

Big Ideas & Key Concepts - Science, Geography, History, D&T, Art, Music

These subjects are taught through our *Connected Curriculum thematic Learning Units/ Learning Experiences*. The table below will be added to and highlighted for each *Connected Curriculum Learning Unit/Learning Experience premise*

Some of the key concepts for KS1 & 2 and key ideas that we should be getting over to *our* learners which need frequent reinforcement?

Also see Vocabulary lists and Key Skills Acquisition Lists by year group

Galileo Galilei - the father of science

'Science' came from Old French, meaning knowledge, learning, application, and a corpus of human knowledge. It originally came from the Latin word scientia which meant knowledge, a knowing, expertness, or experience. Someone who works in the area of / studies Science is known as a scientist.

Biology is the science of life. All living organisms share several key properties such as order, sensitivity or response to stimuli, reproduction, adaptation, growth and development, heredity, evolution, interdependence

Chemistry deals with the properties, composition, and structure of substances and the investigation of their properties and reactions – change.

Physics is the study of the relationship of objects, forces, and energy. It deals with the fcts about matter and motion and includes the subjects of mechanics, heat, light, electricity, sound.

Exploratory/Enquiry Approach - Working Scientifically – observation, identification, description, experimental investigation - questions, hypothesis, methods and results - and theoretical explanation of natural and social phenomena.

Significant scientists and naturalists - Learning about the life and work of a wide and diverse range of scientists past and present from around the world

Floor Books at KS1, Science Logs & killer facts at KS2 (in the back of each Learning Unit) Y1/2 Ongoing LU – What's the weather like today - seasonal change

Herodotus – the father of history

"history" and the English word "story" both originate from the Latin 'historia', meaning a narrative or account of past events. Someone who works in the area of / studies history is an historian.

History is the study of change over time. Political, social, economic, scientific, technological, medical, cultural, intellectual, religious and military developments

community & culture conflict and disaster exploration & invention hierarchy & power

time (then and now) cause & consequence continuity & change evidence & interpretation significance

timelines stories of significant individuals (also linked other subjects) and events written accounts - books newspapers letters photographs artefacts visitors museums

Ongoing LU Geography & History in the news Whole School LU Ancient Greeks

Science

History



Geography

Eratosthenes – the father of geography

The word comes form he Greek geo, which means "Earth," and graphy, which means "writing or description."

Someone who works in the area of / studies geography is known as a geographer.

Geography is about Earth's land, water, air and living things – the study of the Earlth's surface – landforms, water, soil – and its various climates, countries, peoples, and natural resources.

Place (here and there) space environment people interconnection sustainability scale cgange movement maps atlases globes

Significant geographers, geologists - Learning about the life and work of a wide and diverse range of geographers past and present from around the world

Ongoing LU Geography & History in the news

Whole School LUs Ancient Greeks & Global Dimension

D&T involves the creation of things whose purpose is to be functional. Design and technology is an area of study that focuses on planning, designing and creating things (called "products") which people use. Someone who designs is known as a designer.

"design" comes from the Latin word designare. Designare is said to have meant to draw a plan. Technology ("science of craft", from Greek τέχνη, techne, "art, skill, cunning of hand"; meaning art, craft, technique, or skill - is the sum of techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives.

design processes environmental and social issues communication research technologies the manipulation of materials, tools and techniques

Cooking & Nutrition

Significant designers - looking at and appreciating the work of a wide and diverse range of designers from around the world

Art is something that is created with imagination and skill and that is beautiful or that expresses important ideas or feelings. Someone who makes artwork is known as an artist.

Line - there are many different types of lines, all characterized by their length being greater than their width

Shape - defined as an enclosed area in two dimensions Form Space Value and Contrast Colour Texture

sketch books - collection & experimentation - media *list*

significant artists and designers – looking at and appreciating the work of a wide and diverse range of artists and designers past and present from around the world

D&T

Art



Music is a form of art that uses sound organised in time. ... The word music comes from the Greek word (mousike), which means "(art) of the Muses". In Ancient Greece the Muses included the goddesses of music, poetry, art, and dance. Someone who makes music is known as a musician.

The word music comes from the Greek word μουσική (mousike), which means "(art) of the Muses".

Music is patterns of melody, rhythm, harmony, tempo/dynamics, and timbre combined to create repetition, variation and contrast. We use these patterns to create music and we respond emotionally and intellectually to our perceptions and interpretations of these patterns of music.

Melody harmony pitch tempo dynamics structure texture timbre rhythm composing performing notation

Significant musicians – listening to and appreciating a wide and diverse range of music past and present from around the world