

# Would you prefer to live in Stone Age Britain or Ancient Egypt?

**L** earning Journey

**E** ngaging

**A** uthentic

**R** igorous

N ova Curriculum



Year 3 Terms 1 & 2 Big concept: Changes over time, comparison & empathy

### Overview:

This enquiry is history rich and enables learners in term 1 to learn about the changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age. In term 2, children will develop their historical knowledge further by studying Egyptians as an ancient civilization. Children will develop as historians by asking questions, researching and drawing conclusions about their discoveries. At the end of the line of enquiry, children will make comparisons and reflect upon their preferences for the time period they would prefer to live in and why.

Class texts have been chosen to enrich children's learning, encouraging them to make links with their reading and wider curriculum learning. For example, 'The Stone Age Boy' offers opportunities for children to learn about Stone Age civilizations and what life was like. As artists, children will explore making paints with natural pigments and different brush strokes to create their own paintings. As designers, children will develop their cooking skills to create their own Stone Age stewed fruit salad.

Learning links (previous learning):	Celebrating diversity and inspirational People:
History –Children will continue to develop their knowledge of chronology by comparing the Stone Age era to the Iron Age including other periods previously studied such as the Victorians. Brunel's Suspension Bridge was inspired by Egyptian architecture. The concept of BC is new.  Geography – Children know continents and oceans. New learning about how human and physical features of landscapes influence settlements.	Cheddar Man Howard Carter and Tutankhamun Amelia Edwards

DT - Children are confident with the design process and will apply this in	
their cooking project.	
Launch and Landings	Experiential learning opportunities:
Launch: A visit from Egyptian goddess Amisi. Stone Age art day	
including stencilling handprints and axe making.	Stone Age Workshop – portals to the past Ancient Egypt museum visit TBC
Mini-landing: Stone Age workshop see writing opportunity	
<b>Landing</b> : publish and share diary entries and mummifying instructions with another class	
Showcase to Parents/Carers: Dress up day – role play of life in Stone Age Britain and Ancient Egypt. Showcase assembly for parents/ carers. Children debate their preference for living in the Stone Age or Ancient Egypt	
Enquiry Challenge	Cross-Curricular Writing Opportunities
Term 1- Challenge 1: Stone age diary entry (cross-curricular writing opportunity)	Term 1: (x2 a term) one could be part of the enquiry challenge Write as a member of the Stone Age society. Diary entry.
Term 1- Challenge 2: Stone Henge cardboard models	Term 2: Write a set of instructions of how to mummify a Pharoah.
Term 2 - Challenge 3: Egyptian artefact leaflet	
Term 2 - Challenge 4: Write a set of instructions of how to mummify a Pharoah. (cross-curricular writing opportunity)	

NC Objectives – Skills, knowledge and vocabulary taught through Line of Enquiry	
History	D&T
As historians we will As historians, we will learn about the Stone Age &	As Designers and Engineers we will
Ancient Egypt.	Research, design, make, evaluate and refine – We will: create a Stone Age fruit stew
We will study:	As Designers and Engineers we will create Stone Age stewed fruit salad.
• Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age.	We will:
• The achievement of the earliest civilizations – an overview of how and when the first	Investigate existing products, including drawing them to analyse and understand
civilizations appeared and an in depth study of Ancient Egypt.	how they are made.
• Continue to develop chronologically secure knowledge of history time periods studied.	Gather info about the needs & wants of particular groups.
• Place events from period studied on time line in relation to other studies.	Plan a sequence of actions to make a product.
• Understand that time can be divided into BC/AD.	Develop more than one design.
• Establish clear narrative within period studied.	Develop prototypes.
<ul> <li>Note connections, contrasts and any trends over time.</li> </ul>	Generate designs with annotated sketches.
	Refine work and techniques as work progresses, continually evaluating the product
<ul> <li>Regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions.</li> </ul>	design.
Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources	Identify strengths and weaknesses of their design ideas.
(including primary and secondary).	Talk about how closely their finished product meets their design criteria and meets
Construct informed responses by selecting and organising relevant historical	the need of the user.
information - use evidence to build up a picture of a past event and choose relevant	
material to present/communicate this,	Apply appropriate cutting and shaping techniques that include cuts within the
• Identify similarities / differences between ways of life at the different times studied in	perimeter of the material (such as slots or cut outs).
KS1.	Measure ingredients using scales.
Describe/ make links between main events, situations and changes within and across	Prepare ingredients hygienically and using the appropriate utensils by following a
different periods.	recipe.
Identify and give reasons for, results of, historical events, situations, changes.	Follow procedures for safety & hygiene.
Describe social, cultural, religious and ethnic diversity in Britain and the wider world.	
Identify and discuss historically significant people and events in situations.	Vocabulary: products, analyse, needs/wants, sequence, prototype, annotate, refine,
Vocabulanu Stone ago Pronze ago Iran ago Shara Bras huntar gatharar rali-i-ra	evaluate, strengths/weaknesses, criteria, user
<b>Vocabulary:</b> Stone age, Bronze age, Iron age, Skara Brae, hunter-gatherer, religion, Stonehenge, Avebury, hillforts, settlement	
Ancient Egyptians, civilisation, pyramid, sphinx, Nile, flood, gods, fertile, agriculture, tomb,	cut, shape, measure, hygiene, utensils, procedure
archaeologist, papyrus, scribe, hieroglyphics, Howard Carter, Tutankhamen	
archaeologist, papyrus, scribe, filerogryphics, floward carter, futarikilalliell	

BCE, BC, CE, AD, millennium, thousands of years, over the years, over many years, connection, contrast, trend, duration, lasting

First hand evidence, second hand evidence, document, hieroglyphics, recorded, affect, effect, impact

#### Key dates:

Stone Age: 15000 BC – 3000 BC Bronze Age: 3000 BC – 800 BC Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 43 Ancient Egypt: 7500 BC – AD30 Tutankhamen: 1342 BC – 1325 BC Skara Brae: 3200 BC – AD 2200 BC Romans in Britain: AD 43 – AD 410 Victorians: AD 1837 – AD1091

Ancient Sumer: 5000 BC – 23330 BC Ancient Maya 1100 BC – AD 1502

Shang Dynasty of Ancient China: 1766 BC – 1046BC Ancient Greece: 776 BC – 146 BC

Aztec 1195 BC - 1522 BC Early Islamic Civilisation: AD 570 – AD 750

# Geography

## As Geographers we will:

- Name and locate the main countries and major cities of Europe.
- Identify why early settlers chose to live near physical features.
- Identify how the human features of a landscape have changed over time.
- Identify how the human features of a landscape have changed over time.
- Interpret tables, diagrams and atlas maps to retrieve information
- Identify 8 compass points and use 4 figure grid references
- Draw conclusion from maps about population, settlement and land use
- Identify how a place changes over time by using a range of aerial photographs, historical and recent maps

Vocabulary: Europe, Italy (Rome), France (Paris), Spain (Madrid), Turkey, South America, Argentina (Buenos Aires), Brazil (Sao Paolo, Rio De Janeiro), Chile, Colombia, Peru, North America, Canada (Ottawa), United States of America (Washington), Mexico (Mexico City), Central America, Guatemala, Honduras, Belize, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, warm, dry, wet, humid, tepid

# As Artists we will: create a historical inspired painting using learned techniques of pigment painting & brush techniques.

Children continue exploring using a variety of different brushes to see what happens. They use the language of colour accurately when mixing, e.g. shade, primary and tint. Children begin to experiment with colour for effect and mood.

#### Lower KS2 Art and Design National Curriculum

To become proficient in painting techniques.

To improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including painting with a range of materials.

#### Children can:

use varied brush techniques to create shapes, textures, patterns and lines;

 $\label{thm:mix} \mbox{mix colours effectively using the correct language, e.g. tint, shade, primary and secondary;}$ 

create different textures and effects with paint;

use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: KS1 plus colour, foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone, fresco.

Vocabulary: human feature, physical feature, region, settlement, community, population, government, land use, resources, trade, urban, rural, farming, agriculture, facilities, architecture, recreation, transport, culture, language, religion, ocean, coast, river, island, cape, delta, peninsula, gulf, mountain, hill, valley, plateau, plain, desert, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, climate, vegetation, biomes, tropical, temperate, polar, rainforests,

**Vocabulary:** table, diagram, pictogram, bar graph, line graph, pie chart, data, atlas, map, aerial photograph, birds eye view, scale, key, symbols, equator, northern hemisphere, southern hemisphere, location, compass, direction, bearing, north, south, east, west, northeast (NE), southeast (SE), southwest (SW), northwest (NW), four figure grid reference, grid box, eastings, northings, thermometers, temperature, degrees, rain gauge, rain fall, centimetres (cm), millimetres (mm) lowest, highest, average

**Vocabulary:** foreground, middle ground, background, abstract, emotion, warm, blend, mix, line, tone, fresco.

Opportunities for core subject learning across the curriculum		
As readers and writers we will:	As mathematicians we will:	
Class texts: ss Texts: Stig of the Dump (Clive King), Stone Age Boy (Satoshi Kitamura	As Mathematicians we develop our understanding of:	
Flat Stanley the Great Egyptian Grave Robbery (Sara Pennypacker & Jon Mitchell)		
Writing Text Types:	Number & Place Value	
Spine Poem: The Lonely Camel	Number: Addition & Subtraction	
Fiction: Amisi and the Fig Story Type: Journey	Number: Multiplication & Division A	
Focus: Speech		
Fiction: Nail Soup Story Type: Finding/Losing Focus: Description		
Non-fiction Explanation: How to Mummify a Pharaoh Form: Leaflet		
Non-fiction Instruction:		

How to Steal a Camel	
Form: Instruction Manual	
Cross curricular writing in LOE books:	
DT: Instructions on how to make Stone Age Stewed fruit salad	
History: To write a diary entry in role of Stone Age child/ Egyptian, describing day in the life of	
Geography: To write a persuasive advert about joining settlement, describing geographical	
features	

Discrete subject teaching - Skills, knowledge and vocabulary taught discretely	
Physical Education	Music
<ul> <li>As fit and healthy citizens we will develop skills in:</li> <li>Dodgeball and Health &amp; Fitness (T1)</li> <li>Football and Gymnastics (T2)</li> </ul>	As Musicians we will develop our musical skills and knowledge through Beacon Bristol music scheme:  Pitch Singing
Computing	PSHE
In computing we will develop skills through Teach Computing scheme:  • Connecting Computer (T1) • Stop-Frame Animation (T2)	As fit and healthy citizens we will develop our knowledge through SCARF scheme:  • Me and my relationships (T1)  • Valuing difference (T2)
RE and World Views	Science
As philosophers we will explore the question: Why do people pray? Islamic and Christian pray?	Working Scientifically  • Animals, including humans;  • Working scientifically – What is a Scientist?
French	
As linguists we will  I am learning French Animals	