



Birchfield
PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 3 Curriculum Overview
Term 1.2

Teaching Team:

Miss Williams, Mr Taylor, Miss Coughlan

SLT: Mr Aldred

PE Days:

Tuesday and Wednesday

Homework:

Homework will be sent out weekly on a Friday and should be returned by Wednesday of the following week.

Children may also be provided with additional projects to complete during half term holidays.

Reading books will be changed weekly and should be signed by an adult and a comment made by an appropriate adult or the child themselves.

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge and skills we will be covering this half term.

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Enquiry Question | Enquiry Question: How did life differ in the Stone Age from the Iron Age? |
| Significant people and places | Cheddar Man Stonehenge Skara Brae |
| Class Text | Stone Age Boy The History Detective Investigates: Stone Age to Iron Age |
| Reading | In Reading this half term we will be focussing on the reading domain 'words in context.' The children will be learning how to use a dictionary effectively to explore the meaning of new and unfamiliar words. |
| Writing | In Writing this half term we will be focussing on writing informal letters and narrative based on the text Stone Age Boy. We will also be focussing writing non-chronological reports based on our non-fiction text. |
| Maths | In Maths this half term we will mainly be focussing on addition and subtraction. Children will be working with numbers up to one thousand and will learn skills including exchanging, formal and informal methods and estimating. |
| History | In History children will be beginning to compare their knowledge of the Stone Age so far to the Bronze and Iron Ages. |
| Science | The focusses for Science in this half term will be light and forces. In Light children will learn about light sources, reflective and non-reflective materials, shadows and sun safety. In Forces children will learn about push and pull forces, friction, magnetic attraction and magnetic fields. |
| Geography | In Geography children will focus on the location of Stone Age monuments and their significance. |
| Art | In Art this half term children will be focussing on watercolours. They will develop their skills of primary, secondary and tertiary colours as well as colour mixing. |
| DT | In DT this half term children will continue with their prehistoric pots topic by making and evaluating their clay pots. |
| Music | In Music this half term children will be introduced to the glockenspiel and will begin to develop their understanding on the terms: pulse and rhythm. |
| Computing | The children will be learning how to make a simple animation using flick books and linked photographs using iPads. |
| PSHE | In PSHE children will be focussing on the key question 'What keeps us safe?' They will learn about how to recognise hazards, keeping their bodies safe and knowing what to do in an emergency. |
| RE | In RE this half term children will focus on the two key themes 'Creating Unity and Harmony' and 'Participating and Willing to Lead' |
| PE | In PE this half term children will be learning about Gymnastics and Fitness. |

Book Knowledge Organiser - The History Detectives Investigates Stone Age to Iron Age

Important Information

Author

Clare Hibbert

Synopsis

A non-fiction book that chronicles the Stone Age to the Iron Age through investigation and questioning. It includes key features and events from this era of pre-history.

Through a series of investigative questions, this book delves into the lives of early humans. It explores how people lived, ate and fought. Key historical figures are identified and how they helped shape Britain's pre-history prior to the Roman invasion.

Key Events

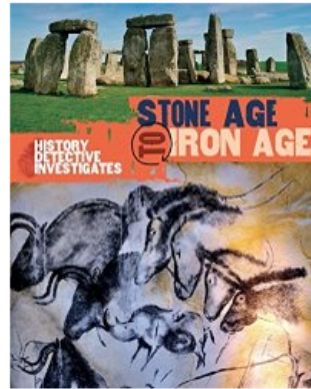


The Middle Stone Age

The New Stone Age

The Bronze Age

The Iron Age



Name of Book: The History Detectives Investigates Stone Age to Iron Age
Date Published: 2016
Author: Clare Hibbert
Genre: Children's Historical Non-Fiction

Link to Enquiry

This book covers the ages between the Stone Age and Iron Age, expanding the children's understanding of how life differed within these times.

Key Questions/Reflection Points

- Who were the first Britons?
- When was the Middle Stone Age?
- What did people do in the New Stone Age?
- When did the Bronze Age begin?
- When did people learn to make iron?
- Who were the Celts?
- How did the Iron Age end?

Key Vocabulary

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Archaeologist | Someone who studies the remains of past societies. |
| BCE | 'Before the Common Era'. Used to signify years before the believed birth of Jesus. |
| Bronze Age | The period when people learned to work metal. In Britain, it lasted from around 2500 to 800 BCE. |
| CE | 'Common Era'. Used to signify years since the believed birth of Jesus. |
| Evolution | The process by which living things change over long periods of time and may give rise to new species. |
| Ice age | A period when the climate is so cold that ice sheets cover the ground. |
| Iron Age | The period when people learned to work iron. In Britain, it lasted from around 800 BCE to 43 CE. |
| Mesolithic Age | The Middle Stone Age. In Britain, it lasted from around 9500 to 4000 BCE. |
| Neolithic Age | The New Stone Age. The period when people began to farm. In Britain, it lasted from around 4000 to 2500 BCE. |
| Paleolithic Age | The Old Stone Age. When people used simple tools of stone, wood and bone. It lasted from around 800,000 to 11,500 years ago. |

How did life differ from the Stone Age to the Iron Age? Year 3 Autumn Term 1.2

Bronze Age

Tools and weapons - Bronze tools were sharper, stronger and more efficient than stone tools. Bronze tools were owned by the wealthy

Everyday life - The Beaker folk brought their knowledge of metalworking and pottery making to Britain. Bronze tools made farming more efficient, so there was more food and the population grew.

Settlements - People lived in permanent settlements, in roundhouses. They used walls and fences to protect their homes.

Beliefs - People were buried with objects, including Bell Beaker pottery, to use in the afterlife. They threw weapons and objects into rivers as offerings to the gods.



End of the Stone Age - People stopped using metal during a time called the Bronze Age collapse.

Iron Age

Tools and weapons - Iron tools and weapons were sharp and strong. Everyone could own iron tools and weapons, not just the wealthy.

Everyday life - Iron tools made farming more efficient and iron weapons were available to everyone. Tribes attacked each other to steal their land, food and possessions. People created art, music and poetry.

Settlements - People lived in hillforts surrounded by ditches and fences to stop attacks from enemy tribes. People lived in roundhouses inside the hillfort and farmed the land outside

Beliefs - Priests called druids led worship. Humans were sacrificed as offerings to the gods. People threw votive offerings into rivers and lakes.

End of the Stone Age - The Romans invaded and conquered Britain in AD 43. They created written records, so this event ended prehistory in Britain.



| Stone Age | | | Bronze Age | Iron Age |
|--|--|---|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Palaeolithic c750,000–c10,000 BC Duration: 740,000 years | Mesolithic c10,000–c4000 BC Duration: 6000 years | Neolithic c4000–c2500 BC Duration: 1500 years | c2500–c800 BC Duration: 1700 years | c800 BC–AD 43 Duration: 843 years |

How did life differ from the Stone Age to the Iron Age?

Year 3 Autumn Term 1.2

Definitions of time

There are many words that are used to describe time.

BC and AD - The birth of Jesus Christ separates time into two eras, BC, before Christ, and AD, after Christ was born.

BCE and CE - Sometimes, BC and AD are replaced by BCE and CE. BCE stands for 'before common era' and CE stands for 'common era'. Therefore, 1 BC is the same as 1 BCE and AD 1 is the same as 1 CE.

Era - An era is a period of history that begins with a significant event. The birth of Jesus Christ was a significant event that started a new era.

Century - A century is 100 years. The first century AD was AD 1-AD 100. The first century BC was 100 BC-1 BC.

Millennium - A millennium is 1000 years. The first millennium AD was AD 1 to AD 1000. The first millennium BC was 1000 BC to 1 BC.

Prehistory - Prehistory is the time before written records were created. In Britain, prehistory ended in AD 43, when the Romans invaded.

Prehistoric - The word prehistoric relates to any object, animal, person or place that existed before written records began.



Glossary

Archaeologist - Someone who studies artefacts from the past.

Artefact - An object made by a person that is of historical interest.

Beaker folk - A group of people who travelled from Europe at the beginning of the Bronze Age and brought metalworking and pottery making skills to Britain.

Bronze - A metal alloy made by mixing copper and tin.

Bronze Age collapse - A period at the end of the Bronze Age, when society collapsed in Britain and Europe.

Celts - A group of people who travelled from Europe and brought their ironworking skills to Britain.

Circa - Abbreviated to 'c' and used before a date to show that the date is approximate. For example c2500 BC.

Hillfort - A settlement built on a hill that is protected by ditches and fences.

Stone circle - A circular arrangement of standing stones.

Sacrifice - An animal or person that has been killed and offered to a god or gods.

Torc - A rigid neck ring made from metal.

Votive - offering an object placed in water or the ground as a gift to a god or gods.

Seasonal changes in animals' diets

In the wild in the United Kingdom, animals' diets change over the year depending on the season. This is because certain foods become available and unavailable due to the weather and events that happen during spring, summer, autumn and winter.

For example, the barn swallow eats flying invertebrates in the United Kingdom in spring and summer but migrates to South Africa in the autumn, spending winter there because the weather is warmer and there are more flying invertebrates to eat in South Africa.



Key Vocabulary

Invertebrate - an animal without a spine.

Nutrient - a substance that plants and animals need to grow, live and stay healthy, including vitamins and minerals.

Vertebrate - an animal with a spine.

Animal Nutrition and the Skeletal System

Nutrition

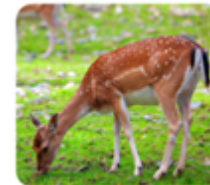
Nutrition is a life process by which living things make or eat food and absorb its nutrients. Plants can make their own food. They make food in their leaves. Animals cannot make their own food. They need to find food to eat.

Carnivores, herbivores and omnivores

Animals can be carnivores that eat meat, herbivores that eat plant parts, or omnivores that eat both meat and plant parts.



Tigers are carnivores.



Deer are herbivores.



Badgers are omnivores.



Balanced diet

All humans need a balanced diet, whether they eat a typical omnivorous diet or are vegetarian or vegan. A balanced diet contains foods from different food groups in the right proportions. It provides the human body with the energy and nutrients it needs to grow and stay healthy. There are five main food groups: Fruit and vegetables,

carbohydrates, protein, dairy and oils and spreads.

Key Vocabulary

Rock - made up of grains that are packed together

Mineral - solid chemical substances that occur naturally

Fossil - the remains or impressions of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock

Igneous - lava or magma that has turned from liquid to solid (forming a rock)

Metamorphic - an igneous or sedimentary rock that has been changed by extreme heat or pressure

Sedimentary - a rock formed from the build-up of sediment at the bottom of rivers or oceans

Sediment - dead animals, plants or pieces of rock that settles to the bottom of a liquid.



Uses of rocks

The appearance and properties of rocks affect how they are used.

Chalk, a sedimentary rock, is soft and can be easily eroded. This makes chalk suitable for writing and drawing on blackboards.

Granite, an igneous rock, is very hard and impermeable. Granite is used for making kitchen work surfaces.

Marble is a metamorphic rock. It is easy to carve and is not easily eroded, making it suitable for sculptures.



Fossils

Fossils are the remains, or traces, of once-living things preserved as rock. Fossils are only found in sedimentary rock and the conditions must be just right for them to develop.

Soil

Soil is the material that covers the Earth's crust. It is made from a mixture of organic matter, air and rock particles from the underlying rock. Soil has many important functions, including anchorage for plant and tree roots and supporting many food chains. There are three main types of soil. These are sandy, silty and clay.

Addition and Subtraction Methods

3-digit and 1-digit numbers

Not crossing 10s

$$268 - 4 = 264$$

| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
| | | |

$$343 + 6 = 349$$



Crossing 10s (Exchanging)

| 324 | | |
|-----|----|----|
| 300 | 20 | 4 |
| 300 | 10 | 14 |
| | | |

$$316 + 8 = 324$$

| 316 | 8 |
|-----|---|
| | |

$$324 - 8 = 316$$

3-digit and 2-digit numbers

Add and subtract tens

| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
| | | |

$$451 + 3 \text{ tens} = 481 \quad (5 + 3 = 8)$$

$$451 - 4 \text{ tens} = 411 \quad (5 - 4 = 1)$$

Crossing 10s (Exchanging)

$$258 + 80 = 338$$

- Column method
- Count in 10s mentally
- Add 100, subtract 20

Crossing 10 and 100

$$\begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 41 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 368 \\ +73 \\ \hline 441 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 31 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 8 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3131 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 68 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 3131 \\ 441 \\ -73 \\ \hline 368 \end{array}$$

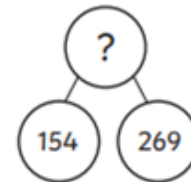
3-digit numbers

Not crossing

$$679 - 351 = 328$$

| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
| | | |

Crossing 10s (Exchanging)



$$\begin{array}{r} 269 \\ +154 \\ \hline 423 \\ 11 \end{array}$$

| |
|----------|
| 514 |
| 268 ? |

$$\begin{array}{r} 4101 \\ 514 \\ -268 \\ \hline 246 \end{array}$$

Add and Subtract 100s

$$284 + 300 = 584$$

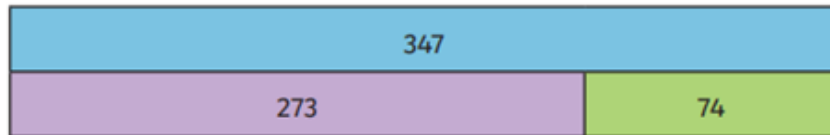
| Hundred | Ten | Ones |
|---------|-----|------|
| | | |
| | | |

Key Vocabulary

- Add
- Total
- Plus
- Sum
- More
- Altogether
- Difference
- Subtract
- Less
- Minus
- Take away
- Column addition
- Column subtraction
- Exchange
- Estimate
- Inverse operation
- Solve problems
- Number facts
- Place value

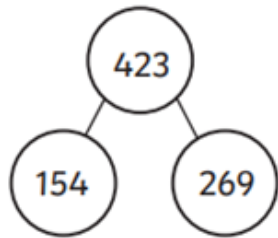
Addition & Subtraction Continued.

Checking Answers



$347 - 74 = 273$ can be checked using
 $273 + 74 = 347$

This part whole shows the inverse calculations using these three numbers.



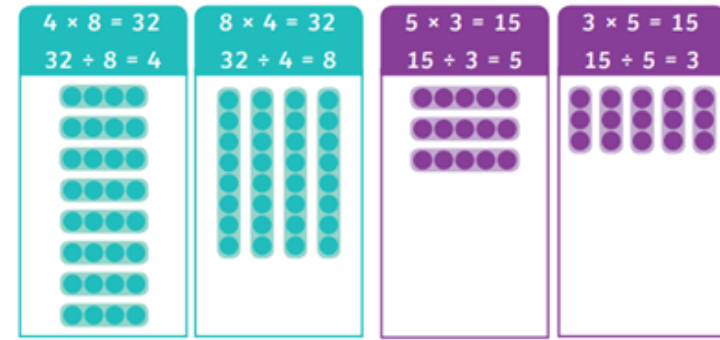
| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| $154 + 269 = 423$ | $269 + 154 = 423$ |
| $423 - 154 = 269$ | $423 - 269 = 154$ |

Multiplication & Division Key Vocabulary

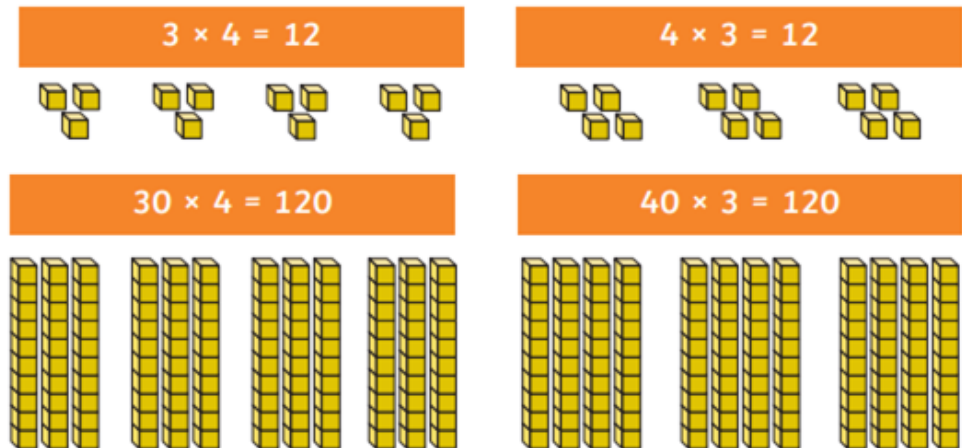
- Times tables
- Multiply by
- Divide by
- Array
- Fact families
- Regrouping

Multiplication & Division

Arrays



Related Calculations



Times tables

By the end of year 3 all children should be able to recall the 2, 3, 4, 5, 8 and 10 times tables.

Useful Links:

Reading:

[Oxford Owl for School and Home](#)

[Reading and comprehension - English - Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Books for Year 3 children aged 7-8 | School Reading List](#)

Phonics:

[Letters and Sounds, English Games for 5-7 Years - Topmarks](#)

[PhonicsPlay](#)

[Phase 2 Games – Letters and Sounds \(letters-and-sounds.com\)](#)

Writing:

[Year 3 English - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Writing in Year 3 \(age 7–8\) - Oxford Owl for Home](#)

[Spelling and Grammar, English Games for 7-11 Years - Topmarks](#)

Maths:

[Year 3 Maths Curriculum Toolkit | 7 & 8 Year Olds | Home Learning \(thirdspacelearning.com\)](#)

[YEAR 3 MATHS - Topmarks Search](#)

[IXL - Year 3 maths practice](#)

Science:

[Forces – Year 3-4 / P4-5 Science Collection - Home Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Light - Year 3-4 / P4-5 Science Collection - Home Learning with BBC Bitesize - BBC Bitesize](#)

[Home | WowScience - Science games and activities for kids](#)

History/Geography:

[Stone Age - HISTORY](#)

[Top 10 Facts About The Stone Age - Fun Kids - the UK's children's radio station \(funkidslive.com\)](#)

[Stone Age Facts KS2 \(Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic eras explained\) - History of Liverpool](#)

Computing:

[Is my child safe online? Parent's questions answered | Barnardo's \(barnardos.org.uk\)](#)

[Parents and Carers - UK Safer Internet Centre](#)

[Parental Controls & Privacy Settings Guides | Internet Matters](#)

PSHE:

[Talk PANTS & Join Pantosaurus - The Underwear Rule | NSPCC](#)

[How to make an emergency 999 call – West Midlands Ambulance Service University NHS Foundation Trust \(wmas.nhs.uk\)](#)

PE:

[Nutrition Based Physical Activity Games - Action for Healthy Kids](#)

[Kids Active Learning & PE at Home – Think Active](#)