Rolvenden Primary School – Theme Map

History Skills

- Study differences in social history (people, ٠ classes, genders)
- Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.
- Use relevant terms and labels. •
- Make comparisons between different times in the . past.
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past ٠ event.
- Recognise primary and secondary sources.
- Write another explanation of a past event in • terms of cause and effect using evidence to support and illustrate their explanation.
- Link sources and work out how conclusions were ٠ arrived at.

French Units

Going Shopping: Fruit; Vegetables; Clothes; • French money; let's go shopping.

RE Skills

Judaism – what they believe and how they ٠ worship – similarities/differences to Christianity.

Music Skills

- Understanding the stave including note • placement
- Understanding note values ٠
- Learning to play a tuned percussion instrument

PSHE Skills

Art Skills

Drawina

Pattern

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Relationships - how can friends communicate safely?

Rebuilding Britain

Use drawings to tell a story

Investigate different lines

Explore textures

• Artist Study – M.C. Esher

Begin to use a variety of drawing tools

Encourage accurate drawings of people

- Science Skills
- Identify and name the main parts of the human circulatory system, and describe the functions of the heart, blood vessels and blood?
- Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function?
- Describe the ways in which nutrients • and water are transported within animals and plants, including humans?
- Explain, in simple terms, a scientific idea and the evidence which supports it?

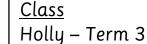
Key Vocabulary

National Health Service, Brutalism, election, nationalisation, Welfare State, British Empire, colonies, immigration, new town

Computing Skills •

- E-Safety
- Recognise the potential risks of internet communication tools and understand how to monitor those risks.
 - Cyberbullying 0
 - Catfishing 0
 - Scams 0
 - Phishing 0





Rolvenden Primary School – Knowledge Organiser



Clement Atlee and the Labour Party

Despite being seen by many as a hero, two months after the war ended, Winston Churchill and his Conservative party lost in a general election to Labour and Clement Atlee. This was a huge shock but over 60% of all voters wanted a change.



Post War Prime Minister – Clement Atlee of the Labour Party. He defeated Winston Churchill in September 1945

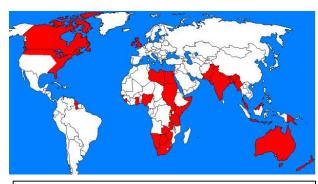
Two of the biggest promises that Atlee and the Labour Party made were:

- Nationalisation of Key Industries
- The designing of a 'Welfare State'

Nationalisation meant the government would take control of private businesses running coal mines, steel mills, power stations, railways, canals, airports and airlines and many other important services.

The Welfare State was using taxpayers' money to support those who were less well off and couldn't afford housing, clothes or food.

The end of the British Empire



The British Empire at its height – these were areas over the globe which were directly ruled over by Britain.

In the years after the end of the war, the British Empire slowly disappeared. A 'wind of change' blew through Africa in the 1960s as, one by one, British colonies gained their independence. By the 1980s, the Empire no longer existed. With the exception of a few small territories, Britain no longer had an empire.





Brutalist Architecture Brutalist buildings were different to those built before the war. They were made using concrete, steel and glass. They had sharp lines and angles. They did not have very much unnecessary decoration.



This is Trellick Tower in London which was designed by Erno Goldfinger in 1968.

<u>The National Health Service (NHS)</u> Before the NHS was created, people were given some money in the form of benefits to pay for medical treatment. Poorer people could often only afford to pay for health care if it was an emergency. The NHS would provide a whole range of health services for free.



