



**Fairfields**  
PRIMARY SCHOOL

My learning journey through:  
**Land Ahoy!**



Yo-ho-ho and a bottle of rum! Arrr... me hearties, it's a sailors life for me!

Get your sea legs on, it's time to sail the salty seas. Navigate, investigate and explore the world - just like Captain Cook.

Thar's land ahead, me buckos! Let's get t'ship 'tport.

**Year 2 - Spring Term 1**

## Key Vocabulary

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

## Knowledge that will help me on my journey:

### 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.

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.

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.



### 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.



#### 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.





<b>Science Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Human offspring go through different stages as they grow to become adults. These include baby, toddler, child, teenager and adult.	
Animals have offspring that grow into adults. Different animals have different stages of growth or life cycles.	
Humans need water, food, air and shelter to survive. Animals need water, food, air and shelter to survive. Their habitat must provide all these things.	
A healthy lifestyle includes exercise, good hygiene and a balanced diet.	
<b>Art and Design Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Textures include rough, smooth, ridged and bumpy. Tone is the lightness or darkness of a colour. Pencils can create lines of different thicknesses and tones and can also be smudged. Ink can be used with a pen or brush to make lines and marks of varying thicknesses, and can be mixed with water and brushed on paper as a wash. Charcoal can be used to create lines of different thicknesses and tones, and can be rubbed onto paper and smudged.	
A block print is made when a pattern is carved or engraved onto a surface, such as clay or polystyrene, covered with ink, and then pressed onto paper or fabric to transfer the ink. The block can be repeatedly used, creating a repeating pattern.	
<b>Design Technology Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
A mechanism is a device that takes one type of motion or force and produces a different one. A mechanism makes a job easier to do. Mechanisms include sliders, levers, linkages, gears, pulleys, and cams.	
A series circuit is made up of an energy source such as a battery or cell, wires and a bulb. It must be complete for electricity to flow.	
Finished products can be compared with design criteria to see how closely they match. Improvements can then be planned.	
<b>History Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
A timeline is a display of events, people or objects in chronological order. A timeline can show different periods of time, from a few years to millions of years.	
Important individual achievements include great discoveries and actions that have helped many people.	
Historical information can be presented in a variety of ways. For example, in a non-chronological report, information about a historical topic is presented without organising it into chronological order.	
A year is 365 days and a leap year is 366 days. A decade is 10 years. A century is 100 years.	
<b>Geography Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea.	
The worlds seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, North America, South America, Australia and Europe.	
The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth.	
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The impact of significant historical individuals can include greater knowledge of the world, improvements to local or national life and personal achievements. Significant individuals include Captain Cook, Helen Keller, Grace Darling, Jesse Owens and Isambard Kingdom Brunel.	
A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature.	
The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another.	
A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef.	
<b>Computing Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Robots can be programmed to follow a series of instructions, using an algorithm.	
Multimedia components, such as text, images, audio and video clips, can be created, edited and combined to create content for a range of tasks.	
<b>PSHE</b>	<b>Date</b>
People have different opinions, feeling and views. It is important to be able to express these views, as well as being respectful of others, to have successful relationships.	
Rules are needed to help people live and work together safely and effectively. They should be decided on and agreed to as a group. They involve how people should behave, treat other people, treat other people's possessions, and keep themselves and their environment safe and clean.	
<b>SMSC</b>	<b>Date</b>
Reflect willingly on their experiences.	
Understand and appreciate the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped their heritage and those of others.	
Reflect on their beliefs, religious or otherwise, that inform their perspective on life and their interest in and respect for different people's faiths, feelings and values.	
Explore and show respect for different faiths, religious, ethnic and socioeconomic groups, national and global communities.	
Sense enjoyment and fascination when learning about themselves, others and the world around them.	
Understand and appreciate the range of different cultures within school and further afield as an essential element of their preparation for life in modern Britain.	
<b>RE Knowledge</b>	<b>Date</b>
Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and communities do, and why, so that pupils can identify what difference belonging to a community might make.	
Recognise some different symbols and actions which express a community's way of life, appreciating some similarities between communities.	
Recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festivals, worship, rituals, and ways of life, in order to find out about the meanings behind them.	
Explore questions about belonging, meaning and truth so that they can express their own ideas and opinions in response using words, music, art or poetry.	
Observe and recount different ways of expressing identity and belonging, responding sensitively for themselves.	
Notice and respond sensitively to some similarities between different religions and world views.	

