

## How do people help each other when natural disasters challenge them?

**Big Idea: 5 Active citizenship** Everyone can use their voice, knowledge and skills for the good of others.

You will remember back to when you have helped polar bears and raised money for charity. Some people use their faith and voice to help others by raising awareness of natural disasters around the world. They help others through raising money for charity and helping within the countries that have suffered the disaster.



**Perseverance** – To work hard at producing work to a high quality that is able to be shared with others.



### Broadening our experiences:

**Hook:** We will watch a promotional video by the British Red Cross and research how charities help people affected by natural disasters.

**Showcase:** You will be fundraising for the British Red Cross – by auctioning off your artwork - who raise money and send support to people around the world who are victims of natural disasters.

Have you ever stopped to consider how ferocious our world can be? What happens when our Earth causes disasters that affects our lives? How do they happen? How do people cope?

In this Learning Enquiry, you will immerse yourself in the extreme physical processes that shape our world: thunderous tsunamis, howling hurricanes, ferocious fires and earth-shattering earthquakes. You will read true stories of survival and research the impact that natural disasters have on the lives of others all over the world.

Through RE, we will study how faith helps people when life gets hard and discover the role that faith can play in the event of a natural disaster. We will learn about the work of Christian charities and how they provide aid to countries affected by devastating natural events.

You will hold an online auction for your parents and carers, who can buy your artwork. All money raised will be donated to the British Red Cross.

### Our Key vocabulary

<b>Charity</b>	An organization set up to provide help and raise money for those in need
<b>Christian aid</b>	Charities supported by most of the Christian churches in the UK, working for disaster relief in developing countries
<b>Symbolism</b>	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities.
<b>Tradition</b>	The transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation.
<b>Akhirah</b>	The Islamic belief that death is not the end of existence but a transfer from the temporary world to the everlasting (afterlife).
<b>Moksha</b>	Moksha refers to liberation from the endless cycle of life, death and rebirth.
<b>Tsunami</b>	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance
<b>Earthquake</b>	A sudden violent shaking of the ground typically, causing great destruction, as a result of movement within the Earth's crust or volcanic action
<b>Hurricane</b>	A storm with a violent wind, in particular a tropical cyclone in the Caribbean
<b>Tectonic</b>	The structure of the Earth's crust and processes within it
<b>Meteorological</b>	The science concerned with the processes of the atmosphere: a process for forecasting weather

### Texts that we will be reading in school:

Kensuke's Kingdom, Michael Morpurgo

Survival Handbook – Jungle. Miles Kelly

Flood, Alvaro F. Villa

### Recommended texts to share at home:

The Lost Book of Adventure

Earth Shattering Events, Robin Jacobs

## RE Sticky Knowledge

People who believe in God sometimes also believe that natural disasters are an act of God

That in Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism they believe in re-incarnation.

People use their faith and beliefs for the good of others.

Understand the term of resurrection and apply it to the Christian faith.

Karma will decide the fate of people's future lives.



## Geography Sticky Knowledge

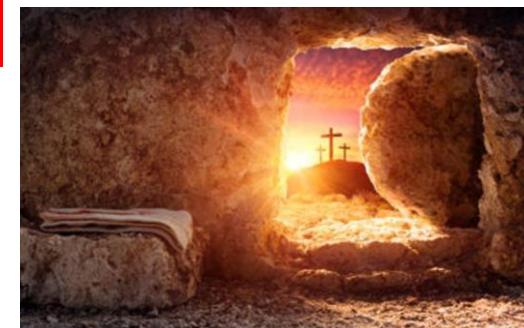
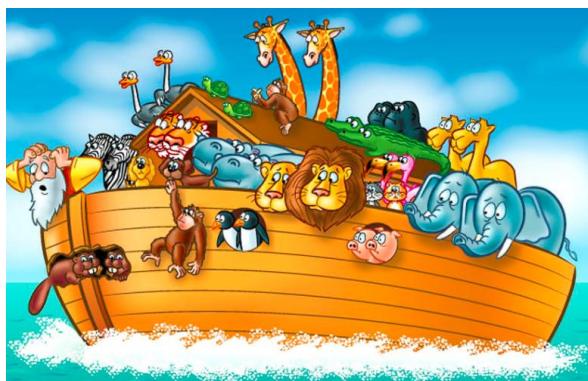
A human disaster is something that's directly caused by humans that harms the environment, such as an oil spill or a nuclear energy explosion.

There are some disasters which are natural in nature but have become more frequent due to global warming, for example forest fires or tsunamis.

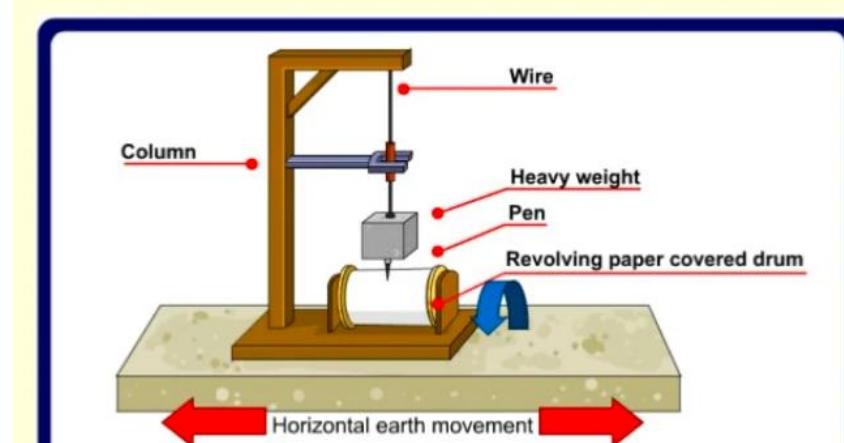
The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur. The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped belt about 40,000 km (25,000 mi) long and up to about 500 km (310 mi) wide.

A natural disaster is something that would happen without human intervention, for example a volcano erupting or an earthquake.

Earthquakes usually happen when rock underground suddenly breaks or jolts along one of Earth's fault lines. These fault lines are areas of stress in the Earth. This release of energy suddenly makes seismic waves that you can feel when the ground shakes.



A seismograph



# Splendid Skies

**Shadows**  
All light travels in straight lines. Light can travel through transparent materials but not through opaque materials. A shadow is formed when light from a light source is blocked by an opaque object.



Imagine floating high above land and sea on a bed of clouds, silently sweeping by on a billowing breeze. Back down to earth, let's take a walk outdoors. But what should we wear? Wellington boots? A sun hat? Maybe a warm coat? How do we know what the weather will be like today? If you don't like today's weather report, why not write your own? Find out more about the weather in your area by making your own weather diary. What weather do you prefer? Sunshine, snow, storms or showers? Get your wellies on and let's go. Let's find the hottest and coldest places on earth and what extreme weather comes with it.

**Extreme weather**  
There are many types of extreme weather. Extreme weather can be dangerous to both humans and the environment.



**flood** **storm**

Throughout the topic we will be covering the following genres of writing:

- Reports
- Lists and instructions
- Poetry
- Invitations
- Diaries
- Characters and settings.

**Comparing climates**  
Weather and climate mean different things. Weather is rain, sun or snow and it is changing all the time. Climate is the pattern of weather over a longer time. There are differences in the climate between continents across the world.



**Antarctica** is far away from the equator and has a cold climate.  
**Africa** is close to the equator and has a hot climate.

**Seasons**  
The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather is different each season. In the winter the days are short and the weather is usually cold. In the spring the days start to become longer and the temperature begins to rise.



**spring** **summer**  
**autumn** **winter**

**Weather symbols**  
Symbols are used to show different types of weather.



**FOG**

**Glossary**

<b>continent</b>	A large mass of land.
<b>equator</b>	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
<b>extreme</b>	Very serious or intense.
<b>flood</b>	A large amount of water that covers the land.
<b>hemisphere</b>	A half of the Earth.
<b>opaque</b>	A material that does not allow light to pass through.
<b>storm</b>	A type of weather that includes heavy rain, strong winds or snow.
<b>translucent</b>	A material that allows some light to pass through.
<b>transparent</b>	A material that allows light to pass through.
<b>weather forecast</b>	A prediction of the weather.

**World weather**  
The equator is an imaginary line that divides the Earth into two parts, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. Areas of the world are closer to the equator and colder areas of the world are further from the equator.



**Key**

- Africa
- Antarctica
- Asia
- Australia
- Europe
- North America
- South America

**Artists and their style of art**

**Pablo Picasso** is considered one of the greatest artists of the 20th century. He is best known as the co-founder of **cubism**. A work of art is cubist when the artist opts to break up objects and reassemble them in abstract and geometric form.



**Salvador Dali** made paintings about the dreams he had. Dali was involved with **surrealism**. This was an art movement where painters made dream-like scenes and showed situations that would be bizarre or impossible in real life.

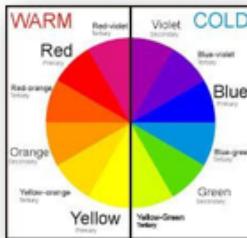


**Vincent Van Gogh** was famed for his bold, dramatic brush strokes which expressed emotion and added a feeling of movement to his works. Vincent van Gogh was a fascinating artist who became famous after he died.



**Claude Monet** was a French impressionist artist. One of his most famous paintings was called **Water Lilies**, which he repeated many times in various conditions. **Impressionism** is a style of painting that began in France when

**M.C. Escher** is known for his often **mathematically inspired** woodcuts and mezzotints. These feature impossible constructions, explorations of infinity, architecture and **Escherinisms** (means "like tiles").

**Laura Wall** - a local Devon Artist who will be part of our artistic journey.

## Trips:

Brixham Harbour to find inspiration linked to a local artist.

## Captain James Cook



### Second voyage

In 1772, Captain Cook sailed on a ship called the HMS *Resolution* with another ship called the HMS *Adventure*. He visited Tahiti and New Zealand again. He sailed closer to Antarctica than anyone had been before.

### Third voyage

In 1776, Captain Cook went on his final voyage. He sailed on the HMS *Resolution* again and the HMS *Discovery* travelled with him. He was looking for a route between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He visited the Hawaiian Islands, where he was killed.

### Pirate maps

Pirates used maps to help them find treasure. Symbols are used on maps to show where things are.

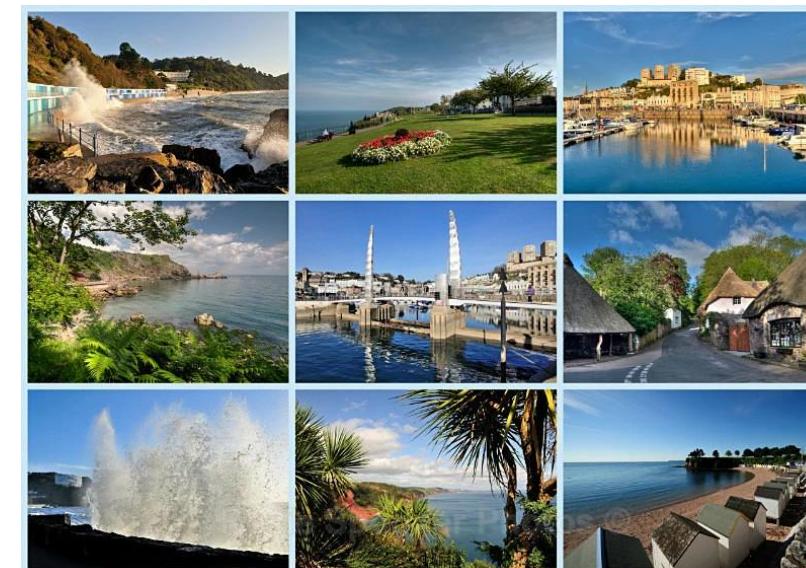


### Seas and oceans



**Big Idea 3: Connecting to our locality. Our locality is a place of historical, cultural and geographical significance and this impacts our lives.**

## Why is Torquay so popular with tourists?



Have you ever noticed how busy our town becomes every summer? We are among the lucky few who actually live in a place that other people choose to come to on their holidays! In this LE, we will find out why it is such a popular place to visit and what difference this makes to the people who live here.

We will start by finding out about the climate of different tourist resorts around the world and how this impacts on the type of holidays you can have there. We'll look at how the seasons in Torquay impact on the number of visitors at different times of the year and what types of activities they do while they are here.

Next, we'll find out about some of the human and physical features that make Torquay such a great place to visit.

Finally, we'll think about how living in a tourist destination impacts on us, now and in the future.

We'll use all of this information to create a holiday documentary to persuade people to come and enjoy all that the Bay has to offer!

## **Broadening our experiences: fieldwork – mapping out use of buildings and landscape and go into a hotel – land train**

## Our Key vocabulary

## Texts that we will be reading in school:

### Recommended texts to share at home:

## Geography Sticky Knowledge



## Computing Sticky Knowledge

Content for here:

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Content for here:

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# Big Ideas

1. Sustainability: It is everyone's responsibility to use the Earth and its resources in a way that is sustainable.
2. Global Citizens: Societies across the world are built on shared ideas and systems in which every citizen has their role to play.
3. Connecting to our locality: Our locality is a place of historical, cultural and geographical significance and this impacts our lives.
4. Talents and Interests: Each of us can develop a unique set of talents and interests to bring life-long contentment, joy and direction.
5. Active Citizenship: Everyone can use their voice, knowledge and skills for the good of others.
6. STEAM: Mastering the 4 C's of 21st century learning will unlock opportunities throughout our lives.



## Our School Values -Respect

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Respect is:**

*Being kind, thoughtful and considerate of each other and of our surroundings; we understand and embrace the differences within our school community.*





## Our School Values -Aspirations

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Aspiration is:**

*Working hard to meet our full potential. Working hard and striving to be the best we can be; we constantly challenge ourselves to achieve more than we ever thought possible.*





## Our School Values – Perseverance

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Perseverance is:**

*The willingness to keep trying even when things are difficult; We never give up and we see mistakes as steps towards our goals.*





## Our School Values -Collaboration

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Collaboration is:**

*Working and learning together to achieve a common goal; recognising and celebrating individual strengths and supporting each other.*





## Our School Values –Creativity

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Creativity is:**

*When we are being imaginative, solving problems and thinking of ideas and possibilities; We take risks and use fresh thinking to overcome obstacles.*





## Our School Values - Independence

**At Cockington Primary School we have agreed that Independence is:**

*Having the confidence to make our own decisions; recognising our own abilities, having a go and seeking support when needed.*

