

Learning In Year Three at West Earlham Junior

Spring Term

In the spring term we learn about **Ancient Egypt**.



Science

In the spring term we learn all about plants.

We will learn;

- To identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants; roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers.
- What plants need for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how this varies from plant to plant.
- How water is transported within plants.
- That flowers are part of the life cycle of flowering plants
- The process of pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal

Plants

Here are some videos and information



Parts of a Plant This video explains what the parts of a plant do to help plants live.

The different parts of a plant have different functions.

- The roots of a plant take up water and nutrients from the soil. The roots also keep the plant steady and upright in the soil.
- The stem carries water and nutrients to different parts of the plant.
- The leaves use light from the sun, along with carbon dioxide from the air and water to make food for the plant. This process is called photosynthesis.
- Some plants have flowers. These are involved in reproduction and produce seeds from which new plants grow.



What Does a Plant Need to Live? BBC Bitesize lesson and quiz!

How plants change throughout the year

Why do some trees lose their leaves?



How does water get from the roots to the leaves in a plant?



What does a plant need to be healthy?

The plant life cycle BBC Bitesize video

The lifecycle of a plant



Seed Dispersal

Seed Dispersal BBC Bitesize



This is a great [site to explore](#) from the Natural History Museum in London:
The Natural History Museum



Geography

We will learn about locating where the first civilizations started on a map and studying the natural resources of Egypt.

We will learn:

- To use maps and atlases to locate countries
- What the equator is and where it is located
- About Egypt's natural vegetation and resources and trade links with other countries
- About rivers and the water cycle

Locating Places on a Map

Mapping the world

The Equator BBC Geography explaining the equator and continents.



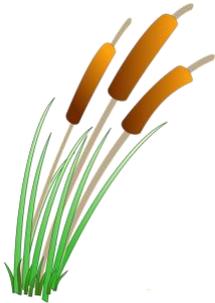
Rivers and River Systems

Rivers What is a river?

Where do rivers come from?

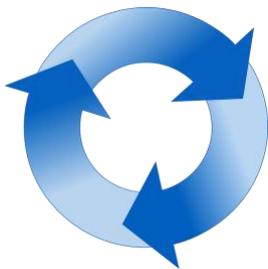
The River Nile Follow the course of the longest river.

Egypt's Natural Resources



The Gift of the Nile by the singing history teacher.

The Importance of the River Nile



The water cycle

The Water Cycle Animation from the BBC to introduce the water cycle

Water on Earth is **constantly moving**. It is recycled over and over again. This recycling process is called the water cycle.

1. Water evaporates into the air

The sun **heats up** water on land, in rivers, lakes and seas and turns it into water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air.

2. Water vapour condenses into clouds

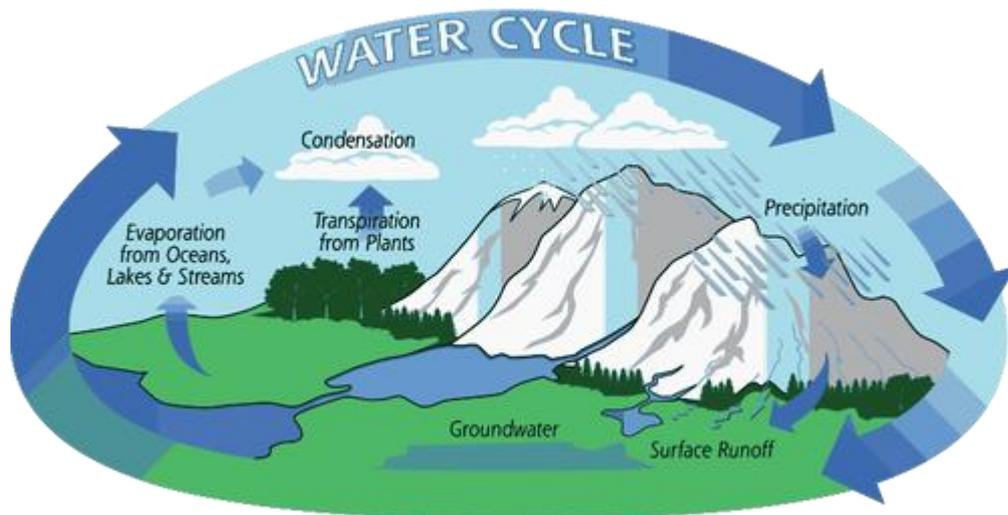
Water vapour in the air **cools** down and changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds.

3. Water falls as precipitation

The clouds get **heavy** and water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow.

4. Water returns to the sea

Rain water runs over the land and collects in lakes or rivers, which take it **back to the sea**. The cycle starts all over again.



History

What is the impact of settling in one place?

The focus of learning in history is the first civilizations. We will be learning about the Ancient Egyptians in more detail.

We will learn:

- About farming and daily life for the Ancient Egyptians
- About their beliefs and their gods
- Who the Pharaohs were and why the pyramids were built
- Who Tutankhamun and Cleopatra were and why they were important



What is a primary source? *Primary sources are the raw material of history. They may be the leftovers or relics of the past- for example a building or a stone axe, or may be records of what happened, made by people at the time, for example the diary of Anne Frank or a newspaper. Primary sources may have been preserved deliberately or by chance.*

Historians use primary sources to find the evidence to answer their questions about the past.

Ancient Civilisations

Ancient Civilizations grew up between 3000-4000 years ago with the growth of **agriculture** and **trade**.



What makes a civilization?

Introduction to Ancient Egypt

Walk like an Ancient Egyptian- fun song to introduce lots of ideas!

Lost Lands- BBC Bitesize introduction to Ancient Egypt



What did the Ancient Egyptians believe?

The Ancient Egyptians believed that gods and goddesses controlled the forces of the human, natural, and supernatural world.

What were Hieroglyphics and what did they mean?

The word hieroglyph literally means "sacred carvings". Hieroglyphics are an original form of writing out of which all other forms have evolved.



Pharaohs

The Pharaoh was the political and religious leader in Ancient Egypt.

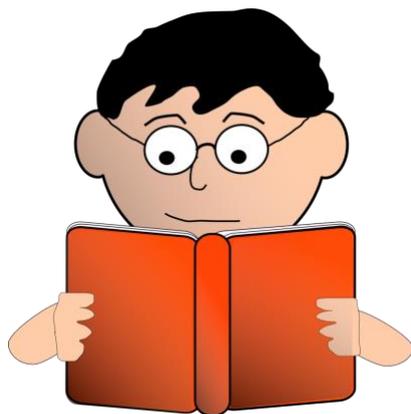
Pyramids and mummies!

The Pharaoh Civilization

Tutankhamun was an ancient Egyptian pharaoh who was the last of his royal family to rule. He was nine years old when he became Pharaoh.

Cleopatra ruled Egypt for three decades, firstly with her father, then with her brother and finally with her son.

Horrible Histories- Ra Ra Cleopatra



Reading

We have two class authors this term:

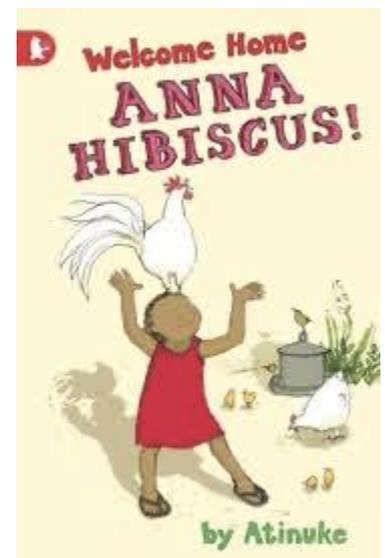


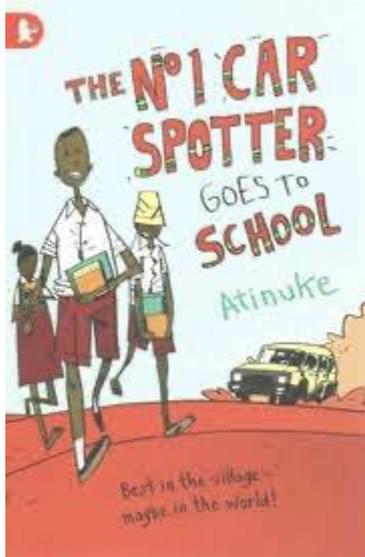
Atinuke

I got through the trials and tribulations of life by escaping into books and making up stories in my head. My journal stayed with me through all my adventures, crammed with poetry and reflections and questions. I told stories for a living (because I had been told it was impossible to be An Author – and I had believed them). Until one winter in Wales – too ill to get up and go out and tell stories; too ill to go home to my fatherland – I found myself in the circumstances in which I write best (alone and bored and empty) and I wrote about what I was missing... I wrote *Anna Hibiscus*.

Things you didn't know about Atinuke

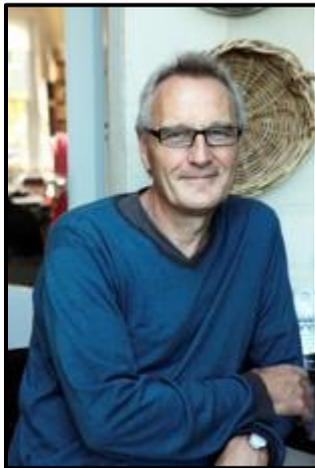
1. My favourite chocolate is peppermint and vanilla flavour.
2. I love wearing Big Boots and stomping about the place.
3. My favourite place to live would be right on the beach.





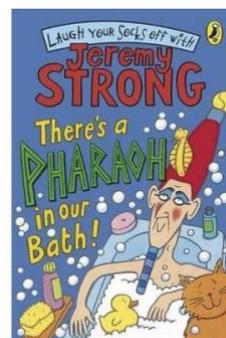
4. I was old before I met the love of my life (sometimes you have to wait a long time for your fairy tale dreams to come true).
5. I live in my dream house. A wooden house my husband built ... which isn't finished yet!
6. I live on a mountain called Angel Mountain, my favourite place to be.
7. If I could have/do anything it would be to have a world that works together for the good of the whole planet.
8. I love to knit socks.
9. If in doubt, I go to bed. It's the best place to hole up.
10. I love to whirl like Rumi.

Interview with Atinuke



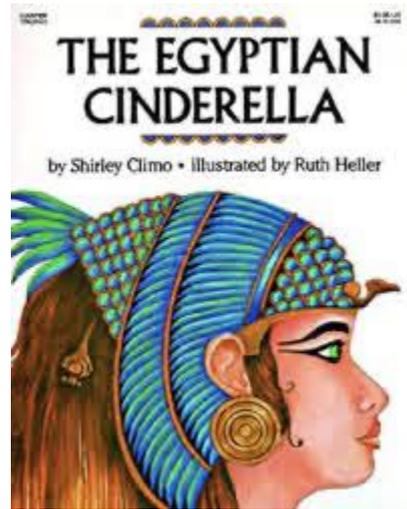
Jeremy Strong

I got my first book published in 1978. (*Smith's Tail.*) For several years I wrote stories and I also taught in primary schools in Kent. I loved doing that, well, most of the time anyhow! I was teaching during term time and writing stories and getting them published during the holidays. Nowadays I quite often meet children I used to teach, except that they are now grown up and parents themselves and they are bringing *their* children to get their book signed! It's lovely to see them again and find out what they are doing now.

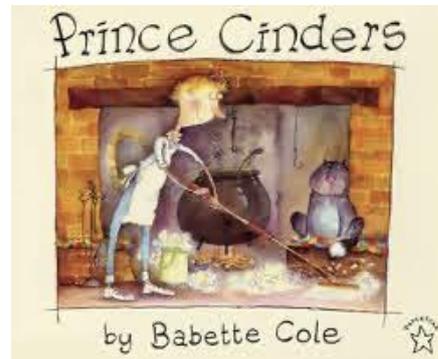


We are studying the book
The Egyptian Cinderella

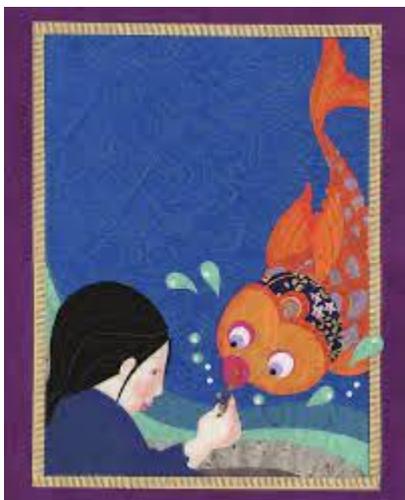
The Egyptian Cinderella read by the author
Shirley Climo: [The Egyptian Cinderella](#)



[Prince Cinders](#) by Babette Cole

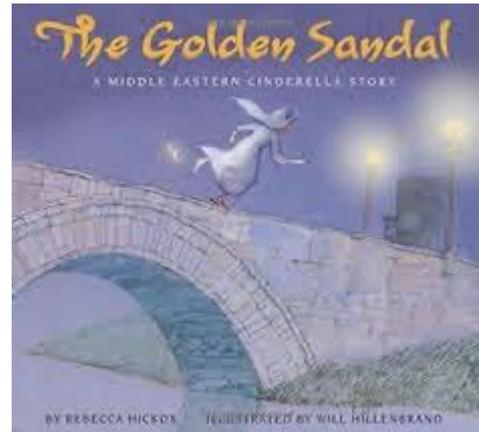


Other Cinderella Stories for you to enjoy:

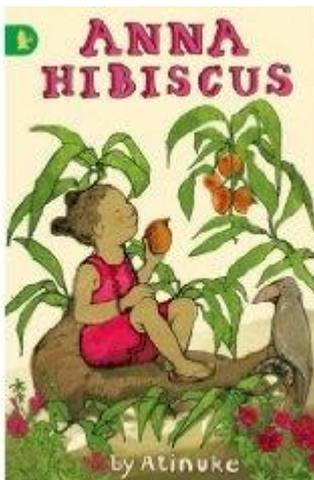
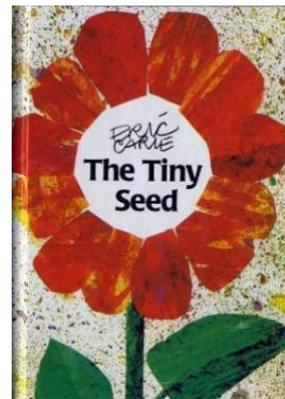


[Yeh-Shen](#) - A Chinese Cinderella Story by
Gina Sabella

[The Golden Sandal](#)- A middle Eastern
Cinderella Story



We will also be studying:
The Tiny Seed By Eric Carle,
[The Tiny Seed](#)



Anna Hibiscus by Atinuke,

and Egyptians
published by
Usborne.

