

Year Group	Year 3	Term	Autumn	~
Project Title/Theme	Stone Age and Flintstones	Subject	Select Subject	~

The Autumn project in Einstein Class is "The Flintstones". The room will be decorated in natural colours, paper will be used to make cave walls. A cave woman will greet visitors at the door! Books that we will read are: Stone Age Boy, Stig of the dump, Skara Brae, The first drawing and a selection of non-fiction texts. During this project we will focus on three ages in history - Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age; investigating the people, lifestyles, the archaeological finds, the monuments and historical data from each period. We will incorporate a virtual museum tour (Superb Starter) and look at artefacts from each period in history. We will look at the reasons that people chose to live in certain areas and how these settlements have developed over the years. We will focus on two settlements: Stonehenge and Skara Brae, comparing the two sites and their importance as Heritage sites. We will investigate how farming changed over the three ages and how technology influenced this. We will study the movement of people during the ages and look closely at the Celts and their lifestyle. We will look at the role of archaeologists and palaeontologists and how they piece together the past (Enthralling ending). In our Science lessons we will look at: fossils and rocks; the human body; our skeleton, teeth and muscles. This will also link to cooking and nutrition, as we will create simple Stone Age dishes to try (Mix it up middle) Our computing curriculum will focus on photography, we will take photos around the school using the iPads, we will manipulate them using apps. We will learn about famous photographers, including Lord Lichfield. We will create wonderful pieces during our Art lessons, including pastel cave drawings, clay pottery and authentic jewellery from each period in history. We will work with the colour wheel, making secondary and tertiary colours. We will experiment with different brushes during our colour wheel work. Our RE lessons this term will focus on Hinduism and Christianity. We will be studying Christian artefacts, symbols, stained glass and the layout of a Christian church. We will investigate who the saints are and why are they important? We will investigate Hinduism and how God is worshipped in the home and Mandir? We will discuss the meaning of the story of Rama and Sita and how and why Diwali is celebrated.

Notes

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Year Group	Term	Project Title / Theme	Subject	Objective	Skills	Vocab
Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	Art	To know that the primary colours (red, yellow, blue) make secondary colours (orange, green, purple) To know that mixing primary colours (red, yellow, blue) with secondary colours (orange, green, purple) make tertiary colours (Red-Orange, Yellow-Orange, Yellow-Green, Blue-Green, Blue-Violet, Red-Violet To know that paintbrushes can make different marks of size and shape and create different textures To know the Batik process for dying fabrics (Wax resistant patterns and paint on fabric or paper) To know that Batik is an ancient art form originating in Indonesia	To be able to create a colour wheel to show primary, secondary and tertiary colours To be able to apply colour mixing knowledge in their artwork To be able to explore paintbrush sizes and shapes for a particular purpose To be able to choose the appropriate size or shape of paintbrush for their artwork To be able to create artwork using the Batik process of dying fabric with wax resistant patterns To be able to join textiles using running stitch, cross stitch and back stitch. To be able to use finer needles and threads in sewing To be able to recognise when art is from different cultures and historical periods	Pencil, wax. chalk, ink, pen, brushes, pigment, paint, pastels, dyes, sponges, straws, collage, weaving, threads, fibres, fabrics, surfaces, wood, clay 3D experience, rigid and malleable materials, fingers, hands, vegetables, card, wood, string, lino, clay, polystyrene, painted, printed, dyed, rubbed, imprinted, embossed, background, foreground, hot and cool colours, secondary colours, warm colours, sharp line, smooth line, smudged line, abstractly, balanced, complementary, harmonising, mood, wash, final outcome, negative, relief, positive, screen printing, stencil cut, transfer, carving, decoration, tactile, visual, abstractly, mixed media, mood board, textiles, sketch book

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Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	Computing	To know how to take a picture on a piece of technology, e.g. iPad. To know how to edit an image using an app or program. To know how to use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly.	To be able to take an in-focus picture on an iPad. To be able to collaborate to edit an image on an app or program, such as PicCollage, ChatterPix or Snapseed. To be able to use technology safely, respectfully and responsibly by communicating how to keep safe online.	Photography, photograph, focus, infocus, out of focus, data, collaborate, manipulate, edit/editing, media, image, input, output.

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Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	DT and Cooking and Nutrition	To know how food is grown — lifecycle of a plant/food To know how to prepare and cook a variety of predominantly savoury dishes using a range of cooking techniques. To know what a varied diet looks like To know that designs should meet a criteria to appeal to the consumer or be appropriate for use To know which materials would be best to create and make a structure	To be able to prepare foods using the correct tools safely To be able to cook dishes with the support of a an adult To be able to create an eatwell plate To be able to generate, develop, model and communicate ideas through discussion, annotated sketches, cross-sectional and exploded diagrams, prototypes, pattern pieces and computer-aided design To be able to use mechanical systems in their products [for example, gears, pulleys, cams, levers and linkages]	Field, growing, balanced diet, cook, bake, chop
Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	Geography	NA	NA	NA

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Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	History	To understand when the Stone Age fits on the timeline of history and this falls before the Bronze and Iron Age, but after the Ice Age To understand how we know about Prehistoric Britain To know which animals	To be able to place the time studied on a timeline To be able to use terms and dates related to the topic To be able to sequence several events and artefacts To be able to	Empire, civilisation, parliament, peasantry, local, regional, national, cultural, military, economic, religious, social, late Neolithic, hunter - gatherers, Skara Brae, Stonehenge, forts, tribal, Prehistory, Hunter-gatherer, Nomad, Palaeolithic,					
				lived in Prehistoric Britain	find out about everyday lives	Mesolithic, Neolithic					
				To know what the different periods in the	of the people in the topic To be able to						
				Stone Age To know what the	compare to our loves today To be able to						
				similarities and differences between Stone Age periods	identify the reasons for and the results of						
				To know what artefacts from the	people's action To be able to identify and						
									Stone Age tell us about how people	give reasons for different ways in	
				lived during the different periods	which the past is represented						
				To know what life like in a Neolithic settlements across the three periods	To be able to distinguish between different versions of the						
					To know how farming change how humans lived	same story and why they are different To be able to					
				To know how the bronze age changed	use a wide range of resources to find						
				how humans lived and became more settled	out about the period						
				To know how iron age settlements differed	To be able to observe small details in						

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				from those homes before and why To know who the Celts were, and why did they use iron To know what monuments tell us about the Prehistoric period looking at Stone Henge and comparing it in a local study with monuments and places of worship in the village To know the meanings of these substantive concepts, slave, settlement (Yr 2 castles), tribe, conquest, peasant.	pictures and artefacts To be able to select and record information relevant to the topic To be able to start researching using the library and technology	
Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	Music	To know about prehistoric musical instruments. To know how to compose a 'journey through a cave'. To know how to play and perform with confidence.	To be able to describe what prehistoric musical instruments are like and why, such as: bells, eagle bone flutes, rattles, whistles. To be able to use instruments to compose a journey through a cave. To be able to perform a composition with some confidence.	Instrument, pitch: high, low, musical adjectives, compose, composition, create, perform, performance.

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Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	RE	To understand the importance of artefacts and symbols to a Christian To understand the layout of a church and their use of stained glass To understand who the saints were and why they are important (Yr 1 disciples introduced) To understand the similarities and differences of how God is worshipped in the home and in the Mandir To be able to retell the Rama and Sita story EYFS/Yr 1 milk and Jasmine Flower and The crying camal) To understand how Diwali is celebrated and its meaning (Previously know Rama and Sita story and Diva lamps) To understand how a Hindu child feels at Diwali time - linked to belonging and community	To be able to use religious keywords, to explain what religious people believe about the nature of God To be able to use religious keywords, to explain why scripture and the lives of founders are so meaningful to the lives of believers today To be able to use keywords to explain how symbols, stories, acts of worship and places of worship help religious people to feel closer to God To be able to use keywords to explain how symbols, stories, acts of worship and places of worship help religious people to feel closer to explain how symbols, stories, acts of worship and places of worship help religious people to feel closer to each other. To be able to describe what a believer might learn from a religious story To be able to begin to make links between the different religions and	Advent, Baptism, Bible Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Gospel, Harvest, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, Lent, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Ten Commandments, Vicar, Worship, Aum or Om, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Avatars, Mandir, Lotus swastika, saffron, Murti, Yoga, meditation, mantra, Rangoli, Mehndi, Holi, deities, Ganesha, Trimurti (link to maths and spellings prefixes)

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					their similarities	
					To be able to	
					use religious	
					keywords and	
					references to	
					scripture, to	
					explain why	
					religious	
					believers	
					celebrate and	
					practise their	
					way of life and	
					why they freely	
					choose to	
					observe religious	
					rules	
					To be able to	
					understand the	
					religious	
					teaching from	
					scripture or a	
					religious	
					teaching from a	
					religious leader,	
					explain how this	
					teaching has	
					changed their	
					mind in some	
					way	
					To be able to	
					use religious	
					vocabulary to	
					explain ways of	
					life	
					To be able to	
					compare the	
					understanding	
					that religions	
					give people a	
					sense of longing	
					and identify and the similarities	
					and differences	
					To be able to	
					consider a	
					whole range of ideas and beliefs	
					I Idoac and haliate	

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					purpose and	
					truth from	
					different	
					religions and	
					relate these	
					ideas to your	
					own	
					To be able to	
					explain,	
					referring to a	
					variety of	
					religious and	
					moral teachings	
					and points of	
					views, why	
					some questions	
					about right and	
					wrong are a	
					challenge to	
					answer	
					To be able to	
					show how one	
					teaching can be	
					interpreted in a	
					number of	
					different ways	
					by people of the	
					same religion	
					and by people	
					in different	
					religions	
					To be able to	
					ask important	
					questions about	
					life and compare	
					ige and compare	

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Year 3	Autumn	Stone Age and Flintstones	Science	To know different kinds of natural occurring rocks (Igneous — granite, basalt, Sedimentary — chalk, sandstone, Metamorphic — marble, slate) on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties, including, hard, soft, permeable, impermeable and durable.	To be able to observe rocks, including those used in buildings and gravestones, and exploring how and why they might have changed over time; using a hand lens or microscope.	Rocks, Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic, properties, fossil, sediments, soil, uppermost, layer, minerals, air, water, organic matter, nutrition, skeleton, muscle.
				To know fossils are formed when an animal dies and is covered with sediments that eventually becomes rock.	To be able to set up simple practical enquiries, comparative and fair tests, investigating	
				To know soil is the uppermost layer of the earth and is made up of minerals, air, water and organic matter.	what happens to different rock types when in water — (Chalk, granite, sandstone, whether or not	
				To know animals, including humans, need the right types and amount of nutrition, and that they cannot make their own food; they get nutrition from what they eat.	To be able to research and discuss the different kinds of living things whose fossils are found in	
				To identify that humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection and movement.	sedimentary rock and explore how fossils are formed, Using straightforward scientific evidence to answer questions or to support their findings.	

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					To be able to	
					identify	
					similarities and	
					differences	
					between	
					different soils	
					(topsoil, subsoil)	
					and raise and	
					answer	
					questions about	
					the way soils	
					are formed.	
					To be ab;e to	
					compare and	
					contrast the	
					diets of different	
					animals	
					(including their	
					pets) and decide	
					ways of	
					grouping them	
					according to	
					what they eat and research	
					different food	
					groups and how	
					they keep us	
					healthy and	
					design meals	
					based on what	
					they find out.	
					To be able to	
					identify and	
					classify animals	
					with and	
					without	
					skeletons and	
					observing and	
					comparing their	
					movement;	
					exploring ideas	
					about what	
					would happen if	
					humans did not	
					have skeletons.	