

CPS Knowledge Organiser - Year 3 - Art - Mixed Media - Spring 1



CPS Knowledge Organiser

Art Skill : Mixed Media - 3D
Sculpture and Modelling Art



Hew Locke

Marcel Duchamp + Hew Locke

Embark: We are going to look at examples of Marcel Duchamp's sculptures and conceptual artwork to inform our own artwork and begin to practise techniques which will help to develop skills. We are going to look at examples of Hew Locke's art work to develop art skills further.

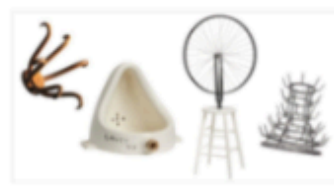
Steady Progress: We are going to work on creating a collage using overlapping and layering. We will be focusing on using different medias. We will also be comparing and recreating forms of natural and manmade objects

Accelerated Progress: We are going to refine the skills we have learnt to create our own drawing or sculpture, incorporating images or symbols from our own lives that are important to us.

Final Destination: We will be creating our final piece, a large scale inanimate drawing/painting/sculpture using the techniques learnt from Duchamp and Locke, which we will share with the rest of Year 3.



Marcel Duchamp

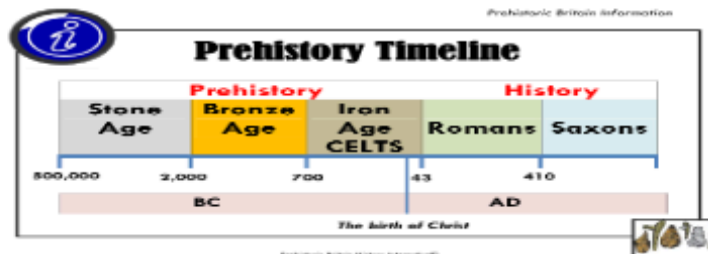




STONE AGE TO IRON AGE

Key dates:

- 700,000 BC - Evidence of earliest footsteps in Britain
- 45,000-10,000 BC - **Upper Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age)** - First modern humans arrive in Britain as hunter-gatherers.
- 8000-4000 BC - **Mesolithic** - More hunter-gatherers begin to migrate to Britain and by 5,600 BC Britain becomes separated from continental Europe.
- 4000-2500 BC - **Neolithic (New Stone Age)** - Adoption of agriculture
- 3000 BC - Stonehenge started
- 3000 BC - Skara Brae built
- 2500-800 BC - **Bronze Age**
- 2500 BC - Bronze working introduced
- 1600 BC - Stonehenge abandoned
- 1200 BC - First hillforts
- 800 BC - 600 AD - **Iron Age**
- 800 BC - Iron working introduced
- 120 BC - Coins introduced from Europe
- 54 BC - First Roman invasion (Julius Caesar)



STONE AGE

Mesolithic

Neolithic

Bronze Age

Iron Age

The end of the last Ice Age dates to about 10kya 8000 BC

Britain was finally an island around 8kya 6000 BC

10kya 8000 BC

8kya 6000 BC

6kya 4000 BC

4kya 2000 BC

2kya AD 43



Star Carr, a lakeside settlement in North Yorkshire with the earliest house in Britain (it would have looked like a tipi), was almost permanently inhabited around 11kya. People wore red deer antlers in ceremonies.

Farming was developed in the Near East around 10kya. This involved domesticating wheat, barley and sheep.

Another tipi-like house was found at Howick in Northumberland and dates to about 7600 BC.

The Storegga landslide off the coast of Norway c. 6100 BC caused a tsunami on the east coast of Britain and flooded Doggerland.

Farming reaches central Europe by about 7.7kya, 5700 BC.

The earliest copper objects start being made in Europe around 7kya, 5000 BC.

Farming was introduced to Britain around 6kya, 4000 BC. This included domesticated wheat and barley, sheep and cattle. Pottery was also introduced.

The earliest feature of Stonehenge, a circular bank and ditch, was started around 3kya, 3000 BC. The stones came later. Skara Brae was also first inhabited in 3000 BC.

The Bronze Age begins around 2500 BC. The Amesbury Archer is buried near Stonehenge with the earliest metal tools and jewellery in Britain.

The Iron Age in Britain begins around 2.8kya, 800 BC.

The second Roman invasion of Britain in AD 43 is usually used as the end of the Iron Age and prehistory in Britain.

Roundhouses

- a. thick thatch
- b. door
- c. wattle
- d. daub
- e. timber frame
- f. upright loom
- g. hearth (fire)
- h. beds
- i. logs for sitting on



Skara Brae- a Neolithic Age site with 10 stone structures near the Bay of Skail, Orkney, Scotland. People used to live here.



Stonehenge- A prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England. It has a ring of standing stones, with each stone standing at around 13 feet high and 7 feet wide.





Sikhism



Gurdwara



Guru Gobind Singh



Guru Nanak

Kesh	Uncut hair. Sikhs believe that keeping long hair is an acceptance of God's will. Sikhs believe that God did not intend people to cut their hair.
Kanga	This is to remind Sikhs that they should be neat, clean and tidy.
Kirpan	This reminds Sikhs that they must be ready to resist bad things and to fight against evil.
Kachera	Sikhs wear these to remind themselves to be modest.
Kara	God has no beginning or end and we are all connected to God.

Symbols

The Khanda is the main symbol of **Sikhism**. The Ik Onkar means 'there is only one God'.



Key Vocabulary

Sikhism	One of the world's main religions.
Sikh	Someone who follows Sikhism .
Guru	Spiritual teacher.
Guru Nanak	The founder of Sikhism .
gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy text.
sargun	The belief that God is everywhere and in everything.
nirgun	The belief that God is above and beyond everything.

The Five Ks



Kara



Kachera



Kesh



Kirpan



Kanga

Do Sikhs think it is important to share?

Action	Symbolism (Deeper Meaning)
Sit on the floor in the Diwan room	Everyone is equal
Sit below the Guru Granth Sahib	The Guru Granth Sahib is extremely important and should be respected as if it were a human Guru (teacher)
Eat Langar together (vegetarian)	Everyone is equal and everyone can take part because the meal is vegetarian
Participate in Seva (helping out/doing chores)	Everyone is equal and responsible for the smooth running of the gurdwara



Animals including Humans

YEAR 3

CPS-Knowledge Organiser- Spring 1-Nutrition

Key Vocabulary

Balanced Diet- A balanced diet involves eating foods from all the different food groups

Healthy- In a good physical and mental condition

Energy- strength to be able to move and grow

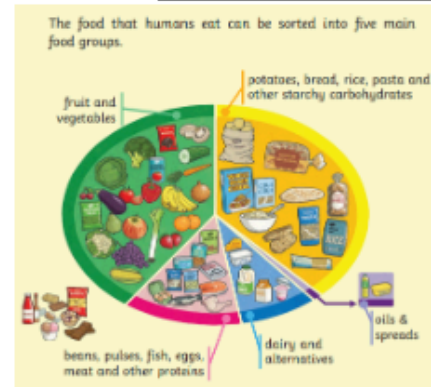
Nutrients- substances that living things need to stay alive and healthy

Nutrition Label- Provide information to help you make healthy choices about food. Designed to provide facts about nutrients in food.

Saturated fats- types of fats considered to be less healthy, that should only be eaten in small amounts

Unsaturated fats - fats that give you energy, vitamins and minerals

NUTRITION LABEL



Reading Food Labels For Kids: Ingredients List

Read the **Ingredients list**: Listed in order of proportion of total product. Is it reflective of what you'd offer at home and does it reflect what you'd expect in the product?

Ingredients

Yogurt Flavoured Coating (60%): Sugar, Palm Fat, Whey Powder (Milk), Rice Flour, Yogurt Powder (Milk)(3%), Emulsifier (Sunflower Lecithins), Glazing Agent (Shellac, Gum Arabic), Fruit Flakes® (40%): Concentrated Apple Puree, Fructose-Glucose Syrup, Blackcurrant Puree, Sugar, Gluten Free Wheat Fibre, Palm Fat, Gelling Agent (Pectin), Concentrated Elderberry Juice, Acidity Regulator (Malic Acid), Natural Flavouring]

Compare sugar with ingredients to see **where the sugar comes from**. These all count as "free" or added sugars:

Fruit juice / concentrate, Honey & syrups, Molasses

Ingredients ending in "ose": glucose, fructose, dextrose...

Dried fruit does not count as added sugar but should be eaten alongside meals where possible to protect dental health

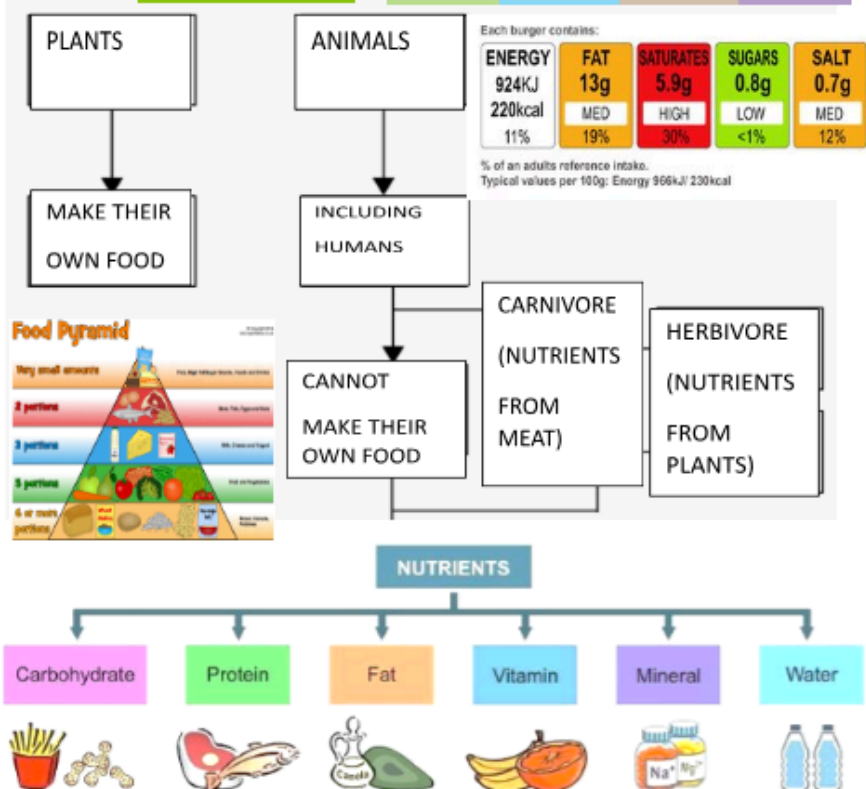
ACTIVE SWAPS

Make sensible changes by setting yourself some Active Swap goals:

- ✓ Swap sugary drinks for water
- ✓ Swap chocolate for fruit
- ✓ Swap white bread for brown
- ✓ Swap a treat for a walk or exercise
- ✓ Swap meat for baked egg
- ✓ Choose a treat food day

And remember standing up or a walk after a big meal is good for your digestion.

How some family favorite treats could look





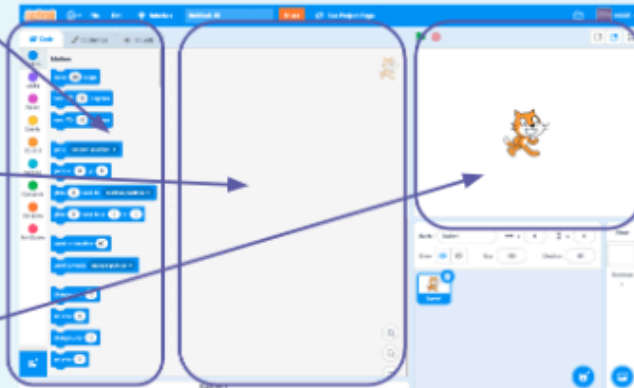
Programming A - Sequencing sounds

This is Scratch

Programming blocks

Programming area

Stage with sprite



Key Vocabulary

Software-The programs used to control computers and perform specific tasks

Algorithm - A precise set of ordered steps that can be followed by a human and implemented on a computer to achieve a task

Bug - A bug is an unexpected problem with software or hardware.

Debug - The process of finding and correcting errors in a program

Code- The commands that a computer can run

