

Land Ahoy

Spring 1: 2021- 2022

Year 1

Key Learning Area - GEOGRAPHY

During our topic 'Land Ahoy' the children will develop an awareness of the seven continents and five oceans, characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK and its surrounding seas. They will begin to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries. They will also make their maps and use directions to navigate their way around a map.

ENGLISH

In English we will be reading 'The Jolly Rogers and the Ghostly Galleon' by Jonny Duddle, leading to write our own tale of fear. We will be developing our understanding of grammar and specifically focusing on description and sentence structure. We will also be reading a wide range of texts based around our topic of Land Ahoy to further our knowledge and improve our reading skills.

MATHEMATICS

In Maths we will be learning:

- Addition within 20—add by counting on, adding ones, finding number bonds, add by making 10 and solving addition word problems.
- Subtraction within 20— subtracting ones, subtracting tens and ones, subtraction-crossing the 10, subtraction word and picture problems, addition and subtraction facts to 20, comparing additions and subtractions.
- Numbers to 50— counting to 50, tens and ones, representing numbers to 50, comparing numbers, ordering numbers, counting in 2's, counting in 5's.

ART/ DESIGN TECHNOLOGY

In Design Technology we will Develop the creative, technical and practical expertise needed to make and create our own boats, specifically looking at different structures and which materials would be best suited. In Art we will develop a wide range of art and design techniques in using colour, pattern, texture, observational drawings and printing.

SCIENCE

In Science we will Identify and compare the suitability of a variety of everyday materials and carry out tests by following a set of instructions. We will look at simple circuits and create our own light house. We will also learn to programme a ship and be able to navigate it around our own treasure map.

HISTORY

In History we will Learn about Pirate lives beyond living memory and focus on sea explorers and significant historical people such as: Captain James Cook and Grace Darling. The children will Work in groups to act out a scene from the life of Grace Darling or one of the significant explorers, showing one of their dramatic adventures on the seas and their historical impact.

RE

For our RE Week we will be looking at the question 'What makes some places sacred?'. The children will focus on a Christian church, Jewish synagogue and a Hindu mandir.

PSHE

In PSHE we will be learning about our dreams and goals.

In financial education we will continue to look at the different values of money and where money comes from.

SMSC & VALUES

The values we will be covering are compassion, thankfulness and concentration. To develop our SMSC we will

PHONICS

In phonics we will revise set 1, 2 and 3 sounds and continue to learn the Key Stage 1 common exception words.

PE

In PE we will focusing on ball skills. A lot of games will require a different type of ball skill and we will be introducing different ball equipment and how these are used in certain games.

MUSIC

In Music we will be looking at beats and rhythm from our Charanga music scheme.

We will continue to appreciate and understand a wide range of high quality recorded music through our daily music sessions.

COMPUTING

In Computing we will learn about online safety. Children learn about the potential dangers in the online world and what basic steps we all need to take in order to have positive digital experiences.



Land Ahoy!

Seas and oceans

The United Kingdom is an island and is surrounded by bodies of water. These are the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.



Maps

A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea. Maps are used by sailors to help them navigate routes and explore seas and oceans.

Pirate maps

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



Pirates

The Golden Age of Piracy lasted between 1650 and 1730. Pirates were sailors who stole precious cargo from other ships.

Edward Teach (1680–1718)

Edward tied burning ribbons in his beard to scare his enemies. He was given the nickname Blackbeard. His ship was called *Queen Anne's Revenge*.



Bartholomew Roberts (1682–1722)

Bartholomew was given the nickname Black Bart as he was a tough, cruel fighter. He sailed a ship called the *Royal Fortune*.



The dangerous sea

Grace Darling

Grace Darling lived in a lighthouse with her family. In 1838, she risked her life to rescue the survivors from a ship that had been wrecked off the coast of Bamburgh, Northumberland.



Lighthouses

Lighthouses are used to guide ships to the shore and warn them about dangers. Many modern lighthouses have lights controlled by a computer. Others have people inside them to look after and operate the light.



The RNLI

The Royal National Lifeboat Institution, or RNLI, is a charity that was created in 1824. They provide a lifeboat search and rescue service and lifeguards at the coast. They also teach people about water safety. Over 8000 people are helped by the RNLI every year.



Sea explorers

There have been many famous sea explorers. These explorers helped us to learn about the world.

Marco Polo (1254–1324)

Marco was one of the first people to travel from Europe to China in 1271.



Christopher Columbus (1451–1506)

Christopher sailed west from Europe to the Americas in 1492.



Sir Walter Raleigh (1552–1618)

Walter sailed to America and tried to set up a colony there in 1578.



Dame Ellen MacArthur (1976–present)

Ellen set a new world record in 2005 by sailing solo around the world in 71 days.



Captain James Cook

Captain James Cook was a famous English sea captain, navigator and explorer. He was born in 1728 and died in 1779. He joined the Royal Navy in 1755 and learned navigation and map drawing.



First voyage

In 1768, Captain Cook and his crew went to explore the Pacific Ocean and look at the planet Venus. They sailed a ship called the HMS *Endeavour* and visited Tahiti, New Zealand and Australia.

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.



HMS *Resolution* and HMS *Discovery*

Glossary

cargo	The goods that are carried by large types of transport, such as ships and aircraft.
coast	The place where the land meets the sea or ocean.
explorer	A person who travels to places where no one has been before to see what is there.
lifeboat	A specially made boat that is used to rescue people at sea.
lifeguard	A person who works at a beach or swimming pool and rescues people who are in danger in the water.
lighthouse	A tall tower, close to the shore, with a powerful light at the top to warn sailors about rocks and other dangers at sea.
navigator	A person who uses maps or special instruments to plan and direct the route of a ship, aircraft or other form of transport.
ocean	A large sea. The five oceans are the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans.