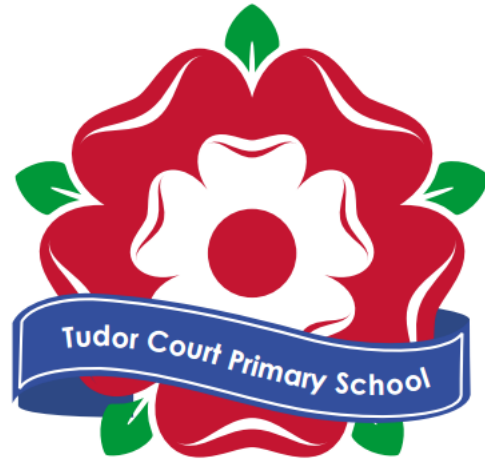


Tudor Court Primary

Curriculum Map – Cycle 1

4th September – 23rd November 2024



Learning Power Focus: Resilience

Year 3

Inspire – Challenge - Succeed



Key Knowledge:

- People have been living in Britain for a very long time (about 900, 000 years).
- About 10,000 years ago the last ice age ended, causing sea levels to rise. Britain became separated from the European mainland around 6,000 BC.
- In the Mesolithic period or Middle Stone Age, people were hunter-gatherers. Between about 5,000 and 4,500 BC, an important change happened; people in Britain began to farm (produce their food). This was the start of the Neolithic period or New Stone Age.
- Farmers needed to store the grain they had harvested. This led to a more settled way of life.
- In about 3,800 BC, people started to make large communal tombs and ceremonial monuments.
- The Bronze Age started in around 2,500 BC, when people started to use metal (bronze, copper and tin).
- The Iron Age started in around 800 BC, when people started to use iron to make weapons and tools, and ended in 43 AD, when the Romans invaded.
- Some big changes happened during the Iron Age; people started to use coins, for example, and to make pottery.

Overall Outcome:

Children will prepare a speech for a debate, with different groups taking different positions on which time period they would prefer to live in (Stone, Bronze or Iron Age).

Key Vocabulary:

Prehistory (prehistoric), archaeology, period, settlement, tribe, tomb, monument, ceremony (ceremonial), henge, long barrow, hunter-gatherer, nomadic, farming (agriculture), tin, copper, bronze, iron, BC/AD, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

Topic: British History: The Stone Age to the Iron Age

Enquiry Question: Would you rather have lived in the Stone, Bronze or Iron Age?

Key Concepts: community, settlement, change, continuity, evidence, trade, migration

Significant individuals and events:

- Remembrance Day: 11th November
- Black History Month – 14th October – 18th October – **Celebrating the achievements of Black Britons.**

Community and Local Links:

- Museum of London:
<https://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/collections/about-our-collections/what-we-collect/prehistoric>
- List of archaeological sites in Thurrock:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_archaeological_sites_in_Thurrock
- Archaeology of Essex:
<https://finds.org.uk/counties/essex/tag/iron-age/>
- The discovery of the Aveley Mammoth in 1964

Coherence

Links to previous history learning:

- People in Britain lived differently in the past. (Y2 local history and Great Fire of London)

Links to future history learning:

- Y3 Ancient Egyptians: settlement, agriculture and ceremonial culture
- Y4 Roman Britain, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – settlement, tribes

Links to other subjects:

- Art – weaving and pottery (Y3)
- Geography – settlement and land use (Y3)
- DT – making tools (Y3)
- Science – materials (Y2) and rocks / geology (Y3)

Learning Power Focus: Resilience

Year 3

Inspire – Challenge - Succeed



Writing:

Book study:

- Stone Age Boy - Satoshi *Kitamura*
- Owen and the soldier - *Lisa Thompson*

Narrative:

- The True Story of Three Little Pigs

Reading:

- Prehistoric Britain
- Rocks and Fossils
- Anne Fine
- Roald Dahl
- Songs
- Black History Month

Computing:

- Online - Internet Safety and Online Identity.
- Multimedia – Photo and Video

PE:

- Gym 1
- Dance 1
- Games 1

Topic: British History: The Stone Age to the Iron Age

Enquiry Question: Would you rather have lived in the Stone, Bronze or Iron Age?

Key Concepts: community, settlement, change, continuity, evidence, trade, migration

RE:

- Living: How does family life and festivals show what is important to Jewish people?

PSHE:

- Being Me in My World
- Celebrating Difference

Music:

- Let your spirit fly
- Glockenspiel Stage 1

Art:

- Making and Painting

Maths:

Unit 1: **Adding and subtracting across 10** – addition and subtraction and number facts

Unit 2: **Numbers to 1000** – addition and subtraction and number facts

Science: Rocks

- Compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties
- Describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock
- Recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter