

Year 3: Ancient Civilisations

1. Key Vocabulary

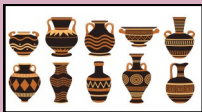
- Ancient**—belonging to distant past, no longer in existence
- Civilisation**—an advanced society, culture and/or way of life
- Archaeology**—study of human history, remains and artefacts
- Egyptologist**—study of ancient Egyptian practises
- Artefacts**—an object of historical and cultural importance
- Myth**—a traditional story involving supernatural elements
- Legend**—a traditional story which seems likely historical
- Oligarchy**—a group of people in control of a country
- Democracy**—a government including elected representatives
- Empire**—a group of countries ruled by one leader / oligarchy
- City State**—a city which acts as the centre of the territories
- Harbour**—where boats moor, sheltered from rough water
- Cultivate**—prepare and use land for gardening / farming
- Peninsula**—piece of land that projects out in to water
- Irrigation**—supply of water to land to aid crop growth

3. Art/ DT

Pop up books bring the story alive for the reader through use of text, illustrations and folded, glued or pull-tab elements that move within the pages of the story. There are numerous, legendary Greek monsters that could be brought to life in this way.

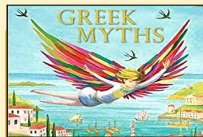


The ancient Greeks are known for marble sculptures and painted pottery. Inspiration can be taken from ancient artefacts to design modern pieces and thematic details can be carved in to clay using a range of tools.

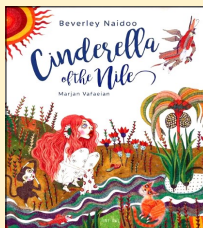


4. English

Play scripts have features that allow stories to be engaging to an audience. Cinderella of the Nile by Beverley Naidoo will be the inspiration for our play. It is a familiar tale retold with the main character taken to Egypt to be sold as a slave.



Instructional writing will teach us how to make a mummy and descriptive, imagery poems will recreate scenes of Ancient Egypt. Myths are how the Ancient Greeks made sense of the world, reading a variety of these will inspire our own myth.



Non chronological reports give the opportunity to research Ancient Greece, organise our writing and share our understanding. Writing haikus will reinforce knowledge of syllables and text layout.

2. Curriculum Knowledge

- To write a Greek myth using details learned through research.
- To read, write, compare, order and calculate using numbers with 3 and 4 digits.
- To investigate physical properties of different types of rocks.
- To use different sources of evidence to research everyday life in the ancient world.
- To use maps, atlases and globes to locate continents and countries.
- To describe and compare the key physical and human features of Ancient Greece and Egypt.
- To explore the significance of the Prophet Muhammad in Islam.
- To reflect on the way our lives have changed due to the pandemic.
- To contribute to and utilise internet forums as a means of online research.
- To develop understanding of Spanish vocabulary in to simple, spoken sentences.
- To apply basic principles of attacking and defending within taught sports.
- To experiment with box / mouth folds, levers and sliders.
- To safely cut, combine and create recognisable shapes from mouldable materials.



	Enterprise	Communication	Well-Being	Possibilities	Environment
Drivers:	History: We will be learning about the ways ancient civilisations made money.	Computing: We will be learning to share ideas & questions through the internet.	PSHE: We will be learning about what makes us special and unique.	DT: We will be learning how to design and create our own pop-up book.	Geography: We will be learning about why and how water sources impact human settlements.

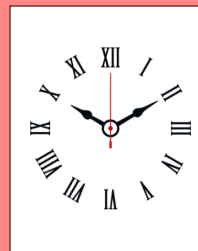
5. Maths

Place value is used to recognise the worth of each digit in a three-digit number. We can use partitioning to make it easier to compute (e.g. $138 = 100 + 30 + 8$).



Mental and informal written methods can be used to calculate two-digit addition, subtraction, multiplication and division sums.

Properties of 2D shapes such as sides, vertices, right angles and lines of symmetry can be used to identify and sort quadrilaterals and common polygons.



A 12-hour analogue clock is used to read the time to the nearest 15 minutes inc. quarter past and quarter to; Roman numerals from I to XII can also represent hours.

The value of British coins and notes (and pounds and pence) can be used to introduce decimal notation.

6. Science

Our topic for this term is 'rocks'. Friedrich Mohs was a German geologist and mineralogist, who created the Mohs scale to measure the hardness of rocks.



A property is a way of describing a characteristic, for example, how something looks. Different rocks, which are made up of one or more minerals, have various properties.



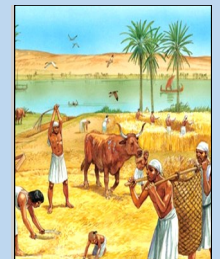
Fossils are formed within rock from any remains or trace of an ancient organism and soil is made from rocks and organic matter. The oldest fossil is 3.5 billion years old.

7. History/ Geography

We can use maps, atlases and globes to help us locate continents and countries. Across the term, we will be comparing the physical and human features of Ancient Egypt and Greece.



Greece is located in the continent of Europe. Greece is a Mediterranean country that also consists of little islands.



Greece is surrounded by three seas: Ionian Sea, the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It's no wonder the ancient Greeks were such good sailors!

Egypt is in the continent of Africa. It is located in North Africa. The main physical feature of Egypt is the River Nile. This river is the main source of water in Egypt and it enabled people to grow crops and thrive as most of Egypt is in a hot desert.



The fascinating ancient worlds of Egypt and Greece offer much to explore!

The tombs of the Ancient Egyptian Pharaohs still stand today, over 4000 years later. The Ancient Egyptian civilisation lasted from 3100 B.C. to 332 B.C.

The Egyptians are known for creating the Pyramids, the Pharaohs and a belief system with many different gods. Anubis, the god of mummification, was believed to guide the dead to the next life and looked after the mummification process.



The Ancient Greeks have had a great influence on our society today, in areas such as democracy, theatre, maths philosophy, art, Olympic sport and language.