

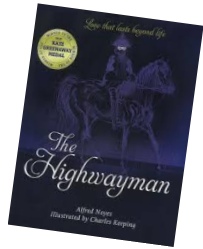


English

In English we will be beginning the term exploring the poem The Highwayman. We will look at poetic devices and focus on language and vocabulary, creating our own poetic phrases in the style of Alfred Noyes.

We will then move onto The true story of the Three Little Pigs, this graphic novel retells the traditional tale from the wolf's viewpoint. We will explore characterisation, viewpoint and dialogue as we write witness statements and police reports. We will use drama and role play to immerse ourselves in the world of detective work and crime solving!

SPAG Focus: figurative language, antonyms/synonyms, formal language, passive/active voice, word classes, modal verbs.



PSHE

This term's topic focuses on understanding children's rights and how we can respect and protect them. It's important to understand that respecting others' rights helps build a fair and equal society. Discussions help children consider how their actions can impact the rights of others, both locally and globally.



RE and World Views

This term we focus on **Ethics and Values** and help children explore important questions about right and wrong, fairness, and what it means to lead a good life. We will explore this through a Christian, Muslim and Humanist point of view.



Hawks Class Topic Map



Science

This term we will be completing a unit on electricity. We will revisit what electricity is and where it comes from, considering the importance of renewable energy. We will then develop our understanding of components of circuits enabling pupils to build and test their own circuits. We will complete a number of practical investigations, developing our working scientific skills to plan and carry out a fair test and interpret the results.

PE

This term we will focus on athletics. We will develop our skills in both field and track events working on skills such as balance, pacing, aim, co-ordination and agility.



Art/DT

In Art we will be looking at the work of Banksy and asking: Is Graffiti Art or crime? We will focus on our sketching skills, including stencil art and will explore using different mediums to create different effects.



Maths

In Maths this term, we will continue to focus on our arithmetic skills, developing confidence in calculating across decimals, fractions and whole numbers. We will secure fluency and accuracy in formal written methods including long multiplication and long division.

We will also be learning about shape this term, exploring measuring and calculating angles. We will then move onto algebra, ratio and position and direction. We will complete this term with a short unit on statistics, linked to our work in science.



Music

In music we will be completing our unit on electronic dance. We will continue to learn about looping and mixing. This term we will move on to using glockenspiels to practice looping and then continue to build our skills of remixing.



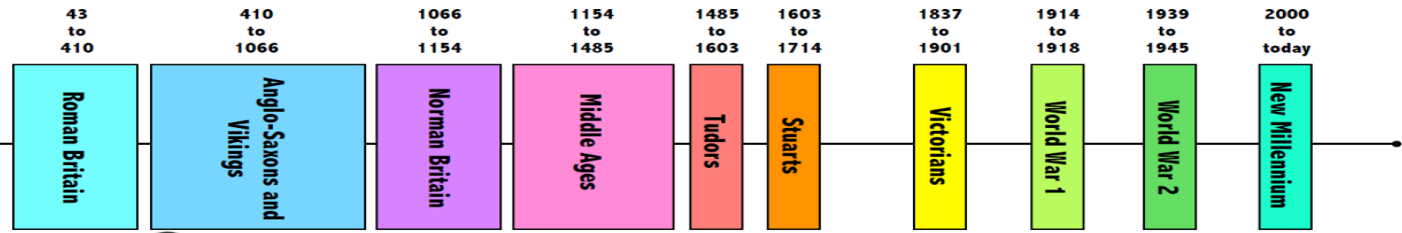
History

In this history-based topic, we will explore crime and punishment through the ages looking at how the justice system has changed through time (Please see the knowledge organiser over leaf). We will work chronologically through the ages investigating crime from the medieval times through to the modern day. We will explore how crimes have changed, the role of the King and the church along with how punishments have evolved through the centuries.

MFL

In French this term, Mrs Hussey will be teaching Hawks all about months, days and Seasons. The unit will finish looking at different celebrations and festivals that take place during the year.





Key Vocabulary

Jury	A group of people who listen to all the evidence and decide if someone is guilty.
Judge	A person who is in charge of a serious trial and decides what punishment a criminal gets.
Trial	A meeting where all the evidence about whether someone is guilty of a crime is read out and a decision is made.
Lawyer	A person who tries to persuade the jury of someone's innocence or guilt.
Magistrate	A person who is in charge of a trial that is not as serious.
Transportation	A punishment that meant being sent to live in America or Australia and made to work hard.
Pillory	A punishment that meant being put in the stocks so people could throw things at you.
Outlaw	A person who has broken the law (living outside the law) and is hiding or fleeing to avoid punishment.
Weregild	If you injured someone you had to pay for the damage (compensation).
Treason	An act of deliberate betrayal – trying or helping to overthrow the government.
Highwayman	A robber who lived on the road and stole from travellers.
Rehabilitation	Adjusting and educating a person's behaviour so that they can have a positive impact on society.

Romans Society was made up of the very rich but also of very slaves. This resulted in conflict and crime. As slavery was legal, running away from an owner was a crime. Roman laws were called 'The Twelve Tables'. Criminals would be sent to fight to the death in arenas. Vigils were volunteers who patrolled the streets and Urban Cohorts would be sent to deal with emergencies. The Roman system of law has had a massive impact on modern law.



Anglo-Saxons & Vikings Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain was not ruled by one person and they had their own ways of dealing with crime. There were no prisons. People found guilty were punished with fines known as 'weregild', or, for serious crimes, were executed. However, if there was no witness to the crime, the accused was made to: walk over hot coals, put their hand into boiling water to pick up a stone, or they were submerged in a river/stream.

Stuarts The most famous crime of this period was the Gunpowder plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament in 1605. 11 of the 13 men involved were 'hung, drawn and quartered' for treason. Divisions in religion caused lots of problems during this period. Many women were accused of witchcraft and were executed or burned at the stake. Due to the rise in crime, punishments became harsher, and therefore the number of people being put to death rose rapidly.



Victorians A police force was introduced in 1829. Anyone accused of a crime would be put in a 'lock up' until they could see a magistrate who would decide whether they could be released or if they needed to be sentenced by a judge. Courtrooms were created where the victim and the accused could defend themselves and the death penalty became much less common as prisons were built. Prisons put an end to 'transportation'.

Modern Times Crimes in modern society now range from physical (theft, assault, manslaughter) to drink/drugs related crime, to digital crime (such as fraud). Prisons now work hard to rehabilitate people. Technological advances mean that criminals can be caught quickly and effectively due to identification of fingerprints and DNA.