

History

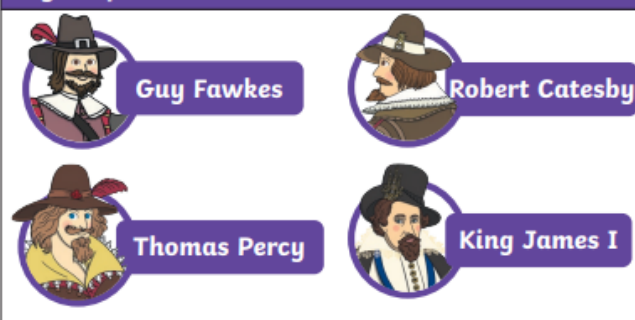
The Gunpowder Plot

Key Vocabulary

London	The capital city of England and the UK where the Gunpowder Plot took place.
plot	A secret plan to do something that could hurt others or is not allowed.
gunpowder	A powder used to create explosions.
Catholic	A Christian who is a member of the Catholic Church.
Protestant	A Christian who is a member of the Church of England.
Guy Fawkes	A gunpowder expert who was blamed for the plot .
King James I	The king of England when the Gunpowder Plot took place.



Key People



The Plotters Planning the Gunpowder Plot



Bonfire Night

Did you know that the failure of the **Gunpowder Plot** is remembered every year on 5th November?

People light bonfires and set off fireworks.



Key Facts

What was the Gunpowder Plot?	The Gunpowder Plot was a plot to kill King James I and his government by blowing up the Houses of Parliament.
Why was there a plot?	The plotters were all Catholic . They thought that King James I was being unfair to Catholics because he was a Protestant . They did not want him to be the king any more.
Did the plot succeed?	The plot failed. Guy Fawkes was found with gunpowder in the cellar at the Houses of Parliament.

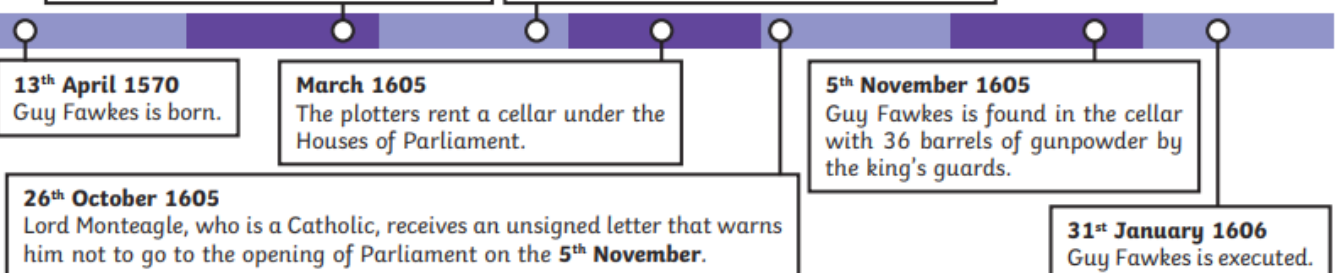
24th March 1603

King James I becomes King of England.

May 1604





The group begin to plot against King James I.




Timeline of Events



Geography

Magical Mapping







Key Vocabulary		What Is a Map?	Types of Maps	
sketch map	A simple map with only basic details.	A map is a drawing of an actual place that uses lines and symbols to represent real-life objects. People have used maps for hundreds of years to help them travel from place to place.	There are many different types of maps, such as: Sketch maps Road maps Ordnance Survey maps Climate maps	
key	Helps us understand map symbols. Also known as a legend.			
compass rose	This is printed on a map to show different directions.			
map symbol	A picture or a sign on a map that represents something else.			
Ordnance Survey	A survey organisation in the UK which prepares very detailed maps of the country.			
route	A way of getting from a start point to a finish point.	Key Features Key features of maps include: a title, a compass rose , symbols , a key and different colours for important things, such as green for forests and blue for rivers.	Compass Directions	Planning a Route
compass	A tool which shows people which direction they are travelling in and helps them find their way.		People use a compass to help them position and use a map accurately. The main points of a compass are north, south, east and west.	When planning a journey using a map, people think about the quickest or safest route .
climate	The usual weather conditions of an area.			
				

Key Vocabulary		Using an Atlas	Did you know?	
atlas	A collection of maps in one book.	An atlas shows maps of continents , countries, oceans and the physical features of a place. Its contents page shows a list of all the maps and the page that they can be found on. The index page lists, in alphabetical order, all of the countries, cities and towns that can be found in the atlas and shows which page number to look on.	A map maker is called a cartographer.	
continent	A very large area of land that includes all the islands with it. There are seven continents : Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, Asia, Europe, North America and South America.		The oldest maps were made on clay tablets.	
ocean	A large area of salt water. There are five oceans : the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans .			
physical feature	A feature that has been formed by nature.			
aerial view	A view from above. Also known as a 'bird's-eye' view.			
human feature	A feature that has been made or changed by humans, e.g. bridges.	Physical Features Atlases show us the physical features of a place. These can include forests, lakes and rivers. On the index page beside the page number, there is sometimes a letter that tells you the kind of feature it is, e.g. m = mountain and r = river.	An Aerial View Maps are usually drawn from an aerial view . We can look at aerial photographs to see the main physical and human features of places. Aerial photos are photos taken by aircraft or other flying objects, e.g. drones. A satellite photo is taken from a satellite in space.	More About Maps Did You Know...? Maps cannot possibly show everything. They are drawn to scale. Seas are smaller areas of water than oceans . They are found where the land and water meet.
				

Science Term 1

Biodiversity – Minibeasts

Key Vocabulary	
minibeast	Minibeasts are all invertebrates . They come in all shapes, sizes and colours. Most are very small.
invertebrate	An animal without a backbone.
decomposer	Minibeasts that feed on and break down (decompose) natural waste material.
predator minibeast	A carnivore or omnivore minibeast that feeds on other minibeasts .
pollinator	An animal responsible for pollination .
pollination	The transfer of pollen within or between plants that allows the plant to produce seeds.
habitat	The natural place that something lives. A habitat provides living things with everything they need to survive.
microhabitat	A very small habitat that minibeasts live in.

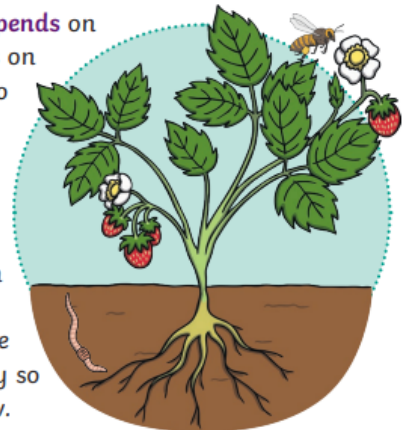
Key Knowledge		
<p>pollinators</p> 	<p>decomposer</p> 	<p>predator</p> 
<p>Examples of microhabitats:</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>in or on soil</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>in or under logs</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>in grass</p> </div> </div>		

Key Vocabulary	
biodiversity	Biodiversity measures the variety of living things (such as plants and animals) in an area and how those different things depend on each other to meet their needs.
ecosystem	An area that is home to living (e.g. animals and plants) and non-living (e.g. soil) things that depend on each other.
depend	Living things depend on each other for survival, which means they need each other.
food chain	A food chain shows how each animal gets its food. Food chains are one of the ways that living things depend on each other to stay alive.

Living things in a **habitat** all **depend** on each other for their survival. They provide things like food and shelter for other living things.

The bee **depends** on the flowers on the plant to provide a source of food.

The plant **depends** on the worm to make the soil healthy so it can grow.



In a **food chain**, the arrows mean 'is eaten by'.



Science Term 2

Uses of Everyday Materials

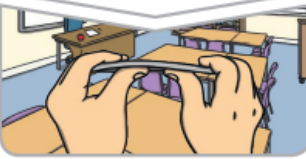
Key Vocabulary

materials	Materials are what objects are made from.
suitability	Suitability means having the properties which are right for a specific purpose.
properties	This is what a material is like and how it behaves (soft, stretchy, waterproof).

Squash an object by pushing both hands together.



Bend an object by grabbing both ends of the object and bringing the ends inwards together.



Twist an object by turning your hands in opposite directions.



Stretch an object by pulling your hands slowly and gently apart.

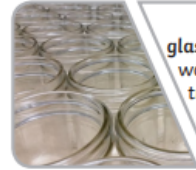


Key Knowledge

Properties of Materials



wood:
hard, stiff,
strong, opaque,
can be carved
into any
shape.



glass:
waterproof,
transparent,
hard, smooth.



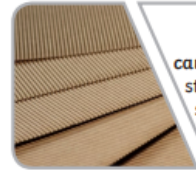
plastic:
waterproof,
strong, can
be made to be
flexible or stiff,
smooth or rough.



metal:
strong, hard,
easy to wash.



paper:
lightweight,
flexible.



cardboard:
strong, light,
stiff.



fabric:
soft, flexible,
hard-wearing,
can be stretchy,
warm, absorbent.



rubber:
hard-wearing,
elastic, flexible,
strong.

Key Knowledge

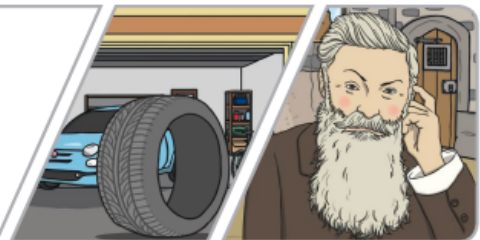
John McAdam	John McAdam was a Scottish engineer who experimented with using new materials to build roads, inventing a new process called ' macadamisation '.
John Dunlop	John Dunlop was a Scottish inventor who invented the air-filled rubber tyre. It was originally invented in 1887 to use with bicycles, and then became very useful when automobiles were developed.
Charles Macintosh	Charles Macintosh was a Scottish inventor and chemist who invented waterproof fabrics in 1818. The Mackintosh raincoat was introduced in 1824.
Macadamisation	Macadamisation was the name given to John McAdam's construction process of building roads. The name tarmac means a road made like this using tar.

People who developed new materials:

John McAdam's process was so successful that roads were built in this way right across the world.



John Dunlop originally used rubber to make tyres for his son's tricycle.



Charles Macintosh invented the first waterproof fabric by painting a dissolved rubber solution onto cloth.



To look at all the planning resources linked to the Uses of Everyday Materials unit, [click here](#).