of Emajor citiesthe Confe(includethe Confeexploration ofNorth America),understandgeographicalsimilarities anddifferencesthrough the studyof human andphysical geographyof a region of theUnited KingdomImage the	from?ritish-Geog: descritishunderstandphysical geoain'sclimate zonet byvegetation bonsgeography, iland use, ecceincluding traedistribution bonresources inonofofofotheward	key aspects of graphy, including: es, biomes and elts, and human ncluding types of pnomic activity de links, and the	How has farming changed over the years? -Hist: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 STEM project linked to D&T: cooking and nutrition	Henry VIII- hero or villain? -Hist: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066, a study of an aspect of history that is significant in the locality.	Was Plymouth more important in Tudor times than today? -Geog: use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies, identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and	

	and a region in a European country.		rivers), and land- use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time	
Science	Year 6: Animals including humans (circulation, diet, nutrition)	Year 5: Earth and Space Year 5: Forces (gravity, air resistance, water resistance, friction, levers, pulleys, gears)	Year 5: Living Things (life cycles and reproduction) Year 6: Living Things (classification)	
Art/DT				
RE	Why do Hindus want to be good?	Creation & Science – Conflict or Complimentary? What did Jesus do to save Human Beings? Easter OR 2b.7: SALVATION: What difference does the resur-rection make to Christians? Easter	 What kind of King is Jesus? OR 2b.3 PEOPLE OF GOD: How can following God bring freedom and Justice? How does faith help people when life gets hard? 	