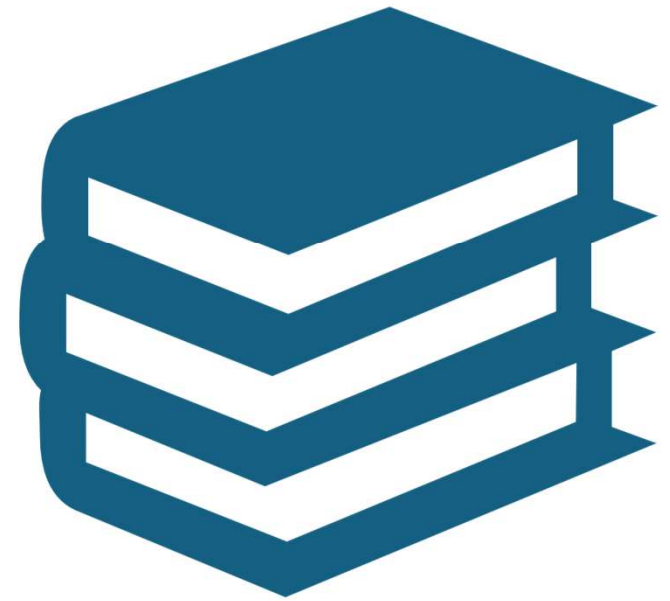


2025-26

# Oak Class Curriculum



# Overview of Oak Class Foundation Curriculum

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Geography	<u>Physical Processes</u>	<u>Economic Settlements</u>	<u>Comparison of UK and North America</u>
History	<u>How did conflict change our local Area in World War 2?</u>	<u>Windrush Generation</u>	<u>Battle of Britain</u>
Science	<u>Electricity</u>	<u>Light</u>  <u>Animals including Humans</u>	<u>Evolution and Inheritance</u>

# Light



SCIENCE

ELABORATE and BUILD  
on the KNOWLEDGE of LIGHT

Year \_\_\_  
Term \_\_\_

**visible form of energy**  
natural or man-made  
sometimes called **white light**  
- a colourless light that contains all the colours of the visible spectrum  
a light source **emits** light

**light** →

only travels in **straight lines**  
300,000,000 metres each second  
circumnavigates the Earth  
**7.5 times** in just **one** second

**visible spectrum**  
**white light** is shone through a **prism**  
the colours of the visible spectrum **separate**  
produce a rainbow (colours of the visible spectrum)

**prism**  
**transparent** object with two triangular ends and three rectangular sides.

In 1660s (more than 300 years ago)  
**Isaac Newton**  
discovered light was made of colours  
when spun, the colours of the visible spectrum combine to form white

**example of white light being split through a prism**

Red  
Orange  
Yellow  
Green  
Blue  
Indigo  
Violet

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**we see an object**  
light is **reflected** off a surface and enters our eyes

**shiny or smooth surfaces**  
reflect light in the **same** direction  
**clear** reflected image

**rough surfaces**  
reflect light in a **scattered** direction  
**less clear** reflected image

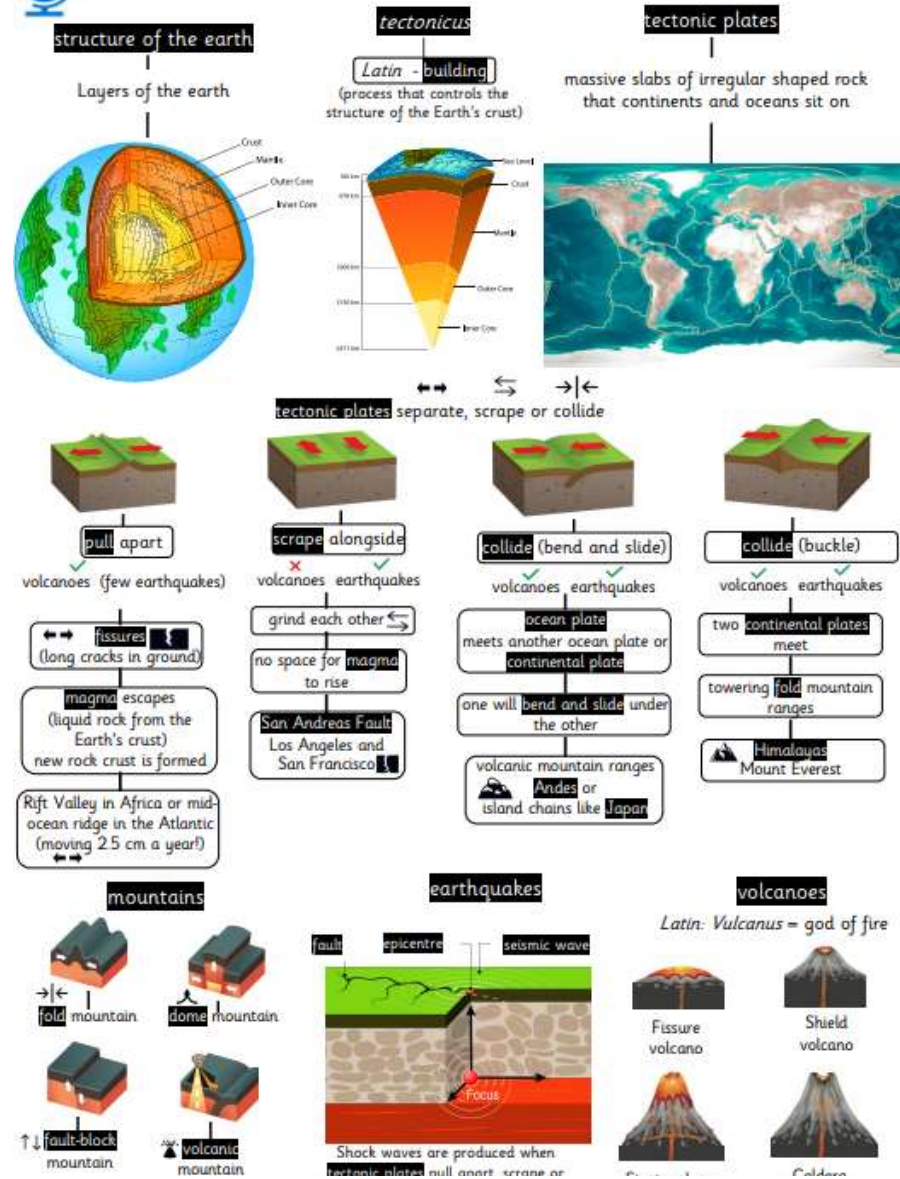
**dull or dark surfaces**  
**absorb** light and heat energy

**shadow**  
when an object blocks the path of light  
a space that lacks light

**How we see colour**  
objects that have colour pigments **absorb** light  
a blue object absorbs all other light colours  
blue is the only colour reflected and seen

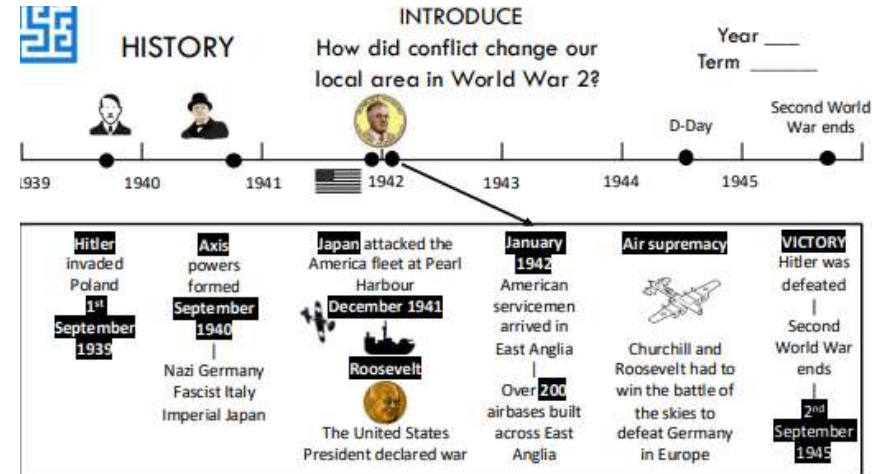
white light

# Physical Processes



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# How did conflict change our local area?



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# Windrush Generation

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**HISTORY**

INTRODUCE  
Windrush Generation

Year \_\_\_\_  
Term \_\_\_\_

### WHERE?

The **Caribbean Islands** form a massive archipelago in the Caribbean sea.



**archipelago**  
↓  
a sea with many islands.

Continent: **North America**  
Latitude: near the **Tropic of Cancer**

**Independent countries:** such as, Antigua & Barbuda, The Bahamas, Haiti and Jamaica.

**dependent territories** such as, Anguilla, Cayman Islands, and Guadeloupe.

**Caribbean people** mostly African descendants

### WHAT?

World War 2  
**1939 – 1945**

**The Allies**  
(United Kingdom, United States, USSR and many more)

Vs

**The Axis**  
(Germany, Italy, Japan and a few more)

**Volunteers needed!**  
It was a hard-fought war. Britain asked for help to fight against the Nazis.

Men and women from the Caribbean volunteered to fight with Britain and its allies against Hitler.

Over 10,000 Caribbean men and women volunteered

Royal Air Force  
Royal Navy  
Merchant Navy  
Army regiments

### AS A RESULT

After World War 2 had been won, volunteers from the Caribbean **demobbed** (troops demobilised - sent home)

**BUT** Britain had a shortage of people to work

Britain was **desperate** for workers in:

- construction
- manufacturing goods
- public transport and hospitals

men and women from the Caribbean were ambitious, hard-working and highly skilled

Britain offered work and **citizenship** if they migrated

**Tuesday, 22nd June 1948**

**MV Empire Windrush** brought 1000 people from Caribbean

smartly dressed and proud, they arrived at **Tilbury Docks** in Essex

Caribbean-British settlers had begun to live and work in Britain

Passengers from MV Empire Windrush spent their first night in the **Clapham South Deep Shelter**

many took jobs and settled near Lambeth, Brixton, Wandsworth and Greenwich in London

**1950s**

Caribbean migrants met with hostility and **racism**

In 1959 **Kelso Cochrane**, a young black man, was murdered in London. The case was never solved.

**Protests took place demanding change**

1959 - an undeterred Caribbean community set up **Notting Hill carnival** to celebrate a 'black British culture'

### THE LEGACY

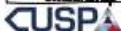
**second and third generation** of Black Britons

suffered because of **ignorance** and **misunderstanding**

some had rights removed or were deported

enabled British **culture** to become


- ✓ more tolerant
- ✓ multicultural
- ✓ accepting



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# Battle of Britain

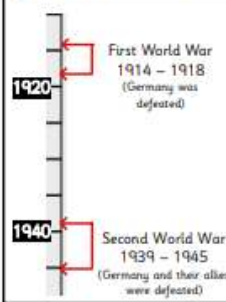
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INTRODUCE  
Battle of Britain

Year \_\_\_\_ Term \_\_\_\_

PLACE IN TIME



HEADLINES

The Battle of Britain was one of many battles fought in the Second World War.


A pivotal air battle that Britain had to win because the German invasion of Britain was looming.

**The Few** were the airmen who fought in the Battle of Britain.

**Women** took an active part in the war, including Women's Auxiliary Air Force and Women's Land Army.

LEADERS

Adolf Hitler




Dictator  
German Nazi Party

**antisemitic views**  
hostility and prejudice against Jewish people

invaded Poland  
1st September 1939  
**Britain at war**

Winston Churchill



took over as Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 1940

France was falling into Nazi occupation  
May 1940


MAINLAND EUROPE

The German army led a ferocious campaign to defeat European countries not willing to surrender or join them.

A new type of warfare had been invented by the German armed forces

Blitzkrieg

lightning + war surprise attack with rapid and overwhelming force



Germany quickly invaded Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg


June 1940

Battle of France lost

Britain, supported by countries in its empire, began a defence against the German invasion.

THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

1940



September 1939

Children, mothers with infants and the frail were evacuated from British cities to rural locations

January 1940

Rationing introduced to ensure food was shared fairly

1st July 1940

Channel islands (Guernsey and Jersey) invaded and occupied by Germans

STARTED 10th July 1940

**Luftwaffe** (German air force) attacked British supply ships in the English Channel

Hitler prepares **Operation Sea Lion** a landing operation against Great Britain!

GREAT BRITAIN

15th August 1940

Luftwaffe attacked British airfields and factories

BRITISH RADAR

identified location of German threat

RAF fighter planes sent to intercept them

24th August 1940

German bombers accidentally bombed houses in London

British bombed city of Berlin

Hitler ordered London and major British cities to be bombed

7th September 1940

BLITZ begins

15th September 1940

Battle of Britain Day


Luftwaffe lost many planes and realised they could not achieve air supremacy

17th September 1940

Hitler postpones Operation Sea Lion

31st October 1940 ← END

Battle of Britain ended (although German bombing raids still continued until 1941)



# Electricity

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Science study

Atoms are the **smallest** part of an element

Atoms have a **nucleus** containing **neutrons** and **protons (+)**. **electrons (-)** orbit around the central **nucleus**.

Year \_\_\_\_ Term \_\_\_\_

**Electricity**

Electron

Neutron

Protons

Protons

Neutrons

Electrons

**nucleus** = protons (+) and neutrons (no charge) they are held together in the nucleus of atoms

**electron** = negative (-) charge and are free to move about

**electrons** repel each other (-) and (-) When one moves it repels another and this causes the current of electricity

**electricity** – a word we use to describe the position or movement of charge

V

A

1.5 V

**potential difference (used to be called 'voltage')**

- The energy transferred to/from charge to induce current
- a small battery is usually 1.5V
- mains electricity has a potential difference of 230V
- potential difference is still measured in volts**

**current**

- 'continuous loop' of charges moving through the circuit
- measured in amps (A)

positive (+) terminal (end of battery)

negative (-) terminal (end of battery)

**circuits**

a closed series circuit – electric current follows one path

This remote control needs a **potential difference of 3 volts**

$1.5\text{ V} + 1.5\text{ V} = 3\text{ volts}$

If the **positive** and **negative** terminals of a battery are joined by a wire, then electrons will flow. We call this current.

The conventional current flows from the **positive** terminal to the **negative** terminal.

Batteries create a current when the circuit is complete.

bulbs

series circuit

switch

battery

battery

bulb

motor

switch

buzzer

- It is dangerous to play with plugs or leave liquid near electrical items
- Never touch exposed wires

- Never touch switches with wet hands
- Don't fly kites near overhead power lines

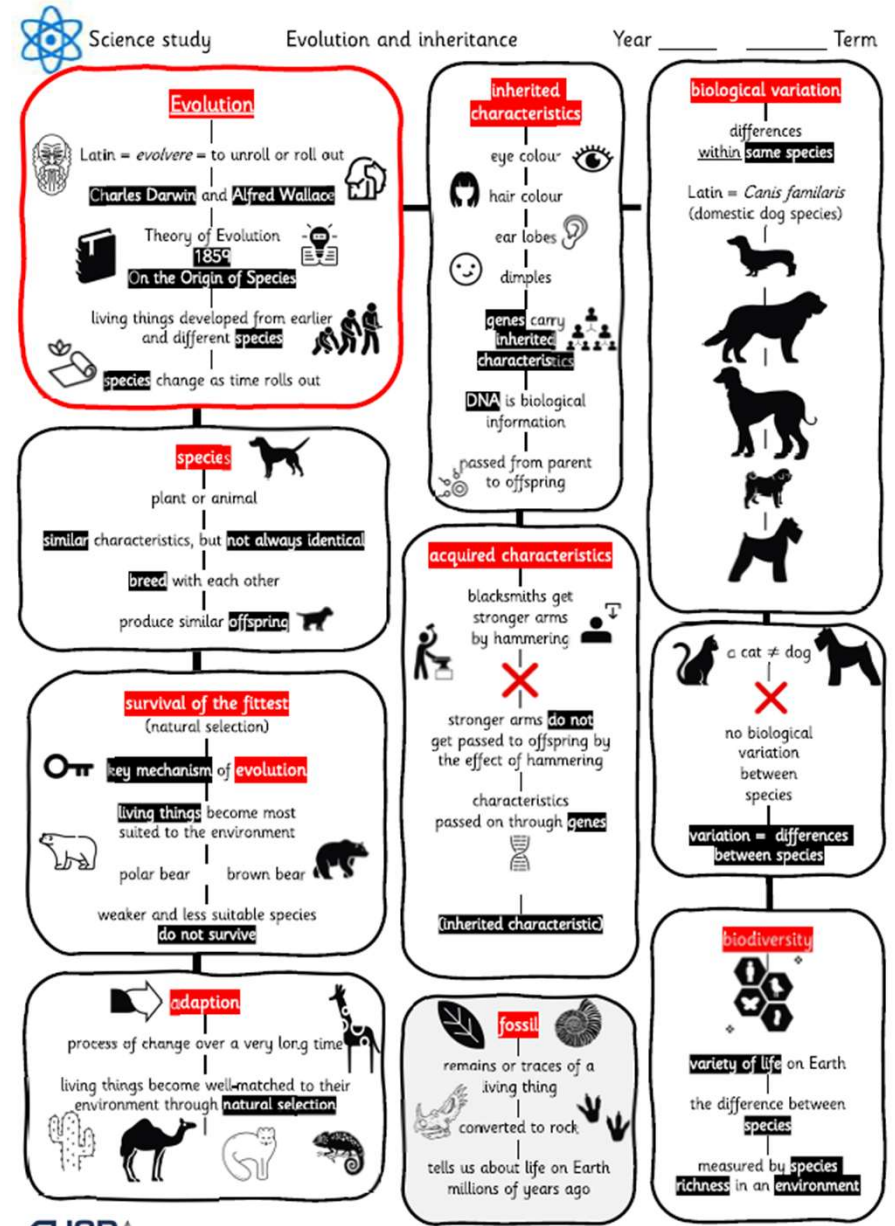
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# Evolution and Inheritance

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# Settlements and land use

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Geography study **INTRODUCE** Settlement, land use and economic relationships Year \_\_\_\_\_ Term \_\_\_\_\_

**largest cities in the world**



**A country's economy**

production of goods  
↓  
consumption of goods  
↓  
supply of money

**city**

a huge place where vast amounts of people settle

centre for trade

wide array of transport links

patterns for houses

**cities with over 15 million people**

New York  
Mexico City  
Delhi  
Beijing

**population**

all the inhabitants of a particular place

**migration**

intentional movement of people

plan to settle

new location

jobs

opportunity

**pattern**

information used by geographers to question, explain and understand more about places

population patterns

land use patterns

economic patterns

trade route patterns

**trade route**

a route covering long distances

buying and selling goods

trade

**settlement**

a place where humans live

city

town

village

**refugees**

people displaced from their homeland

war

famine

natural disaster

persecution

**satellite**

an object sent into space orbiting Earth

collecting information

part of a communication system

**natural resources**

energy

food

minerals

water

**Why move to a city?**

**What pushes people away?**

natural disaster

cost of living too high

pollution and congestion

**What pulls people in?**

jobs

facilities

opportunities

**Physical terrain**

**lowlands**

high population density

grow crops and keep animals

**coastal**

fishing, trade, transport and commerce

**CUSPA**

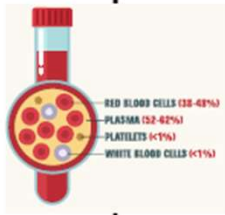
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# Animals including humans

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Science study

## Blood



- plasma**  
watery liquid that blood cells are suspended in and waste is carried
- red blood cells**  
carry oxygen
- white blood cells**  
defend us and attack threats
- platelets**  
clot blood when wounds occur
- carries nutrients  
carries oxygen  
cleans waste  
protects

⚠

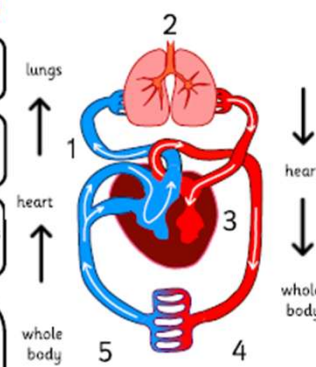
- arteries only carry deoxygenated blood
- blood is **NOT blue**  
Only blue to show difference in blood through diagrams
- blood is **bright red** (oxygenated) or **dark red** (deoxygenated)

CUSPA

Animals, including humans

## Circulatory system

- 1 **deoxygenated** blood pumped to lungs
- 2 In lungs → blood disposes of **carbon dioxide** and picks up **oxygen**
- 3 **oxygenated** blood returns to the heart and is pumped around the body



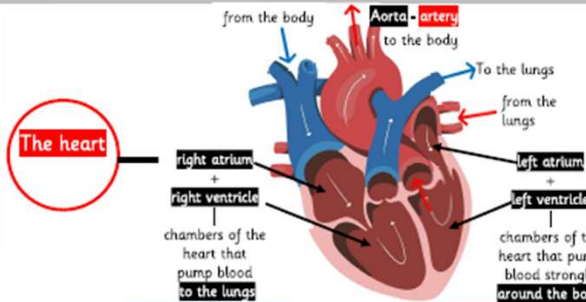
**oxygenated** blood  
(muscular tubes that carry blood away from the heart)  
arteries become smaller and blood goes into...  
4 **capillaries**  
fine blood vessels close to body tissue and cells  
**blood meets cells**  
• blood → oxygen + sugar  
• blood ← carbon dioxide + waste

5 blood returns to heart through **veins**  
(less muscular than arteries and closer to the skin)

**oxygen**  
an element (gas) vital for life – red blood cells carry oxygen (**oxygenated**)

**deoxygenated**  
blood that has given oxygen to cells and taken away carbon dioxide waste (scientific diagrams show this blood as **blue**, but we know it is **dark red**)

**carbon dioxide**  
waste gas produced by cells and removed by plasma in the blood



**The heart**

- right atrium + right ventricle  
chambers of the heart that pump blood to the lungs
- left atrium + left ventricle  
chambers of the heart that pump blood strongly around the body

right side receives blood from the body and sends it to the lungs

left side receives blood from the lungs and pumps it away from the heart

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# UK comparison with North America

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**GEOGRAPHY** **INTRODUCE** Comparison of place Year \_\_\_\_  
Term \_\_\_\_

**North America**  
**Caribbean – Jamaica**

**Region:** North America

**Terrain:** rugged mountains and coastal plains

Highest mountain  
**Blue Mountain Peak**  
(2,256 metres or 7,402 feet)

75 – 100 million years ago volcanic activity formed Jamaica

**Locality:** Kingston is the capital city surrounded by the Caribbean Sea

**Latitude and climate:** tropical climate  
17° - 18.5° north of Equator

**Two seasons: reoccurring**  
Wet season 1: May – June  
Dry season 1: July – August  
Wet season 2: September – November  
Dry season 2: December - April

**United Kingdom**  
**Lake District**

**Region:** North-West England

**Terrain:** mountains and deep lakes

England's highest mountain  
**Scafell Pike**  
(978 metres or 3,209 ft)

formed about 500 million years ago  
Lakes and valleys shaped by glaciers

**Locality:** Irish Sea  
Scotland to the north

**Latitude and climate:** temperate climate  
54° - 55° north of Equator

**Four seasons:** Autumn, Spring, Summer & Winter  
(one of the wettest places in England)

**Poland**  
**Tatra mountains**

**Region:** natural border between European countries - Poland and Slovakia

**Terrain:** Carpathian mountain range  
highest mountain  
**Rysy**  
(2,499 metres or 8198 feet)

formed 60 million years ago  
Lakes and valleys shaped by glaciers

**Locality:** Czech Republic to the west  
Slovakia to the south

**Latitude and climate:** temperate climate  
49° north of the Equator

**Four seasons:** Autumn, Spring, Summer & Winter

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