

Year 3/4 Curriculum Information

Autumn 1

<p>Homework: Children are set multiplication tables through Times Tables Rockstars – scan the QR code to visit the site and download the app!</p>  <p>Library: Children visit the library weekly to choose a reading book, this will be on Tuesday for Zebras and Wednesday for Ducks, Kangaroos and Orangutans.</p>	<p>PE and Outdoor Learning:</p> <p>Y3: Zebras and Ducks: PE – Tuesday (indoor) & Friday (outdoor)</p> <p>Y4: Orangutans and Kangaroos: PE – Monday (indoor) & Friday (outdoor)</p> <p>Outdoor Learning – This will take place on alternate weeks during Autumn 1. We politely ask that children arrive at school wearing outdoor learning clothing and bring school uniform to get changed into after.</p>	<p>Shared Learning Outcome: These will run from 9:00am - 10:00am on the dates below.</p> <p>Year 3 - Our shared learning outcome is Tuesday 17th September 2024.</p> <p>Year 4 - Our shared learning outcome is Wednesday 18th September 2024.</p> <p>We hope to see you there!</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;"><u>English</u></p> <p>In English, both year groups will be reading an Anglo-Saxon story. Children will be using this to understand a range of vocabulary that will be used in subsequent theme sessions.</p> <p>We will be applying our previously learnt reading skills when looking at the narrative with a focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inference • Retrieval • Summarising <p>In the following weeks, our class reader will be Anglo-Saxon Boy by Tony Bradman. With the use of a variety of different texts to consolidate previous learning in Year 2/3, the children will write:</p> <p>Y3 – A section of a narrative and a non-chronological report.</p> <p>Y4 – An adaptation of a narrative and a letter</p> <p>Home reading - Please record any reading at home on your child's bookmark by initialling on it with the date 😊</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Maths</u></p> <p>Children will complete daily arithmetic focusing on key skills for the four operations (multiplication, division, addition, subtraction). Unit coverage for this half term will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number and place value • Rounding to the nearest 10, 100 and 1000 • Addition and subtraction using mental strategies <p>We will be continuing to build on children's speed and fluency of multiplication and division recall through daily practice. It is very important children learn their facts in order to apply this to other areas of mathematics.</p> <p>Year 4 children will be tested later in the academic year with the statutory multiplication check – we will provide further information and support for this later in the year.</p> <p>Children will regularly be encouraged to tell the time both in and outside of our allocated maths time. As this is a particularly challenging concept, please encourage them to use the different clocks at home and to read the time regularly.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Science</u></p> <p>Our Science unit will be focusing on lifestyles. We will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the impact of diet, exercise, drugs and lifestyle on the way their bodies function; • Learn how to keep their bodies healthy and how their bodies might be damaged; • Begin to understand the role of micro-organisms in some diseases. <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Theme</u></p> <p>Our theme is Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons where the children will be gaining an understanding who the Anglo-Saxons were, where they came from and why they invaded Britain.</p> <p>In addition, we will also study the changes the Anglo-Saxons made to Britain and what we still use today.</p>
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Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons

Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms and settlements:

The Anglo-Saxons were a large group of people who came to England from north-western Europe. They first started to invade when the Romans were in control of Britain. There were three groups, they were known as The Angle, Saxon, and Jute, together they were known as the Anglo-Saxons, this is because the Angles and the Saxons were the largest of the attacking groups. They attacked with swords, spears and round shields.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons Settle?

The Saxons settled in areas of Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), Middlesex (Middle Saxons), and Wessex (West Saxons).

The Jutes settled mainly in Kent. They did not call themselves 'the Jutes', they referred to themselves as 'the Kentings', that is the men living in Kent.

The Angles settled in East Anglia.



Timeline of Key Events

All dates below are approximate:

- 350** Some arrivals from north Europe
- 410** Last Romans leave Britain
- 430** First Christian church in Britain is built in Whithorn, Scotland
- 450** German Saxons settle in Kent
- 570** Seven Kingdoms created across Britain
- 597** St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
- 600** First Law Code written in English in Aethelbert's kingdom in Kent
- 613** Northumbrian kings rule over most of England
- 757** Offa becomes king of Mercia and arguably first king of all England
- 789** First recorded Viking attack (Dorset)
- 793** Viking attack on Lindisfarne
- 878** Wessex is overrun by the Vikings and King Alfred goes into hiding
- 918** Ethelflaed, the 'Lady of the Mercians' (daughter of Alfred of Wessex) dies at the height of her power

Seven kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent

Places to visit:

Many local museums will have information and artefacts from the Saxon period. These may be places of interest:

Winchester City Museum <https://www.hampshireculture.org.uk/winchester-city-museum>

Butser Ancient Farm, Hampshire <http://www.butserancientfarm.co.uk/>

Weald and Downland Museum, Chichester <http://www.wealddown.co.uk/buildings/anglo-saxon-hall-house/>

Further Information:

BBC Anglo-Saxons <http://bit.do/bbcsaxon>

Ashmolean Museum <http://bit.do/ashsaxon>

British Museum <http://bit.do/bmsaxons>

Staffordshire Hoard: <http://bit.do/shoard>

Primary Homework Help: <http://bit.do/phsaxons>

Early British Kingdoms: <http://bit.do/ebk>

Key Vocabulary:

Anglo-Saxons, Britain, Romans, Vikings, northern Germany, southern Denmark, Netherlands, England, northern Europe, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Celtic Britons, kingdoms, Heptarchy (The Heptarchy refers to the seven kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent), old English, King Alfred, Ethelflad

