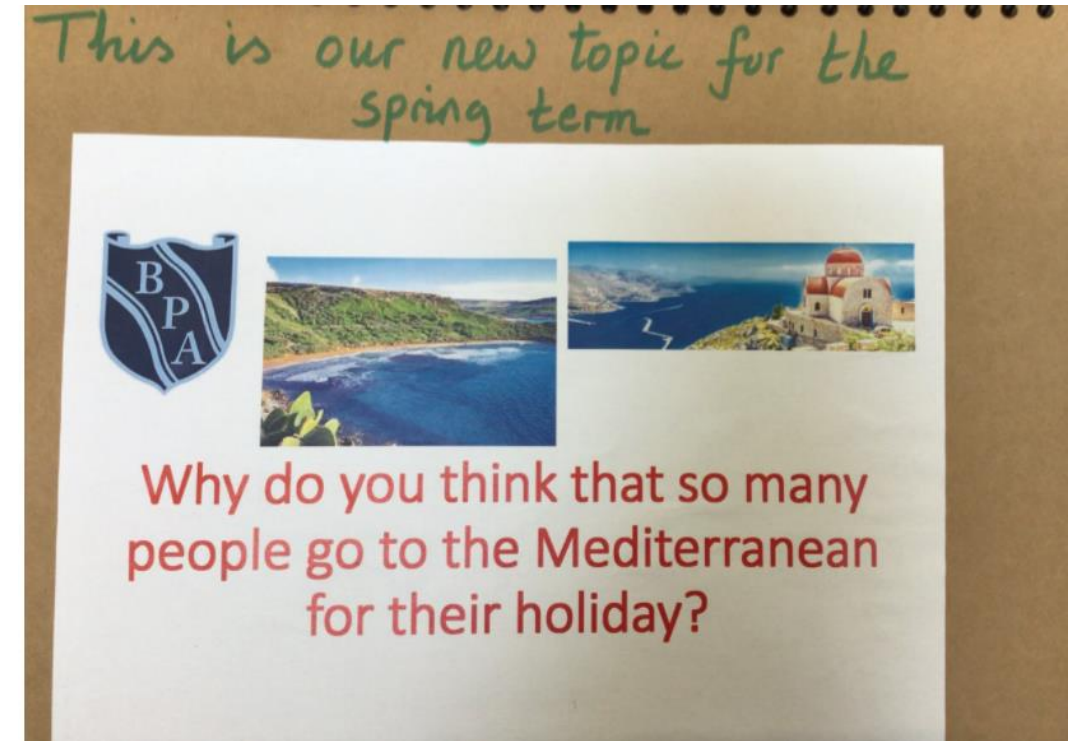
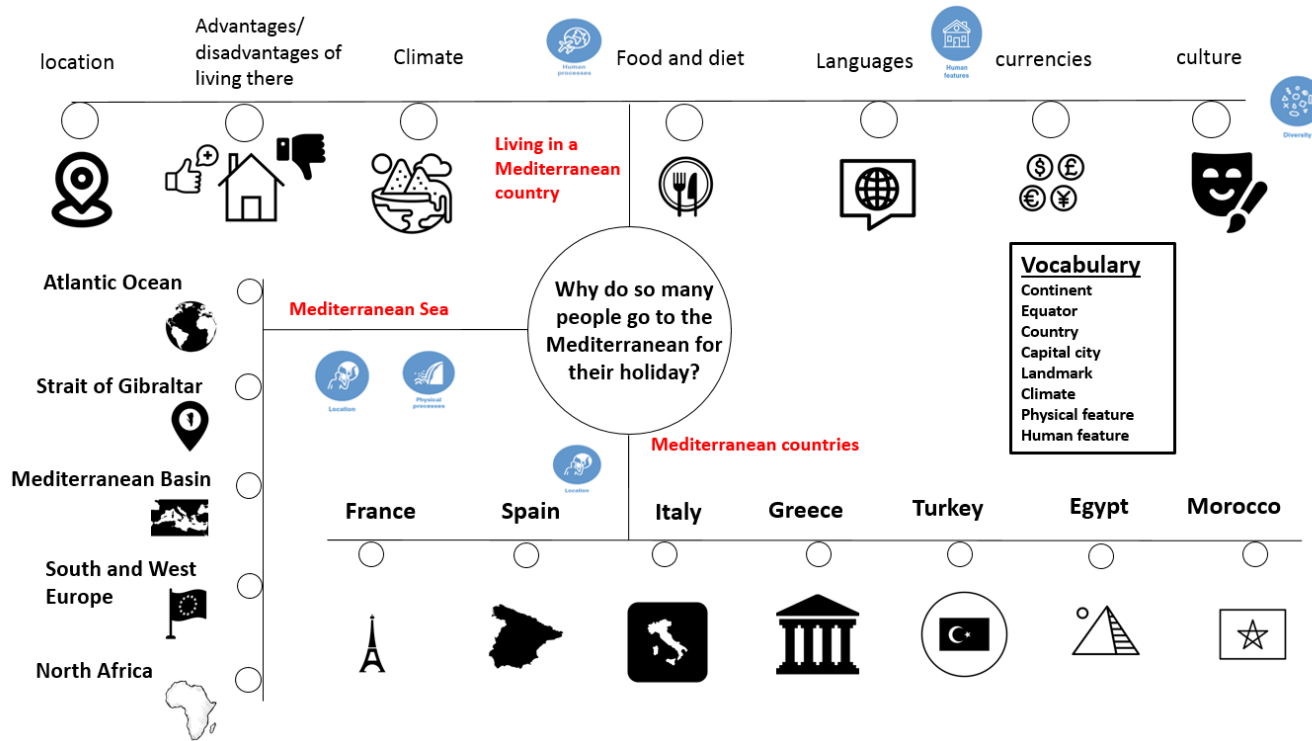


*3B Learning Journey*

*Spring Term*



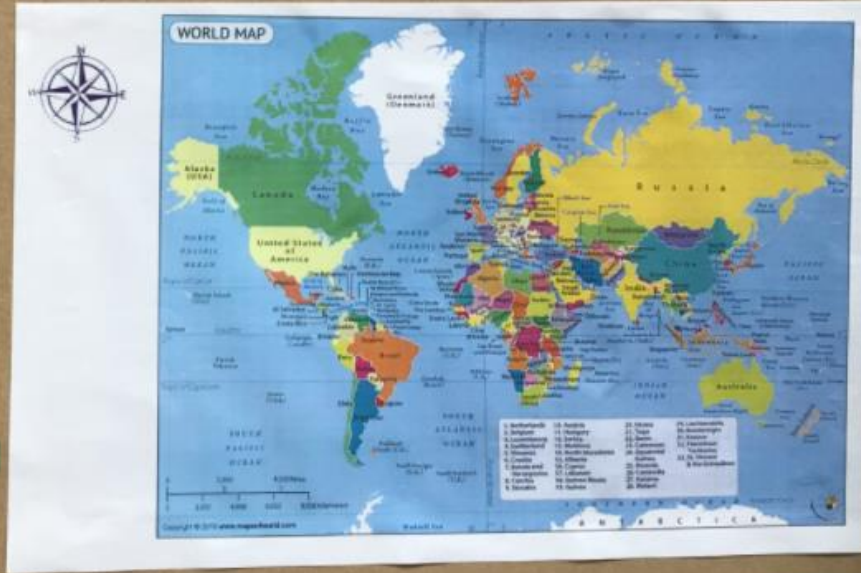


**Our topic this term was geography based. Look at all the things that Year 3 have been learning and all the new skills that they have acquired!**

We discovered that the countries of the Mediterranean belong to three continents:

- Europe
- Asia
- Africa

We located the Mediterranean region



We used atlases and a range of maps

Year 3 used the contents and index in our atlas to locate places.



We can find the equator, Tropic of Capricorn and Tropic of Cancer





We used maps and atlases to research the countries of the Mediterranean.

We used compass points to describe the position of countries.

Use the four compass points: North, East, South and West to locate these features and places in relation to each other.

The Equator is South of the Tropic of Cancer and north of the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Mediterranean is north of the Equator and South of the Arctic Circle.

The Mediterranean is South of the United Kingdom and north of the main continent of Africa.

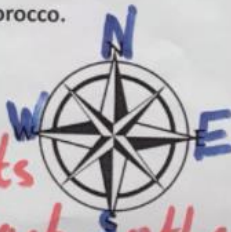
Italy is north of the Mediterranean Sea and west of Greece.

Algeria is South of the Mediterranean Sea and east of Morocco.

Tunisia is South of Italy and west of Egypt.

Spain is West of Turkey and north of Morocco.

We used the four compass points to locate places in relation to each other





We know that there are different climates across the world.

The climate depends on where the place is in the world

We are learning about the main climatic zones of the world

Use the key and a world map to complete the table

Area of the world	Climate
North Africa	Arid ✓
Russia	Polar ✓
India	Tropical ✓
Central Australia	Arid ✓
Eastern USA	Temperate ✓
The UK	Temperate ✓

We compared our climate and the Mediterranean climate.

We are learning why Mediterranean countries have a warmer climate than we do

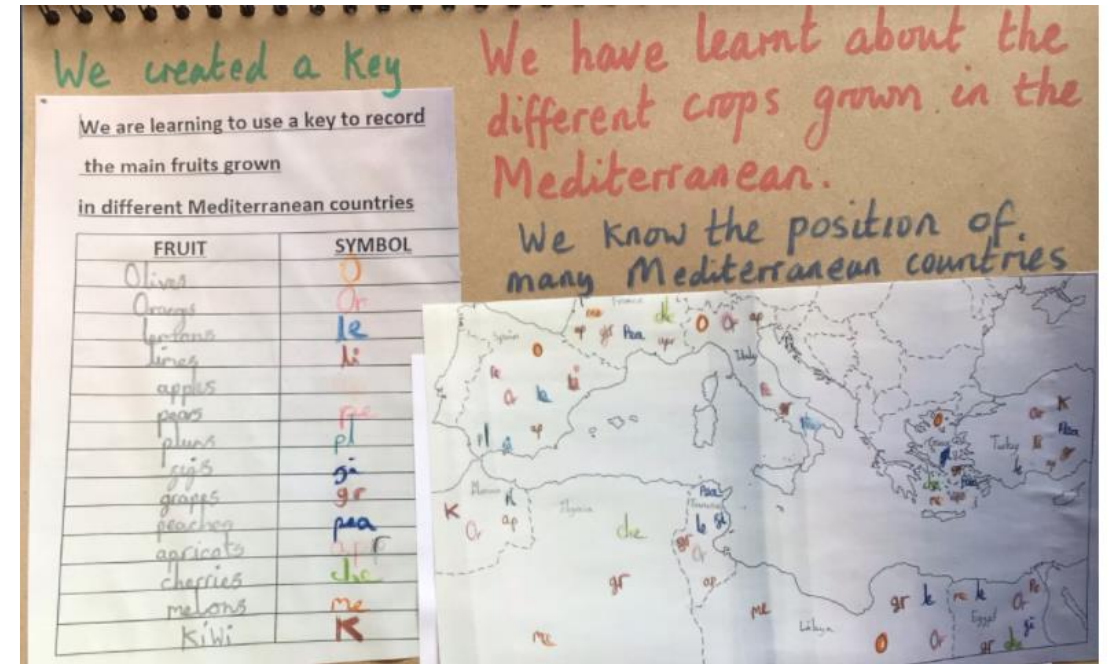
Our country is in circled area A ✓ on the map. The Mediterranean countries are in circled area B ✓ on the map.

There are different reasons why the countries in the Mediterranean have a warmer climate than ours.

1. The Mediterranean is closer to the Equator ✓.
2. The water of the Mediterranean ✓ sea warms the land in winter making it warmer than our Country ✓.
3. Wind currents ✓ blow warm air ✓ from the land across the Mediterranean area.



We created our own keys for our maps.



Considering the climate, we conducted research about the type of crops that can be grown in the Mediterranean.

A table to show the main fruits grown in some of the countries of the Mediterranean

	Olives	oranges	lemons	limes	apples	pears	plums	figs	grapes	peaches	apricots	cherries	melons	Kiwi
Spain	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
France					✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Italy	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓				✓
Greece	✓							✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Turkey		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓					✓
Syria	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	
Egypt		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	
Libya	✓	✓	✓					✓	✓					
Tunisia		✓	✓		✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	
Algeria									✓					
Morocco		✓			✓		✓							✓

We learnt how to read a table of information and think about what this told us about crops grown.




We didn't realise how many different languages were spoken in the different Mediterranean countries.

spoken i

rid references to locate fe

A table to show the top languages spoken in some Mediterranean countries

Country	Language 1	Language 2	Language 3
Spain	Spanish	Catalan	English
Italy	Italian	English	French
Turkey	Turkish	Kurdish	English
Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic	
Algeria	Arabic	Berber	
Morocco	Arabic	Tamazight	




Languages spoken in different countries

We are learning to use grid references to locate features on a map

Which country is in grid reference:

- E2
- J1
- N5
- E8
- H6
- C5
- B3



1. Give a grid reference for a country where the people speak Spanish and Catalan? ( C
2. In which grid reference do the people speak either Turkish or Kurdish? ( N
3. Which languages will the people living in grid reference { H , 6 } speak? Italian En
4. Give a grid reference for a country where the languages spoken are Arabic or Berber? ( E
5. In which grid reference do the people speak either Egyptian or Arabic? ( M

We used grid references to locate countries

We now know that different countries have different currencies.

A table to show the currencies used in some of the Mediterranean countries

Country	Main currency
Spain	Euro
Italy	Euro
Turkey	Turkish Lira
Egypt	Egyptian Pound
Algeria	Algerian Dinar
Morocco	Moroccan Dirham
France	Euro; CFP Franc
Greece	Euro
Syria	Syrian Pound

Which is the most common currency in these countries?

In which continent are these countries situated?

Which continent's countries have the greatest variety of currencies?

Why do you think that it is useful for countries that border each other, like Spain, France and Italy, to have the same currency?

1. Give a grid reference for a country where the people use the currency, Lira? ( N , 5 )
2. In which grid references do people use the currency Euro? ( C , 6 ) ( E , 8 ) ( J or K , 5 ) ( H , 7 )
3. Which currency will people use who live in grid reference ( B , 3 )? Moroccan Dirham
4. Give a grid reference for a country where the currency is the Syrian Pound? ( O , 4 )
5. In which grid reference do the people use the currency Franc? ( E , 8 )
6. If you cross the border to the East of France ( southern part of the border), which country would you be in? Italy  
Name the currency Euro
7. Start in the country where people use the Dinar and travel West. Which country are you now? Morocco  
Name the currency of this country Dirham
8. Start in the country where the currency is the Dirham and travel North through the Gibraltar Strait.  
What is this country? Spain What is the currency? Euro  
Which country borders it to the West? Portugal  
Explain why this country is not a Mediterranean country. The country does not border the Mediterranean Sea



We used maps to find out which countries border which other countries

Let's look at this map again.

- Which country borders Spain to the North?
- Which country borders Italy to the West?
- Look for the southern border of Turkey. Which country is this?
- On this map Algeria borders two countries. What are they?
- Name the country that borders Libya to the West.

We are learning to use grid references to locate features on a map



We are learning to use grid references to locate features on a map

We are learning to find boundaries of countries

We are learning about the different currencies used in the different Mediterranean countries

We have learnt about which country borders which other country in the Mediterranean.

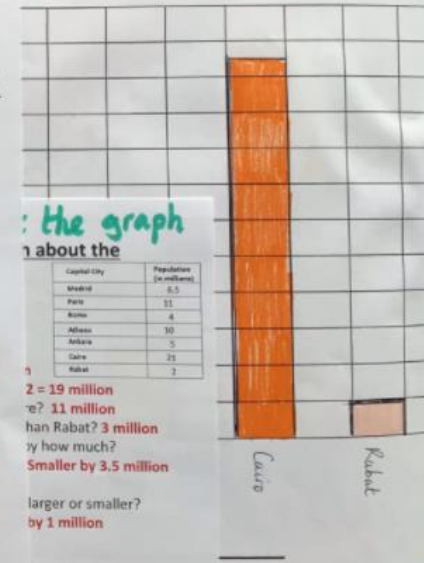
Year 3 know the capital cities of different countries.

We have learnt about the capital cities of the different countries.

A Bar Graph to show the population of some capital cities of countries in the Mediterranean

A Table to show the Population of some of the Capital Cities of Countries in the Mediterranean

Capital City	Population (in millions)
Madrid	6.5
Paris	11
Rome	4
Athens	10
Ankara	5
Cairo	21
Rabat	2

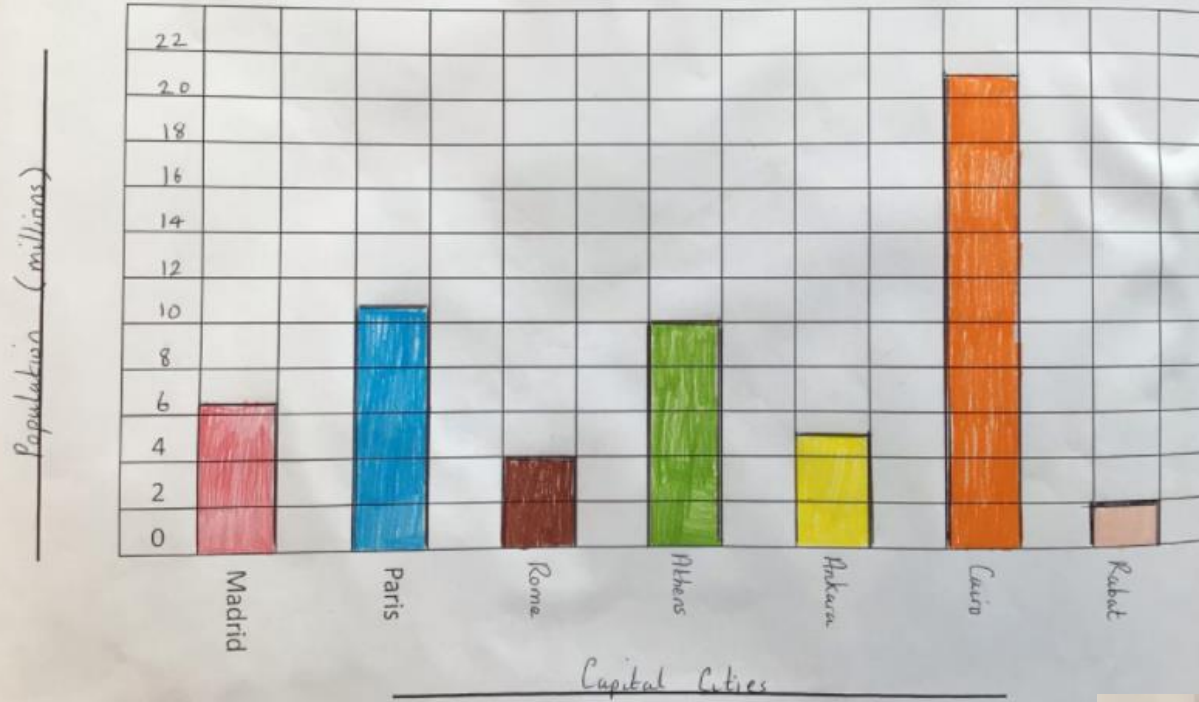


the graph about the

Capital City	Population (in millions)
Madrid	6.5
Paris	11
Rome	4
Athens	10
Ankara	5
Cairo	21
Rabat	2

2 = 19 million  
 e? 11 million  
 han Rabat? 3 million  
 y how much?  
 Smaller by 3.5 million  
 larger or smaller?  
 by 1 million

A Bar Graph to show the population of some capital cities of countries in the Mediterranean



We created bar graphs to compare the population of different capital cities.

### Answers We answered questions about the graph

We are learning to answer questions from the information in a bar graph about the population of different capital cities in the Mediterranean

Capital City	Population (in millions)
Madrid	6.5
Paris	11
Rome	4
Athens	10
Ankara	5
Cairo	21
Rabat	2

- Which capital city has the greatest population of people living there? **Cairo**
- Which capital city has the smallest population of people living there? **Rabat**
- What is the difference between the population of Athens and Rome?  **$10m - 4m = 6$  Million**
- What is the difference between the population of Madrid and Ankara?  **$6.5m - 5m = 1.5$  million**
- What is the difference between the population of the smallest and greatest population?  **$21 - 2 = 19$  million**
- Which capital city has the second highest population? **Paris** B. How many people live there? **11 million**
- What is the population of Ankara? **5 million** B. By how much is it greater than Rabat? **3 million**
- What is the population of Madrid? **6.5 million** B. Is it smaller or larger than Athens and by how much? **Smaller by 3.5 million**
- Which other capital city is closest in population to that of Paris? **Athens** B. By how much is it larger or smaller? **Athens is smaller by 1 million**
- What is the total population of all of these capital cities?  
 $21 + 11 + 10 + 6.5 + 5 + 4 + 2 =$  **59.5 million people**



We have learnt about the culture of different countries in the

We are learning to place famous artists on a map of the Mediterranean

Mediterranean

**Pablo Picasso**  
Painted Barcelona  
In Spain

Pablo Picasso (1881-1973) was born in Malaga, Spain

**Henri Matisse**  
Painted in Collioure in France

Matisse painted the Pont Saint-Michel is a bridge in Paris

**Michelangelo** was born near the city of Florence in Italy

Michelangelo painted The Sistine Chapel in the Vatican City

**Ayşe Erkmen** is a visual artist recognized as the "one of the foremost Turkish artists." She is living and working in Istanbul.

**Chaïbia Talal** was born in Choutka, a small village near El Jadida, Morocco in 1929.

There are many famous artists that have worked and created art works in these countries

Using atlases  
we located  
places

# We discovered so much during our Science Week!

We investigated to find out more about thermal insulation so we can conserve energy.

We found out lots about the forces around us that we didn't know before like gravity and friction.





Thermal insulation was investigated to try to solve a problem.

We had to imagine that we were a company trying to create a building in which less energy would be needed to provide heat.

We linked this to our work about the burning of fossil fuels and its effect on the environment.



We discovered that fossil fuels create 'Greenhouse gases' that are bad for our planet!



We investigated forces in different ways.  
We discussed gravity, friction and up thrust in water.

We considered fair testing, the variables to change and what the results told us.



We also read about the science behind the investigations, like Archimedes Principle.

We then chose our own ways to record and then discussed our conclusions.



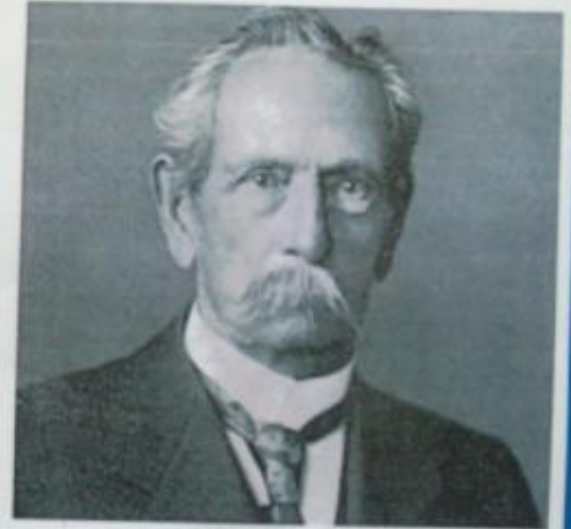


**In Year 3 we conducted research  
about the rise and fall  
of fossil fuels for powering  
our transport**



We found out about Karl Benz designed and built a car with a petrol engine to make it move!

Karl Benz was born in Germany, Karlsruhe, November 26, 1844. He died in 1929 aged 84. His last home was designated a historic landmark.



## Why is Karl Benz so important?

Karl Benz's first car was called the Benz Patent Motorwagen. Benz invented the car using a petrol engine, which is the model still used now. Before he built this car, there were vehicles that used steam to move!

Karl Benz opened a new company called Benz and Company. Also he wanted to be a locksmith. He studied electrical engineering at university and then worked in iron construction and as a draftsman.

Amelia Thorpe



We discovered that Bertha, the wife of Karl Benz actually changed history by making sure that people who mattered found out about her husband's invention!

Lucky for us!

Early one August morning in 1888, Bertha Benz left home with her two sons on a 66-mile trip to visit her Mother.

Her husband Karl Benz made a new car. Bertha took the car on her trip. This trip wasn't really about visiting Bertha's Mother. Bertha was frustrated with her husband Karl Benz.

## How did Bertha Benz change history?

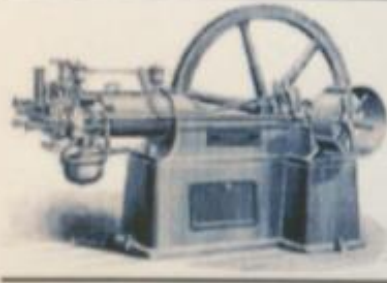
Bertha Benz



Bertha's trip was the first long-distance car ride ever attempted. Bertha acted as her own mechanic. She came up with makeshift brake pads. She cleared all the fuel pipes.

Maya Dziach

## How did Nikolaus Otto influence the use of petroleum in cars?



The gears on his engine and car were very important. He created his first car in Germany. He needed help with building his car.

Nikolaus Otto was born in Germany, 10<sup>th</sup> June 1832 and died on January 26, 1897, Cologne. He created the first successful steam engine. You need petrol to start his engine.

Otto developed the four-stroke internal combustion engine, which offered the first alternative to the steam engine as a power source. The pressure from the hot moving pistons.

Ibrahim Rahma

During our research, we found out that Nikolaus Otto developed an engine that could use petrol to make it work.





Henry Ford was born in 1863 and  
died in 1945. And his car was made in 1908.  
It was a very famous car.



### Why was Henry Ford important in the development of the petrol car?

Ford could afford to pay workers  
more as the number of workers  
reduced. In 1914 Ford made a line-  
system that focused on synchronization,  
precision and specialization.

Henry made the car to cause less injuries.  
Combined with the high efficiency output  
a term called "Fordism" was invented.  
Stefania Agunonye

Henry Ford was  
extremely  
important we  
discovered  
because he  
created factories  
where cars could  
be made quicker.

This meant that  
more people could  
own a car for less  
cost.

We even found out what petroleum is and how it is made.

**Petrol is the shortened word for petroleum!**

Petroleum is a mixture of chemicals. Petroleum is liquids from once living things.

People can also refer to petroleum as crude oil and sometimes just oil. Gasoline is a gas <sup>that</sup> goes into our cars. It is one set of chemicals.  
Zane Cole

## What is Petroleum?



But you can't pour that black crude of oil into our car. A lot of different names are used for liquid fossil fuels. Gasoline has lots of ingredients.



## What are the problems of using fossil fuels to power cars?

Burned and liquid are black & dirty substances.  
They produce carbon dioxide. They are black.  
They put carbon dioxide in the air which is  
a little "greenhouse effect".



Fossil fuels are running out and soon we will  
not have any. After we have to find different  
ways to get our energy like the wind.

We fossil fuels have been used for 100  
years. 200 years. Is there not  
something we should do about it?  
  
Ava-Rose Heath

Due to our research, we now know that there are many problems with burning fossil fuels.

So that's why we must find different sources of energy to power our vehicles!



We discovered that it is the end for fossil fuels very soon!

There will soon be no fossil fuels left so finding other energy sources is very important.

We found out that cars can be powered by electricity and even hydrogen.

These will be our cars of the future!

Is the end in sight for fossil fuels?



The Global warming is a big problem because it can affect everyone on Earth. So we must find cleaner fuels to power things on our planet.

Paris banned all cars is there where before 2000. The Global warming is a big problem.

Fossil fuels cause carbon-dioxide to go into the air so other ways of power are better like electric cars which will be used now in the

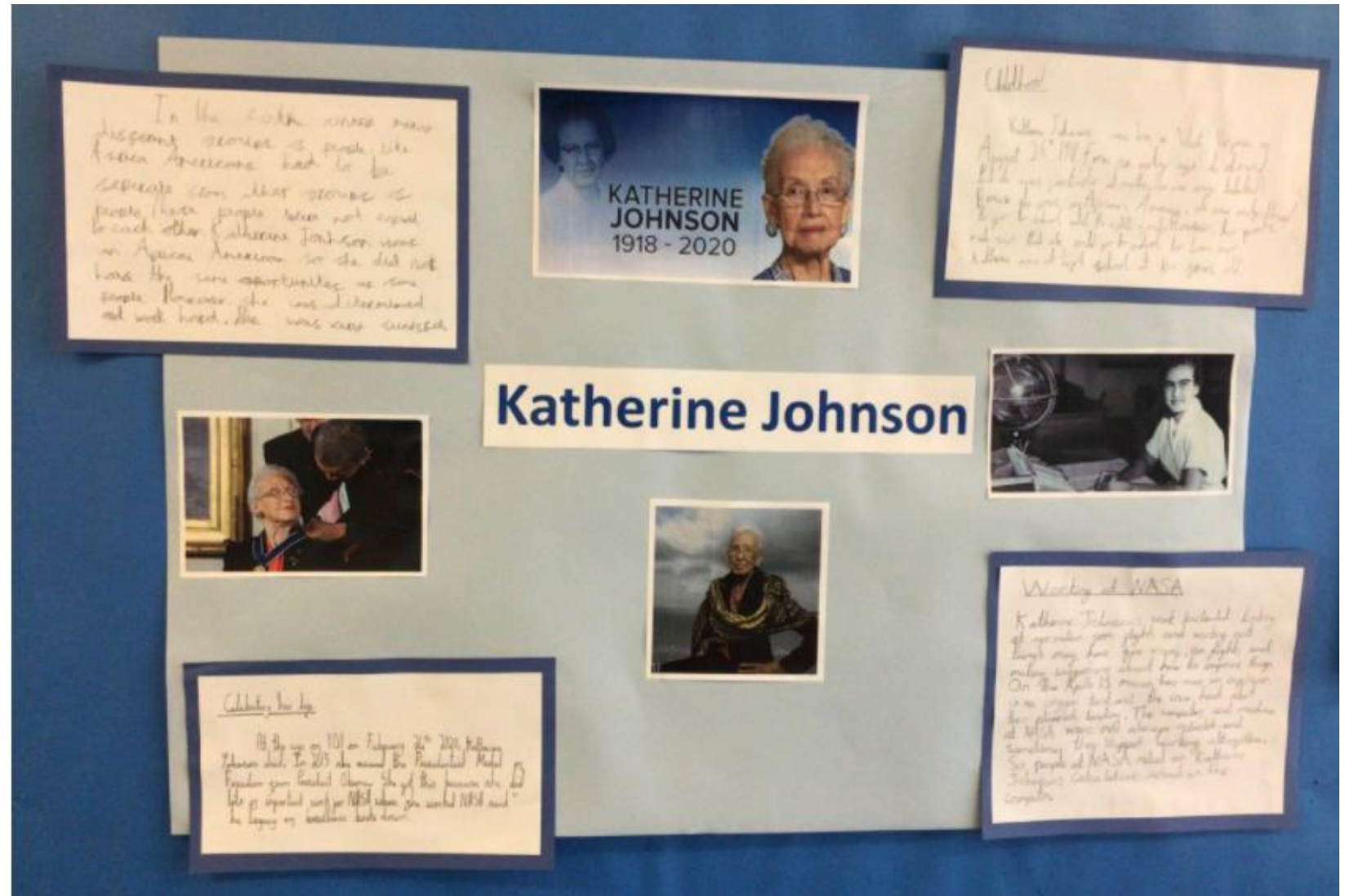
Alfie Mathers



We found out that she was so clever, she could do very difficult calculations To work out how space rockets could reach into space from Earth.

Without her important work many journeys into space would not have been successful!

In Year 3 we conducted research and discovered information about an amazing female scientist and mathematician called Katherine Johnson!



During our Art and Design work, we conducted research about the very famous designer: Coco Chanel.



Coco Chanel (1883–1971)



Chanel was born in 1883 in Saumur, France. In her youth, she was a seamstress and a nightclub singer. In 1910, she opened a hat shop. In 1919, she opened a house of fashion in Paris, and introduced her perfume, Chanel No. 5, in 1922. She retired in 1939, but returned to fashion with great success in 1954. She is famous for the little black dress, Chanel No. 5, the most famous women's perfume in the world, and the knee-long skirt and box jacket suit worn with pearl necklace.



# We created a mood board



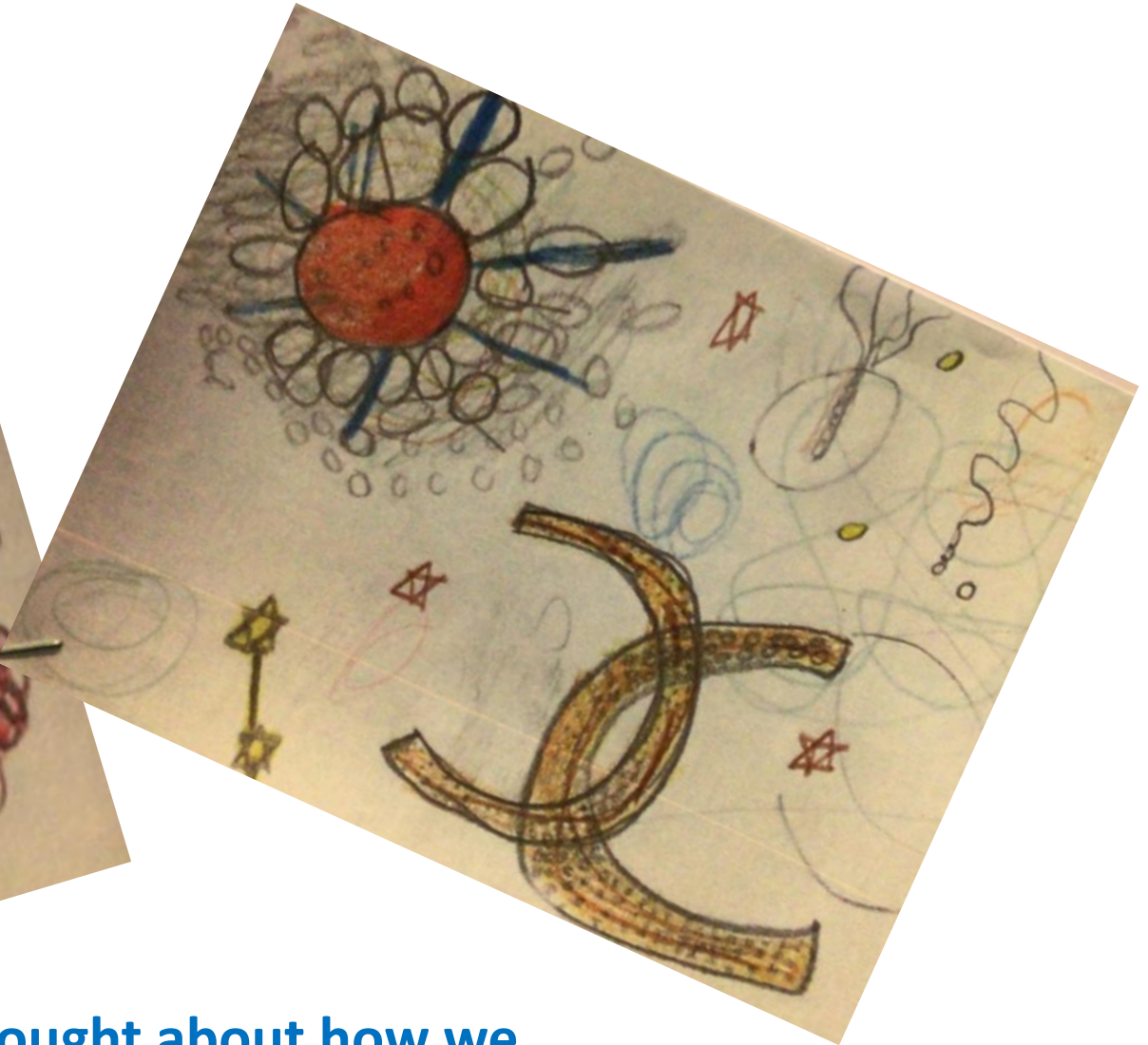


**We practised our sketching skills.**

**Then we created our own designs in the style of Coco Chanel**



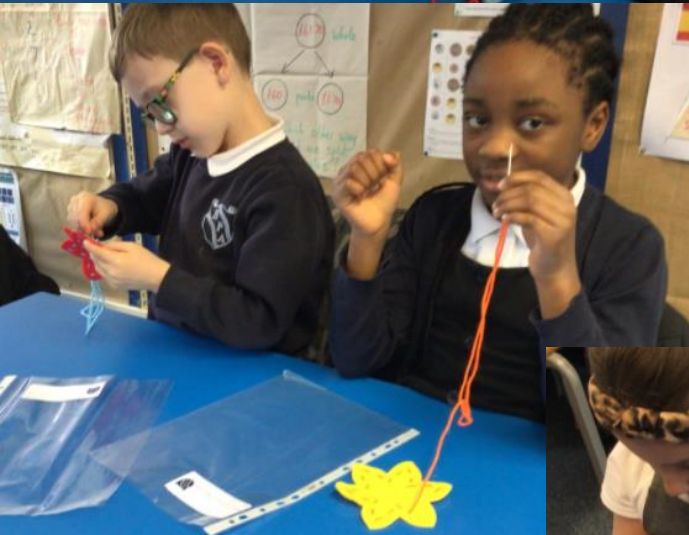




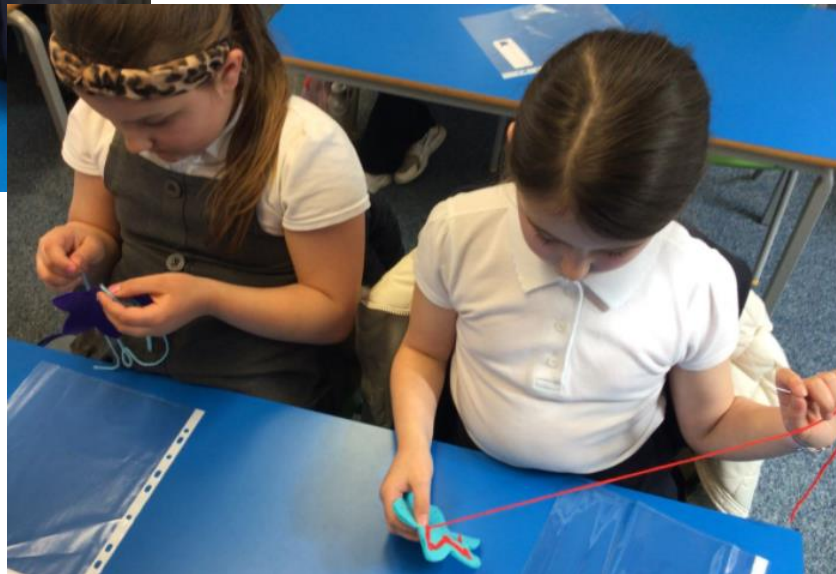
**We thought about how we  
could enhance her logo!**

**What do you think?**





**Creating our flowers for  
the Coco Chanel bag**



**We learnt lots of skills  
like threading needles  
and using running stitch.**

**We needed a lot  
of patience to  
do our sewing.**



Using our sewing skills, we have created beautiful flowers to decorate a bag in the style of Coco Chanel.



Here is our bag that we designed in the style of Coco Chanel.

