

Key Stage 2 planning

Subject	Autumn C	Spring C	Summer C
	Briton to Britain	Our Environment	Invaders! (Anglo Saxons and Vikings)
History	 HSC1 changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age HA1 know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world. HA3 gain and deploy a historically grounded understanding of 	 HA1 know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world 	 HSC4 the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor. HA1 know and understand the history of these islands as a coherent, chronological narrative, from the earliest times to the present day: how people's lives have shaped this nation and how Britain has influenced and been influenced by the wider world
	 abstract terms such as 'empire', 'civilisation', 'parliament' and 'peasantry'. HA5 understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and 		 HA2 know and understand significant aspects of the history of the wider world: the nature of ancient civilisations; the expansion and dissolution of empires; characteristic features of past non-European societies; achievements and follies of mankind
	 HA6 gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales. 		 HA4 understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyse trends, frame historically-valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses HA5 understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed
			 HA6 gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short- and long-term timescales.
Geography	 GSC1 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 	 GSC1 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities 	 GSC1 locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.
	GSC2 name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have	GSC3 identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	GSC2 name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have

	changed over time	•	GSC4 understand geographical similarities and differences		changed over time.
	changed over time GS5ii human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water GSC7 use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. GA2 understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time. GA3ii interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS). GA3iii communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.		GSC4 understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America. GSC5i physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle GSC6 use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. GSC7 use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. GSC8 use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies. GA1 develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes GA2 understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time GA3 are competent in the geographical skills needed to: GA3i collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.		changed over time. GSC3 identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) GS5ii human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. GSC7 use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the Unit Kingdom and the wider world. GA2 understand the processes that give rise to key physica and human geographical features of the world, how these a interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation at change over time GA3 are competent in the geographical skills needed to: GA3i collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes. GA3ii interpret a range of sources of geographical informatic including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS).
			Geographical Information Systems (GIS). GA3iii communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.		
Art & Design	ADSC1 to create sketch books to record their observations	•	ADSC1 to create sketch books to record their observations	•	ADSC 2 to improve their mastery of art and design
AIT & DESIGN	 ADA1 produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences. 		ADSC 2 to improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a		techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay ADA1 produce creative work, exploring their ideas and

	ADA2 become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and	range of materials [for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay]	recording their experiences.
	other art, craft and design techniques.	 ADSC 3 about great artists, architects and designers in history. 	 ADA2 become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques.
		 ADA1 produce creative work, exploring their ideas and recording their experiences. 	 ADA3 evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design.
		 ADA2 become proficient in drawing, painting, sculpture and other art, craft and design techniques. 	
		 ADA3 evaluate and analyse creative works using the language of art, craft and design. 	
Design & Technology	DTCS 1 use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups	 DTCS 1 use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups 	 DTCS 1 use research and develop design criteria to inform the design of innovative, functional, appealing products that are fit for purpose, aimed at particular individuals or groups.
	 DTSC 2 generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design 	 DTSC 2 generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design 	 DTSC 2 generate, develop, model and communicate their ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design.
	 DTSC 3 select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately 	 DTSC 3 select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately 	 DTSC 3 select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tasks [for example, cutting, shaping, joining and finishing], accurately.
	 DTSC 4 select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities 	 DTSC 4 select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities 	 DTSC 4 select from and use a wider range of materials and components, including construction materials, textiles and ingredients, according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities.
	DTSC 5 investigate and analyse a range of existing products	DTSC 5 investigate and analyse a range of existing products	 DTSC 5 investigate and analyse a range of existing products.
	 DTSC 6 evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work 	 DTSC 6 evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work 	 DTSC 6 evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work.
	DTSC 8 apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures	DTSC 8 apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures	 DTSC 8 apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures.
	DTA1 develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world	DTA1 develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world	 DTA1 develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to perform everyday tasks confidently and to participate successfully in an increasingly technological world.
	 DTA 2 build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high- quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users 	 DTA 3 critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others 	 DTA 2 build and apply a repertoire of knowledge, understanding and skills in order to design and make high- quality prototypes and products for a wide range of users.
	 DTA 3 critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others 		 DTA 3 critique, evaluate and test their ideas and products and the work of others.

Computing	 CSC5 use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content CSC6 select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information CSC7 use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. CA4 are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology. 	 CSC5 use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content CSC6 select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information CSC7 use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. CA4 are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology. 	 CSC5 use search technologies effectively, appreciate how results are selected and ranked, and be discerning in evaluating digital content CSC6 select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information CSC7 use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly; recognise acceptable/unacceptable behaviour; identify a range of ways to report concerns about content and contact. CA4 are responsible, competent, confident and creative users of information and communication technology.
PE	of information and communication technology.	PESC3 develop flexibility, strength, technique, control and	of information and communication technology.
		 balance [for example, through athletics and gymnastics]. PESC 4 perform dances using a range of movement patterns PEA1 develop competence to excel in a broad range of physical activities PEA2 are physically active for sustained periods of time 	
		PEA4 lead healthy, active lives.	
Music		 MSC1 play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression MSC2 improvise and compose music for a range of purposes 	
		using the inter-related dimensions of music MSC3 listen with attention to detail and recall sounds with increasing aural memory	
		 MSC5 appreciate and understand a wide range of high-quality live and recorded music drawn from different traditions and from great composers and musicians 	
		 MSC6 develop an understanding of the history of music. MA1 perform, listen to, review and evaluate music across a range of historical periods, genres, styles and traditions, including the works of the great composers and musicians 	

	 MA2 learn to sing and to use their voices, to create and compose music on their own and with others, have the opportunity to learn a musical instrument, use technology appropriately and have the opportunity to progress to the next level of musical excellence 	
	 MA3 understand and explore how music is created, produced and communicated, including through the inter-related dimensions: pitch, duration, dynamics, tempo, timbre, texture, structure and appropriate musical notations. 	