

Curriculum Driver

Year 3 Autumn Term

Topic Question: Who were the first farmers?

Linked texts: Stone Age boy by Satoshi Kitamura
Stonehenge by Mick Manning and Brita Grandstrom
How to Wash a Woolly Mammoth by Michelle Robinson and Kate Hindley
Cave baby by Julia Donaldson
The First Drawing by Mordicai Gerstein
Stone, Bronze and Iron age by Sonia Newland

Linked people of study: Laura McKendry (Art), Mary Anning (Fossils)
Trips/Visitors: Carn Euny Ancient Village - English Heritage/ Chysauster, Forest School experience, Kresen Curnow. Walk to Carn Brea
Topic Composite/Finale: Forest school day



History

Intent: Children are introduced to the idea that people have been living in Britain for a very long time. They will learn about changes between Stone Age to Iron Age and will recognise similarities to modern day.

Skills, and Knowledge Components Focus

- Order events over a larger timescale
- Distinguish between facts and opinions and give reasons
- Pose own questions to gain an understanding of the topic
- Generate purposeful questions
- Question why something happened and how it impacted people
- Beginning to think about the impact of historical events/people
- Use language specific to the topic accurately

Sticky Knowledge:

- I know that prehistory is divided up into the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age
- The Stone Age is named after the stone tools that the earliest humans used to help them survive.
- The Stone Age (a period of time when humans used stone to make tools) covers a huge period of time - over 3 million years.
- At the beginning of the Stone Age, people were hunter-gathers and were nomadic. By the end of the Iron Age, people were settled into communities.
- People in the Stone Age moved around from place to place with the seasons, in order to keep safe and warm and to follow the animals they hunted.
- There is evidence that the Stone Age people were skilled at fishing and crafts. We also know that they developed farms to live off and that they took part in religious rituals.
- In Britain, the Bronze age followed the Stone age and lasted for around 1500 years. It is the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred materials for making tools and weapons.
- Stonehenge is a famous prehistoric monument in southern England, built at the end of the Stone Age and into the Bronze Age.
- People in the Bronze Age and Iron Age lived in roundhouses. These could be very large and would have housed many people.
- I know that there are remains in Cornwall that date back to the Iron Age and give us clues as to how people live.

Key Vocabulary: Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, period, prehistoric, hunter gatherers, nomadic, settlement, weapons, tools, round house, remains, monument,

Subject Composite: Have an Iron Age day to celebrate our learning.

Impact: Children will have a good understanding of the timeline of prehistory and the different periods. Children will be able to orally share their learning.

Science

Intent: To have a good understanding of what a rock is, the different kinds of rocks and fossils and how they are formed. Children can identify the different properties of rocks and fossils.

Skills, and Knowledge Components Focus

- Compare and group together different types of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties.
- Describe in simple term how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock.
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter.

Sticky Knowledge:

- I know that fossils are records of life built into stone.
- I know that palaeontologist's explore fossils to discover what the dinosaurs were like.
- I know that a rock is made up of crystals / grains that are packed together.
- I know that in soil you find sand, small stones, bits of leaves and roots.
- I know that the different types of rocks are igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary.

Key Vocabulary: rock, stone, pebble, boulder, grain, crystals, layers, hard, soft, texture, absorb water, soil, fossil, marble, chalk, granite, sandstone, slate, peat, sandy, chalk, clay, minerals, vitamins, fossils, rock, igneous, metamorphic, sedimentary, sediment, soil

Subject Composite: Create an ebook about Rocks and fossils and how these give us information about the history of the earth.

Impact: Children can explain how fossils are formed and how they give us clues about the Earth and about life that existed hundreds of thousands and millions of years ago.

Working Scientifically

Ask relevant questions when prompted

Set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests

Make systematic observations using simple equipment

With prompting, use various ways of recording, grouping and displaying evidence

Suggest how findings could be reported

With prompting, suggest conclusions from enquiries

Identify differences, similarities or changes related to simple scientific ideas and processes

Art

Intent: Children will discover how to make drawings that capture a sense of historical drama using charcoal.

Skills, and Knowledge Components Focus

- Begin to use a sketch book for practice and to show development of their ideas, exploring technique and composition.
- Draw outlines with reference to size and shape
- Begin to use elements of other artists within their own work.
- Use different pencils for different purpose and effects

Sticky Knowledge:

- I know how artists use charcoal in their work. I have been able to talk about the marks produced, and how I feel about their work.
- I know how to experiment with the types of marks I can make with charcoal, using my hands as well as the charcoal.
- I know that art can be on a large scale
- I know Chiaroscuro is the use of light and dark in art.
- I know that you can make drawings inspired by movement and have seen how other artists such as Laura McKendry do the same.

Key Vocabulary: sketch book, charcoal, lines, outlines, gesture, chiaroscuro, light, dark, inspired, large scale, experiment

Subject Composite: To use charcoal to create a prehistoric animal scene capturing movement

Impact: Children understand art can be used to capture movement and that art has been used for millions of years as a form of communication.

Design and technology

Intent: Design, make and evaluate a mystery box (product) for their peers (user) to sell at the school fair (purpose).

Skills, and Knowledge Components Focus

- Select and use appropriate tools to measure, mark out, cut, score, shape and assemble with some accuracy.
- Explain their choice of materials according to functional properties and aesthetic qualities.
- Use finishing techniques suitable for the product they are creating.
- Investigate and evaluate a range of existing shell structures including the materials, components and techniques that have been used.
- test and evaluate their own products against design criteria and the intended user and purpose.
- Develop and use knowledge of how to construct strong, stiff shell structures.
- Develop and use knowledge of nets of cubes and cuboids and, where appropriate, more complex 3D shapes.

Sticky Knowledge:

- I know that in order to create 3D structure I need to use 2D shapes.
- I know that I need tabs on my net to ensure I can stick my shape together
- I know I can stiffen and strengthen sheet materials by laminating, corrugating or ribbing
- I know I can score my sheet material to make it easier to fold
- I know a shell structure is a hollow structure with a thin outer covering.

Key Vocabulary: shell structure, three-dimensional (3-D) shape, net, cube, cuboid, prism, vertex, edge, face, length, width, breadth, capacity marking out, scoring, shaping, tabs, adhesives, joining, assemble, accuracy, material, stiff, strong, reduce, reuse, recycle, corrugating, ribbing, laminating font, lettering, text, graphics, decision, evaluating, design brief design criteria, innovative, prototype

Subject Composite: To make a mystery box to sell at the school fair.

Impact: Children have an understanding of the design and make process for everyday items such as packaging. They build upon their designing, making and evaluating skills.