

Timeline

18th and 19th centuries	Nail making was Bromsgrove's main trade .
1851	The number of people working in the nail trade had risen to 10,300 with equal numbers of men and women employed.
1795	The cut-nail process was first developed in America by Jacob Perkins in 1795. 
1811	Joseph Dyer, who set up machinery in Birmingham around 1811.
1830	By 1830 cut-nails were being produced in large numbers, reaching its zenith in the 1860s.
"Hungry Forties"	During the "Hungry Forties" the people in the nail trade suffered terribly and by 1842 nailers were dying of starvation. 
1907	Hand nails accounted for less than 10% of the total nail production in the region.

Bromsgrove History

Catshill is most famous for nail making. This was a cottage industry, and in 1750 the Bromsgrove area employed about 1000 nailers, and Catshill was very much a centre for this trade.



Key People

William Tysley	The first known nailer in Bromsgrove.
Albert Crane Charlie Tooth	The last two nailers to keep on working were both from Sidemoor and they continued into the 1950s.
Jacob Perkins	Developed the cut-nail process in America in 1795.
Joseph Dyer	Developed the cut-nail process in England and set up machinery in Birmingham around 1811.

Key Vocabulary

Cottage		A typical house generally consisted of one room down stairs and two up stairs with a nail-shop attached.
'The Oliver'		A work-bench, equipped with a pair of treadle operated hammers.
Nail Master		Owens the workshop, equipment, raw materials for nail production and sets the prices of nails.
The Fogger		A middle man who bought nails of the nail makers.
Nail Makers		Made the nails from materials supplied by the foggers and nail makers.
The Industrial Revolution		This saw the slow decline in the handmade nail trade.
The Cut-Nail		The cut-nail gave a superior grip compared to handmade nails.
Child Labour		The employment of children in an industry or business.
River Severn		Nail making flourished because of its links to the sea and trade.
North Worcestershire		Was close to the raw materials needed to make nails; coal and iron.

Key Vocabulary

aerophone	produce sound by vibrating air
pitch	specific quality of a sound
phrase	a musical unit
chordophone	produce sound by vibrating string
verse	group of lines within a song
chorus	verse which repeats
phrase	a musical unit

Instruments

boomwhackers (1)

chime bars (2)

maracas (3)

hand bells (4)

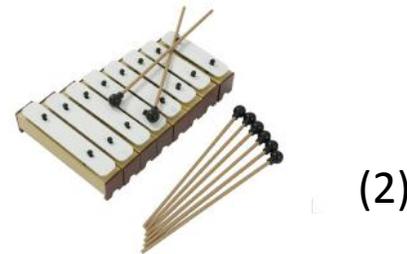
Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

Raga Piloo

Traditional Indian Music



Sitar



Key Vocabulary

texture	parts or voices within a composition
tempo	speed of a rhythm
pitch	specific quality of a sound
dynamics	loudness or softness
interlude	played between the movements of a composition
coda	the closing part of a composition
rhythm	division of music into regular portions

Instruments

claves (1)	
tambour (2)	
drum (3)	

Songs, Music, Poems and Composers

Playground Song	Paul Cookson
Sounds	Irene Rawnsley
Bug Chant	Tony Mitton

Key Vocabulary

beat	the regular pulse of music
duration	length of time a note is sounded
call and response	performance style - call followed by a response



(1)



(2)



(3)

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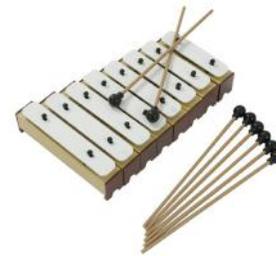
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Key Knowledge

Shoulder Pass

One handed pass—cradle the ball in hand and lift the ball to shoulder—push the ball quickly towards your teammate. Foot position opposite foot forwards to the hand being used.



Chest Pass

Both thumbs to the back of the ball, take the **ball from your chest** and send it to a teammates chest (ball should not touch the floor). **Fingers finish pointing towards the target** and palms facing out.



Bounce Pass

Same setup at the chest pass with the exception of **fingers end up pointing to the floor** when you let go of the ball. Aim towards your teammates feet—the ball should **bounce once**.



Sport Star Netball

Serena Guthrie—England captain . Plays as a centre or wing defence. Won a gold medal at the Commonwealth Games with the Roses in 2018.



Basic Game Play

Communication

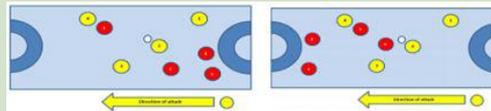
To show that you would like the ball you need to communicate with your teammates—you could **call their name, make eye contact or show target / W hands**.

Marking

Marking You need to be goal side of your opponent—**keep low** and **focus** on the ball.

Defending

When your team does not have possession of the ball all players should try and get back closer to their own goal than the ball. On the left diagram 3 Reds are in the incorrect place as they are ahead of the ball. On the right the Red have all **moved back and are in between the ball and their own goal**—this will make it harder for the Yellow team to score.



Vocabulary

Attack- To try and score a goal/point in the opponent's area.

Communicate- Know when your teammates are passing you the ball.

Defend- Protect your goal area—stop the other team from scoring

Intercept To gain possession on the ball when the other team are passing the ball.

Pass - Chest, bounce or shoulder pass - which is best for the task.

Pass and move- Once you have pass the ball to a teammate move into a space to receive it again.

Receive Take possession of the ball from a teammate W / Target Hands important

Space- An area of the pitch/court where you are not next to your teammates or opponents.

Turn- Change direction with or without the ball.

What will I learn?

I can say things about myself that I am proud of.

I can identify the feelings I have and describe how different emotions feel.

I can describe different ways to cope with any uncomfortable feeling I have and understand why this is important.

I know how to be assertive.

I can explore messages given by the media and decide if they are helpful or harmful.

I can identify different strategies I can use if I make a mistake.

Reflective Questions

What does it mean to have pride in ourselves?

Why is it important to tell people how you feel?

When and how can we be assertive?

What messages do we get from the media about how people should look, feel and behave?

What can we do if we do something wrong or make a mistake?

Pictorial Representations



Vocabulary

confidence	A feeling of self belief. An appreciation of your own abilities or qualities.
achievement	A thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage.
media	The main means of mass communication.
advertisement	A notice or announcement to the public promoting a product, service or event.
assertive	Showing a confident and forceful personality.
uncomfortable	Feeling unease or awkwardness.
comfortable	Being at ease, secure, happy and relaxed.
pride	A feeling of satisfaction of your own achievements or others.
emotional wellbeing	A positive sense of wellbeing which allows a person to function in everyday life.

Christianity

Genesis 3

God took some clay from the ground and made the shape of a man, God called him Adam. The Lord made a beautiful garden for him to live in, the garden of Eden.

That night, God took a rib from Adam's side and made a woman called Eve. God told Adam and Eve it was their job to take care of their new home "All of this is for you. Help yourself to anything you like but never touch the tree in the middle of the garden".

One day in the garden, a snake tempted Eve to eat the fruit from the tree of knowledge. She gave some to Adam. As soon as they ate the fruit they knew they had done wrong. God told them to leave the garden of Eden.

Questions

Who is important to you?

What can we do to make the world good?

Why do you think Adam and Eve acted in this way?

What does sorry mean?

How can we show we are sorry?

How do Christians say sorry to God?



Vocabulary

1	Genesis 3	This section of the Bible that describes the temptation of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden.
2	Creation	The act of bringing the world into existence out of nothing.
3	Adam and Eve	The first man and woman.
4	The fall	The belief that Adam and Eve disobeyed God and fell from perfection.
5	sin	To do something that is felt to be bad.
6	sorry	Feeling regret over something you have done.
7	forgiveness	A way of mending broken friendships
8	salvation	Being saved or rescued from harm..

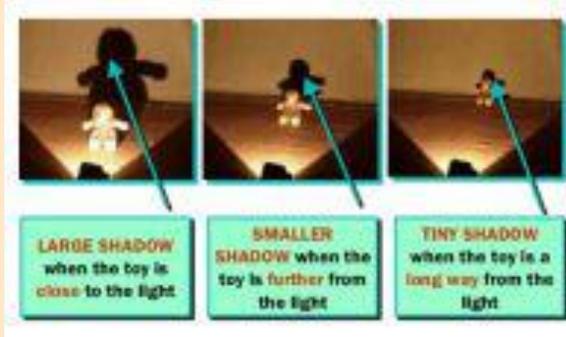
Key Knowledge

<p>Eyes Our eyes can see objects because we can sense light</p>	<p>Light and dark Dark is no light so we can't see and light is when there is light so we can see</p>
<p>The Sun Light from the sun can damage our eyes and skin so we can wear hats and sunglasses to protect them</p>	<p>Shadows These are formed on a surface when something blocks or gets in the way of the light</p>
<p>Small shadows These happen when the object blocking the light is further away from the source</p>	<p>Big shadows These happen when the object blocking the light is closer to the light source</p>

Key Diagrams



Light travels in straight lines



Key Vocabulary

absence of light	When there is no light so it is dark
dark	When there is no light available
light	A brightness which helps you to see things
light source	Things which give us light such as the sun, light bulbs and candles
mirror	A glass surface which reflects an image
mat	Something that isn't shiny
opaque	Something that doesn't let light through it
reflect	When light is sent back from a surface because it doesn't pass through it
shadow	A dark shape on a surface made by something blocking the light
shiny	A surface which reflects light because it is clean or polished
sunlight	The light that comes from the sun
surface	The top of an object or thing
translucent	Something which lets some light through
transparent	Something which lets lots of light through

Important Scientists

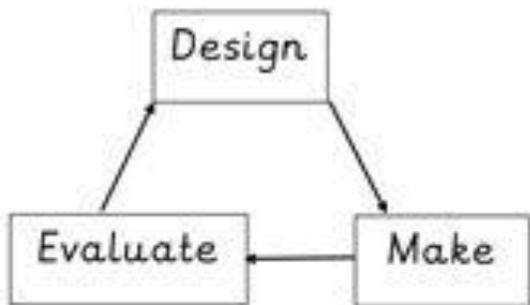
<p>Ibn Al-Haytham He was an Arabic scientist who proved that light travels in straight lines</p>	965 - 1040
<p>Zhang Heng He was a Chinese scientist who recognised that the Moon is not a source of light and that it reflects the sun</p>	78 - 139

Investigate

Explore how shadows vary as the distance between a light source and an object or surface is changed.	Explore shadows which are connected to and disconnected from the object e.g. shadows of clouds and children in the playground.
Choose suitable materials to make shadow puppets.	Create artwork using shadows
Explore how different objects are more or less visible in different levels of lighting	Explore how objects with different surfaces, e.g. shiny vs matt, are more or less visible.

Key Vocabulary

3D model	A solid shaped model which has height, length, width and /or depth.
Skyscraper	A very tall building made of many storeys.
architecture	Designing and constructing buildings.



Design

1. Research skyscrapers - *What are they? What shapes can you see? How are they made? Size? Layout?*
2. Think about the model's purpose - *What is it for? What do you want it to successfully do?*
3. Use research to draw your own design, remembering the purpose.
4. Think about the materials and equipment you will need.
5. Add this to your plan and label your design.
6. Plan the order of your work - *What will you need to do first? Next? After?*



Making Skills

Measure	Find out the size of something by using a ruler or tape.
Mark out	To draw lines so an image can be seen.
Cut	Use scissors to cut paper and cardboard.
Assemble	Fit together separate parts of a structure.
Work accurately	Think carefully about size before cutting - measure out your resources.

Vocabulary – days of the week
(Don't use capitals for French days of week)

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
aujourd'hui	today
demain	tomorrow
hier	yesterday



France is a country in Europe.

The capital city of France is Paris

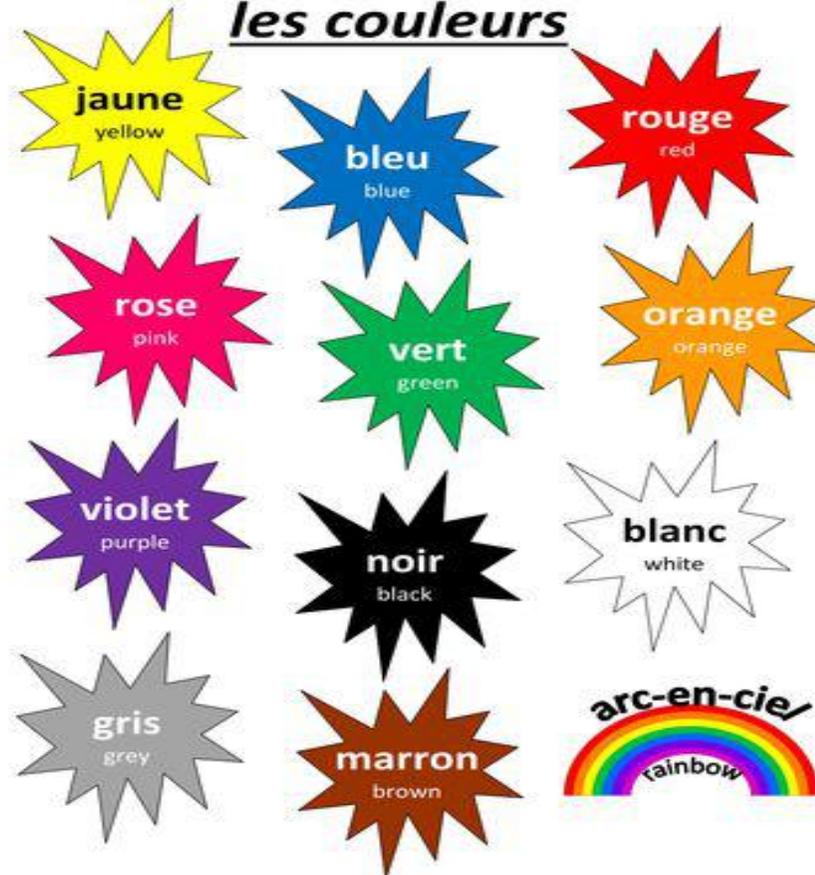
Aujourd'hui il est mardi.

Demain il est mercredi.

Today it is Tuesday.

Tomorrow it is Wednesday.

les couleurs



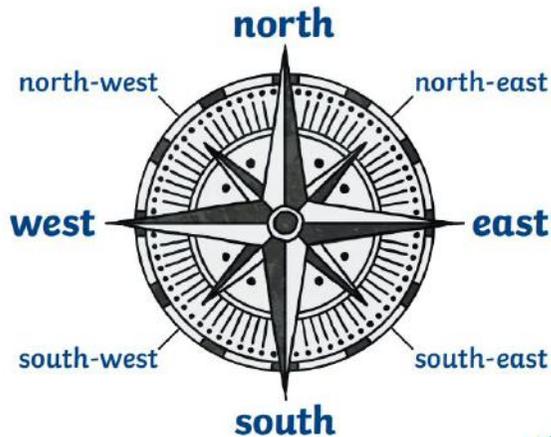
Cities

A city contains lots of people. They usually have: hospitals, shops, houses and a cathedral.



We live in the city of Worcestershire.

Compass points



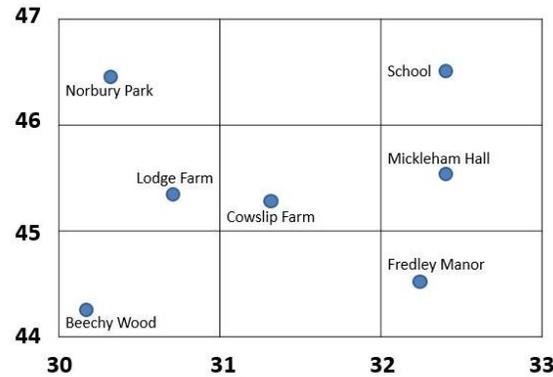
Grid referencing

What is grid referencing and how does it work?

Eastings - numbers at the bottom
Northings - numbers at the side

Fredley Manor → 3244

Cowslip Farm → 3145



Human features some examples:



Key Vocabulary

map	a diagram of an area of land or sea
grid reference	a location on a map, identified by letters and numbers
4 figure grid reference	a location on a map with 4 numbers
bird's eye view	the view of an area from above
key	information given on a map to help explain symbols
compass	a tool for finding direction
urban	relating to towns and cities
rural	relating to countryside
city	a city is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and people
human features	built by humans