

## RE Year 3 Summer 1

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

The Old Testament contains the stories of the people of God.

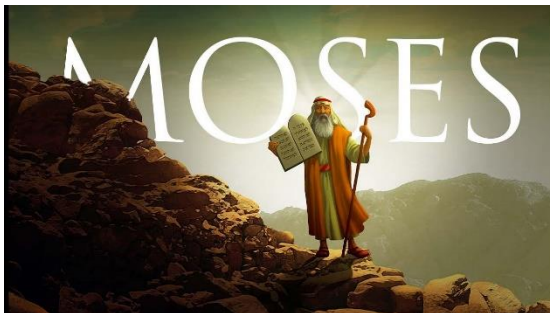
Moses was the prophet who led the Hebrew slaves out of Egypt.

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

Mount Sinai is the mountain at which the **Ten Commandments** were given to Moses by God.

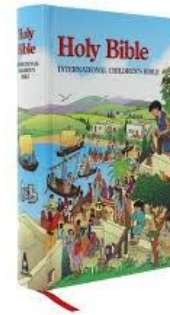
When Jesus came, he brought new commandments: to love your enemies and love your neighbor as yourself.

Many Jewish people follow other laws found in the Torah (the first five books of the Old Testament) for example not eating pork, not eating meat in the same meal as dairy, not cooking food on Shabbat (the Jewish day of rest.)

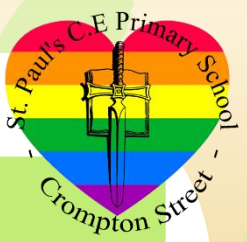


## Which rules should we follow?

Key Bible Verses  
Exodus 19 and 20  
John 13:34  
Matthew 5:43



Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Rules</b>	Guidelines for how people should behave.
<b>Laws</b>	A set of instructions to keep people safe and keep order in society.
<b>Commandment</b>	The instructions that God told Moses, for him to share with the people.
<b>Old Testament</b>	The name of the first part of the Bible which was written before Jesus was born.
<b>New Testament</b>	The name of the second part of the bible which was written after Jesus lived on Earth and tells about his life, teachings and followers.



### The Two Great Commandments Love God & Love People



**Treify (forbidden)**

Pork products

Shellfish -like prawns; crab and lobster

It is forbidden to mix MEAT and DAIRY PRODUCTS

**Kosher (Allowed)**

Meat products such as Turkey; Beef; Chicken; Lamb - which have been ritually slaughtered according to Jewish custom

Fish like Salmon; tuna and cod are allowed

Meat and Dairy are allowed but have to be kept strictly separate

**KOSHER** means it is 'pure' according to Jewish law

Most Hard cheeses are banned

## PSHE Year 3 Summer 1

## Being my Best

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

There are lots of different ways that we can be <b>talented</b> or skilled.	Our opinions can be on a <b>continuum</b> from agree to disagree rather than a fixed point.
Simple <b>hygiene</b> routines can help to reduce the risk of the spread of illnesses.	Sometimes we can <b>believe</b> what other people tell us when we know it is not really true.
All our <b>body parts</b> are important and depend on each other to work properly. They work as a team.	

### Key Vocabulary

### Definition

#### debate

A discussion on a subject on which people have different views.

#### hygiene

Keep yourself clean and healthy.

#### talent

An ability, aptitude, flair or knack that a person has.

#### continuum

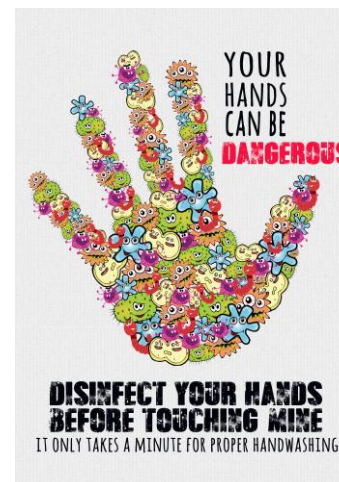
Something that keeps on going, changing slowly.

#### achievements

A thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage.

### British Values – Mutual Respect

- Understanding that we don't all share the same beliefs and values.
- We respect the values, ideas and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own views.
- People may not agree on everything but they are able to work things out.
- Respect can also be shown to our environment and local area.



### Key Dates

Walk to School Week 22<sup>nd</sup> – 26<sup>th</sup> May



Science Year 3 – Summer 1: How did that blossom become an apple?

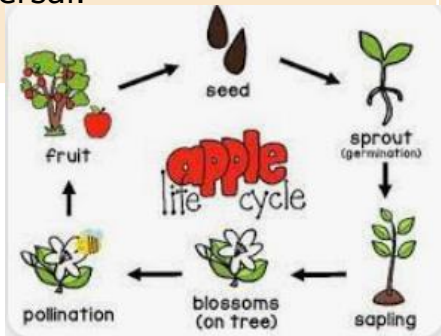
What do I need to know previous topics?

Plants are living things. They move, take in and give out gases, are sensitive, grow, reproduce, get ride of waste and consume nutrients.	All plants need water to grow. Without water, seeds and bulbs will not germinate.
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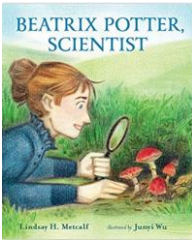
What will I know by the end of the unit?

Know the function of the different parts of the flowering plant. Roots and stem (support and nutrition), leaves (so plants can make their own food) and flowers(reproduction).	Water is transported around a plant.
Know that light, air, water, nutrients from soil are all important for plant growth and this can change depending on the plant.	Different factors affect plant growth, for example, the amount of light, the amount of fertilizer; the amount of water.
Know that flowers allow the plant to make seeds and this is part of the life cycle of a flowering plant. The lifecycle includes: pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.	Beatrix Potter was the creator of the Peter Rabbit stories. But before that, she was a girl of science she produced beautiful drawings and paintings of plants.

Key diagram

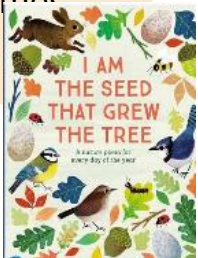


Scientists Beatrix Potter

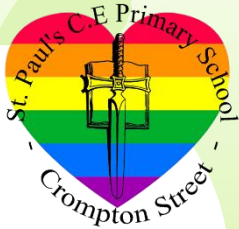


Key Texts  
 The night gardener.

I am the seed that grew the tree.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
roots	The root is the part of a plant that typically lies below the surface of the soil.
stem	The stem lifts the leaves away from the soil and towards the light..
Leaves	These allow the plant to make its own food.
flowers	Flowers attract insect to the plant for pollination.
Pollination	Pollen is moved between plants so seeds can be produced.
seed	When seeds germinate a new plant starts to grow.
nutrients	Nutrients are the food the plant wants. Most of the plant's nutrients comes from the soil.



# History Has Greece always been in the news? Year 3 – Summer 1

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

There may be different accounts/versions of the same event because different people have different views

Important people from history have shaped our lives today

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

The Ancient Greek held the first Olympic game in Olympia. Events included boxing, wrestling, running, chariot racing and long jump.	Almost every Greek city had a theatre, which was semi-circular in shape with rows of stone seating
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Greece is made up of many islands and is located by the sea.	The ancient Greeks were the first to create a democracy. The UK is a democracy.
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The Ancient Greek Empire came before The Roman Empire	The ruler of the 12 Greek gods and goddesses was Zeus. His symbol was the thunderbolt
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## How does this topic impact on our lives today?

Words that have their origin in Ancient Greece including; orchestra, planet, acrobat and marathon

The ancient Greeks were the first to create a democracy. The UK is a democracy.

### Important people

In 336 BC, Alexander took control of the Greek Empire and army from his father. He was only 20 years old. Alexander wanted an even larger empire. He led his army to many victories, conquering countries and founding cities. It is said that he thought himself to be invincible.

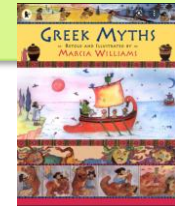


## Key Vocabulary Definition

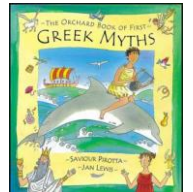
Democracy	A government run by the people.
Ancient Greece	Greece from 700-480BC
Myth	A type of story that is not based on any facts.
Legend	A story that has some facts and might mention real people or events.
Tunic	A loose fitting long piece of clothing without sleeves.
Maze	A long set of passages designed as a puzzle.
Vase	A jar made of glass or pottery often used to hold flowers or as an ornament.

### Key Texts

Greek Myths by Marcia Williams



The Orchard Book of First Greek Myths by Saviour Pirotta and Jan Lewis



Greek Myths: Meet the heroes, gods and monsters of Ancient Greece – Menzies

