



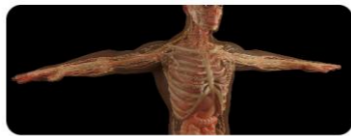
# Lee Mount Academy Curriculum Long Term Plan

## Year 3

### 2025/26

	Autumn term 1	Autumn term 2	Spring term 1	Spring term 2	Summer term 1	Summer term 2
Geography / History unit focus						
Enquiry Questions	How does Manchester compare to Halifax?	What impact did the invasion of Rome have on Britain?	How does Egypt benefit from its geographic location?	Can we thank the Ancient Greeks for anything in our lives today?	Why is Whitby a popular tourist location?	What difference did John Mackintosh make to our community?
Golden Thread	Locational Knowledge Mapping		Place Human and Physical Mapping		Locational knowledge Mapping Human and Physical	
		Exploration and Invasion		Society & Community		Society & Community
ROAP outcomes		Commemorative stamps		Class museum	Presntation	Commemorative plaque
Book Led Literacy						

Understanding the world	Geography Substantive knowledge		<p>Africa is a continent with 54 countries. The continent of Africa crosses the Equator and is in both the southern and Northern hemispheres. A climate zone is an area where the pattern of weather is different from the other parts of the world. They are linked to the distance from the Equator.</p> <p>Egypt is in the tropical climate zone. The UK is in the temperate climate zone.</p> <p>The River Nile is the longest river in Africa. It has 2 sources in Tanzania and Ethiopia, it flows through 10 countries, and the mouth of the river is in the South Mediterranean Sea in the North of Egypt.</p> <p>Egypt's geography is divided into four regions. Sinai Peninsula -Western Desert - Eastern Desert- Nile Valley.</p> <p>About 96 percent of Egypt's total area is desert - Cairo is one of the largest cities in Africa with a population of 6.76 million people spread over. Wheat, maize, sugarcane, cotton, beans and fruit are the main commodities.</p> <p>Cairo is one of the largest cities in Africa with a population of 6.7 million.</p> <p>Tourism accounts for 10-15% of Egypt's economy and millions of jobs with people visiting the Red Sea coast and it's ancient sites.</p>		<p>Whitby is a town in the county of North Yorkshire and is on the East coast of England. The coast is the land along a sea.</p> <p>The nearest city to Whitby is York and we travel through York to reach Whitby from Halifax. We can plot a route on a map to show Halifax to Whitby.</p> <p>We can describe the position of Whitby and Halifax using cardinal points.</p> <p>Four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map.</p> <p>There are similar human and physical geography in Whitby and Halifax.</p> <p>Whitby and Halifax towns are within a valley. Land uses include retail, leisure, housing, business, agricultural and industrial.</p>	
	History Substantive knowledge	<p>The Roman invasion coincided with the Iron Age.</p> <p>The Roman empire had spread by 55BCE and the state of its army, as a context to the invasions of Celtic Britain.</p> <p>Some of the pre-existing laws, living conditions and architecture of Celtic Britain differed from those that followed the Roman invasion.</p> <p>The British invasion was resisted by Celtic tribes and that one of the most significant of these was the Iceni tribe, led by Boudicca.</p> <p>The relationship changed between Celts and Romans after each invasion (i.e. relative peace and trade links)</p> <p>The Roman invasion had a lasting influence on Britain, including new towns, roads, plants, animals, food, language and that this has an impact on lifestyle (for example, religion, public order, food, libraries, language, the calendar and mathematics).</p>		<p>The ancient Greek empire coincides with the end of Ancient Egypt (which was conquered by the Ancient Greeks)</p> <p>Ancient Greece had a warm, dry climate, as it does today.</p> <p>Greece was divided into city-states that each had their own laws and way of life, but all spoke the same language.</p> <p>A city-state is like an independent country. It is made up of a city and its surrounding land. It is independent because it creates its own laws and governs itself. The most powerful city-states were Athens and Sparta. Although the city-states had a similar culture and language, they were not united and fought for dominance over the Hellenic region. Two of the best-known city states are Athens and Sparta.</p> <p>In Athens, Greek styles of art, architecture, philosophy and theatre were developed.</p> <p>Athens had a democratic government – people who lived there made decisions by voting.</p> <p>In Sparta, there was a strong emphasis on military warfare.</p> <p>Sparta believed greatly in war and battle and trained their children from a young age to become Athenian Soldier warriors. They gave women and girls more rights than other city-states and educated them.</p> <p>Greece wasn't a single country in ancient times like today. It was made up of lots of smaller city-states. These states fought each other and often went to war.</p> <p>Their biggest enemy was the Persians, who tried to conquer Greece a few times, but the Greeks managed to fight them off. Ultimately, the Greeks, led by Alexander the Great, defeated the Persian Empire in the 330s BCE.</p> <p>Religion was very important in Ancient Greece. The Greeks believed there were different gods and goddesses that oversaw different parts of their lives, such as a god of the sea and a goddess of wisdom. Temples were built in their honour.</p> <p>Some of our alphabet came from the one that the Ancient Greeks used.</p> <p>Greece eventually became a part of the Roman Empire. The Romans conquered Athens in 146 BC</p>		<p>John Mackintosh was born in 1868 in Cheshire and moved to Halifax soon afterwards. The big toffee and chocolate manufacturing firm, John Mackintosh and Son Ltd, which exports its delectable produce to countries in all parts of the world, began in a simple way when the young John Mackintosh and his wife Violet made the difficult decision to invest their hard-earned joint savings of £100 in a pastry shop at King Cross. As a young woman Violet worked as a confectioner's assistant. In the early years, Violet ran the shop whilst John worked in a cotton mill.</p> <p>Whilst running the shop Violet developed a recipe that combined brittle English toffee and soft American caramel. The first batch of toffee was boiled by Violet in a brass pan over her kitchen fire. Violet and John named it 'Mackintosh's celebrated toffee'. It was immensely popular and allowed the business to expand to manufacture and wholesale. This was followed by a foray into the field of chocolate making that was equally successful and from then on the business continued to expand and to increase its profits. By 1914 they were employing over 1000 people. Violet held the welfare of her employees in high regard. John Mackintosh died on 27 January 1920. After John's death, she built a number of alms-houses, the John Mackintosh Memorial Homes in Savile Park.</p> <p>Eventually John and Violet's son, Harold Vincent, took over the running of the business with great success. In 1957 he was created Viscount Mackintosh for his work in promoting National Savings during World War 2. The firm was so well known that during the war William Joyce, known to the British as Lord Haw-Haw, referred to Halifax as a certain toffee town.</p> <p>The firm eventually became Rowntree-Mackintosh, before being taken over by Nestlé.</p>

	RE Believing and belonging 2024-29	CL2.1: What faiths and beliefs can be found in our country and community?	C:2.2: How do different people express their spirituality?	CL2.6: How do Jews use stories to remember God's covenant?	FL2.14: How are the stories of Holy Week important to Christians?	FL2.11: How do creation stories help people understand the world?	
	MFL Language Angels	Phonics 1 & 2 (Extra teaching) Instruments (Early Language)	Seasons (Early language)	Vegetables (Early language)	Ice-creams (Early language)	Presenting myself (Intermediate)	Goldilocks (Intermediate)
Expressive arts and design	Art	<b>Drawing</b> Hilary Pecis American - Contemporary   Still life Still life (Lily and books)	<b>Painting</b> Claude Monet   French - Impressionism Blending / Acrylics Water Lilies	<b>Print Making</b> Andy Warhol   American - Pop Art Stencilling/Screen Printing Marilyn Monroe	<b>Collage/ Textile</b> Henri Matisse   French - Fauvism Paper cuts Sadness of the King	<b>Sculpture</b> Joan Miro   Spanish – Surrealism Papier mâché/ Mod Roc	 Inspired by the National Gallery's Take One Picture programme
	DT		<b>Mechanisms</b> Select appropriate tools / techniques. Alter product after checking, to make it better. Begin to try new/different ideas. Use simple lever and linkages to create movement.		<b>Structures</b> Use appropriate materials. Work accurately to make cuts and holes. Join materials. Begin to make strong structures.		<b>Food</b> Carefully select ingredients. Use equipment safely. Make product look attractive. Think about how to grow plants to use in cooking. Begin to understand food comes from UK and wider world. Describe how healthy diet = variety/balance of food/drinks. Explain how food and drink are needed for active/healthy bodies. Prepare and cook some dishes safely and hygienically. Grow in confidence using some of the following techniques: peeling, chopping, slicing, grating, mixing, spreading, kneading and baking.
	Music	<b>Calderdale Music Service – External provider</b>					
STEM	Science Developing Experts	States of matter 	Light 	Animals, including humans 	Forces 	Plants 	Rocks 
		Working Scientifically 					

	Computing Kapow	Online Safety	Networks and the Internet	Programming – Scratch	Online Safety – ThinkUKnow	Journey inside a Computer	Video Trailers
Physical Development	PE Beyond the Physical	Inspire. Create. Perform. Perform dance using a range of movement patterns. 	Strike. React. Rally. Master basic movements including striking and coordination. 	Target. Control. Combine. Apply and develop a broader range of skills and use them in different ways. 	Run. Jump. Throw. Use running, jumping and throwing in isolation and combination. 	Duel. Win. Lose. Team games developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. 	Symmetry. Balance. Travel. Develop flexibility, technique, control and balance. 
		Hands. Feet. Equipment. Object control developing coordination and control. 	Look. Run. Avoid. Team games developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. 	React. Roll. Retrieve. Modified games to develop fielding skills. 	Fair. Share. Dare. Embed values such as fairness and respect. 	Pass. Position. Patience. Team games developing simple tactics for attacking and defending. 	Accuracy. Power. Distance. Throwing for distance, height and accuracy. 
Personal Development	PSHE/ SCARF	<b>SCARF</b> Me and My Relationships	<b>SCARF</b> Valuing Difference	<b>SCARF</b> Keeping Safe	<b>SCARF</b> Rights and Responsibilities	<b>SCARF</b> Growing and changing	<b>SCARF</b> Being my Best
	Enrichment/ Trips and Experiences	Geography fieldwork Manchester 		The Nile – longest river of the world 	Interviews with an historical figure AI 	Whitby visit 	Scammoden Stone Age day experience 