Class:	

						Αι	ıtum	n 1 -	- Year 3							
	History – Stone Age to the Iron Age	W	М	Т	Geography – Spatial Sense	W	М	Т	Science – The Human Body	W	М	T	Art – Line	W	M	Т
1.	Mesolithic Hunter Gatherers				Maps, compasses and symbols				The digestive system				Lines as basic tools			
2.	Life in Neolithic Britain				Four and Six Figure Grid References				Teeth and senses				Lines with different materials			
3.	The Bronze Age				Fieldwork – The Local Area				A healthy diet				Line weight			
4.	Stonehenge				A contrasting locality – San Francisco (Human geography)				Nutrition, vitamins and minerals				Different types of line			
5.	The Iron Age				A contrasting locality – San Francisco (Physical Geography)				Skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement				Different ways to use line			
6.													Printing to create lines			
			ı			Αι	itum	n 2 -	- Year 3							
	History – Ancient	W	М	Т	Geography –	W	М	Т	Science – Cycles in	W	М	Т	Art – Still Life and	W	М	Т
1.	Egypt Locating Egypt and the River Nile				Settlements Settlements				nature Seasonal cycles and plants				Form What is a still life?			
2.	Life in Ancient Egypt				Types of Settlements				Animal migration				Still life throughout history			
3.	Religion and the Afterlife				Urban, Rural and Suburban areas				Life cycles of a plant and a frog				Using tone to create form, highlight, shade/shadow, cast shadow			
4.	Tutankhamun and Howard Carter				Population Density								Mid-tone			
5.	Hieroglyphics				Sites and Situations of Local Settlements								Using colour to create form			

Class: _	 	 							
6.									

					S	pring	<u> 1 – </u>	Year 3							
History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings	w	М	Т	Geography – Rivers	W	М	Т	Science – Light	W	М	Т	Art – Art of Ancient Egypt	W	М	Т
Anglo Saxon England				What is a river?				How light travels				Power of the Pharaohs represented in art			
The Scots and the Picts				Rivers of Europe				Shadows				What is a bust?			
Anglo Saxon Settlements				Rivers of Africa				Transparent and opaque objects				First use of paper			
Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion				Rivers of Asia				Reflection				Ancient Egyptian gods			
Who were the Vikings?				Rivers of Australia, South America and North America				Mirrors: plane, concave, convex							
Viking Raids and Invasion								How shadows change throughout the day							
					S	pring	<u> 2 – </u>	Year 3							
History – The Anglo				Geography – UK	W	М	Т	Science – Plants	W	М	Т	Art – Anglo Saxon Art	W	М	Т
Saxons, Scots and the	W	М	Т	Geography: The South											
	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the North America  What is a river?  Rivers of Europe  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Asia  Rivers of Asia  Rivers of Australia, South America and North America	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  What is a river?  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography – Rivers W  Rivers  Rivers of Europe Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Asia  Rivers of Australia, South America and North America  Signature  Geography – UK Geography – UK Geography: The South	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography – UK Geography: The South Mission  Geography – Rivers W M M T Geography – Rivers W M M M Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography: The South Mission	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Anglo Saxon  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the North America  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography: The South M T Geography: The South M T T South Scots W M T T Geography: The South M T T Scots W M T T Scots W M M T Geography: The South M M T T Scots W M M T T Scots W M M T Geography: The South M M T Scots W M M T M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  What is a river?  How light travels  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxon, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Asia  Reflection  Mirrors: plane, concave, convex  North America  How shadows change throughout the day  Spring 2 – Year 3  History – The Anglo Saxon, Scots and the W M T Geography: The South	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  What is a river?  How light travels  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography – UK Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography: The South M T Geography: The South M T Science – Light  W M T Science – Plants  W M T Science – Plants  W M T Science – Plants	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  What is a river?  How light travels  Rivers of Europe Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxon, Scots and the W M T Geography – UK Geography – The South Mm I Science – Light  Who M T Science – Light  Who M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  What is a river?  How light travels  Fivers of Europe Picts  Anglo Saxon Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Vikings?  Rivers of Australia, South America and North America  Viking Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Who Mat is a river?  Who Mat is a river?  How light travels  How light travels  How light travels  Who Mat is a river?  How light travels  Anglo Saxons  Fivers of Africa Fivers of Africa Fivers of Asia Fivers of Asia Fivers of Australia, South America and North America Fivers of Australia, South America and North America Fivers of Australia, South America Fivers of Australia, South America and North America Fivers of Australia, South America Fivers of Australia, South America and North America Fivers of Africa Five	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon  Settlements  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Anglo Saxon  Cliving Raids and Invasion  History – The Anglo Saxon  Spring 2 – Year 3  Who was a science – Light who will be sc	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  The Scots and the Picts  Anglo Saxon  England  Rivers of Europe  Picts  Anglo Saxon  Rivers of Africa  Anglo Saxon  England  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Asia  Anglo Saxon  England  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Africa  Rivers of Asia  Reflection  Rivers of Australia, South America and North America  Vikings?  Rivers of Australia, South America and Invasion  Spring 2 – Year 3  History – The Anglo Saxon Art  Saxon Scots and the W M M T Geography – Rivers  W M T Science – Light  W M T Art – Art of Ancient Egypt  W M T Art – Art of Ancient  Figypt  Power of the Pharaohs represented in art  What is a bust?  Pist use of paper  First use of paper  Ancient Egyptian gods  Mirrors: plane, concave, convex  North America  How shadows change throughout the day  Spring 2 – Year 3  History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the W M T Geography – UK Geography: The South	History – The Anglo Saxons, Scots and the Vikings  Anglo Saxon England  W M T Geography – Rivers W M T Science – Light W M T Art – Art of Ancient Egypt  W M T Power of the Pharaohs represented in art  How light travels  Power of the Pharaohs represented in art  What is a bust?  First use of paper  Shadows  Anglo Saxon Culture and Religion  Who were the Vikings?  Rivers of Australia, South America and North America  Viking Raids and Invasion  How light travels  Power of the Pharaohs represented in art  What is a bust?  First use of paper  Ancient Egyptian gods  Mirrors: plane, concave, convex  How shadows change throughout the day  First use of paper  Ancient Egyptian gods  Who M T Art – Anglo Saxon Art W M M T Science – Plants  W M T Art – Anglo Saxon Art W M M T Science – Plants  W M T Art – Anglo Saxon Art W M M

Class:	

	Alfred the Great	Introduction to the	Fun	ctions of plants:	Anglo-Saxon designs		
1.		South West	roo	ts, stem/trunk,			
			leav	ves and flowers			
2	Viking Settlements	Coastal areas and	Life	and growth	Interlocking and		
۷.	and Danelaw	erosion			Interlaced patterns		
2	Viking Religion and	Landmarks and	Vari	iety of plants	Symmetry		
Э.	Culture	tourism					
4	Edward the Confessor	Agriculture and	Wat	ter transportation	Illumination		
4.		climate					
_	The Norman Invasion	Change over time	See	d formation and	Embroidery		
5.			disp	persal			
6.							

	Summer 1 – Year 3															
	History – Law and	w	М	+	Geography – Western	W	М	Т	Science – Rocks	W	М	Т	Art – Architecture	W	М	Т
	Power (1154 – 1272)	VV	IVI	ı	Europe											
	Henry II and English				Countries and				Sorting rocks				What is architecture/			
1.	Common Law				Settlements in								an architect?		 	
					Western Europe											
2	Henry II and Thomas				Climate of Western				How rocks are formed				Sculptures in relief			
2.	Beckett				Europe											
2	The Holy Wars and				Trade in Western				Hardness and				Line and symmetry in			
5.	Richard the Lionheart				Europe				permeability				architecture			
1	King John and the				France				Fossils				Features of			_
4.	Magna Carta												architecture			

Class:	

5.	Simon de Montfort				A comparison of				Soil				Gaudi's use of curved			
Э.					London and Paris								lines			
6.													Mosaics and stained			
0.													glass			<u> </u>
						Su	mme	er 2 -	- Year 3							
	History – The War of	W	М	_	Geography – Asia –	W	М	Т	Science – Forces and	W	Μ	Т	Art – Modern	W	Μ	Т
	the Roses	VV	IVI	<b>'</b>	China and India				Magnets				Architecture			
1.	An Introduction to the				Locating India and				Forces				Modern vs traditional			
1.	War of the Roses				China											
2	Henry VI vs. Edward IV				Human and Physical				Friction				Function			
۷.					Geography of India											
3.	Richard III and the				Rivers of India				Magnets, magnetic				Inspiration			
3.	Princes in the Tower								poles, magnetic fields							
4.	The Battle of				Human and Physical				Law of magnetic				Process: models and			
4.	Bosworth Field				Geography of China				attraction				drawing			
5.	Henry VII and the				The Great Wall of				Compasses				Construction:			
Э.	Tudors				China								engineers			
6.																

Class:	

						Au	tum	n 1 -	- Year 3							
	Music – Let Your Spirits Fly	w	М	Т	Religious Education – Angel Gabriel	W	М	Т	Languages – Simple instructions & greetings, 0-12	W	М	Т	Computing – Connecting Computers	W	М	Т
1.	Listen to RnB music and identify structure: introduction, verse, chorus.				Knowledge: Focus on the Angel Gabriel bringing news about the baby Jesus to				Introduction of classroom instructions.				To explain how digital devices function			
2.	To sing in two parts.				Mary				Introduction of Spanish names.				To identify input and output devices			
3.	Play instrumental parts using up to three notes: C, D & E.				Understanding: Look at Christmas cards – what messengers would people be				New vocabulary: greetings, asking and giving name and numbers 0-12.				To recognise how digital devices can change the way we work			
4.	Improvise and compose using: C, D, E, F & G.				giving to others – referring back to message from Angel Gabriel								To explain how a computer network can be used to share information			
5.	Reflect on the genre covered and discuss emotional response and themes covered.				Engaging: What does Christmas mean to Christians? Why is it meaningful to								To explore how digital devices can be connected			
6.	Understand that RnB is a mixture of Soul, Hip Hop and Gospel music.				Christians?								To recognise the physical components of a network			
			l	Į		Au	tum	n 2 -	- Year 3	l .						
	Music – Glockenspiel 1	w	М	Т	Religious Education – Ash Wednesday/ The Cross	W	М	Т	Languages – Asking age	W	М	Т	Computing – Stop- Frame Animation	W	М	T
1.	Listen to and recognise:				Knowledge: What is Ash Wednesday?				New learning: asking and giving age.				To explain that animation is a			

Class:			

	Portsmouth, Strictly D, Play Your Music, Drive, Easy E, Dee Cee's Blues, What's Up, D-E- F-initely, Roundabout, March of the Golden Guards.				sequence of drawings or photographs	
2.	Learn to play above tunes.	Understanding: How do Christians celebrate Ash Wednesday?	S	earning the names of panish and some on-Spanish speaking ountries.	To relate animated movement with a sequence of images	
3.	Improvise with Dee Cee's Blues using: C, D, E & F.	Reflect: Developing an awareness of the ways in which Christians celebrate different times of the year and can relate these to my own life and community	t	ntercultural learning: Christmas (the day of he kings) and New Year traditions and elebrations in Spain.	To plan an animation	
4.	Explore and develop playing skills using the glockenspiel.	Knowledge: Know that the cross in recognised symbol of Christianity and where it can be seen.			To identify the need to work consistently and carefully	
5.		Understanding: Understand why symbols of the cross mean so much to Christians all over the world.			To review and improve an animation	
6.		Reflect: Where do we see symbols in school			To evaluate the impact of adding other media to an animation	

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				and beyond? What do							
				they mean to us?						1	

						S	prin	g 1 –	Year 3							
	Music – Three Little Birds	W	М	Т	Religious Education – Five Pillars of Islam	W	М	Т	Languages – Colours	W	М	T	Computing – Sequencing Sounds	W	М	Т
1.	Listen to Reggae, Identify structure: Introduction, chorus, verse, chorus, verse, chorus, verse, chorus.				Knowledge: Know the five ways in which Muslims are expected to demonstrate their faith in Islam.				New learning: names of 11 colours with the introduction of bilingual dictionaries.				To explore a new programming environment			
2.	Sing in unison while participating in a class performance.								Beginning to understand where a noun, verb, adjective and conjunction are found in a Spanish sentence.				To identify that commands have an outcome			
3.	Play instrumental parts using: C, D & E.				Understanding: Understand how these actions help them				Intercultural learning: exploring the life and work of Pablo Picasso.				To explain that a program has a start			
4.	Improvise and compose using: C, D, E, F & G.				remember their faith every day								To recognise that a sequence of commands can have an order			

Class:	

5. 6.	Reflect on the genres covered and identify the emotional response.  Know that Bob Marley is one of the most famous performers of Roots Reggae music.				Reflect: How does show that we belong to a community? E.g. school, family, area etc.								To change the appearance of my project  To create a project from a task description			
	Music – The Dragon				Religious Education –	W	M	T	Year 3 Languages – Days of	W	М	Т	Computing –	W	М	т
	Song	W	М	Т	Symbolism in Judaism	VV	IVI	'	the Week	VV	IVI	'	Branching Databases	VV	IVI	
1.	To listen to traditional folk tunes from around the world.				Knowledge: To know what Jews do to remember the story of 'Moses and the				New learning: names of the days of the weeks with the use of bilingual dictionaries.				To create questions with yes/no answers			
2.	To sing in two parts and explain the meaning behind a song.				Plagues of Egypt'.				Intercultural learning: Easter in Spain.				To identify the attributes needed to collect data about an object			
3.	To play instrumental parts using: G, A & B.				Understanding: Understand that item								To create a branching database			
4.	To improvise and compose using: D, E, G, A & B.				on the Seder Plate has a symbolic representation								To explain why it is helpful for a database to be well structured			
5.	To understand vocabulary: pentatonic scale, dynamics, texture (see planning for full list).				Reflect: What is freedom and what does it mean to us now?								To plan the structure of a branching database			
6.	To know that The Dragon Song tells the story of Lesley the												To independently create an identification tool			

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Dragon who flies							
around the world in							
search of friendship.							

	Summer 1 – Year 3															
	Music – Bringing Us Together	w	М	Т	Religious Education – Hinduism – Who and Where?	W	М	T	Languages – Months of the Year	W	М	Т	Computing – Desktop Publishing	W	М	Т
1.	To understand the genre of disco and find the pulse in disco songs.				Knowledge: Know that Hinduism was founded in the India and that is it a fusion				New learning: names of the months of the year.				To recognise how text and images convey information			
2.	To sing in two parts and understand the meaning behind the song.				of different beliefs, cultures and traditions of people who lived along the Indus River								To recognise that text and layout can be edited			
3.	To play instrumental parts using: C, A & G.				Understand: I can explain the main								To choose appropriate page settings			
4.	To improvise and compose using: C, D, E, G & A.				beliefs of Hinduism e.g. three main Gods/Deities, Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva but there are many Deities within the religions.								To add content to a desktop publishing publication			

Class:			
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	To reflect on the genre				Reflect: What the								To consider how			
5.	and identify emotional				Deities might mean to								different layouts can			
	responses.				Hindus and why it is								suit different purposes			
	To understand that				important to respect								To consider the			
	disco music was				all the Gods. Is this								benefits of desktop			'
	popular in the 1970s				similar or different to								publishing			'
6.	and was influenced by				their beliefs?											'
	soul and melodic															'
	music with a regular															'
	beat.															<u> </u>
						Su	mme	er 2 ·	– Year 3							
	Music – Reflect,				Religious Education-	W	М	Т	Languages – Food and	W	М	Т	Computing – Events	W	М	Т
	Rewind and Replay	W	М	Т	Buddha/ Ten Gurus				Drink				and Actions in			
													programs			
	To listen to and				Knowledge: To know				New learning: names				To explain how a			'
	recognise the styles of				the story of Siddatthe				of food and drink				sprite moves in an			'
1.	music covered this				Gotama (the founder)				through the story,				existing project			'
	year.				and where the story				'The Very Hungry							'
					originates.				Caterpillar'.							<u> </u>
	To sing different				Understand: that				Understands				To create a program			'
	musical genres.				Buddhists believe that				classroom instructions				to move a sprite in			'
2.					riches and possessions				in Spanish.				four directions			'
					don't necessarily make											'
					you happy.											<u> </u>
	Play tuned				Reflect: What is truly				Engages in a simple				To adapt a program to			'
	instruments up to				important to us and				role-play conversation				a new context			'
	three notes and a				why? What would life				where they can							'
3.	variety of non-tuned				be like without				introduce themselves							
	percussion				possessions?				and give some							
	instruments following								information .							'
	the rhythm and pulse.															

4.	To improvise and compose simple rhythms and melodies using up to three notes.	Knowledge: In Sikhism, there are 10 Gurus and that these Gurus were at one with God.	Familiar with key vocabulary such as colours, numbers 0- 12, days of the week, months of the year and food and drink.	To develop my program by adding features	
5.	To understand the vocabulary covered this year.	Understanding: The 11th and finial Guru is the holy book and contain the message of all the Gurus and Sikhs believe that this is the true word of God. Explore how they treat the holy book.	Beginning to understand where a noun, verb, adjective and conjunction can be found in a Spanish sentence.	To identify and fix bugs in a program	
6.	To understand the history of the pieces of music covered this year.	Reflect: Is there anyone in your life that you respect and why do you respect them? What have they taught you? (Community, family, religious leaders, sports people, world leaders).	Some intercultural understanding of festivals and traditions that take place in Spain.	To design and create a maze-based challenge	

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

D&T – Year 3			
	1. Make A Shaduf	2. Make a Volcano	3. Ancient Greek Food
1.	Use design criteria to inform the design of functional products.	Generate, develop and model their ideas through discussion and prototypes.	Understand and apply the principles of a healthy and varied diet.
2.	Generate, develop, model and communicate ideas through annotated sketches and exploded diagrams.	Select from and use a wider range of tools and equipment to perform practical tassks accurately.	Prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniues.
3.	Select from and use a wider range of materials and components according to their functional properties.	Select from and use a wider range of materials and components according to their functional properties and aesthetic qualities.	Understand seasonality, and know where and how a variety of ingredients are gorwn, reared, caught and processed.
4.	Understand how key events in design and technology have helped shape the world.	Evaluate their ideas and products considering the views of others to improve their work.	
5.	Understand and use mechanical systems in products.		
6.	Apply their understanding of how to strengthen, stiffen and reinforce more complex structures.		