



## History Year 3 – Autumn 2 Who first lived in Britain?

### What do I need to know from previous learning

The use of timelines and how we use these to map historical dates	Been exposed to historical vocabulary (chronology, timeline, artefacts)
The concept of length of time (yesterday, last week/month/year, before they were born) and changes in living memory	How History impacts the world we have today

### What do I need to know for future learning?

The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million year ago when humans started to live in Europe.	The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal.
The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.	During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts.
During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.	<b>Skara Brae</b> Is an archaeological site found on the Orkney Islands in Scotland. It is a stone age village that has been well preserved.
<b>Stonehenge</b> Is a famous stone age monument in Wiltshire.	

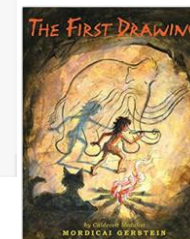
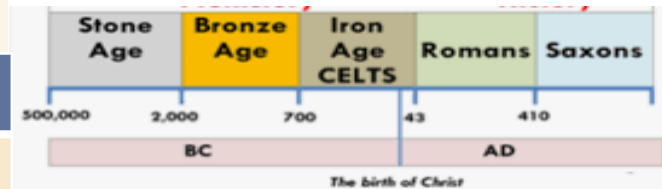
### How does this topic impact our lives today?

Was the beginning of permanent settlements like we have today	Revolutionised tools and weapons
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Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>archaeologists</b>	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
<b>B.C.</b>	Before Christ. A date like 250BC means 250 years before Christ was born.
<b>chronology</b>	The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.
<b>tribal</b>	Groups of people who live together.
<b>hunter-gatherers</b>	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
<b>shelter</b>	A house where stone age people would have lived.
<b>civilization</b>	A group that lived during a period of time long ago.
<b>Neolithic</b>	New Stone Age (4300 – 2000BC)
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by human being, typically one of historical interest
<b>Mesolithic</b>	Middle Stone Age
<b>Paleolithic</b>	Late Stone Age

## Key Texts

Stone Age Boy  
The First Drawing



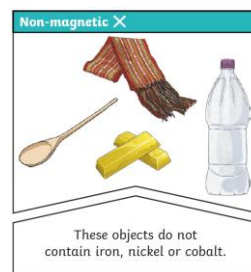
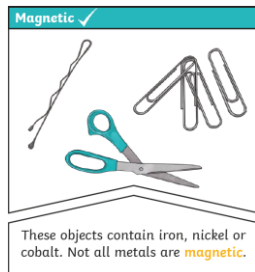
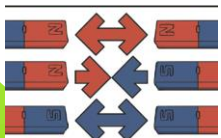
## Science Year 3 – Autumn 2 Are you attractive enough?

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

The Earth is a very big magnet. Its North and South poles are highly magnetic.	Some forces need contact between two objects but magnetic forces can act at a distance.
A magnet always has north and south poles. Cutting a magnet in half makes two magnets, each with two poles.	How things move on different surfaces.
Magnets only attract certain types of metals, other materials such as glass, plastic and wood aren't attracted.	How magnets are used in everyday life
Predict whether two magnets will attract or repel each other.	Isaac Newton was a British scientist working over 300 years ago. He worked out some important science that is now called the laws of gravity.

### Key diagrams

Like **poles** repel.  
Opposite **poles** attract.



### Scientists Isaac Newton

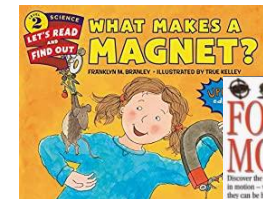


Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Magnet</b>	An object which produces a magnetic force that pulls certain objects towards it.
<b>Poles</b>	North and South poles are found at different ends of a magnet.
<b>Repel</b>	A force that pushes away.
<b>Attract</b>	A force that pulls objects together.
<b>Forces</b>	Pushes or pulls.
<b>Friction</b>	A force that acts between two surfaces or objects that are moving or trying to move across each other.

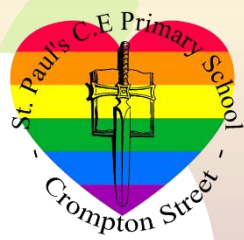
### Key Texts

What makes a magnet?

Force and Motion



## RE Year 3 – Autumn 2 : How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?



### What will I know from previous topics?

Ramadan is the 9<sup>th</sup> month in the Islamic Calendar where Muslims fast between sunrise and sunset

Eid is an annual celebration to mark the end of the Holy month of Ramadan in the Muslim Calendar.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1.

Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshipping; how Muslims submit to God)

Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims.

Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.

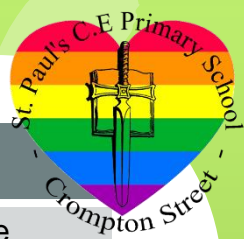
Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Islam</b>	The religious faith of Muslims
<b>Muslim</b>	A follower of Islam
<b>Prophet</b>	Someone who declares publicly a message that has come from God or a God
<b>Muhammed</b>	Prophet and founder of Islam
<b>Salah</b>	Worship performed by Muslims
<b>Qur'an</b>	Sacred scripture of Islam
<b>Ibadah</b>	Arabic word meaning service or servitude

### Key Pictures:



## P.S.H.E. Year 3 Valuing difference Autumn 2



What will I know by the end of the unit?	
There are many different types of family including adopted families, foster families and same-sex couples.	People living in the UK have different backgrounds.
People can belong to several different communities with different people in them.	Repeated name calling is very hurtful and is a form of bullying.
Respectful language is important when speaking to others.	People have prejudiced views and that is often why people are bullied.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Prejudice	A person is prejudice if they form an attitude towards a group of people before having enough information to form a knowledgeable opinion.
Community	A group of people living in the same place or having a something in common.
Respectful	Understand the feelings, wishes, or rights of others.
Adoption	When someone is adopted it means that they have become part of a new family who wants to love and take care of them forever, because their own family can't keep them safe.
Fostering	Sometimes children are fostered because their own family can't keep them safe. Fostering isn't always forever like adoption



### British Values – Tolerance

- Show empathy and understanding of people from different backgrounds
- Learn about difference cultures
- Respect values different from your own

**Mini Minds**  
Kindasaurus

Helpfulsaurus



### Key Dates:

- Anti-bullying/Friendship Week 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> November
- 'Make a Noise About Bullying'
- Interfaith week 12<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> November
- Christmas Jumper Day 7<sup>th</sup> December

**Inter Faith Week**



Save the Children

## Art Year 3 Autumn: Andy Warhol- Volcanoes (Drawing and Painting)

### What do I need to know from previous topics?

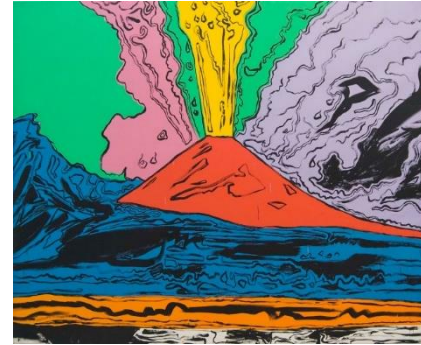
Primary colours can be mixed to create secondary colours.	Primary colours cannot be made by mixing any other colours together.
Tertiary colours are what we get when we combine a primary colour with a secondary colour. In total, there are six tertiary colours	Adding a small amount of black or white paint to an existing colour can change its tone.

### What will I need to remember for future learning?

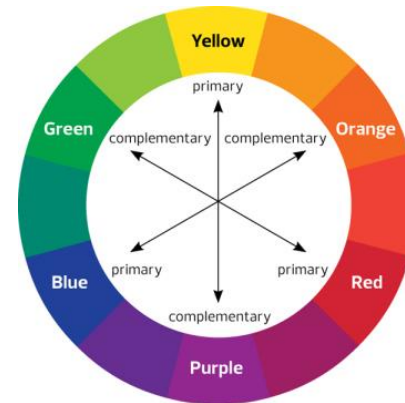
Warm colours are orange, yellow, and red. Blue, purple, and green tend to be cold colours. Warm and cold colours evoke different moods and feelings in a piece of artwork.	Smaller, tighter cross hatching creates darker areas of drawing.
Complementary colours sit across from each other on the colour wheel. When placed next to each other, they create a strong contrast.	

### Key artists and artwork

Andy Warhol- Vesuvius 365



### Key texts



Key Vocabulary	Definition
Pop art	a style of art based on simple, bold images painted in bright colours.
cross hatching	crossing lines over one another to create light and dark areas
complementary colours	sit across from each other on the colour wheel
tint	when a colour is made lighter, usually by adding white
shade	when a colour is made darker, usually by adding black