








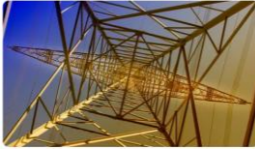
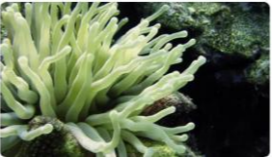




Lee Mount Academy Curriculum Long Term Plan

Year 6

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 Questions	What are the effects of global warming?	What was the significance of the Battle of Britain?	How does Britain compare to the USA?	Has the way we catch and punish criminals improved that much in the last 100 years?	Are all mountains the same?	How has enslavement changed between the 16th century and the present day?
Golden Thread	Locational Knowledge Human and Physical Mapping		Place Human and Physical		Locational knowledge Mapping Physical	
		Conflict & Disaster		Conflict & Disaster		Society & Community
ROAP outcomes	 The effects of global warming and how we can make a change.	Double page spread answering the question and any other information they have learned.	ROAP Q/A with one focus question to answer the enquiry question.	Create a table of comparison to show the various crimes from the eras and their relative punishments based on a piece of drama.	PowerPoint or Poster to answer the enquiry question -are all mountains the same?	A recording of children explaining their reasoning of them placing sources from different stages of the slavery trade (between 16th and 19th century) on a timeline to show how enslavement changed over time including the abolition of slavery in England.
Book Led Literacy	 	 				

Understanding the world	Geography Substantive knowledge	<p>The Arctic is a frozen ocean whereas Antarctica is a landmass.</p> <p>The Arctic has polar nights. 2 months of darkness, and midnight sun; 6 months of daylight. The South Pole has 6 months of darkness in winter and 6 months of sunlight in summer.</p> <p>The six different biomes are: desert, tundra, grassland, savannah, woodland and rainforest.</p> <p>The Arctic is a tundra biome receiving little precipitation. Antarctica is a polar desert.</p> <p>Biome.</p> <p>Permafrost sits below the topsoil and is permanently frozen.</p> <p>Seven countries maintain territorial claim over Antarctica: Argentina, Australia, Chile, France, New Zealand, Norway and United Kingdom.</p> <p>Oceans are responsible for food supplies, jobs and regulating global climate by absorbing carbon dioxide.</p> <p>The oceans cover 2/3 of the earth's surface and hold 97% of the planet's water.</p>	<p>Time differences are based on longitudinal lines and the Earth's rotation. Day and night depend on the Earth's rotation. There are 24 different time zones. The prime meridian splits the Earth into the East and West hemispheres.</p> <p>Distance between the zones is greatest at the equator and shrinks to 0 at the poles because of the curvature of the Earth.</p> <p>An import is a good or service brought into one country from another for sale.</p> <p>An export is any product or service produced in one country and sold or sent to another country for sale.</p> <p>The economy includes manufacturing, agriculture, and services. Fair trade exists to make sure people are not exploited.</p> <p>In the USA most of the economic activity comes from; oil and gas extraction, technology and information services, real estate (selling houses), manufacturing. With other areas including quarrying for rare metals, minerals and rocks and tourism.</p> <p>The UK trades a lot of goods and services. Some of the goods the UK exports are scrap iron, whisky, tartan kilts, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Some of the goods the UK imports are coffee beans, bananas, medicines, aircraft parts, cars, computers, oil and gas. Services, manufacturing, construction, and tourism contributes the most to the UK's economy.</p> <p>The diversity of the North American climate is due to its location. This also means America has many different biomes. The climate in the USA is highly diverse, ranging from tropical conditions in South Florida and Hawaii to arctic and alpine conditions in Alaska and across the Rocky Mountains.</p> <p>Natural resources refer to a mineral or substance that is produced by the environment and not by humans.</p> <p>Renewable sources of energy are derived from natural processes that are continually replenished. These sources have the advantage of being sustainable and producing minimal environmental impact.</p> <p>Non-renewable sources of energy are finite and cannot be replenished once they are used up.</p>	<p>Mountains are found all over the Earth. Longitude and latitude can be used accurately to identify mountains on a map of the world. Mountains are usually part of a range that spans miles of land.</p> <p>Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. About 24% of the world's total land surface is covered by mountains.</p> <p>The tallest mountain in the world is Mt Everest in Nepal, Asia</p> <p>Not all mountains are the same, but they have many shared features. These include summit, slope, ridge, tree line, snow line, foot, face, outcrop and valley.</p> <p>The Pennines stretches from Southern Fells to the North of England.</p> <p>Scafell Pike is the tallest (964m – 3163ft) mountain in England and is in the Pennines in Cumbria.</p> <p>Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in Scotland (4411ft) and is part of the Grampian mountains in North-west Highlands</p> <p>Snowden is the tallest mountain in Wales (3560ft) and is part of the Cambrian-mountain range.</p> <p>The Himalayas is the biggest mountain range on Earth.</p> <p>Everest is the tallest mountain in this range, at 8848m.</p> <p>The Himalayas stretch from Pakistan in the west to China in the East, with over 110 peaks. Despite being 50 million years old, it is the youngest of all mountain ranges on earth.</p>	
	History Substantive knowledge	<p>Understand appeasement as Britain negotiating with Nazi Germany to prevent war. Know the significance of The Treaty of Versailles which punished Germany after WWI.</p> <p>Explore how Hitler became the leader of Germany, becoming a dictator.</p> <p>Understand the importance of the Royal Air Force and their importance in the Battle of Britain.</p> <p>Explore how British forces claimed victory at the Battle of Britain –The Dowding System of radar relays and superior technology</p> <p>Local history—identifying Yorkshire cities affected by war (Hull, Leeds, Sheffield, Ripon) and the impact this had on Yorkshire and Humber.</p> <p>The battle of Britain was an important battle which was fought during WW2. Germany, under the rule of Hitler, had conquered most of Europe, including France, and the only major country left for them to take over was Britain. The Battle of Britain was a turning point for WW2. Britain's win prevented a German invasion and gave its allies a base to plan a counterattack.</p>	<p>Punishment is a penalty for doing something wrong.</p> <p>Crime and punishment have changed over time in Britain since the Roman invasion. The Romans had their own laws called Twelve tablets. Roman society was made up of the very rich but also very poor slaves. This resulted in conflict and therefore crime. Sellers would lie to customers and give them less (fraud) and large crowds would gather to spectate often resulting in riots. During the Stuart period, women were accused of witchcraft and subjected to horrific tests and trials. They were usually punished by hanging or being burnt at the stake!</p> <p>Tudor period harsher punishments were introduced that involved mutilation, execution, humiliation and fines.</p> <p>During the Victorian period, the first police force was set up in Britain. Public hangings were stopped in 1868, and the prison system became organised and professional.</p> <p>Sir Robert peel introduced the police force in the Victorian Era.</p> <p>Court rooms were created where victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became less common with a limited number of hangings.</p>	<p>The 'Windrush generation', named after the ship that brought them, consist of over half a million people who moved from the Caribbean to Britain between 1948 and 1987 to help with the labour shortages following World War II.</p> <p>The Windrush scandal was a 2018 British political scandal concerning people who were wrongly detained and threatened with deportation.</p> <p>Boycotts, marches and strikes are all types of protest. Rosa Parks became a major symbol following the Civil Rights movement after she was arrested for not giving up her seat on a bus for a white person.</p> <p>Slavery is a system in which principles of property are applied to people, allowing individuals to own and sell other individuals. An enslaved person is unable to withdraw from such an agreement and works without payment.</p> <p>The Slavery Trade triangle involved the transportation by slave traders from Europe to enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas between the 16th and 19th century. It made people very rich but also ruined the lives of those captured into slavery.</p>	
	RE Believing and belonging 2024-29	CU2.1: What do Hindu people believe about God?	FU2.14: How do Buddhists live a meaningful life?	CU2.4: Why do some people go on pilgrimage?	FU2.13: Why are rites of passage important?

	MFL Language Angels	Phonics 3 & 4 (Extra teaching) Family (Intermediate)	At the café (Intermediate)	What is the weather? (Intermediate)	Olympics (Intermediate)	Planets (Progressive)	Weekend (Progressive)
Expressive arts and design	Art	Drawing Clare Caulfield  Yorkshire - Contemporary Architecture Arcade Victoria Quarter	Painting Keith Harding  American - Street, Pop art Graphic / Flat colour Retrospect	Print Making M.C Escher  Dutch - Modern Art Lino Printing Two Birds	Collage/ Textiles David Hockney  British - Pop/Modern Art Batik or silk painting The Horse Bridge	Sculpture  Alberto Giacometti Swiss – Modern art Figurative/wire	 Inspired by the National Gallery's Take One Picture programme
	DT		Electrical systems Use different types of circuit in product. Think of ways in which adding a circuit would improve a product. Program a computer to monitor changes in environment and control product. Incorporate a switch into a product.		Food and nutrition Understand a recipe can be adapted by adding/substituting ingredients. Explain seasonality of foods. Learn about food processing methods. Name some types of food that are grown, reared or caught in the UK or wider world. Adapt recipes to change appearance, taste, texture or aroma. Describe some of the different substances in food and drink, and how they can affect health. Prepare and cook a variety of savoury dishes safely and hygienically including, where appropriate, the use of heat source. Use a range of techniques confidently such as peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading		Mechanisms Refine product after testing, considering aesthetics, functionality and purpose. Incorporate hydraulics and pneumatics. Be confident to try new/different Ideas. Use cams, pulleys and gears to create movement.
	Music	Calderdale Music Service – External provider					
STEM	Science Developing Experts	Evolution and inheritance 	Electricity 	Living things and their habitats 	Light 	Animals including humans 	Looking after our environment 
		Working Scientifically 					
	Computing Kapow	Week 1 Lesson 1 Online Safety Bletchley Park (K)	Week 1 Lesson 2 Online Safety Introduction to Python (K)	Week 1 Lesson 3 Online Safety Big Data 1 (K)	Week 1 Lesson 4 Online Safety Big Data 2 (K)	Week 1 Lesson 5 Online Safety Introduction to Spreadsheets (TC)	Week 1 Be Internet Legends Pillar 5 Brave AI (BF)

