



Long Term Curriculum Plan

Year 3&4

2024 – 2026

Oct 24



Year 3&4

**Expanding
Horizons**

Exploring diverse cultures, cultivating curiosity & harnessing interconnected knowledge

In Years 3 and 4, our curriculum is crafted to expand the horizons of our learners, continuing our commitment to fostering 'Knowledge, Nurture, and Enrichment.' During these years, students delve deeper into a broad spectrum of subjects, building on the foundational knowledge acquired in earlier years.

Students embark on a historical journey exploring ancient civilizations such as Ancient Egypt, learning about their culture, achievements, and contributions to modern society. They also study significant historical periods like the Roman Empire and the impact it had on Britain, including the founding of cities like London and York. In geography, students enhance their understanding of natural disasters, exploring the physical processes of the Earth such as volcanoes and earthquakes, and how these shape the world we live in.


The scientific component of the curriculum introduces students to more complex concepts, such as states of matter, light, sound and forces & magnets. They learn how matter can change states, how light and sound travel and the basics of magnetism. Nutritional science is also covered, helping students understand the importance of a balanced diet and the human body's nutritional needs.

Art education in Years 3 and 4 focuses on enhancing drawing and painting skills. Students learn various techniques inspired by famous artists and historical art, such as the bold brushstrokes of Van Gogh or the intricate designs of Ancient Egyptian art. They engage in projects that require detailed observation and expression, such as creating Egyptian sunset silhouettes or fossil sculptures, encouraging them to refine their artistic skills and express creativity.


Technological proficiency is emphasised through basic computing skills, including programming and digital media creation. Students learn to use technology safely and respectfully, understanding the importance of privacy and respectful behaviour online. They explore stop-frame animation, data logging, and the basics of digital communication, which lay the groundwork for advanced technological skills in later years.

By the end of Year 4, students will have broadened their understanding of the world through a rich exploration of history, geography, science, and art. They will have developed essential computing skills and a deeper appreciation for the interconnectedness of historical events and geographical phenomena. This holistic approach ensures that students are well-prepared for the more advanced and specialised learning in Years 5 and 6, with a solid foundation of knowledge and an eagerness to continue their educational journey.


Year 3&4 – 2024-2025 – Autumn 1

Ancient Egypt	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	W1: Book Week W7: Black History Week		• Sentence Basics	Y3 Sleepover	Open Classrooms
Science			History		Art	
Y4 States of Matter			Early Civilisation Ancient Egypt Historical context & Timeline, Society & Culture, Religion & Beliefs, Achievements & Contributions, Key Events & Figures		Sketch Book Planning Van Gogh techniques used in 'Starry Night' Plan silhouette scene inc features and scale	Drawing & Painting Egyptian sunset silhouette scene Van Gough – 'Starry Night' Inspired
Knowledge	Vocabulary		Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Matter exists in three states: solid, liquid, and gas. › Solids have a fixed shape and volume. Their particles are closely packed and vibrate in place. › Liquids have a fixed volume but take the shape of their container. Their particles are close together but can move past each other. › Gases do not have a fixed shape or volume. Their particles are spread out and move freely. › Matter can change from one state to another when heated or cooled, such as melting, freezing, condensation and evaporation. 	State Solid Liquid Gas Evaporate Condense Condensation Water Cycle Process Period		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Ancient Egypt was one of the earliest civilizations, flourishing around 3100 BCE to 30 BCE. It is known for its long-lasting and influential culture, which developed along the Nile River. › Egyptian society was structured like a pyramid, with the Pharaoh at the top, followed by nobles, priests, scribes, merchants, and farmers. › Daily life centred around the Nile, which provided water, food, and transportation. › The Ancient Egyptians practiced polytheism, worshipping many gods and goddesses like Ra (the sun god), Osiris (the god of the afterlife), and Isis (the goddess of magic). They believed in an afterlife and practiced mummification to preserve bodies for it. › Ancient Egyptians made significant advancements in writing (hieroglyphics), architecture (pyramids and temples), and medicine. They invented the calendar and made contributions to mathematics and astronomy. › Important figures include Pharaohs like Tutankhamun, known for his intact tomb, and Ramses II, known for his extensive building projects. Key events include the building of the Great Pyramid of Giza and the period of the New Kingdom, which was a time of prosperity and power. 	Ancient Civilisation Rule Pharaoh Pyramid Hieroglyphics Mummification Nile Culture Hierarchy Polytheism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn about Van Gogh's use of bold, swirling brushstrokes, vibrant colours, and expressive movement to create texture and emotion in "Starry Night." › Understand how to use a sketchbook to plan a silhouette scene, focusing on the placement of features like pyramids, palm trees, and the Nile River. Consider the scale and proportions of these elements within the composition. › Learn how to create a vibrant sunset background using gradient techniques in painting, blending colours smoothly from deep oranges and reds to purples and blues, inspired by the dynamic skies in Van Gogh's works. › Develop skills in drawing and painting silhouettes, ensuring they are solid black shapes that stand out against the colourful sunset background. Pay attention to clean, sharp edges to maintain the silhouette effect. › Incorporate elements inspired by "Starry Night," such as swirling patterns in the sky or a sense of movement and energy. 	Sketch Silhouette Van Gough Texture Shade Shade Blending
Computing			Design & Technology			
Use technology safely and respectfully Staying Safe Online			Cooking & Nutrition Prepare savoury dish (Nut Free) Hummus and Falafel Wraps			
Knowledge	Vocabulary		Knowledge	Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Keep personal information private, such as full name, address, and phone number. › Do not communicate with or meet strangers online without adult supervision. › Use strong, unique passwords and never share them with others. › Recognise and report cyberbullying and treat others with respect online. › Avoid clicking on suspicious links or downloading unknown files. 	Respectful Cyberbullying Privacy Digital Footprint Media		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand the importance of a balanced diet that includes a variety of food groups (fruits, vegetables, proteins, carbohydrates, and dairy) to provide essential nutrients for good health. › Learn basic cooking skills such as measuring ingredients, following a recipe, and using kitchen tools safely (knives, stovetops, and ovens) to prepare healthy meals. 	Nutrition Prepare		


Year 3&4 – 2024-2025 – Autumn 2

Natural Disasters	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	W1: RSC Week		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-Chronological Report Purpose: Inform through examining and providing new information • Narrative Introduction Purpose: to describe something, such as a person, place, process, or experience, in vivid detail 	Church Visit	Parent Event – Volcano Construction Y4 Strings performance	
Science				Geography		Art	
Y3 Light Ibn al-Haytham				Physical Geography Volcanoes & Earthquakes		Sketch Book Planning Stanley Donwood techniques Wave 'fingers' practice	Drawing & Pastels Black & White Op art Wave scene inspired by 'The Great Wave' and the black and white work of Stanly Donwood Create second version using coloured oil pastels
Knowledge		Vocabulary		Knowledge		Knowledge	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Light comes from different sources, such as the sun, light bulbs, and candles. › Light can bounce off surfaces, which is called reflection. › Shadows are formed when an object blocks light. › Light travels in straight lines. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflection Shadow Transparent Translucent Opaque Source 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A volcano is a mountain that erupts with molten rock, ash, and gases from inside the Earth. › Eruptions happen when pressure builds up in the Earth's crust and releases magma through a volcano's vent. › An earthquake is the shaking of the ground caused by sudden movements in the Earth's crust. › The Earth's surface is made up of large pieces called tectonic plates, which move and cause both volcanoes and earthquakes. › Many volcanoes and earthquakes occur around the edge of the Pacific Ocean, an area known as the Ring of Fire. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcano Earthquake Erupt Tectonic Plate Crust Magma Richter Scale Region Process 	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › How bold, intricate line work and patterns can create texture and movement › Consider composition, placement, and the flow of lines to mimic the dynamic motion of waves. › How contrast can create optical effects. › Experimenting with colour blending and highlighting to enhance the visual impact. 	
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contrast Inspire Influence Draft 	
				Career Link			
				Humanitarian Relief Worker			
				Support communities that have been impacted by human or natural disasters			
Computing				Design & Technology			
Y3 Creating Media Stop-frame Animation				Design, Make and Evaluate Earthquake-resistant structures Including research of current design techniques			
Knowledge		Vocabulary		Knowledge		Vocabulary	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that stop-frame animation is a technique where a series of still images are played in sequence to create the illusion of movement. › Create a simple storyboard to plan the scenes and actions in the animation, outlining each step and movement. › Use a digital camera or tablet to capture individual frames, ensuring small, incremental movements between each shot. › Become familiar with basic animation software or apps to compile the frames, adjust timing, and add effects or sound. › Learn how to edit the captured frames, add sound effects or background music, and finalise the animation for presentation. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animation Frame Storyboard Sequence Edit Method Technique 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn about current techniques used in designing earthquake-resistant structures, such as base isolators, flexible frames, and cross-bracing. › Understand the basic principles of designing structures to withstand earthquakes, including stability, flexibility, and strength. › Know which materials are commonly used in earthquake-resistant buildings, such as reinforced concrete, steel, and shock-absorbing materials. › Use simple materials like straws, sticks, and clay to build small-scale models of earthquake-resistant structures, incorporating design principles. › Test the models on a shake table to simulate earthquake conditions, observe how they perform, and evaluate their effectiveness. Identify improvements based on testing results. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Structure Design Evaluate Resilient Construct Stability Strengthen Resistance 	


Year 3&4 – 2024-2025 – Spring 1

Powerful Forces	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	W2: Assessment Week 14 th : Safer Internet Day		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recount – Letter Purpose: To communicate/discuss • Persuasive Advert Purpose: To persuade 	Magna	Parents' Evening
Science			Geography		History	
Y4 Sound	Y3 Forces & Magnets <small>Lise Meitner</small>		Geographical Skills & Fieldwork <small>Use maps to locate features studied Identify disused tram and trainlines in the locality</small>		Local History Study <small>Evolution of Transport from 19th century – present day Railway expansion, Old Tram Network, Intro of motor vehicles, post-war road expansion, changes in rail usage, eco-friendly transport (trams) How is this reflected in the locality?</small>	
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Sound is made by vibrations. When an object vibrates, it creates sound waves that travel through the air to our ears. › Sound travels through different materials (solids, liquids, and gases), but it travels fastest through solids and slowest through gases. › Pitch is how high or low a sound is, which is determined by the frequency of the vibrations. Volume is how loud or soft a sound is, which is determined by the size of the vibrations. › Understand that forces are pushes and pulls that can make objects move, stop, change direction, or change shape. › Learn that magnets attract certain materials, such as iron, nickel, and cobalt, and can attract or repel other magnets. › Know that magnets have two poles, north and south, and that opposite poles attract while the same poles repel. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vibration Pitch Volume Force Magnet Attract Repel Pole 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn to read and interpret maps, including understanding symbols, keys, and grid references. › Identify and locate significant features in Nottingham, such as parks, rivers, and historical landmarks on a map. › Identify the locations of disused tram and trainlines in Nottingham and understand their historical significance. › Understand how to use map symbols and keys to find and identify different features on a map of Nottingham. › Develop fieldwork skills by using maps to explore the local area and locate features and disused tram and trainlines in Nottingham. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Map Locate Feature Disuse Local Locality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand the development of the railway network in Nottingham during the 19th century and its impact on travel and trade. › Learn about the introduction and use of the old tram network in Nottingham and how it facilitated urban transportation before the advent of motor vehicles. › Explore how the introduction of motor vehicles in the early 20th century changed transportation, leading to the decline of tram networks. › Understand the expansion of roads and highways after World War II, reflecting the increase in motor vehicle usage and changing transportation needs. › Study the reintroduction of trams as a form of eco-friendly transport in Nottingham in the 21st century, and how it reflects a shift towards sustainable transportation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evolution Transport Expansion Develop Development Site
Design & Technology			Music			
Make and Iterate <small>Egg Parachutes Iterative Design Process</small>			Music Composition & Musical Notation <small>Rollercoaster Soundtrack</small>			
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that parachutes slow down the descent of an object by creating air resistance, which helps to reduce the speed of the fall. › Learn about different materials that can be used to make parachutes, such as plastic bags, fabric, and string. Understand the importance of selecting materials that are lightweight and durable. › Design and build an initial version of an egg parachute, considering the size of the canopy, length of the strings, and how the egg will be attached and protected during the fall. › Test the egg parachute by dropping it from a height and observing how well it slows down the descent and protects the egg. Identify any weaknesses or areas for improvement. › Apply the iterative design process by making modifications to the parachute based on testing results, such as adjusting the canopy size, string length, or egg attachment method. Repeat testing and refining the design to improve performance. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design Parachute Canopy Resistance Test Evaluate Improve Impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand the basics of musical notation, including notes, rests, and rhythms, and how to read and write them on a staff. › Learn how to use dynamics (loud and soft) and tempo (fast and slow) to create different moods and emotions in a soundtrack, reflecting the excitement and changes of a rollercoaster ride. › Explore different instruments and sounds that can be used to represent various elements of a rollercoaster ride, such as strings for suspense, percussion for intensity, and brass for thrilling moments. › Compose short musical themes or motifs that represent different parts of the rollercoaster ride, like the climb, the drop, and the twists and turns. › Learn to layer different musical elements to build a full soundtrack and understand how to structure the composition to match the progression of an existing rollercoaster ride advert, creating a cohesive and dynamic piece. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compose Composition Notation Soundtrack Rhythm Melody Emotion 		


Year 3&4 – 2024-2025 – Spring 2

<h2 style="margin: 0;">Stone Age to Iron Age</h2>	Length: 6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents	
	Events: 6 th : World Book Day W4: Y4 Residential		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative – Characterising Speech Purpose: To narrate / creative self-expression • Instructions Purpose: To explain 	Y4 Residential	Parent Event – Cave Art Workshop	
Geography			History		Art	
Human Geography Settlements & Land Use of these early civilisations Settlement patterns, agriculture & land use and early trade networks			Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age Neolithic hunter-gatherers Bronze-Age religion, technology & travel Iron Age hill forts, tribal kingdoms, art & culture		Sketch Book Planning Experiment with the different techniques to be used	Collage, Printing & Drawing Lascaux Caves art. Mixed materials & textures layered & printed using diff painting techniques. Inc found objects - chalks & charcoal
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
› Early humans during the Stone Age lived in small, nomadic groups. As they transitioned to the Bronze and Iron Ages, they began to form larger, more permanent settlements near rivers and fertile land. › The development of agriculture during the Neolithic period (late Stone Age) allowed people to grow crops like wheat and barley and domesticate animals, leading to more stable food supplies and larger communities. › Settlements evolved from temporary shelters to permanent homes made from materials like wood, stone, and mud. Bronze and Iron Age communities built roundhouses and later rectangular houses, often within fortified structures. › Land was used for farming, grazing livestock, and building homes. Fields were cultivated using early tools, and land was divided into plots for different uses, reflecting an organised approach to land management. › Early trade networks began to develop as people exchanged surplus crops, tools, and other goods. This trade connected different communities and facilitated the spread of ideas and technologies.		Settlement Land Use Agriculture Trade Network Civilisation Establish <hr/> Career Link Anthropologist Anthropologists study human societies, exploring how early humans lived and developed over time.	› Neolithic people were primarily hunter-gatherers who transitioned to farming. They domesticated plants and animals, leading to more permanent settlements and the development of early farming communities. › In the Bronze Age, people began to practice more structured religious rituals, including burial practices with grave goods and the construction of monuments like Stonehenge for religious and ceremonial purposes. › The Bronze Age saw significant technological advancements, including the use of bronze for tools and weapons. Improved travel methods, such as the building of early boats and the use of horses, facilitated trade and movement between communities. › Iron Age Britain was characterised by the construction of hill forts, which served as fortified settlements and centres of tribal kingdoms. These forts provided protection and demonstrated the power and organization of Iron Age tribes. › The Iron Age brought a rich cultural heritage, including intricate metalwork, pottery, and textiles. Artifacts from this period show a high level of craftsmanship and artistic expression, reflecting the social and cultural practices of Iron Age societies.	Stone Age Bronze Age Iron Age Hunter-Gatherer Fort Tribe Kingdom Period Occupy	› Learn about the Lascaux Caves in France, which are famous for their prehistoric cave paintings depicting animals, human figures, and abstract signs created by early humans. › Use a sketchbook to plan the art project, experimenting with different techniques such as collage, printing, and drawing. Make preliminary sketches and notes on composition, colours, and materials. › Understand how to create a collage using a mix of materials and textures. Layer different elements like paper, fabric, and found objects to add depth and interest to the artwork. › Learn basic printing techniques, such as stamping and monoprinting, to create repeated patterns and textures. Experiment with different tools and surfaces for printing. › Use chalks and charcoal to mimic the natural pigments used in cave paintings. Explore techniques for blending, shading, and creating texture.	Collage Print Illustrate Site
Computing						
Y3 Programming A Sequencing Sounds						
Knowledge			Vocabulary			
› Learn that a sequence in programming is a set of instructions that are executed in order, one after the other. Understand how sequences control the flow of a program. › Explore how to create and use sounds in a programming environment. Learn to select, record, or import different sounds for use in sequences. › Create sequences that play sounds in a specific order. Use blocks or commands to control when and how each sound is played. › Learn to combine sound sequences with other actions, such as animations or movements, to create interactive stories or projects that respond to user inputs. › Understand how to debug programs by checking and correcting errors in sound sequences. Learn to test sequences to ensure they play correctly and as intended.			Programme Sequence Algorithm Debug			

Year 3&4 – 2024-2025 – Summer 2

United Kingdom	Length:	8 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	W1&2: MTC W2: Assessment Week W7&8: Book Week		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Narrative – Characterising Speech Purpose: To narrate/creative self-expression • Persuasive Advert Purpose: To persuade 	Hindu Temple Visit	Sports Day
Geography			History		Art	
Locational Knowledge Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and identifying human & physical features	Geographical Skills Use compasses, grid references & ordnance survey maps to build their knowledge of the UK		British History Beyond 1066 1558 - 1685 Changing power of monarchs Elizabeth I – Charles II Study of each monarch, their achievements and events Oliver Cromwell		Sketch Book Planning Shading practice	Drawing Line drawing and shading. Detailed, close-up observational drawing of coins Iterative improvement process
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Name and locate key counties (e.g., Yorkshire, Kent) and major cities (e.g. London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast) of the United Kingdom. › Identify and locate the main geographical regions of the UK, such as the Highlands of Scotland, the Midlands, and the South West of England. › Recognise important human features (e.g. bridges, roads, buildings) and physical features (e.g. mountains, rivers, forests) across different regions of the UK. › Learn to use a compass to find directions (north, south, east, west) and understand how to apply this knowledge in navigating and exploring maps. › Understand how to read and use grid references on Ordnance Survey maps to pinpoint specific locations and build detailed knowledge of the UK's geography. 		County City Region Human Physical Ordnance Survey Grid Reference Area Feature Career Link Cartographer <small>Cartographers create maps, using skills in geography to assist in navigation and planning.</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that Elizabeth I was known for the Elizabethan era, marked by exploration, the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, and the flourishing of English culture, including Shakespeare's works. › Learn that James I was the first Stuart king, known for commissioning the King James Bible and his belief in the divine right of kings, which often caused conflicts with Parliament. › Know that Charles I's reign led to major conflicts with Parliament, resulting in the English Civil War. His belief in absolute monarchy and refusal to compromise led to his execution in 1649. › Understand that Oliver Cromwell led the Parliamentary forces during the Civil War and ruled as Lord Protector after the execution of Charles I, establishing a republic until his death. › Learn that Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660 (the Restoration). His reign saw the Great Plague (1665) and the Great Fire of London (1666). He had a more balanced relationship with Parliament compared to his father. 	Monarch Reign Civil War Parliament Restoration Impact Period Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Learn different shading techniques such as hatching, cross-hatching, stippling, and blending to create depth and texture in drawings. › Understand the basics of line drawing, including using various line weights to depict form and detail. › Apply shading techniques to observational drawings to accurately represent light, shadow, and texture on the surface of coins. › Learn the iterative improvement process by continually refining and improving drawings based on feedback and self-assessment, focusing on enhancing detail and accuracy. 	Detail Iterate Refine Line Shade
Computing						
Y3 Data & Information Branching Databases						
Knowledge		Vocabulary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A branching database is a way to sort and classify information using a series of yes/no questions. › Understand how to create effective yes/no questions that help to distinguish between different items or categories in a branching database. › Learn to classify and organise information into different groups based on the answers to the yes/no questions. › Develop skills to build a simple branching database using software or paper-based methods, ensuring each branch leads to a final classification. › Learn how to use a branching database to find information quickly and efficiently and understand how it can be used in real-world scenarios to sort data. 		Data Database Branching Information Classify Category Categorise Identify				

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Autumn 1

The Roman Empire	Length:	7 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit • Unit • Unit 	Lincoln Castle, Cathedral & Museum Y3 Sleepover	Open Classrooms

Geography	History	Art
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Human Geography Settlements in Britain and Land Use – urban development Roads, Aqueducts & Hadrian's Wall	The Roman Empire and its Impact on Britain Queen Boudica Founding of cities – London, York & Lincoln Roads, Buildings and Fortification Cultural Influences	Sketch Book Planning Column feature study with labels Drawing Chalk and charcoal on black paper Roman Column Types
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Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
› The Romans built many settlements in Britain, including towns (like Londinium, now London), forts, and villas. These settlements often became the foundations for modern British cities. › Roman towns were planned with a grid system, including streets, public buildings, and spaces like forums for markets and gatherings. They introduced urban planning and infrastructure that influenced future city development. › The Romans built a network of straight, durable roads across Britain to connect towns and military bases. Famous roads include Watling Street and the Fosse Way. These roads improved travel and trade across the region. › Aqueducts were used to transport water from distant sources into towns and cities. The Romans built sophisticated systems to provide clean water for drinking, bathing, and irrigation. › Hadrian's Wall was a defensive fortification in Northern Britain, built to protect the Roman Empire from northern tribes. It stretched 73 miles and included forts, milecastles, and turrets.	Settlement Urban Development Aqueduct Major Transform	› Queen Boudica was the leader of the Iceni tribe who led a major uprising against the Roman occupiers around 60-61 CE. She is remembered as a symbol of resistance against Roman rule. › The Romans founded several important cities in Britain, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Londinium (London): Became a major trading and administrative centre. ○ Eboracum (York): A key military base and later a prosperous town. ○ Lindum Colonia (Lincoln): Originally a Roman fort, it developed into a significant settlement. › The Romans built a network of straight, durable roads to connect towns and military bases. These roads, such as Watling Street and Fosse Way, facilitated trade and military movement. › Romans introduced advanced building techniques and materials, including concrete and stone. They constructed impressive buildings like baths, amphitheatres, and temples, as well as fortifications such as Hadrian's Wall to defend against invasions. › The Romans brought many cultural changes to Britain, including new languages (Latin), religions (introduction of Roman gods and goddesses), customs, and technologies (like heating systems and aqueducts). These influences shaped British culture and society for centuries.	Empire Impact Founding Culture Influence Fortify Fortification Contribution Construct Decline	› Use a sketchbook to study and label the features of Roman columns. Identify the three main types of Roman columns: Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian. Include details such as the capital (top), shaft (middle), and base (bottom). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Doric: The simplest style, with a plain capital and no base. ○ Ionic: Identified by scroll-like volutes on the capital and a base. ○ Corinthian: The most ornate, with an elaborate capital decorated with acanthus leaves and a base. › Understand how to use chalk and charcoal to create contrast and texture on black paper. Experiment with blending and shading to highlight the intricate details of the columns.	Column Feature Function Technique
		Career Link Historian <small>Historians research and interpret past events, analysing the impact of empires like Rome on modern society.</small>			

Computing	Design & Technology	
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Use technology safely and respectfully <small>Staying Safe Online</small>	Cooking & Nutrition Prepare savoury dish Pitta Pizzas	
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Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary		
› Personal information, such as your full name, address, phone number, and passwords, should never be shared online with strangers or on public platforms. Keep these details private to stay safe. › Be aware of online risks such as cyberbullying, phishing scams, and inappropriate content. If something or someone online makes you feel uncomfortable or unsafe, tell a trusted adult immediately. › Always behave respectfully and kindly online. This includes not sending hurtful messages, respecting others' privacy, and following the rules of the websites or apps you are using.	Respectful Cyberbullying Privacy Digital Footprint	› Understand the importance of a balanced diet that includes a variety of food groups (fruits, vegetables, proteins, carbohydrates, and dairy) to provide essential nutrients for good health. › Learn basic cooking skills such as measuring ingredients, following a recipe, and using kitchen tools safely (knives, stovetops, and ovens) to prepare healthy meals.	Prepare Bake Method		

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Autumn 2

<h2 style="margin: 0;">The Amazon Rainforest</h2>	Length: 7 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events: TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit • Unit • Unit 	Y4 Residential	

Science	Geography	Art
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Y3 Plants <small>George Washington Carver</small>	Y4 Living Things and their Habitats	Physical Geography	Water Cycle Amazon Rainforest Location Biodiversity Climate	Layers of the Rainforest Importance to Humans – Resources, Oxygen, Indigenous People Deforestation	Sketch Book Planning <small>Practice shading techniques and which elements of the animal to focus on</small>	Drawing & Pastels <small>Crop and enlarge an image of a rainforest animal Focus on observational drawing Iterative improvement process</small>
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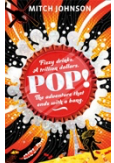
Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Plants need air, light, water, nutrients from the soil, and room to grow. Different plants may have varying needs for these elements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Roots: Absorb water and nutrients from the soil and anchor the plant in place. ○ Stem/Trunk: Supports the plant and transports water and nutrients between the roots and leaves. ○ Leaves: Produce food for the plant through photosynthesis (though detailed understanding of this process is not required at this stage). ○ Flowers: Involved in reproduction, including pollination, seed formation, and seed dispersal. › Water is absorbed by the roots and transported through the stem to other parts of the plant. This process is essential for plant nutrition and growth. › Flowers play a crucial role in the life cycle of flowering plants. They are involved in pollination (transfer of pollen), seed formation, and seed dispersal, which allows plants to reproduce and spread. › Living things can be grouped in various ways based on their characteristics, such as plants, animals, and fungi. › Classification keys are tools that help group, identify, and name a variety of living things in different environments. They use a series of questions to narrow down the identity of organisms. › Environments can change due to natural events or human activities, and these changes can sometimes pose dangers to living things, affecting their survival and habitats. 	Lifecycle Biodiversity Habitat Ecosystem Photosynthesis Water Cycle Rainforest Career Link Environmental Scientist <small>Environmental scientists study ecosystems like the Amazon, focusing on conservation and environmental impact.</small>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Amazon Rainforest is in South America, primarily in Brazil, but also extends into Peru, Colombia, and other countries. It is the largest rainforest in the world. › The Amazon Rainforest is home to a vast number of species, including plants, animals, and insects. It has the highest biodiversity of any ecosystem on Earth, with many species still undiscovered. › The Amazon has a hot, humid climate with heavy rainfall throughout the year. The rainforest is structured in layers: the emergent layer, canopy, understory, and forest floor, each hosting different kinds of flora and fauna. › The Amazon Rainforest provides valuable resources such as timber, medicinal plants, and food. It produces about 20% of the world's oxygen and is home to many indigenous people who rely on the forest for their livelihood and cultural practices. › Deforestation is the clearing of trees, often for agriculture or logging. This poses a significant threat to the Amazon, leading to loss of biodiversity, disruption of the water cycle, and negative impacts on climate and indigenous communities. 	Rainforest Layer Canopy Understory Deforestation Climate Resources Indigenous Significant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › How to use different shading techniques in artwork to create depth and texture. › Learn how to crop and enlarge an image of a rainforest animal. › Know that observational drawing is only successful by closely studying the features and proportions of the rainforest animal. Pay attention to details such as the shape, texture, and patterns. › Blending and layering colours to allows you to accurately represent the animal's appearance. › Understand the importance of the iterative improvement process to your drawings. This involves reviewing and refining your work multiple times to enhance detail, accuracy, and overall quality. 	Detail Iteration Improvement Illustrate

Design & Technology

Design, Make & Evaluate <small>Rainforest- Themed Board Game</small>
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Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand the basics of graphic design, including creating visually appealing game boards, cards and packaging. Use colour, images, and text effectively to reflect the rainforest theme and make the game attractive to players. › Understand the principles of product design, including the layout and functionality of the game. Design game components that are durable and easy to use. › Develop the rules and mechanics of the game. Ensure that the gameplay is engaging, educational, and reflects the theme of the rainforest. This includes creating objectives, challenges, and rewards within the game. › Understand common marketing strategies to promote the game, including a catchy name, logo, and tagline for the game. Develop promotional materials such as posters to attract potential players. › Test the game by playing it with peers and gather feedback. Evaluate the design, gameplay, and overall experience. 	Design Evaluate Target Graphic Brand Visual

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Spring 1

Nutrition	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit • Unit • Unit 		Parents' Evening

Science	Geography	Art
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Y3 & Y4 Animals Inc Humans	Human Geography Trade links including food, minerals and water.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; width: 33%;"> Printing Fruit and vegetable cross-section prints </td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 33%;"> Sketch Book Planning Experiment with colour and texture and technique </td> <td style="text-align: center; width: 34%;"> Drawing Observational close-up drawings of fruits and vegetables – iterative improvement process </td> </tr> </table>	Printing Fruit and vegetable cross-section prints	Sketch Book Planning Experiment with colour and texture and technique	Drawing Observational close-up drawings of fruits and vegetables – iterative improvement process
Printing Fruit and vegetable cross-section prints	Sketch Book Planning Experiment with colour and texture and technique	Drawing Observational close-up drawings of fruits and vegetables – iterative improvement process			

Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Animals, including humans, need the right types and amounts of nutrition because they cannot make their own food. They get nutrition from what they eat, which includes different food groups that provide essential nutrients. › Humans and some other animals have skeletons and muscles for support, protection, and movement. The skeleton provides structure and protection for vital organs, while muscles are attached to bones to enable movement. › The human digestive system includes the mouth, tongue, teeth, oesophagus, stomach, and small and large intestines. Each part has a simple function in breaking down food and absorbing nutrients. › Humans have different types of teeth, each with a specific function: incisors for cutting, canines for tearing, and molars for grinding food. › A food chain shows how energy and nutrients flow from one organism to another. It includes producers (plants), predators, and prey. Understanding food chains involves identifying these roles and how they interact within an ecosystem. 	Nutrition Diet Nutrient Digestion Protein Carbohydrate Fat Vitamin Mineral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Trade involves the exchange of goods and services. Key trade items include food (such as fruits and vegetables), minerals (such as coal and iron), and water resources. › The UK imports goods like fresh produce, clothing, and electronics. It exports goods like machinery, pharmaceuticals, and vehicles. The UK also trades services, including finance and technology. › European countries trade extensively with each other. Common trade items include agricultural products, industrial goods, and energy resources. The European Union (EU) facilitates trade among member countries by reducing tariffs and trade barriers. › Trade is important for economies because it allows countries to access resources they do not have, sell surplus products, and create jobs. It also promotes cultural exchange and cooperation between countries. › Goods are transported across the UK and Europe using various methods, including road, rail, sea, and air. Ports, airports, and railway networks are crucial for efficient trade. 	Trade Seasonality Import Export Resource Produce Supply Chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand printing process - apply paint to the cross-sections and press them onto paper to create interesting patterns and textures. › Use a sketchbook to experiment with different colours, textures, and printing techniques. Record observations and plan the layout of your prints. Try different fruits and vegetables to see the variety of patterns they can create. › Focus on capturing the intricate details, shapes, and textures of the cross-sections. › Understand the iterative improvement process to refine your drawings and prints. Review your work, identify areas for improvement, and make adjustments to enhance the overall quality and detail. 	Cross-Section Layering Shade
	Career Link Nutritionist <small>Nutritionists advise on diet and health, emphasising balanced nutrition and its effects on the body.</small>				

Design & Technology

Cooking & Nutrition Principles of healthy and varied diet Seasonality and where food comes from Prepare savoury dish Halloumi & Veg Kebabs	
Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › A healthy and varied diet includes a balance of different food groups: fruits and vegetables, proteins (meat, fish, beans), carbohydrates (bread, rice, pasta), dairy and fats. Eating a variety of foods ensures you get all the essential nutrients your body needs. › Seasonality refers to the times of year when certain foods are at their best and most plentiful. Eating seasonal foods is beneficial because they are often fresher, tastier, and more nutritious, and they have a lower environmental impact due to reduced transportation needs. › Different foods come from various parts of the world. Understanding where food comes from helps us appreciate the journey it takes to reach our plates and the importance of supporting local and sustainable farming practices. › Understand the importance of a balanced diet that includes a variety of food groups (fruits, vegetables, proteins, carbohydrates, and dairy) to provide essential nutrients for good health. › Learn basic cooking skills such as measuring ingredients, following a recipe, and using kitchen tools safely (knives, stovetops, and ovens) to prepare healthy meals. 	Healthy Balance Seasonality Origin Prepare Method

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Spring 2

Anglo-Saxons & Scots	Length:	5 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit • Unit • Unit 	Warwick Castle	

Geography	History	Computing
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Human Geography Types of settlement and land use Arrival & Settlement Kingdoms	Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots Alfred the Great Social Structure Old English Story of Beowulf	Y4 Creating Media Photo Editing
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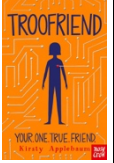
Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Anglo-Saxons and Scots established various types of settlements, including villages, farms, and small towns. They often chose locations near water sources and fertile land for farming and building homes. › Land was used for agriculture (growing crops and raising animals), hunting, and building homes and community structures. Woodland areas provided timber for building and fuel. › The Anglo-Saxons began arriving in Britain in the 5th century from regions that are now Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They settled in different parts of Britain, forming new communities and influencing local land use practices. › The Anglo-Saxons formed several kingdoms, such as Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia. These kingdoms were ruled by their own leaders and often competed for control of land and resources. › The Scots, originally from Ireland, settled in the area now known as Scotland. They established their own communities and kingdoms, contributing to the cultural and political landscape of early medieval Britain. 	Settlement Land Use Kingdom Arrival Invasion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Alfred the Great was the King of Wessex from 871 to 899. He is known for defending his kingdom against Viking invasions, promoting education, and establishing legal reforms. Alfred is often remembered as a wise and fair ruler. › Anglo-Saxon society was organized into different social classes. At the top were kings and nobles, followed by freemen who owned land, and at the bottom were serfs and slaves who worked on the land. The community was centred around the lord's hall, which served as a social and political hub. › Old English was the language spoken by the Anglo-Saxons. It is the early form of the English language we use today. Many words in modern English have roots in Old English. Anglo-Saxon literature, including poetry and chronicles, was written in this language. › "Beowulf" is an epic poem written in Old English. It tells the story of Beowulf, a hero who battles the monster Grendel, Grendel's mother, and a dragon. The poem highlights themes of bravery, loyalty, and the struggle between good and evil. It is one of the most important works of Anglo-Saxon literature. 	Social Structure Traditional Tale Culture Settlement Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand how to use basic photo editing tools such as crop, resize, and rotate. These tools help adjust the composition and size of the image to improve its visual impact. › Learn how to adjust the colours, brightness, and contrast of photos. These adjustments can enhance the image quality and highlight important features. › Filters can create different moods or artistic styles, while effects can add fun and creativity to images. › Learn how to combine multiple images into a single composition. This includes using layering techniques and understanding how to blend images seamlessly. 	Editing Software Enhance Crop Filter Frame
		Career Link Linguist <small>Linguists study language development, preserving and analysing languages like Old English.</small>			

Design & Technology

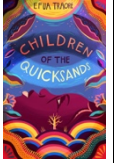
Design & Make Design fairground ride in tinkercad	Design & Make Fairground ride with moving parts and electrical components (motor & light)
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Knowledge	Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand how to manipulate shapes, resize, and combine elements to create a detailed design. › Understand the basic principles of mechanical components that make the fairground ride move, such as gears, pulleys, and levers. Learn how these parts work together to create motion. › Apply the design created in Tinkercad to build a physical model of the fairground ride. Use appropriate materials and tools to construct the ride, ensuring that all moving parts and electrical components are correctly assembled. › Learn how to incorporate electrical components like motors and lights into the fairground ride. Understand how to connect a simple circuit to power the motor and light up the ride. › Test the fairground ride to ensure that it operates successfully. Evaluate its performance and identify any areas that need improvement. Make necessary adjustments to enhance the functionality and appearance of the ride. 	CAD Component Motor Design Construct

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Summer 1

Digital Revolution	Length:	6 Weeks		Writing Units	Enrichment	Parents	
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unit Unit Unit 	National Videogame Arcade		
Science			History		Art		
Y4 Electricity			History Beyond 1066 Key technology of the 20 th & 21 st Centuries Electricity, Television, Computers, Internet, AI		Digital & Drawing Robot Design Digital & Drawing Free-style draw your robot using apple pencil and Tayasui iPad App		
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Knowledge		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Identify common appliances that run on electricity, such as lamps, televisions, computers, and refrigerators. › Construct a simple series electrical circuit, identifying and naming its basic parts, including cells (batteries), wires, bulbs, switches, and buzzers. Understand the role of each part in the circuit. › Determine whether a lamp will light in a simple series circuit based on whether the lamp is part of a complete loop with a battery. › A complete circuit is necessary for the flow of electricity. › Recognise that a switch opens and closes a circuit. Understand that when a switch is closed, the circuit is complete and the lamp lights up, and when the switch is open, the circuit is broken and the lamp does not light. › Recognise some common conductors (materials that allow electricity to flow, such as metals) and insulators (materials that do not allow electricity to flow, such as plastic, wood, and rubber). Understand that metals are generally good conductors of electricity. 		Electricity Circuit Current Conductor Insulator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Widespread use of electricity transformed everyday life by powering homes, industries, and transportation. It enabled the development of new technologies and appliances, making daily tasks easier and more efficient. › The invention and popularisation of television in the mid-20th century revolutionised entertainment and information. It became a central part of home life, providing news, education, and entertainment to millions of people around the world. › Computers have evolved from large, room-sized machines in the mid-20th century to powerful, portable devices in the 21st century. They have transformed industries, education, communication, and daily life. › Development of the internet in the late 20th century has connected the world like never before. It provides instant access to information, enables global communication, and has revolutionised commerce, education and entertainment. › AI refers to machines and software that can perform tasks requiring human intelligence, such as learning, decision-making, and problem-solving. It is used in various fields, including healthcare, finance, and transportation, and continues to shape the future of technology. 		Innovation Impact Develop Development Invention Revolution Digital Analogue Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand how to use digital drawing tools. Learn the basic functions of the app, including selecting brushes, adjusting brush size and opacity, and using layers. 	
					Vocabulary		
					Free-Style Technique Illustrate Method		
Computing							
Y3&4 Computing Systems & Networks <small>Connecting Computers The Internet</small>		Y4 Programming B <small>Repetition in Games</small>					
Knowledge			Vocabulary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand that computers can be connected to form networks. These networks allow computers to communicate and share resources, such as printers and files. Common types of networks include local area networks (LANs) and wide area networks (WANs). › The Internet is a global network of interconnected computers that allows people to access information, communicate, and share content. Learn about the basic components of the Internet, including servers, routers, and data transmission. › Networks and the Internet enable activities such as browsing websites, sending emails, streaming videos, and playing online games. Understand the importance of using the Internet safely and responsibly. › Repetition (or loops) is a fundamental concept in programming that allows a set of instructions to be repeated multiple times. Understand the use of loops to make code more efficient and to create repeating patterns or actions in games. › Learn about different types of loops, such as "for" loops and "while" loops. "For" loops repeat a set number of times, while "while" loops repeat until a certain condition is met. › Apply loops to create repeating actions in games, such as moving characters, generating obstacles, or keeping score. Understand how repetition can enhance gameplay by creating consistent and predictable behaviours. 			System Network Internet Programming Repetition Algorithm Connect				

Year 3&4 – 2025-2026 – Summer 2

Benin	Length:	8 Weeks		Writing Units		Enrichment		Parents	
	Events:	TBC		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unit • Unit • Unit 		Gurdwara		Sports' Day	
Geography			History			Art			
Human and Physical Geography Location and bordering countries & oceans Characteristics of different regions – Niger Delta, Jos Plateau, Sahel & Savannah, Tropical Rainforests Harmattan Trade Wind			Non-European Society which contrasts British history Origins, Achievements, Social Structure & Monarchy British Empire & Looting			Sketch Book Planning Sketch Plan of Benin Bronze		Sculpture Clay and Plaster cast Benin Bronzes inspired	
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge			Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Benin is located in West Africa. It is bordered by Togo to the west, Nigeria to the east, Burkina Faso and Niger to the north, and the Atlantic Ocean to the south. › The Niger Delta in southern Benin is known for its rich biodiversity and is a vital area for agriculture and fishing. › The Sahel is a semi-arid region with sparse vegetation, prone to drought, while the Savannah is characterized by grasslands and scattered trees, supporting wildlife and agriculture. › Benin's tropical rainforests are dense and lush, located in the southern part of the country. They are rich in biodiversity and provide resources like timber and medicinal plants. › The Harmattan is a dry, dusty wind from the Sahara Desert that affects Benin's climate from November to March, bringing cooler temperatures and reducing humidity. 		Border Region Savannah Tropical Rainforest Characteristic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › The Kingdom of Benin, located in what is now Nigeria, was founded around the 11th century. It became famous for its advanced artistry, particularly in bronze and ivory sculptures and for its complex city planning, including the impressive walls of Benin City. › Benin had a hierarchical social structure with the Oba (king) at the top. The Oba was considered divine and held significant political, religious, and military power. Below the Oba were nobles, warriors, craftsmen, and farmers. › In 1897, British forces invaded Benin City, leading to the fall of the Kingdom of Benin. During the invasion, many valuable artifacts, including bronzes and ivory, were looted and taken to Britain. These artifacts are now in museums around the world, and there is ongoing discussion about their repatriation. › The Kingdom of Benin had a centralized, monarchical system with the Oba as a central figure, unlike the British system, which evolved into a constitutional monarchy with power distributed among parliament and the monarchy. Benin's history of artistry and advanced urban planning contrasts with Britain's industrial achievements during the same period. › The cultural and artistic achievements of the Kingdom of Benin continue to be celebrated today. The intricate bronze and ivory works are considered masterpieces of African art, showcasing the kingdom's sophisticated craftsmanship and rich cultural heritage. 		European Non-European Society Monarchy Achieve British Empire Indigenous Invasion Loot / Looting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Benin Bronzes are famous for their intricate details and high-quality craftsmanship. They often depict figures, animals, and scenes of court life. Understand the historical and cultural significance of these artworks as you plan your own sculpture. › Learn basic clay sculpting techniques to create your planned design. Shape the clay into the desired form, adding details and texture to mimic the style of Benin Bronzes. › Once the clay model is complete, create a plaster cast of your sculpture. This involves making a mold from the clay model and then pouring plaster into the mold to create a durable replica. › After the plaster cast has set, carefully remove it from the mold and add any final details. Paint or finish the plaster cast to resemble the appearance of bronze, using metallic paints or other techniques. 			Cast Sculpture
						Career Link			
						Art Historian			Art historians study and interpret art, preserving cultural artifacts like Benin bronzes.
Computing				Music					
Y4 Data & Information Data Logging with Microbits				Music Composition & Musical Notation					
Knowledge		Vocabulary	Knowledge		Vocabulary				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Microbits are small, programmable devices that can collect and store data. They have various sensors, such as temperature, light, and motion sensors, which can be used for data logging. › Data logging is the process of collecting data over time using sensors. Understand how to use Microbits to record data, such as temperature changes, light levels, or movement, at regular intervals. › Learn to write simple programs to control the Microbit and its sensors. Use block-based coding to create programs that collect and log data. › After collecting data with the Microbit, transfer the data to a computer for analysis. Use software tools to create graphs and charts to visualize the data and draw conclusions from the patterns observed. › Understand practical applications of data logging, such as monitoring environmental conditions, conducting scientific experiments, and tracking physical activities. Discuss how data logging can help in real-world problem-solving and decision-making. 		Data Logging Analyse Interpret Collect Input	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> › Understand musical notation, including reading and writing notes on the staff, recognising note values (whole, half, quarter, eighth) and identifying key signatures & time signatures. › Compose simple melodies using a limited range of notes. Understand concepts of pitch and rhythm, and experiment with creating patterns and sequences in your compositions. › Incorporate dynamics (loud and soft) and expression (e.g. staccato, legato) into compositions to add variety and emotion to the music. Use symbols and terms to indicate these elements in musical notation. › Compose and arrange music for different instruments or voices. Understand how to layer melodies and harmonies to create a fuller sound. Experiment with different combinations of instruments and voices to achieve desired effects. 		Compose Composition Notation Rhythm Melody Harmony Record				