

Humanities

Teaching and Learning

Class teachers will ensure that the quality of teaching Humanities remains strong. They will ensure that your child will be able to continue to learn and progress with access to the same breadth of curriculum, as they would have had, had they been at school. The lessons will continue to develop new learning and skills within their topic.

One hour lessons will be set on a weekly basis for all children in KS1 and KS2.

History

The lessons will cover many skills such as historical enquiry, empathetic understanding, asking and answering questions, analysing primary and secondary information, comparing similarities and differences and make connections.

Geography

The lessons will cover many skills such as geographical enquiry, gathering evidence through fieldwork, collect, interpret and communicate geographical information.

Lessons will include a range of activities such as timelines, diary entries, drawing information from artefacts and/or artwork like a historian, locating and comparing countries and using online interactive maps etc.

Units of Work being studied

Y1	Great Fire of London and Significant
Y2	Great Fire of London/ Historical figures
Y3	Countries and cities of the UK and comparing with another country
Y4	The Anglo-Saxons
Y5	World War One
Y6	The Titanic

Websites

Digimap for Schools



Digimaps for Schools

<https://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/roam/map/schools>

An online resource providing access to OS mapping from across Great Britain at a variety of scales.

Oddizzi

<https://www.oddizzi.com/teachers/>

Lots of Geography resources and quizzes.

Oak National Academy

<https://www.thenational.academy/>

Online Classroom with video lessons, resources and activities.

Purple Mash

<https://www.purplemash.com/login/>

BBC Bite size

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

National Geographic Kids

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/>

Activities and quizzes for younger kids.

Nature Detectives

<https://naturedetectives.woodlandtrust.org.uk/naturedetectives/>

A lot of these can be done in a garden, or if you can get to a remote forest location!

Geography Games

<https://world-geography-games.com/world.html>

Geography gaming!

Other Resources



Write labels for these artefacts from the Fire of London.



Vocabulary Box
Wooden houses
Diary of Samuel Pepys
Leather bucket
Portrait of Samuel Pepys
Water squirt
Bakery oven
Pudding Lane bakery

How did it feel to be on board?

Where were the life jackets?

What did it sound like when the ship hit the iceberg?

How cold was it in the lifeboats?

What do you think of Captain Smith?

Sentence Prompts

1. Use onomatopoeia.
2. Use personification to describe the sea.
3. Open with an adverbial of place.
4. Use three words exactly.
5. Reveal the narrator's inner thoughts.
6. End with a moment of high tension.

I was in bed, it was late, and I had been dancing with a handsome gentleman in the grand ballroom after dinner. I couldn't sleep as I was thinking so much about what New York would be like. I lay down and looked at my clock: twenty minutes until midnight... the ship shuddered inexplicably, and there was an almighty tearing sound.

Titanic Recount Inspiration Station

How will I know that my child is doing well?

Work completed needs to be emailed to class teachers or uploaded to their individual folder on Purple Mash. Teachers will then be able to give individual feedback in order to celebrate the children's success and to explain how they can further progress. Also, by sending work in, this allows teachers to adapt plans to suit the needs of the child and address any misconceptions.

Examples of work produced

Here are some examples of Humanities work produced through remote learning.

Year 1



Year 2

The Great Fire of London

The fire began in Pudding Lane in bakery. The baker forgot to turn off the oven.

The fire spread very fast.

Samuel Pepys wrote diaries that tell us what happened.

People escape by boat. Many houses were damaged.

St Paul's Cathedral burns.

The fire starts to burn slowly as the wind dies down. The fire is under control and put out. London was destroyed and needed rebuilding.

The Great Fire of London

The Great Fire of London began in a baker's shop in Pudding Lane.

The fire was huge because the houses were made out of wood and were too close together.

People were running away on the river.

St Paul's Cathedral was destroyed by the fire.

The fire was smaller and smaller because it wasn't windy anymore.

Finally after a few days it was over.

Year 3

Map of Cities in the United Kingdom
Can you locate these cities on your map? Don't forget to label with capital letters!

London	Cardiff	Edinburgh	Belfast	Cambridge
York	Newcastle	Manchester	Birmingham	Glasgow
Aberdeen	Swansea	Derry-Londonderry	Bangor	Inverness
Liverpool				

Extension: Which of these cities has the largest population? Which has the smallest population? Use books and the internet to help you find the answer.

Map of Cities in the United Kingdom
Find out the name of the cities marked on your map below and label them. Don't forget to use capital letters!

Handwritten notes:

1. In Glasgow it says that it's the second largest city in the world.
2. Glasgow is rich because it's a millionaire city with bank-millions and two billions with a bit of £.456 billion making the city the 3rd richest in the world.
3. It's the richest in Scotland with £1.5 billion between them and accounting for 55% of the wealth in the Scottish Rich List.
4. It might be Glasgow it's not safe because some parts of the city and its suburbs which you should avoid especially when it gets dark as the parts of Glasgow can be dangerous at night.
5. Still fun and you see different things.

Extension: Choose one of these cities to research. Find out 5 interesting facts about the city you chose.

Year 4

1. Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?
Northern Denmark, Sweden, Denmark, York, many and the Netherlands

2. What would it be like for an Anglo-Saxon invader coming to Britain?
They would be surprised and scared.

Archaeologist HQ

Where did the owner come from?
Northern Denmark

What sort of job did he have?
Soldier

What might he have been trying to do?
Try to invade Britain

How long ago might he have been alive?
About 1500 years ago

July 11th Thursday
I know where the Saxons came from

Where did they come from?
The Saxons came from Germany. The Romans were a Germanic tribe that originally occupied the region which today is the North Sea coast of the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark. That area is divided from the sea, a shallow bay, popularly said to be the site of the current island of Thanet. The name Saxons comes from Germanic words dealing with the many heads that appeared on the northern frontier of the Roman Empire during the second and third century.

Why they invaded?
The Saxons warriors were invited to come to the area by King Alfred the Great to help keep out invaders from 878 AD and 886 AD. The Saxons were invited to come to the area because they had often invaded and it was difficult to get rid of so they were invited for new places to settle down and farm.

Year 5

CAUSES OF WORLD WAR I

The Assassination

The assassination of the Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife was critical in setting of a chain of events that led to the First World War. Not only was it a bad day for the Archduke and his family, but also a bad day for Europe. The assassination triggered a series of events that would lead to World War I.

The Bosnian Crisis

Austria had once been a European superpower. However, during the 19th century her power began to fade. A large but outdated army ruled over the vast Austro-Hungarian Empire. In 1908, Austria annexed (took over) Bosnia. This was partly due to unrest in the Balkans, an area to the south of Austria-Hungary. This was a major cause of trouble as many Bosnians wanted to join with Serbia to the east. Serbia was furious and threatened to declare war with Austria.

Imperialism and Empires

The Scramble for Africa or the partition of Africa was the invasion, colonization and annexation of African territory by European powers during the period of Imperialism in the later 1800's. The backdrop in Africa created further tensions between the major European countries and fuelled rivalry, hostility and anger.

Militarism: The Naval Race

Traditionally Britain had ruled the waves and prided itself on having the biggest and most powerful navy in the world. However, as a young Kaiser Wilhelm had visited England and marvelled at Britain's navy, he vowed to build a navy to match that of Britain. As Wilhelm ordered the building of more ships King George did the same and an arms race began.

- The war involved people from all over the world.
- Britain's Colonies sent over two and a half million men to fight for Britain during the war.
- Colonies as far away as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Rhodesia (which is now Zimbabwe) also sent thousands of soldiers.
- That meant that Britain had soldiers from five different continents;
- Europe, North America, Australasia, Asia and Africa.
- The British Empire was ruled by the Royal family.
- From 'The statistics of the Military Effort of the British Empire during the Great War 1914-1920':
 - Britain: 5,000,000
 - India: 1,440,437
 - Canada: 623,964
 - Australia: 412,953
 - South Africa: 136,070
 - New Zealand: 128,825
 - Other colonies: 134,837

Year 6

TITANIC

What is the Titanic?
 The Titanic was a boat built on 31st May 1911 and sank on 15th April 1912. It was 269m long and weighed 52,310 tons.

Where was she built?
 The Titanic was built in Belfast, Northern Ireland. She was 91 years old when she sank in 1912. In 1912, the ship was the largest ship ever built. It was built by the Harland and Wolff shipyard in Belfast. It was the largest ship ever built at that time.

What happened to the Titanic?
 At 2:20 am, the Titanic struck the iceberg in the North Atlantic Ocean. The ship sank in 2 hours and 40 minutes. 1,517 people died when the ship sank.



THE TITANIC



What exactly is the Titanic?
 The Titanic was built by a company called White Star Line. She was completed and ready for the ocean on 31 March 1912, after three years in construction in Belfast, Northern Ireland. 865 Titanic was a British passenger liner operated by the White Star Line that sank in the North Atlantic Ocean on 15 April 1912, after striking an iceberg during her maiden voyage from Southampton to New York City. 2,204 passengers were aboard on the boat.



Surprising Fact About the Titanic

- When she entered service in 1912, Titanic was the largest ship afloat. At 902 ft (275 m) long, 92 ft (28 m) high (measured to top of funnels), she was the tallest ship in history.
- 2 ships were required from the wreck of the Titanic.
- The Titanic's stern did not sink (the bow did) as seen in our photos.
- The night incident about the Titanic ship is (they had no navigation they had no radar and they had no lights).

What was the result after the crash?
 Information about the crash is that when the Titanic collided with the iceberg, the hull steel and the wrought iron rivets failed because of brittle fracture. A type of catastrophic failure in structural materials, brittle fracture occurs without prior plastic deformation and at extremely high speeds. There were 2,204 passengers on board before the end of the Titanic sinking took the lives of 1,517 men and only 688 women. Most of the crew also died during the sinking of the Titanic. There were 889 crew members and 689 of them died during the tragedy.


