



Topic: Old Father Thames

Year 3 Summer Term

**Knowledge I already have:**

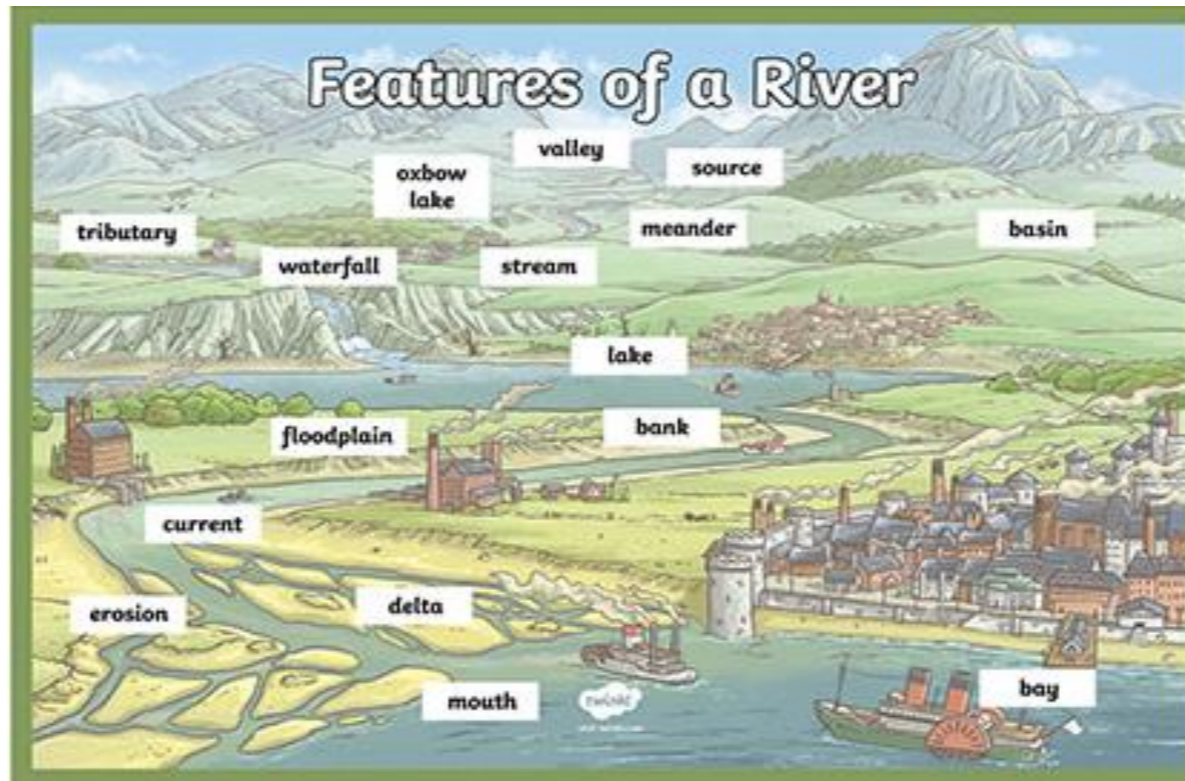
- In reception, I...**
- learned about the history of Old Leigh
  - printed with a variety of objects and used a printing roller
- In Year 1, I...**
- learned about how our local area changed over time, especially Southend Pier
  - identified the human and physical features within Leigh-on-Sea
  - made a simple printing block and made repeating patterns
  - used mechanisms like sliders, levers and pivots to make a moving picture
- In Year 2, I...**
- found out how the local fishermen helped during WW2
  - identified the famous landmarks in London
  - used mechanisms such as wheels and axles to make a moving vehicle

**Future knowledge:**

- In Year 4, I will learn:**
- how the water cycle works and the role of rivers within this
  - about the role of the River Nile in Ancient Egypt
- In Year 5, I will learn...**
- how to build a CAM toy using wood and tools
  - about the Thames Barrier and how rivers flood
  - about farming methods during Mayan times
- In Year 6, I will learn...**
- how to make printing tools and use them in a multi media piece
  - about the role of The Endeavour in WW2

**Key Knowledge: The River Thames**

- The River Thames is a large river in England. It goes through London (the capital city of the United Kingdom).
- The Thames is 346 kilometres (215 statute miles) long.
- Its source is near the village of Kemble in the Cotswolds; it flows through Oxford (where it is called "Isis", a shortening of its Latin name), Reading, Maidenhead, Eton and then Windsor.
- It flows into the North Sea via the Thames Estuary.
- Like the Celts who lived in the area, the Romans called the river *Thamesis*.
- In the 17th and 18th century, at a time some call the "Little Ice Age", the Thames often froze over in the winter. The last time the river froze over was in 1814.
- In the early 1980s, the Thames Barrier was opened to control flooding. It is used many times a year to stop water damage to London's low-lying areas up the river.



**Key Knowledge: Rivers**

**What is a River?**

A river is a moving body of water that flows from its **source** on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water, which could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river. A river flows along a **channel** with **banks** on both sides and a bed at the bottom. If there is lots of rainfall, or snow or ice melting, rivers often rise over the top of their banks and begin to flow onto the floodplains at either side. Small rivers are usually known as **streams, brooks or creeks**. If they flow from underground, they are called **springs**.

**How are Rivers Formed?**

Rivers usually begin in **upland** areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill. They always flow downhill because of gravity. They then flow across the land - **meandering** - or going around objects such as hills or large rocks. They flow until they reach another body of water.

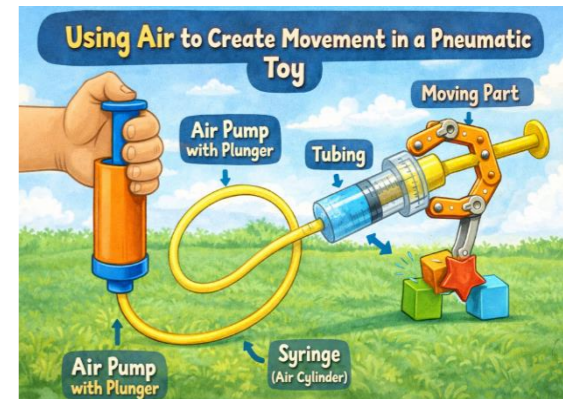


**Subject Specific Vocabulary**

<b>channel</b>	the bed where a natural stream of water runs
<b>meander</b>	a winding curve or bend in a river
<b>mouth</b>	the place a river enters an ocean, sea or lake
<b>river</b>	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake
<b>source</b>	the original point from which a river flows
<b>spring</b>	a source of water that comes from the ground
<b>tributary</b>	a river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
<b>waterfall</b>	an area where water flows over a vertical drop or a series of steep drops in the course of a stream or river

**Leigh-on-Sea – A History**

<b>1066-1045</b>	Leigh-on-Sea recorded in The Domesday Book as 'Legra.'
<b>1297</b>	First record of a church in Leigh-on-Sea.
<b>1579</b>	The Speedwell is the first recorded Leigh built ship weighing 105 tonnes. Leigh-on-Sea provides at least 6 ships to assist with the Spanish Armada.
<b>1829</b>	Leigh fishermen against the building of Southend Pier for fears it would affect their fishing.
<b>1834</b>	Lady Olivia Sparrow erects a school on what is now the Broadway.
<b>1838</b>	Leigh Rectory was built, which is now home to Leigh Library.
<b>1853</b>	Old Leigh suffered several epidemics of cholera, and the Billet Club formed to help local fisherman in times of illness.
<b>1855</b>	The Old Town was split in half by the new railway, which meant fisherman's catches could be transported to London much quicker.
<b>1872</b>	There were many reports of smuggling activities in Leigh.
<b>1901</b>	One of the first tram routes commences from Southend to St. Clement's Church.
<b>1913</b>	Leigh became part of Southend, despite many objections from the people of Leigh.
<b>1939</b>	Once again, Leigh men were shipped off to war. Leigh's little ships saved over 1,000 men at Dunkirk.
<b>1953</b>	Many people in Leigh helped to rescue those in Canvey from the floods.



**What is a Pneumatic Toy?**

A **pneumatic toy** is a toy that **moves or works using air**. It's a bit like **invisible air muscles** pushing parts of the toy!

**Year 3 Key Historical Vocabulary**

before, after, long ago, past, present, today, tomorrow, yesterday, last year, living memory, locality

**Year 3 Key Geographical Vocabulary**

map, atlas, locate, research, investigate, physical characteristics, human characteristics, river, water cycle, resource

**Year 3 Key Art and Design Vocabulary**

pneumatic, plunger, pump, syringe, mechanism, force, motion, prototype, model, printing block, coil, overlap, pattern, repeat, block, texture, layering