

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.

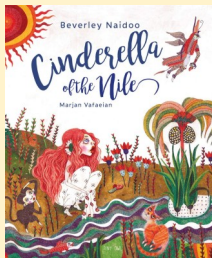
Computing — image, text, search, jpeg, pixel, png, accessibility, audience, blog, comments, vlog, platform

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

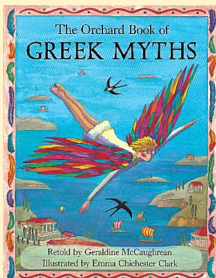
3. English

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.



The children will then write a play script for Cinderella on the Nile. The script will include a range of features new to the children like a character list, parentheses, colons and stage directions.

We will study descriptive poetry and write poems inspired by the pyramids and the River Nile. We will explore instructions and write a 'How to' guide for mummification—a very important process in Ancient Egypt.



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. The children will use Perseus & Medusa and the tale of the Minotaur to inspire their own myths. We will also write non chronological reports about the Ancient & Modern Olympics.

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 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 continue to use the Zones of Regulation to help us identify our feelings.	History: We will be learning about different jobs such as Egyptologist, archaeologist and curator.	Science: We will be learning about the different components of soil.

4. Maths

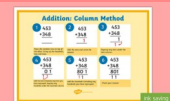
Place value is used to recognise the worth of each digit in a three-digit number. We can use partitioning to make it easier to compute (e.g. $138 = 100 + 30 + 8$).



The children will be learning how to use a numberline and to make estimates on one. The children will compare and order numbers as well as count in groups of 50s.



For addition and subtraction, the children will add and subtract 1s and 10s over a range of bridges (10s, 100s). They will start to exchange using the column method as well as recognise complements to 100. They will be able to add and subtract 2 digit numbers from 3 digit numbers. They will be able to estimate answers as well as using the inverse to check. They will use a range of strategies as well as being able to independently identify which is most appropriate when. They will multiply and divide by 3, 4 and 8.

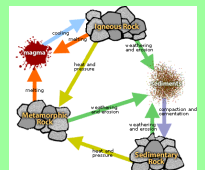


5. Science

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

The children will use powerpoint to make their own presentations about the pyramids. They will use a range of features, embed links and videos as well as using the slideshow mode.

The children will use Purple Mash to write their own blog about Ancient Greece. They will understand the concept and uses of a blog as well as how to edit and publish posts. They will be reminded on how to keep safe online and never to publish personal information.



9. Art/ DT

The children will explore pop up books looking at the different levers, flaps and mechanisms. They will practise making a range of mechanisms before planning, designing and creating their own books. The children will take inspiration from the pottery of ancient Greece and make their own pots. They will research and share their opinions on the work of ceramicist Magdalene Odundo. They will look at ancient Greek pots to influence their designs and patterns as well as using their topic knowledge of ancient Greece to create a unique design.



They will use a range of methods such as pinch pot and slip and score and experiment with mark making before creating their final piece.



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.

