



## Year 5 – 4.10.21

Please use the following to support home learning during this time – further document will be available for the duration of your isolation.

To help us feedback to your child, please can you email all your work to: [year5@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk](mailto:year5@friarage.n-yorks.sch.uk) or **drop off** all your work at school if and when safe to do so. A member of staff will telephone to talk to your child about their learning.

Please continue to check the website: <https://www.friarage.org.uk/> and Facebook page

### Mathematics

This week we are exploring addition and subtraction. Please complete the White Rose lessons.

<https://vimeo.com/459399023>

<https://vimeo.com/461352146>

<https://vimeo.com/461352921>

<https://vimeo.com/461416883>

Or

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/units/addition-and-subtraction-48c0>



Remember to access TT Rockstars!

### Writing

This week we are understanding biography texts.

[https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-identify-the-features-of-a-biography-70t66c?from\\_query=biography](https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/to-identify-the-features-of-a-biography-70t66c?from_query=biography)

**If you have been sent a text remember, to log into your Read, Write Inc on-line lessons.**

### Reading

We love books in year 5!

Review a book you have read over the holidays:

- Make a poster to advertise it
- Write a book review
- Write an alternative blurb for your book.

### Spellings:



**Spelling Shed**

Remember to access Spelling Shed

## Other Online and Offline Activities

### French



Saying the months!

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/saying-the-months-cmv66c>



National Literacy Trust Activities

<https://literacytrust.org.uk/family-zone/>

### Theme: The Anglo Saxons- The Sutton Hoo

<https://planbee.com/blogs/news/sutton-hoo-facts-for-kids>

Research the Sutton Hoo!



<https://www.youthsporttrust.org/resources/coronavirus-support/after-school-sport-club>

Have a try at these physical activities

Have a go at reading these Phonic books at home.

<https://home.oxfordowl.co.uk/>



[Internet Safety](#)

[Complete the task](#)

### Science- day and night

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zrd9wmm#:~:text=The%20Earth%20rotates%20one%20complete,the%20world%20is%20in%20darkness.&text=While%20one%20pupil%20holds%20the,globe%20in%20the%20torch%20beam.>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zkynvcw>

can you explain how/why we have day and night?

### Writing

Can you write a letter explaining why the Earth spherical and not flat (as some people believe)?

### Get creative!

Can you design a Halloween costume?  
Make it as scary or funny as you want.

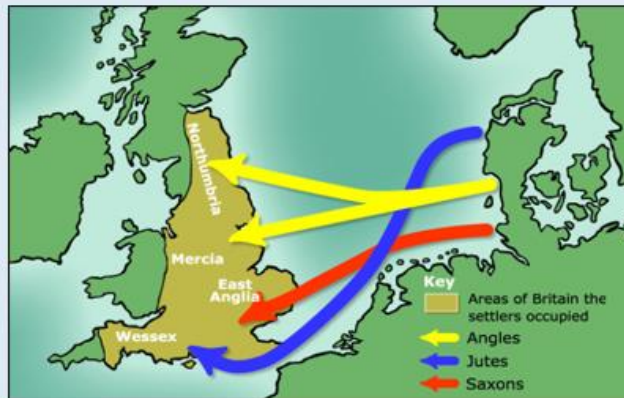
### 1 minute challenge

Can you name as many different countries as you can in 1 minute? Try it everyday and see if you can beat your score.

## Diagram – Anglo-Saxon Routes

### Map of Anglo-Saxon Routes

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. These people were from three tribes: the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. The Angles settled in northern England and East Anglia. The Saxons settled in large sections of southern England. The Jutes, meanwhile, adopted areas of Hampshire, Kent, and the Isle of Wight.



## Kingdoms, Battles and Life in the Anglo-Saxon Times

<b>Anglo Saxon Language</b>		Some of our modern English words, such as the days of the week, come from Anglo-Saxon language (sometimes called Old English).	<b>Where?</b> Places like Birmingham, Oxford and Butterwick are Anglo-Saxon.	<b>Key Facts</b> Lots of place names today originate from Anglo-Saxon places.
<b>Paganism Pagan</b>		In Roman Britain many people had been Christians. But the Early Anglo-Saxons were not Christians, they were Pagans. When the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain they brought their own gods and beliefs with them. The Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and had many superstitions.	<b>Who?</b> They believed in gods like Woden, king of the gods. Other gods were Thunor, Figa and Tiw.	<b>Key Facts</b> Four of these gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw became Tuesday, Wodan, Wednesday, Thunor-Thursday and Figa-Friday.
<b>Anglo-Saxon Monasteries</b>		In AD597 the Pope of Rome decided it was time the Anglo-Saxons in Britain heard about Christianity. He sent a monk called Augustine to persuade the king to become Christian.	<b>Who?</b> Three main Saints- St Columba, St Aidan and St Augustine.	<b>Key Facts</b> Monasteries were the only schools in Anglo-Saxon England. Boys went to live there to train as monks and some girls became nuns.
<b>Sutton Hoo</b>		In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk. Much of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from the graves like the one discovered at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.	<b>When?</b> The discovery was made in 1939. However, the burial happened in AD624.	<b>Key Facts</b> They found armour, weapons, jewellery, scepter and coins.
<b>Battle of Hastings</b>		King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy, who became the first Norman King.	<b>Who?</b> William became known as 'William the Conqueror.'	<b>Key Fact</b> The common belief that Harold was killed by an arrow in the eye is untrue.
<b>Houses</b>		The British forests had all that the Anglo-Saxons needed to build their houses. They were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived.	<b>How?</b> A hole was placed in the roof to allow smoke from cooking fire to escape.	<b>Key Fact:</b> The biggest house in each village was reserved for the chief of the village.
<b>Food</b>		Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!	<b>How?</b> Anglo-Saxons grew wheat to make bread and porridge.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Extra animal fat was used to fuel oil lamps.
<b>Clothes</b>		Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, and these were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather.	<b>How?</b> Anglo-Saxons made their clothes from natural resources.	<b>Key Fact:</b> Belts were used to hang tools and small weapons from.

## Famous Anglo-Saxons and Saints



### Alfred the Great (849-899 AD)

Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, who was famous for his victories against the Vikings. Alfred, a great military mind, made strategic changes to ensure that Wessex stood strong, where other kingdoms fell to the Vikings. He eventually established Danelaw to keep Vikings in the east. He was also deeply interested in learning – he translated texts from Latin to English, and began to develop law across the land.

### St Columba (521-597AD)

563AD  
He was an Irish Monk who settled in Scotland. He set up a monastery on the island of Iona and converted many Scottish people to Christianity. Although he did well to convert people in Scotland he didn't reach as far as the Anglo-Saxons settled in the South and East of England.



### St Augustine (-604 AD)

597 AD  
He was a monk sent from Rome by the Pope himself. He landed in Kent and converted the powerful King to Christianity. Augustine built Canterbury Cathedral and consequently became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. However, he did not convert the ordinary Anglo-Saxon people.



### St Aidan (590-651AD)

634 AD  
He was a monk from the Monastery of St Columba in Iona. He set up a monastery in Lindisfarne with the permission of the King of Northumbria. He would walk from village to village talking to every person he met about Christianity. Soon, he formed local Christian communities. He focused on educating future generations about Christianity using books.



### Edward the Confessor (777BC-859AD)

Edward the Confessor was the last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings, known for his deep religious faith, which governed all aspects of his life. It is rumoured that Edward promised the throne to up to four different potential heirs before his death. This led to the eventual successor, Harold Godwinson, inheriting an unstable throne. Many believe this triggered the downfall of Anglo-Saxon rule.

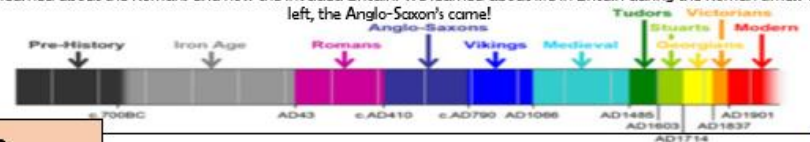
### Harold Godwinson (1022AD-1066AD)

Harold Godwinson, often called Harold II, was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. He had a short reign, lasting from 6<sup>th</sup> January 1066 until his famous death at hands of the Normans in the Battle of Hastings (on 14<sup>th</sup> October of the same year). Only weeks before, he had successfully repelled an attack from the Danish leader Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge.



## Anglo-Saxon Timeline

**Prior Knowledge:**  
In Year 4, we learned about the Romans and how the invaded Britain! We learned about life in Britain during the Roman times. When the left, the Anglo-Saxon's came!



410 AD – The Romans leave Britain unguarded.

455 AD – The Kingdom of Kent is established (primarily by the Jutes).

477-495 AD – The Kingdoms of Wessex and Essex are formed.

547-586 AD – The Kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia are formed.

597 AD – St. Augustine arrives in Britain and introduces people to Christianity.

802 AD – Egbert becomes the first King of England.

871-899 AD – Alfred the Great rules.

1016-1035 AD – Canute the Great – the first Viking king - rules

1066 AD – At the Battle of Hastings, the Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons.



# EARTH and SPACE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

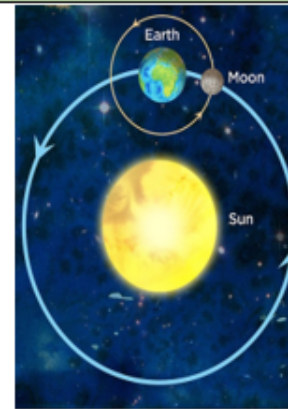


## Overview



- The Earth (our planet) is a part of the Solar System. At the centre of the Solar System is the Sun. The Sun is a star.
- There are 8 planets and 5 dwarf planets in the Solar System, which orbit (go around) the Sun.
- It takes Earth just over 365 days to go around the Sun (one year).
- The Earth rotates on its axis once every 24 hours (one day). This causes day and night, as different parts of the planet face the Sun.
- The Moon orbits around the Earth. The Sun, Earth and Moon are all roughly spherical.

## The Sun and the Moon



- The Sun is a star: a huge ball of hot gas that gives off light & heat. The Earth (and all of the planets in the Solar System) orbit the Sun.
- It takes the Earth just over 365 days to make one complete orbit around the Sun – this is one year. The Earth and other planets are held in place around the Sun by gravity – the same force that keeps you on the Earth!
- The Earth is always spinning around. When a point on Earth is facing the Sun, it is daytime. When facing away, it is nighttime. It takes 24 hours for the Earth to complete a spin (one day).
- Some objects orbit around the planets. These are called moons. The Earth has one moon (just called The Moon). The Moon is much smaller than the Earth, and takes one full day to complete an orbit around the Earth.

## Moon Phases

The revolution of the Moon around the Earth makes the Moon appear as if it is changing shape in the sky. From Earth we see the Moon grow from a thin crescent to a full moon and then shrink back to a thin crescent again before vanishing for a few days.



## Prior Learning

In year 3, we learned about forces including gravity and magnetism. This is useful when thinking about how understand our solar system.

We also learned about light, including how shadows are formed. We considered how to protect our eyes from light rays.

## Planet Facts

Mercury	Venus	Earth	Mars	Jupiter	Saturn	Uranus	Neptune
Area: 0.147 Earths 8 <sup>th</sup> Largest	Area: 0.902 Earths 6 <sup>th</sup> Largest	Area: 1 Earth! 5 <sup>th</sup> Largest	Area: 0.284 Earths 7 <sup>th</sup> Largest	Area: 121.9 Earths 1 <sup>st</sup> Largest	Area: 83.7 Earths 2 <sup>nd</sup> Largest	Area: 15.91 Earths 3 <sup>rd</sup> Largest	Area: 14.98 Earths 4 <sup>th</sup> Largest
Moons: None	Moons: None	Moons: 1 moon	Moons: 2 moons	Moons: Around 80 moons	Moons: Around 65 moons	Moons: Around 30 moons	Moons: Around 15 moons
Length of Day: 1,408 hours	Length of Day: 5,832 hours	Length of Day: 24 hours	Length of Day: 25 hours	Length of Day: 10 hours	Length of Day: 11 hours	Length of Day: 17 hours	Length of Day: 16 hours
Length of Year: 88 days	Length of Year: 225 days	Length of Year: 365 days	Length of Year: 687 days	Length of Year: 12 Years	Length of Year: 29 Years	Length of Year: 84 Years	Length of Year: 165 Years

## The Planets

Mercury



Venus



Earth



Mars



Jupiter



Saturn



Uranus



Neptune



