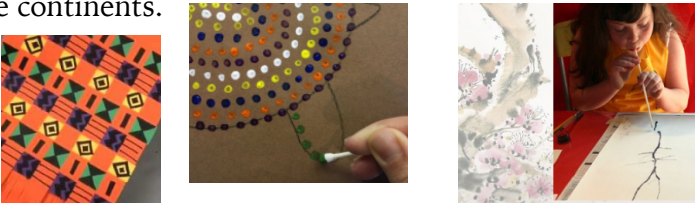


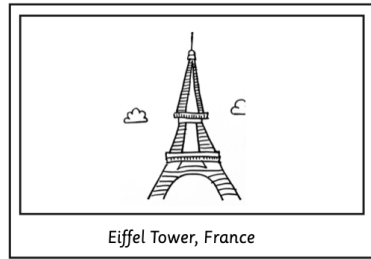


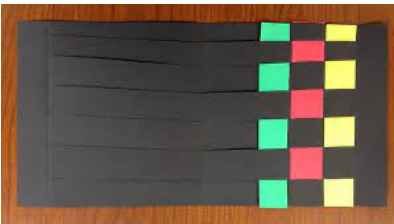




Y1 What a Wonderful World

History		
Learning Objective	Teaching and Learning	Outcome/s
Engage!	<p>Tell children that today we are going to fly in a rocket into space to have a look at the Earth. Look at the image ‘Earth Rise’ and explain that we are going to set off from the moon to take a closer look at the Earth. What are the green places? What are the blue places?</p> <p>Around the World!</p> <p>Children have a brief taste of Art and culture (potential for food tasting), music etc. from each of the seven continents and create a piece of artwork from each of the seven continents, to familiarise themselves with the names of the continents.</p> <p>E.g. Africa - African patterns Oceania - Aboriginal maps Asia - blow paint art</p>  <p>Add ideas and key vocabulary to the working wall/learning journey as they move through the day and complete artworks. Provide lots of images of the continents to provide a foundation for the following lessons.</p>	
To identify and name the seven continents	<p>Use Google Earth to guide the children around the different continents and oceans. What are the green areas? What about the blue areas? Discuss that the world is mostly made up of water and therefore we are known as the Blue Planet. Show children a globe. What is it? What does it tell us? Can children point out oceans and large land masses? Highlight the key reference points such as the North and South pole.</p> <p>Show them a map of the seven continents. How are they different to countries? Which continent do we live in? Share the rhyme to help learn the names of the continents. The children could choose actions to help them remember the lines.</p> <p>Seven continent rhyme:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Get out the map, and what do you see? Seven continents, where can they be? Europe and Asia lie northwards on the sphere, Africa is shaped like an elephant's ear! Around the South Pole lies Antarctica, Australia and some islands make up Oceania, North and South America are joined in the middle. Can you solve the continent riddle?</p>	<p>Learn and perform the seven continent rhyme - film the children performing the rhyme and take photos.</p> <p>Match the continent to the correct shape on a world map and try to name that continent.</p> 

<p>To label the seven continents</p>	<p>Recap: rehearse the continent rhyme. Show the world map on the board. How many of the continents can we remember? As a class try to name them all. Explain that today we are going to look at the shapes of the continents in more detail. Let's think about scale - which is the biggest continent? Which is the smallest?</p> <p>Hand out templates of each of the continent and ask children to match the shape to the ones on their labelled map. Can they match them? With support, ask them to cut out the shapes and colour in green to show that they are land, ready to use on our globe.</p> <p>How is a globe different to a map? Show children a globe (or Google Earth) and highlight the continents that look far away on a map, but that are actually close together.</p>	<p>https://www.giftofcuriosity.com/teach-the-continents-by-making-a-globe/</p> <p>This activity will need to be done over a few lessons if using the tissue paper.</p> <p>Create globes using blue balloons or use tissue paper for the oceans/seas. Children could cut out templates for the continents and place them on the globe once dry. This will consolidate land and sea, the continent names and build a foundation of a sense of scale.</p> 
<p>To locate and name the Pacific and Atlantic oceans</p>	<p>https://www.sheppardsoftware.com/geography/world/continents-oceans-tutorial/index.html</p> <p>Use this to test the children's knowledge of the continents and introduce the oceans. How many oceans are there? Which oceans are around Europe? Discuss how the Pacific Ocean looks if it is in two parts. Is this the case? Think back to your globe last week. Which continents are in between? Who can use the rhyme from last week to help them remember which of the continents are which?</p>	<p>Give children blank world maps and ask them to roll the dice to choose one of the continents or oceans. Can they find that continent or ocean on their world map? Colour in the map and label. e.g. 5 = Asia 10 = Pacific Ocean (Use spinners if addition will be a barrier to this)</p> <p>Play against each other to see who can complete their map first</p>
<p>To describe the unique geographical features of Europe</p>	<p>Show children a range of photographs of capital cities/key places in Europe. What can we see? What does this tell us? What can we learn about the continent from these images?</p> <p>Highlight key locations and landmarks and explain why they are important or special. Why might somebody want to visit this place? How does it look different from where we live?</p> <p>Explain that we are going to go on a trip around Europe and take photos of all of our favourite landmarks.</p>	<p>Children create polaroid pictures of their favourite landmarks and label the country</p> <p><u>Twinkl Landmark Photos</u></p> 

<p>To describe the unique geographical features of North America (landmarks)</p>	<p><u>Go Jettters North America</u> - watch the video of the Statue of Liberty. Show the children where New York is. Have they heard of New York before? Why? Have a look at some photos of New York. What is it like? Is it similar or different to where we live? How? What is special about the Statue of Liberty? Explain that it represents freedom and liberty of the people and is a very important landmark to the people of America.</p>	<p>Children create Statue of Liberty models using plasticine. Children could also create crowns and torches to become the statue themselves.</p> <div data-bbox="1509 245 1785 421" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1904 127 2179 365" data-label="Image"> </div>
<p>To describe the unique geographical features of Africa (Animals)</p>	<p><u>Go Jettters - Africa</u> - Pyramids of Giza Share the Go Jettters Powerpoint on Africa - recap continents. Look at the pictures of Africa - which ones do you think are Africa and which are not? Share your ideas with your partner. Reveal that actually all of the pictures are from Africa. It is a huge continent made up of lots of different countries and lots of different climates. Watch Ubercorn video about Africa to recap these ideas. What is a landmark? Recap the landmarks we have learnt about so far - the ones in Europe and North America. Watch the powerpoint to reveal some of Africa's most famous landmarks. Which was your favourite landmark? Why? Take the quiz as a class to reflect on new knowledge.</p>	<p>Watch the Pyramids of Giza video on the same site. What is special about the pyramids? Why do you think so many people want to go and visit? Children use different materials to build the pyramids. Was it easy? How do you think the people building the actual pyramids felt all those years ago?</p> <div data-bbox="1812 622 2179 900" data-label="Image"> </div>
<p>To describe the unique geographical features of Asia</p>	<p>Show children the world map. Which is the biggest continent? Show them the size of Asia compared to Europe. Which countries do you think there are in Asia? Show children the Asian animals powerpoint (Twinkl) and discuss the amazing animals that can be found in Asia. Explain that today we are going to focus on the Asian elephant and decorate a picture of one to show what we have learnt about them and Asia. For example, in what climate do they like to live? Dry or wet forest or grassland. So we could use blue to represent wet forest and green to represent the grasslands. Explain that we are going to paint a background to represent the climate of parts of Asia. Which countries are warm? Why? Model using the warm colours to paint a sunset background for your elephant. Traditional Asian spices could be mixed into the paint to give it a smell (turmeric, etc)</p>	<p>Explain that we are going to decorate the elephants to represent the places that they like to live. Children could use patterns to represent what the animals like to eat. (Similar to the picture below but away from the painted elephants in India as many see this as cruel, but this could be a talking point) Alternatively, other animals could be used as below.</p> <div data-bbox="1489 1323 1722 1477" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="1762 1222 2179 1514" data-label="Image"> </div>

<p>To describe the unique geographical features of South America</p>	<p><u>Amazon Rainforest Go Jettters</u></p> <p>Show where the rainforest is located on the map. Do you think it is hot or cold there? Why do you think so many plants grow there? Why do some many animals live there?</p> <p>Share the video and then read the story The Great Kapok Tree (the book is lovely but is available on Youtube) What do we think the story is about? Why is it important to look after the rainforest?</p>	<p>Rainforest Animals collage</p> <p>Children create collages to show all of the amazing wildlife that there is in the Amazon Rainforest.</p> 
<p>To describe the unique geographical features of Oceania</p>	<p><u>Oceania - Great Barrier Reef</u></p> <p>Go to Google Earth and show the children the GBR. Why is it so amazing? Why do you think it is one of the natural wonders of the world?</p> <p>Watch video: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/znn6n39 to show all of the animals that live in the GBR. Why do the fish like it there? Why might we not seen these fish in our waters?</p>	<p>Children create Great Barrier Reef dioramas using a range of materials</p> 
<p>Express</p>	<p>Travel around the world with Year 1</p> <p>Hand out examples of art and provide time for the children to have a go at creating mini artworks to replicate the different types of art from each continent, using their learning from this unit e.g through choice of colour or animal or landmark.</p> <div data-bbox="369 957 1075 1204"> <p>Africa: Kente Cloth</p> <p>Asia: Cherry Blossom Art/Chinese Lanterns</p> <p>Europe: Pop Art (David Hockney – A bigger splash)</p> <p>North America: Body abstracts</p> <p>South America: Molas</p> <p>Oceania: Aboroginal Art</p> </div>    <p>Children could then invite other children or parents to move around each of the ‘continents’ - sharing what they have learnt about each of the continents whilst having a go at some of the additional artworks.</p>	

Art

To copy the style of a significant artist

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/art-and-design-ks2-henri-rousseaus-surprised/zrddy6f>
(Check for suitability for class at KS1) Recap who Rousseau was and why he painted the picture.
Show children the video where they are invited to go 'inside the picture'. What can they see? Why do they think the picture is called Surprise? Look at the different colours in the picture. What types of colour can we see? Why have they been used?

Children recreate Henri Rousseau 'Tiger in a Tropical Storm' using paint.
Use as cold task to evaluate additional areas of focus for the rest of the unit.



To mix colours

Show children the primary colours. Why do you think they are primary colours? Explain that they cannot be made from mixing other colours.
How do we make other colours, such as orange?
Mixing colours song <https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-t-2544649-mixing-colours-song>
Test the children with colour sums and ask them to use their paints to find the answer. e.g red + yellow makes _____.
Children learn from exploration and add ideas to their paper. Show them the colour wheel on the board. Can you now replicate this if I only give you red yellow and blue?

Children mix colours to make the colour wheel using only the primary colours.



To make colours lighter and darker


Recap: which colours are primary and which are secondary?
How can we change these colours? Show a spectrum of one colour getting lighter and darker. How do we do this?
Model adding white to red. What do you notice?
Model adding black to red. What do you notice?

Model adding the colour to the middle of the colour ladder and then making it lighter and darker each side - more boxes can be added to challenge children.

Children create different values of colour by adding white and black to each of the colours to make them lighter and darker.



Where might you use a dark green? What about a light blue?

<p>To identify hot and cold colours</p>	<p>Show the colour wheel and the colour ladders completed in the previous sessions. Which colours are hot colours? Why? Which colours are cold? Why?</p> <p>Model choosing each of the colours from the colour wheel, experimenting with adding white and black as well as mixing and sorting them into the hot or cold side of the page.</p>	<p>Children experiment making hot and cold colours from the colour wheel and sort them in books</p> 
<p>To choose colours for effect</p>	<p>Explain that today they are going to use all of their learning to create a piece in Henri Rousseau style - using Surprise as inspiration. They need to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose one of the continents they have learnt about in Geography • Choose colours to reflect the climate of that continent (hot or cold) • Use secondary colours • Use tints and shades of colour • Choose an animal they have learnt about in Geography that would live in that continent. • 	<p>Children create their own piece with a landscape and animal of their choice from one of the continents they have been learning about.</p> 