

## Year 3/4 Curriculum Map- A Local Study of Suffolk

compare	To look at similarities and differences	
significant	Great or important	
explain	To make an idea/situation clear by describing it in more detail	
justify	To show or prove to be right or reasonable	
region	An area of the country with characteristics	
respond	To say or react in reply	
interpret	Explain the meaning	
evident	Clearly seen or understood	
create	To make or cause something	
settlement	A place where people establish a community	
impact	To have an effect or influence	
affect	To make a difference	
topography	The surface features of land	
scale	The size of something	
Extensive	Covering a large area	
terrain	An area of land with its natural features	

During this topic, we will be Historians and will investigate:

1. What was happening globally 150 years ago?
2. What was Suffolk like 150 years ago?
3. What was significant about Lowestoft?
4. What was significant about the River Orwell?
5. Why did Suffolk become a holiday hotspot?

As musicians, we will be learning about a famous composer from Suffolk called Benjamin Britten.

Background -

The composer: Benjamin Britten (1913 - 1976)



- English composer
- Born in Lowestoft, studied at Royal College of Music and then made his home in the seaside town of Aldeburgh
- Was made a Baron – the highest honour a British composer has ever been given

The music: Storm Interlude

- Written in 1945 as part of an opera called Peter Grimes that tells the story of a lonely fisherman
- One of four interludes that were used between scenes in the opera to cover stage moves
- The interludes are now perhaps even more famous than the opera. This one describes a storm at sea

In PHSE, we will be learning about the differences between wants and needs. We will look at rights and why these are important and link this to the UN Convention of the rights of the child. We will learn how with rights come responsibilities and that these responsibilities affect our actions both at school and at home. We will also look at developing our understanding of democratic decisions and how these affect our lives and our ability to listen and give opinions.

**1. Remember - what was Suffolk like 150 years ago?**

Suffolk is in East Anglia, eastern England. It is bounded to the north by Norfolk, to the west by Cambridgeshire, to the south by Essex, and to the east by the North Sea.

**Suffolk was a rural county with market towns and coastal towns**

**Ipswich is the county town of Suffolk**



Ship building



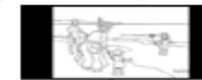


Railways





Fishing



River Orwell runs from Ipswich to the coast-11 miles long

John Constable painted ships on the River Orwell

Sir Samuel Morton Peto



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As Geographers, we will be comparing and labeling maps of Suffolk. We will also look at population data and discuss patterns. Suburbanisation was increasing and we'll consider: decline in fishing, expanding holiday industry, agricultural depression, roads and car development as well as dock development.

## LKS2 How do Christians show that 'reconciliation' with God and other people is important?

### In KS1:

Christians are followers of Jesus, the **saviour** of the world. He died at Easter but came back to life.

Jesus told parables to teach about God.

Christians pray to God and worship him in different ways.

The Holy Spirit reminds Christians God is always with them.

### What should we know?

That **reconciliation** is about fixing what is broken.

That Christians believe:

- The world needs reconciliation.
- The Bible and stories Jesus told teach about reconciliation.
- God offers forgiveness to all who repent and admit wrongdoing.
- Asking God for forgiveness is called confession.
- That God wants us all to be peacemakers.



### What should we be able to do?

*Explain that reconciliation means mending a broken relationship.*

*Understand that Christians learn about reconciliation from the Bible through stories Jesus told such as the prodigal son.*

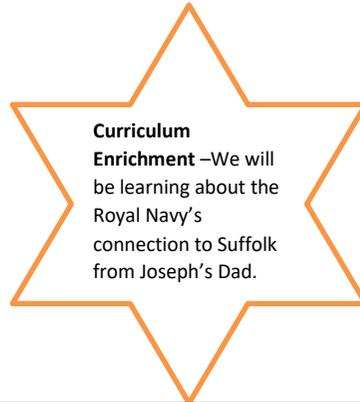
*Explain that Christians believe God wants them to be peacemakers based on the example of Jesus.*

### What words should we understand and be able to use?

<b>Parable</b>	Stories Jesus told to help his followers learn more about God; they are like mystery stories with lots of special meanings in them.	<b>Reconciliation</b>	Reconciliation is the technical word for mending friendships. It can be the mending of a broken friendship with God or with others.
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We are going to learn greetings in French words and introduce ourselves:

- Bonsoir! – **Good evening!**
- Bonne nuit! – **Good night!**
- Salut! – **Hi! / Bye!**
- Comment ça va? – **How are you?**
- Ça va bien, merci! – **I'm well, thank you!**
- Comme-ci, comme ça! – **So, so!**
- Ça va mal! – **Not good!**



**Curriculum Enrichment** –We will be learning about the Royal Navy's connection to Suffolk from Joseph's Dad.

In English we are going to be poets and learn how to structure a poem. Then we will write our own poems about autumn.



As artists, we will be learning about famous Suffolk artists John Constable, Thomas Gainsborough and Maggie Hambling. Can you name these pieces of art?

