

Year 3 Blue Autumn 1: Where Do The Romans Fit In Time?

School value: Initiative – Have ideas to share and explore with one another, support one another when appropriate.

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
History	The stone-age period is said to have started around 3 million years ago when humans started to live in Europe.
	These people left many burial chambers, monuments and artifacts. Stone circles, tombs and tools have been found all over the British Isles.
	The stone-age was followed by the bronze-age period. This is when humans started to use metal
	The bronze-age was followed by the iron-age when tools and weapons became more advanced and were used for farming.
	During the Palaeolithic Age (old stone age), man gathered food by hunting wild animals and birds, fishing, and collecting fruits and nuts. During the Neolithic Age (towards end of the stone-age), the humans formed settled communities, and domesticated plants and animals for the first time in history.
Science	Limestone is a grey/white rock that was formed from the bones of tiny sea creatures that dropped down to the bottom of the sea when they died. It is used as a building stone, and to make concrete. Chalk is a softer, white rock and is a type of limestone. Marble is made of limestone that has experienced extreme heat and changed to form a hard rock that is used in buildings and to create sculptures.
	Granite is harder and tough, usually grey to pink in colour and often used for buildings. Granites are made up of crystals, which can often be seen clearly on the surface.
	Slate is fine-grained and when expertly cut it will form smooth flat sheets of stone, which have long been used for roofing, floor tiles and other purposes.
	There are six main soil types: clay, sandy, silty, peaty, chalky, loamy.
	Most of the creatures that fossils were formed from would have lived in the sea, died or been killed and dropped to the ocean floor, where layers of sediment built up on top of them over many centuries. The pressure of the rock building up in layers over time caused the body of the creature to change and the remains became fossilised and mineralised by the surrounding material.
Art	People living in the stone age drew and painted animals because animals were an important food source. These drawings can still be seen today.
	Some stone age art contains bold black outlines, patterns and dots. Colours used reflect the pigments that could be found.

Topic Vocabulary		
History	Archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
	Tribes	Groups of people who live together.
	Settlement	A place where there were several stone age shelters, like a small village.
	Hunter-gatherers	People who mainly live by hunting, fishing and gathering wild fruit.
	Chronological	The ordering of events, for example the stone, bronze and iron age.
Science	Properties	A characteristic of a material. This could be hard, soft, rough smooth, etc.
	Organic Material	Something created from once living material or matter.
	Weathering	Changes to rock, land or buildings as a result of the weather.
	Particle	An extremely tiny piece of matter which you cannot see with your eyes.
	Texture	How something feels when touched.
Art	Sketch	A fast freehand drawing that is not supposed to be a finished work
	Pigment	The colour in a natural object
	Proportion	Increasing or enlarging something while maintaining the same relative sizes

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge	
RE	The Khalsa baptism ceremony is called the Amrit ceremony, this involves the drinking of Amrit (sugar water stirred with a dagger) in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib.
	The novice is instructed in the following; You shall never remove any hair from any part of your body, You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants, You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way, You shall not commit adultery.
	The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (known as the 5K's) as well as follow the Khalsa Code of Conduct
	Sikhs believe in three basic principles; meditating on the name of God (praying), earning a living by honest means as well as sharing the fruits of labour with others.
Music	RnB is a mixture of Soul, Hip Hop and Gospel music. Other RnB singers include Beyoncé, Usher, Rihanna and Stevie Wonder.
	RnB usually has a polished production style, uses computer-originated sounds such as drum machines and has smooth vocal arrangements.
Computing	An error or mistake in a program or algorithm can cause the computer or robot to behave in a manner that was not originally intended.
	Computers can solve a vast range of problems, and there are many different programming languages in which these instructions can be written. In this unit, you will be using Scratch.

Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Guru	Teacher or leader
	Amrit	The ceremony you take part in when you join the Khalsa
	Khalsa	Means 'pure'
	Ceremony	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary
	5 K's	Kesh, Kangha, Kirpan, Kara, Kacchera. These are 5 things that baptised Sikhs wear.
Music	Structure	How the verses and choruses of a song are ordered to make the whole piece.
	Verse	A section in a song that has the same tune but different words.
	Chorus	A repeating section in a song that gives the main message.
Computing	Decomposition	Breaking a problem down into smaller parts
	Output	Information produced by a computer – in this unit, it is an animation
	Repetition	Programming a set of instructions to repeat a number of times.
French	Bonjour	Hello
	Ca va?	How are you?
	Ca va bien/mal	I'm fine/not very well
	Et toi?	And you?
	Quel age as tu?	How old are you?
	J'ai sept/huit ans	I'm seven/eight years old