

Emerald Class: Autumn 2: Community

Geography

Europe is one of the seven continents and it has 44 countries. Italy is a country in Europe that looks like a boot and is surrounded by water on three sides since it is a peninsula. It is located south of the rest of Europe and north of the Mediterranean Sea. The capital of Italy is Rome. Other well-known cities in Italy are Milan, Venice, Naples, and Florence.



Key physical features



Apennine Mountains

Mount Vesuvius

Amalfi Coast

The island of **Ischia** is famous for its **hot springs**.

Key human features



Positano is a settlement in the Campania region. It is famous for its pastel-coloured houses built on cliffs down to the sea.

Another famous settlement in Campania is the town of Amalfi. Amalfi is the largest town in the middle of the Amalfi Coast. Amalfi has landmarks such as beautiful medieval buildings, including a famous cathedral.



Music

Music can express ideas, feelings, and stories. Composers use tempo (speed), dynamics (loud/quiet), pitch (high/low), and rhythm to create mood and character. We can describe and compare music using musical vocabulary.

Ludwig van Beethoven (1770–1827)

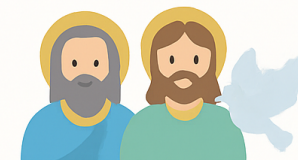
German composer and pianist from the Classical and Romantic periods. He began to lose his hearing but continued to write powerful, emotional music. Famous works: Symphony No. 5, Für Elise, Ode to Joy.

In the Hall of the Mountain King – Edvard Grieg
A dramatic piece from the Peer Gynt Suite (1875). It tells the story of Peer sneaking into the Mountain King's cave. The music starts slow and quiet and becomes faster and louder, building excitement through repetition and crescendo.

RE

Identity/Deity (Christianity)

Christians believe in one God expressed in three persons.



The shamrock is a symbol used to explain this idea.

The incarnation teaches that God became human in Jesus to show love and guide people.



Bible passages like John 1:14 and the Nativity story describe this event.

Early Christians expressed their faith through music, including psalms, chants, and hymns. Over time, Christian music has evolved but continues to help people worship, reflect, and feel closer to



DT

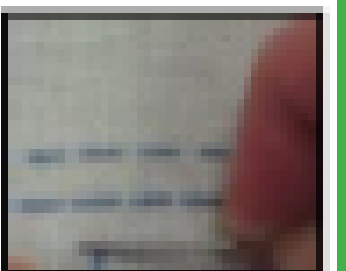
Designing

Fabric: Different fabrics have different properties, which make them good for different purposes.

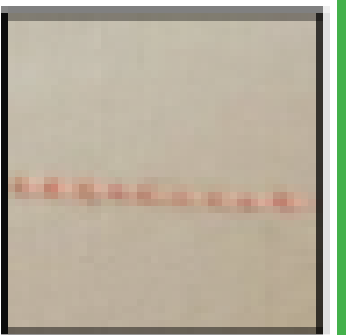
Joining: There are different stitches you can use to join your fabric together. Some are easier and quicker, whilst some are more secure, and some are more aesthetically pleasing.

Stitches:

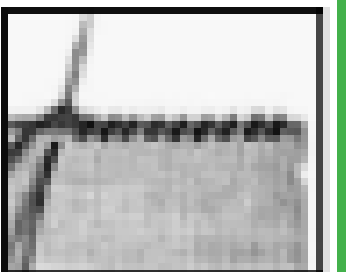
Running stitch: This is the simplest stitch. It creates a dotted line effect. Remember to leave a space from the previous stitch.



Back Stitch: Similar to the running stitch, except that the thread doubles back so that there is no visible spacing between stitches. It is a very strong and very secure stitch.



Over Sew Stitch: Is a good way to neaten the raw edge of fabrics. It involves sewing over the edge of the fabric.



Blanket stitch: This stitch is popular as it is thought to be aesthetically pleasing (look nice).



Evaluating

How does your product look?

Will your audience like it?

What type of stitches did you use?

How did you attach your fabrics?

What do you like about your product?



Emerald Class: Spring 1 Hope

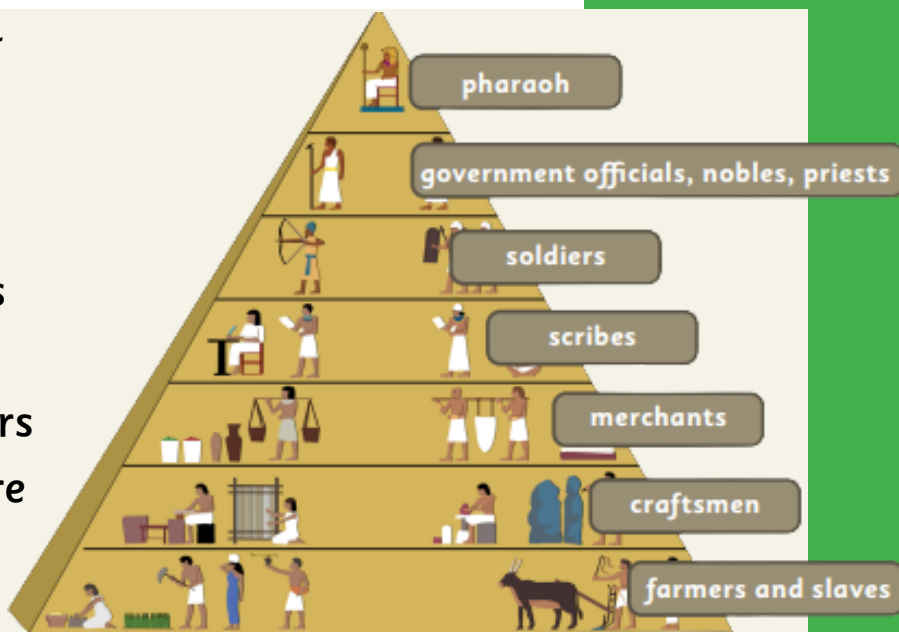
History

Many people associate the pyramids with the Ancient Egyptians. These still stand today! Pharaohs wanted their journey to the afterlife to be a special event, so they ordered giant pyramid structures to be built. Their bodies were placed inside these when they died. The largest pyramid ever built was the Great Pyramid of Giza, and there are many theories on how this was built. Archaeologists used to believe that enslaved people built the Great Pyramid of Giza, but they now think that skilled artisans were given the job of building it instead.

Ancient Egyptians were polytheistic, which means they worshipped more than one god. Each god ruled an aspect of life. In the Old Kingdom, Ra (the Sun God) was the most important. Ancient Egyptians worshipped their gods in special buildings called sun temples. These were built as holy places to worship and to offer their prayers.

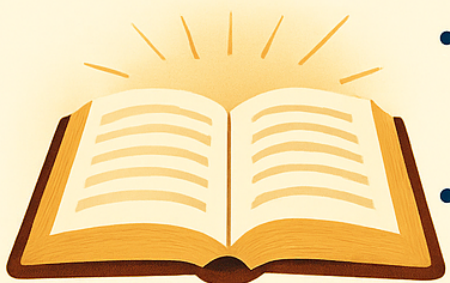


There was a hierarchy in Ancient Egypt. People with certain jobs were more important than others. The pharaoh was the most important person in society. Farmers and enslaved people were considered the least important in society.



WHAT IS THE BIBLE AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS?

WHAT IS THE BIBLE?



- The Bible is a sacred book for Christians.
- It is divided into two main parts:

Old Testament



New Testament



- Old Testament — stories, laws, and teachings before Jesus.
- New Testament — life of Jesus, letters from early Christians, and teachings.
- Written over thousands of years by many authors.
- Contains stories, prayers, guidance, and wisdom.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CHRISTIANS?



Guide for Living
Helps Christians know how to live a good and moral life.



Source of Inspiration
Provides comfort, hope, and encouragement.



Spiritual Growth
Teaches about God's love and how to follow Jesus.



Community and Worship
Used in church services, prayers, and ceremonies.

"Your word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path." Psalm 119:105

MFL

The Seasons (Les saisons)

- Spring – Le printemps
- Summer – L'été
- Autumn – L'automne
- Winter – L'hiver

- What season is it? – Quelle saison est-ce ?
- It is... – C'est...
- C'est le printemps.
- C'est l'été.
- C'est l'automne.
- C'est l'hiver.
- My favourite season is... – Ma saison préférée est...

ART

Pinch Pot:

A simple pottery technique where you shape a small pot by pinching and turning a ball of clay with your fingers.



Coiling:

A clay technique where you roll clay into long, thin ropes and stack them in layers to build the shape of a pot or vessel.



Relief:

A type of artwork where the design sticks out from a flat background to create a raised, 3D effect.



Imprint:

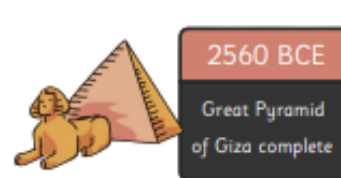
A pattern or mark made by pressing an object into a soft material like clay.



RE



2,000,000 BCE



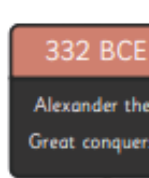
Old Kingdom
Early Egypt

2575 BCE 2150 BCE

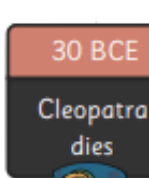
River Nile used to irrigate crops



Middle Kingdom and New Kingdom



332 BCE
Alexander the Great conquers



30 BCE
Cleopatra dies

Conquered Egypt

30 BCE

1000 CE

Ancient Egypt

Emerald Class: Spring 2 Hope



A settlement is where people live and can be categorised into:

Hamlet	Village	Town	City
A hamlet has a tiny population (fewer than 100) and only has a few buildings.	A village is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. The population of a village varies. The average population can range in the hundreds.	A town is larger than a village and (usually) smaller than a city. They have multiple services and a population between 10,000 and 100,000.	A city usually has a large population and many services. Most cities have a cathedral.

Urban areas are towns or cities where many people live and work. There are more houses, buildings, roads and other human-made features.	Suburban areas are places just outside towns or cities. They have lots of homes and some shops or schools, but they are quieter and less crowded than the city centre.	Rural areas are places where there are more natural spaces and fewer people. You would find more farmland, forests and open land.
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Land can have many different uses. Land use can be identified by following road signs and symbols, using maps, looking at photographs and speaking to people from the area.

Where and how do Hindus worship? Why?	-Many Hindus worship at home in their own shrine – this could be anything from a room, an altar, or simply pictures or statues. -The Hindu building for communal worship is called a Mandir (Hindu temple). The temples are dedicated to different gods and are the focus of religious life. -At Mandirs, Hindu people often recite the names of Gods and Goddesses. They also offer water, fruit and flowers to the Gods.
What are the Hindu holy books?	-There are many different types of holy texts in Hinduism. Perhaps the most sacred are called the Vedas. The Vedas guide people in their daily lives. They are written into the Sanskrit language.
Where do most Hindus live in the world?	-About 15% of the world's population are Hindus. -India has the most Hindus by far – about 1 billion Indians are Hindus – this is around 80% of all Indians. -However, Nepal has the highest proportion of Hindus – about 83% of its population are Hindus. There are also lots of Hindus in Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. -Most of the populous countries in the world contain a population of Hindu people.
How many different types of Hindus are there?	-There are many, many different forms of Hinduism, as different types have developed over the thousands of years since it was founded. -There are four main forms – Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism and Smartism. These four types can be broken down many more times! -Although they have small differences, each of the different forms follows the same rough principles.

DT

align 	annotate 	battery 	circuit
component 	design criteria 	feedback 	functional
improve 	join 	label 	material
modem 	motion 	power 	reinforce
stable 	structure 	successful 	switch
	test 	vehicle 	

Emerald Class: Spring 2 Hope

Geography



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Hamlet

A hamlet is a tiny population (**fewer than 100**) and only has a **few buildings**.



Village

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Town

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RE

Hindus believe in one supreme God called Brahman. He can be found in everyone and everything, including the other Gods.

-Some of the important other Gods include ‘Brahma’ (the creator), ‘Shiva’, (the destroyer) and ‘Vishnu’ (the protector). These three together form the ‘Trimurti’ (trinity). -Other gods include Ganesh (remover of obstacles), Hanuman (the monkey God), Lakshmi (the Goddess of wealth and good fortune, and Vishnu (the God who preserves life and stands up to evil).

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modem	motion	power	reinforce
stable	structure	successful	switch
test	vehicle		

Emerald Class: Summer 1

History

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic

The Stone Age was a long time ago when people used stones and bones to make tools and weapons. It has three parts: the Palaeolithic, which means Old Stone Age; the Mesolithic, which means Middle Stone Age; and the Neolithic, which means New Stone Age.

During the Old and Middle Stone Ages, people were hunter-gatherers. This means they moved around a lot to find animals to hunt and picked fruits and berries to eat.

Neolithic

A long time ago, during the Neolithic age, people started farming. They grew plants and took care of animals, so they always had food close by and didn't have to move around to find it. There are places from that time, like Skara Brae, where people lived. Today, scientists called archaeologists dig in these places and find cool things like jewelry, game pieces, and knives.

Bronze Age

During the Bronze Age, the Beaker people travelled to Britain with their special pots. They traded with lots of different people and knew how to make bronze. Bronze tools and weapons were stronger and more durable than stone or bone.

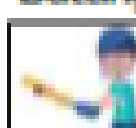
Iron Age

During the Iron Age, people learnt how to make iron. Lots of people owned iron tools and weapons because it was much cheaper than bronze. Iron Age people lived together in small communities in roundhouses. They made hill forts on high ground, so they were easier to defend.

RE

5	PILLARS OF ISLAM	
	SHAHADAH	Testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah & Muhammad is His Messenger
	SALAH	Offering Salah (prayer) five times a day.
	ZAKAT	Paying the Zakat (giving alms or charity).
	HAJJ	Going to pilgrimage to the House of Allah at Makkah.
	FASTING	Fasting in the month of the Ramadan.

PE

	Batting To strike the ball away from you with the surface of the bat.
	Fielding To stop a ball so that it is no longer moving. To return it to teammates to prevent runs.
	Bowling To send the ball through the air from your hand.
	Catching To take hold of the ball in your hands before it bounces.
	Running Between Bases To hit the ball with your hand or equipment.

ART

Watercolour paint is see-through (transparent) and the colours are made lighter when we add water.



Acrylic paint is thicker and the colours are made lighter when we add white paint.

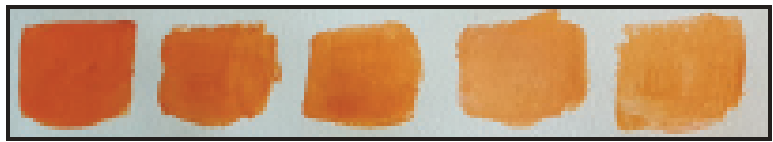


layering – light colours first, dark colours later



blending – mixing colours smoothly

water control – more water makes colours lighter



French

Little Red Riding Hood
Le Petit Chaperon Rouge



wolf
le loup



Grandmother
la grand-mère



ears
les oreilles



eyes
les yeux



teeth
les dents

