The 1960s

History
Key Vocabulary

History– everything that has ever happened in the past.

Timeline – a visual way of representing the past, always in chronological order.

Chronological – in order of time; the order in which things happened.

Past – things that have happened before now.

Present – things that are happening at the moment.

Change – when something becomes different, for history, this could be their clothes, their entertainment, their food or even the way they acted, thought or felt.

Similar – when two periods of time or things within those periods of time look or act in the same way, such as the way people dressed.

Different – when two periods of time or things within those periods of time do not look or act in the same way.

Source– where we have found out about something. This could be something someone has written, a painting, a photograph, a video or audio recording or someone talking about their memories.

Knowledge

Changes within living memory: e.g.; how toys or schools has changed since the 1960s.

Significant individuals in the past: Neil Armstrong and The Beatles.

Design Technology
Key Vocabulary

Pop Art - A style of art from the 1960s.

Bold - Something that really stands out.

Primary colours - red, yellow, blue.

Knowledge

Bridget Riley is a famous painter.

She paints Op-Art a style that uses geometric forms to create optical illusions.

Science:
Animals Including Humans

Science Knowledge

Amphibians	live in water and on land. They have slimy skin.
Birds	have a beak, feathers and wings.
Fish	live and breathe underwater. They have fins to help them swim.
Mammals	have fur or hair and give birth to live young.
Reptiles	have scales on their skin.

Science Vocabulary
Hair, scales, fur, gills, feathers, fins, beak, skeleton, webbed feet, moist skin

Mammals

human — mouse — dog — cow

Birds

penguin — chicken — seagull — robin

Fish

goldfish — tuna — shark — eel

Reptiles

snake — tortoise — lizard — alligator

Amphibians

frog — toad — newt — salamander