








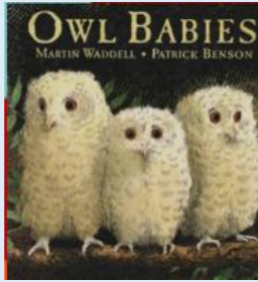

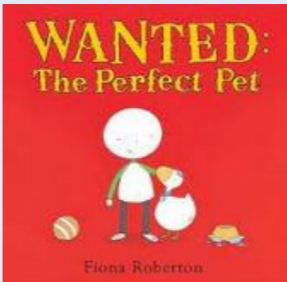
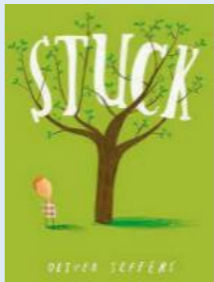
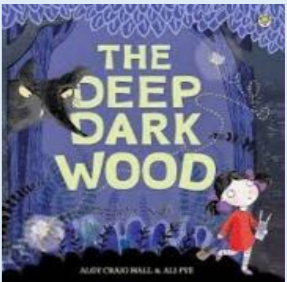

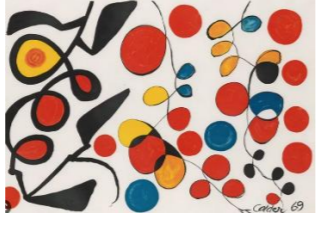






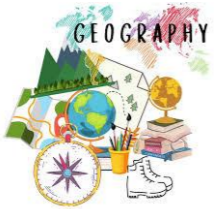

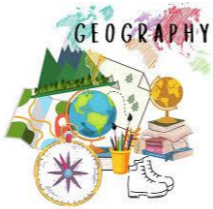



Lee Mount Academy Curriculum Long Term Plan

Year 1

2025/26

	Autumn term 1	Autumn term 2	Spring term 1	Spring term 2	Summer term 1	Summer term 2
Geography / History unit focus						
Enquiry Question	Why is Halifax a great place to live?	Why did Neil Armstrong land on the moon?	Why is it hotter at the equator and colder at the poles?	Why do we remember the three Queens?	Why go on holiday in the UK?	How have castles changed over time?
Golden Threads	Locational Knowledge Human and Physical Mapping		Weather and climate		Locational Knowledge Human and Physical Mapping	
		Exploration and Invasion		Power		Society and Community
ROAP outcomes	Map of Halifax Title, key, compass point and features		Weather report from around the world	Commerorative stamps 1 for each monarch (themed e.g. transport, inventions...)	Posters Map, facts, data including weather, human and physical features	
Book Led Literacy						

Understanding the world	Geography Substantive knowledge	<p>Lee Mount is the village where we live. Halifax is the town we live in. England is the country we live. Europe is the continent we live in.</p> <p>Human features of Halifax include woollen mills, Victorian buildings such as The Piece Hall, Wainhouse Tower, Dean Clough and other landmarks such as Shibden Hall, Victoria Theatre, Eureka and Halifax Minster. Physical features of Halifax include valleys, moorlands, hills, River Calder, Hebble River and Beacon Hill.</p> <p>Maps give information about the world (where and what?). When you 'zoom in' you see a smaller area in more detail. Maps need a title. Maps can be used to talk about everyday life for example, where I live, journey to school, where places are in a locality. Symbols mean something on maps. The direction N on an Ordnance Survey map is shown at the bottom.</p>	<p>Maps of the world can give different information. There are 7 continents and 5 oceans in the world. The equator is an imaginary line in the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>The North Pole is in the Arctic, and the South Pole is in the Antarctic.</p> <p>Weather and climate are different. Some different climate zones include desert, rainforest and Arctic.</p> <p>A rainforest climate has dense canopies of vegetation, rainfall all year and hot and humid. A desert climate typically has sand, is dry, has little vegetation because of little rainfall. Arctic and Antarctic regions are extremely cold and windy.</p>		<p>A map is a flat image of the Earth. A globe is a model of the Earth.</p> <p>The United Kingdom is in Europe but not attached (there is water between). The United Kingdom is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. The capital city of Northern Ireland is Belfast.</p> <p>Blackpool and Tenby are coastal towns. Edinburgh is the capital city in Scotland with human and physical features including an ancient, extinct volcanoes, hills, valleys, rivers, old and new towns, castle, palace and university.</p> <p>The Giant's Causeway is World Heritage site. Blackpool and Tenby include different physical features to Halifax (beach, cliff, sand dunes, coast, sea, hill) Landmarks (human features) in Blackpool will be different to that in the town of Halifax (e.g. pier, beach, sea, hotels)</p>	
	History Substantive knowledge	<p>The Moon landing happened in 1969 after years of the space race between America and Russia</p> <p>This was an exciting event less than 70 years after the Wright brothers first flight. Pieces of fabric and wood from the first airplane, the Wright' Flyer travelled to the moon in a lunar module</p> <p>The Moon Landing changed the world for ever. It showed how clever people were who could land men on the moon and made people very excited about what else could be achieved. For two hours Aldrin and Armstrong carried out experiments on the moon and collected rock samples</p> <p>Armstrong Aldrin and Collins were incredibly brave. Would Eagle lift off the moon? Would it join up with Columbia? It was all incredibly complicated and an amazing achievement. Nobody has returned to the moon since 1969</p>	<p>Queen Elizabeth I was Queen of England, Ireland and Wales from 1558-1603 (45 years) – she did this alone without a king. Her reign was called the Golden Age. The best writer of all times William Shakespeare wrote his plays at this time. Elizabeth I was able to stand up to the king of Spain who tried to attack. Queen Victoria was Queen of the United Kingdom and Ireland for 63 years, 1837-1901. She married Prince Albert from Germany; they had 9 children. Queen Victoria's reign was known as the Victorian Age. Lots of things were invented while Victoria was on the throne including the telephone, penny farthing bicycle. New factories and railways were built and towns grew much bigger. Life was hard for the poor. Queen Elizabeth II reigned for 70 years from 1953-2022. The longest reigning monarch ever in Britain. 20 million people watched her coronation on TV on 2nd June 1953. Queen Elizabeth had 4 children with her husband Prince Phillip. Televisions, computers, mobile phones and the internet were invented. People coming to live in the UK has changed – this is called immigration. Most happened during Elizabeth II's reign.</p>	<p>Castles were built for important people, their families and servants. Castles have changed over time. They became stronger and easier to defend. They were made from wood, but later stone was used. Castles has special features to use in defence and attack including moat, drawbridge, turrets, arrow slits, keep, portcullis, They were designed to launch weapons to attack the enemy. There are different types of castles, such as a Motte and Bailey and Concentric castles. The first castles were built by the Normans. Some castles have survived today, and some have remains we can use as clues. The monarch - King Charles III has many residencies including castles and palaces.</p>		
	RE Believing and belonging 2024-29	C1.3: How can we make good choices?	F1.12: How and why do we care for others?	C1.6: Which books and stories are important?	F1.11: How do Hindu stories help believers live their lives?	F1.14: How do Bible stories show that God keeps promises?
Expressive arts and design	Art Drawing Pablo Picasso Spanish – Cubism  Self Portraits	Painting Alexander Calder American – Abstract 	Printmaking Paul Klee Swiss – Expressionism 	Collage/ Textiles Wassily Kandinsky Russian - Abstract Art 	Sculpture Alexander Calder American – Abstract art  Kinetic / paper	 Inspired by the National Gallery's Take One Picture programme

	<p>Enrichment/ Trips and Experiences</p>	<p>Geography fieldwork Landmarks in Halifax</p> 	<p>Wonder dome visit</p> 	<p>Geography fieldwork Weather and climate</p> 	<p>Kings and Queens workshop Temple Newsam</p> 	<p>Travel around the UK day in school</p> 	<p>Skipton Castle</p> 
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