

Year 3: Ancient Civilisations



1. Key Vocabulary

English — contribute, crucial, enormous, identical, obvious, significant, aid, conflict, final, overall, region, ultimate

Maths — appraise, accumulation, opposite, reflection, arrangement, minimum, tenth, fortnight, portion, minimal, scope, factors, premise, postulate

Science— identified, exposure, erosion, boulder, texture, slate, pole, attract, repel, physics, surface, friction

Humanities — Ancient, Civilisation, Archaeology, Egyptologist, Artefacts, Gods / Goddesses, Myths and Legends, Oligarchy, Democracy, Empire, Government, Period, City State, Citizen, Isolated, Harbour, Cultivate, Fertile, Mediterranean Sea, River Nile, Peninsula, Delta, Irrigation,

RE — Create, Creation, Living, Beautiful, Mysterious, Unique, Mandir, Shrine, Representation, Aari, Puja, Respect

PSHE — initiative, advise, confidence, justice, remind, discretion, symptoms, discrimination, presumption

Art — slab, kiln, firing, fragile, moisten, carve, coil, emboss, score, pottery, terracotta (clay), manipulate

DT — selection, system, lever, linkage, production, graphic, adhesive, slider, box-fold, mouth-fold, flap, aesthetic

Spanish — Soy, estoy, tengo, me gusta, lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo, numbers 1-50.

Computing — image, text, search, jpeg, pixel, png, accessibility, audience, blog, comments, vlog, platform

Music— dotted notes, sight reading, beats, call, folk instruments, music of the 60s, response, performance, sea shanties

PE — flex, point, disciplined, fluidity, patterns, partnership, repetition, mood, movement, harmony, curl, freestyle

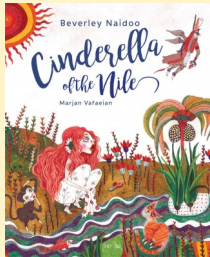
2. Curriculum Knowledge

- To write instructions for how to make an Egyptian mummy.
- To write a Greek myth using details learned through research.
- To use formal written methods to multiply.
- To investigate physical properties of different types of rocks.
- To use maps, atlases and globes to locate continents and countries.
- To explore how the world began.
- To explore the festival of Diwali.
- To reflect on the way our lives have changed due to the pandemic.
- To contribute to and utilise internet forums as a means of online research.
- To experiment with box / mouth folds, levers and sliders.

	Enterprise	Communication	Well-Being	Possibilities	Environment
Drivers:	History: We will be learning about the ways ancient civilisations made money	Computing: We will be learning to share ideas & questions through the Internet	PSHE: We will be learning about what makes us special and unique.	DT: We will be learning how to design and create our own pop-up book.	Geography: We will be learning about why and how water sources impact human settlements.

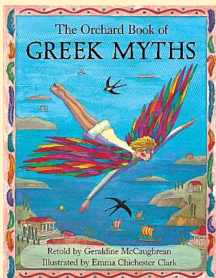
3. English

One of our core texts for the term is Cinderella of the Nile by Beverley Naidoo. It is a familiar tale retold with the main character taken to Egypt to be sold as a slave.



The alternative setting will be the basis for a poem and description of The River Nile. Instructional writing will be covered and children will outline, step by step, how to make an Egyptian mummy!

The children will then write a play script for Cinderella on the Nile. A play script is intended to be performed to an audience and includes features like a character list and dialogue.



When studying Ancient Greece, the children will compare myths and legends. Myths are how the Ancient Greeks made sense of the world and often contain heroes who go on quests to slay evil beasts. A non-chronological report provides facts and information about a typical mythical beast.

4. Maths

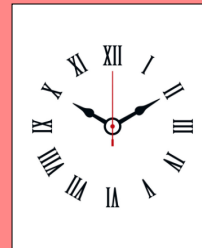
Place value is used to recognise the worth of each digit in a three-digit number. We can use partitioning to make it easier to compute (e.g. $138 = 100 + 30 + 8$).



Mental and informal written methods can be used to calculate two-digit addition, subtraction, multiplication and division sums.

Properties of 2D shapes such as sides, vertices, right angles and lines of symmetry can be used to identify and sort quadrilaterals and common polygons.

A 12-hour analogue clock is used to read the time to the nearest 15 minutes including quarter past and quarter to; Roman numerals from I to XII can also represent hours.



The value of British coins and notes (and pounds and pence) can be used to introduce decimal notation.

5. Science

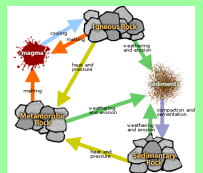
Our topic this term is rocks. We begin every new topic by researching a famous scientist in that field; this term our scientist is Friedrich Mohs. Friedrich Mohs is a German mineralogist who invented the Mohs scale of mineral hardness



Rock hardness is just one of many properties of rocks, other properties include colour and texture. We will be sorting and comparing rocks according to their properties.



The rock cycle explains how different types of natural rock are formed. Sedimentary rock, metamorphic rocks and igneous rocks are all formed in different ways and as a result have different properties. Because sedimentary rock is formed by sediments being compressed underground over many years, fossils can be found in these rocks where animals once were.



6. History/ Geography

We can use maps, atlases and globes to help us locate continents and countries. Across the term, we will be comparing the physical and human features of Ancient Egypt and Greece.



Greece is located in the continent of Europe. Greece is a Mediterranean country that also consists of little islands.



Greece is surrounded by three seas: Ionian Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It's no wonder the ancient Greeks were such good sailors!

Egypt is in the continent of Africa. It is located in North Africa. The main physical feature of Egypt is the River Nile. This river is the main source of water in Egypt and it enabled people to grow crops and thrive as most of Egypt is in a hot desert.

The fascinating ancient worlds of Egypt and Greece offer much to explore!

The tombs of the Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs still stand today. The Ancient Greeks have had a great influence on our society today, in areas such as democracy, theatre,

10. Spanish

Spanish is a global language with nearly 500 million native speakers, mainly in Spain and the Americas. It is the world's second-most spoken native language after Mandarin Chinese, and the world's fourth-most spoken language overall after English, Mandarin Chinese, and Hindi.



Children learn to greet each other, identify classroom objects and begin to use masculine and feminine.

7. RE

Pupils will reflect on attitudes to life, living things and the world. The question is raised: 'Where did it all begin?' Pupils will be introduced to the belief that whilst some people believe the world was a wonderful accident, people of many faiths, and specifically Jews, Christians and Muslims, believe a Creator God, designed the world.



Diwali is the five-day Festival of Lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus, across the world. Diwali is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.

8. PSHE

Personal, social and health and economic education, or PSHE, aims to give children the knowledge, skills and understanding to lead confident, healthy and independent lives.



Circle Time provides opportunities for children and young people to learn how to listen, interact, speak, watch and participate.

11. Computing

Computer programming is writing a group of Instructions for a computer to process.

Providing clear instructions is critical to computer programming.

Scratch Jr is a visual programming language designed to introduce programming skills to children.

By joining together graphical programming blocks, children can make characters move, jump, dance and sing.



9. Art/ DT

Pop up books bring a story alive for the reader through use of text, illustrations and folded, glued or pull-tab elements that move within the pages of the story.



There are numerous, legendary Greek monsters that could be brought to life in this way or the children may decide to retell Cinderella on the Nile with added 3D elements.



The ancient Greeks are known for marble sculptures and painted pottery. Inspiration can be taken from ancient artefacts to design a modern clay vase..



Clay is mouldable; it can be embossed using a range of tools or two parts can be joined together. A clay vase has a hollow interior and typically would be fired in a kiln but our children will use air-dry clay.

12. Music

People who write music are called composers. Composing is all about experimenting and finding out what works and what doesn't. Notation is just writing music down so players can easily read the pitch and duration of the notes they are supposed to play. It comes in many different forms.



13. PE

Gymnastics is exercises designed to develop physical agility and coordination.

Balance is the ability to remain in a position without losing control or falling.

Rolls are a complete rotation of the body and is usually made on the ground. For example, forward roll, teddy bear roll and pencil roll.

Dance is moving rhythmically to music. Perform is to present to an audience.

