



## History

### Romans in Britain - Rebelling against the Romans

Around 2,000 years ago, Britain was ruled by tribes of people called the Celts. But this was about to change. For around a century, the Roman army had been building an Empire across Europe. Now it was coming for Britain!

In AD43, the full might of the Roman army landed on the beaches in Kent. Over the next year, it battled inland, storming through hillforts and chopping down anyone who stood in their way. The Romans wanted Britain's precious metals. However, they weren't just a destructive force - they built new forts, new settlements, and roads. They spread their culture, language and laws.

### How did the Celts fight back?

When the Romans invaded, the Celtic tribes had to decide whether or not to fight back. If they made peace, they agreed to obey Roman laws and pay taxes. In return, they could keep their kingdoms. However, some Celtic leaders chose to fight.

The Romans attacked Britain in AD43. **Caratacus** was the King of one of the British tribes called the Catuvellauni. They tried to stop the Romans taking over Britain. Caractacus, and his brother Togodorus, led the initial British resistance against the Roman invasion, commanded by Aulus Plautius. Caractacus and Togodorus fought together in the opening battles at Medway and Thames. Togodorus was killed in the battle of Thames and Caractacus fled with his warriors to continue the war in the land of the Silures (South Wales). There he led a successful guerilla war against the Romans.



When the Romans moved considerable forces into Silurian lands, Caratacus took his warriors north into the land of the Ordovician tribes (North Wales). There, after fighting against the Romans for nine years, Caractacus faced the Romans in his last battle and was defeated. He was taken in chains to Rome, the capital of the Roman Empire. He thought he was going to be killed or kept in prison. He would not bow or beg for mercy. He told the Roman Emperor that it was right to fight for himself and his people. The Emperor was so impressed, he let Caratacus go. He was not allowed back into Britain and lived in Rome for the rest of his life.

### Activity:

Another fierce opponent to the Romans was **Boudicca**. Your task is to research the main events in Boudicca's life and then turn them into a comic strip. You can use the attached comic strip template **Y5 History - Comic book strip template\*** or create your own. You could use the websites below to help you conduct your research.

## **Boudicca websites**

### **Who Was Boudicca? Facts for Kids**

<https://www.twinkl.co.uk/blog/who-was-boudicca-facts-for-kids#:~:text=Boudicca%20was%20a%20Celtic%20queen,settled%20in%20Britain%20around%20AD43.>

### **Who Was Boudicca?**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zhn6cqt>

## **Boudicca videos**

### **Boudicca & the Roman Invasion | The Story of Britain | BBC Teach**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eC7ONgTJGKw>

### **Queen Boudica is Ready for Action | Horrible Histories**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4GwjCyVrfB0>

## **Additional information**

### **How the Romans conquered Britain**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zatf34j/articles/z9j4kat>

### **Who was Caratacus | Roman History - (History with Dragonheart)**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PsAXRcTnHmw>

### **Roman Britain Timeline**

[http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/timeline/romanbritain\\_timeline\\_noflash.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/timeline/romanbritain_timeline_noflash.shtml)

California is one of the largest states in the United States. People love California's warm, sunny climate, its beaches, cities, and easy-going lifestyle. They also love its tall trees (some grow to 300 feet tall and can even have a car driven through them!), national parks, and grizzly bears. It is located on the West coast of the U.S.A and covers an area of 163,696 square miles (or 1.7 times bigger than the United Kingdom.)



Its landscape varies hugely and can be very quirky; nowhere more so than the **Death Valley National Park**. Home to extremes of temperature, varied plant and animal life and some strange phenomena, it would be a fascinating place to visit because it is so unlike where we call home.



### Activity

Take a look at the PowerPoint in the Remote Learning section titled '**Y5 Geography - Death Valley**'.

**Discuss:** If you can find a willing adult or family member, discuss some of the things you have read about. Think about what it would feel like to visit there? Are you surprised at the wildlife that lives there? Do you have any ideas on the mystery of the 'wandering rocks'?

**Task:** Compare where you live to Death Valley. You could focus on Crouch End specifically, or London in general. You will need to research and make notes on the following questions:

### Compare Death Valley with Your Area

Research and Compare where you live with Death Valley, and answer these questions about your county or area:

1. What is the meaning of the name of your area?
2. What is the highest and lowest point?
3. What is the climate (including highest and lowest temperatures)?
4. What plants are popular?
5. What are the native animals?
6. What are the main roads through?
7. What minerals are found naturally?
8. Has the area been used as a TV or film location?
9. Are there any strange phenomena (like the wandering rocks)?

Remember to write your answers in full sentences, e.g., **I live in Broadstairs. Its name comes from the Anglo-Saxon word *Bradstow* which means 'a broad place'.**

Here are some websites you might find useful for your research:

<https://kids.kiddle.co/California>

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/California/345459>

<https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/states/california/>

<https://www.austinadventures.com/travel-resources/10-ridiculously-cool-things-didnt-know-death-valley/>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/London>

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/London/345951>

### The Life Cycle of Humans and Animals

Look at a recent photo of yourself. Do your baby photos look the same? Would photos taken in two years' time look the same? What about 60 years' time? People change from birth to adulthood, and into old age, and this is called the human lifecycle. And it is the same for animals.

Each mammal (an animal that gets milk from its mother, has a backbone and fur or hair on its body, is warm-blooded, and typically gives birth to live young) goes through various stages of life. All mammals are born, grow, reproduce and die.



At different stages of the life cycle, mammals are able to do different things.

**Discuss:** Ask a willing adult or family member to discuss the following questions: *When do you think different animals are able to reproduce? How many offspring can certain animals have? Is it the same for all animals?*

Before a mammal is even born, it grows and develops inside an egg (the only mammals to do this are the echidna and duck-billed platypus) or its mother. The **gestation period**, or the time when a mammal grows inside its mother, is different across species.

Mammal size has an effect on the gestation period of the mammal. Some larger mammals, like an elephant, take more time to develop before they are ready to be born. Smaller mammals, like mice, do not have long gestation periods. For example, the gestation period of an Asian elephant is 645 days; that's almost two years! By comparison, mice have a gestation period of only 20 days.

The size of the litter (the number of animals born to an animal) mammals have can vary, but as a rule, the maximum litter size is the number of teats (the gland from which the milk is taken by the young), and the average litter size is about half that number.

For example, female cats have 6 to 8 teats so normally the **largest litter** they can have is 8 and the **average litter** is 4.

## Activity 1

Who? What? When? Matching Activity. Use the pictures and words in the document **Y5 - Science - WWW**.

### Who? What? When? Human lifecycle challenge: instructions

1. *Match the picture (who?) with what might be happening (what?) and the age (when?)*
2. *Now see if you can think of other things that might happen during that stage of life*

## Activity 2

Research the list of animals in the document **Y5 Science - Animals**. Your research\* needs to find out their gestation, life span, average number of offspring per pregnancy, and size of animal, and record your findings in the table. You will need to choose three more of your own to add to the list.

**\*Remember that the information you find can vary across different websites.**

Have you noticed any similarities and differences between the different animals? Can you think of a way to group them into categories, e.g. size of animal and gestation period? Is there a way to present this information in a different way - a graph perhaps?

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### Some useful website links:

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

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/gestation/399480>

<https://kids.kiddle.co/Gestation>

### Buddhism

Buddhism began in north-east India. It was started by a man named Siddhartha Gautama, who is known as the Buddha. Buddhism started 2,500 years ago. There are around 350 million Buddhists in the world.

### What Is Buddhism?

Buddhists don't believe that Buddha was a god. Instead they believe he was a very wise human who found out the meaning of life. Buddhists believe that following the Buddha's teaching will bring them true happiness and help them to understand more about life. This is called **Enlightenment**. Buddhists believe that life is a cycle of birth, death and rebirth. This is called **reincarnation**. **Meditation** is when Buddhists try to clear their minds of lots of different thoughts so they can focus on the Buddha's teachings. Buddhists believe in **Karma**, which means our good and bad behaviour causes things to happen.

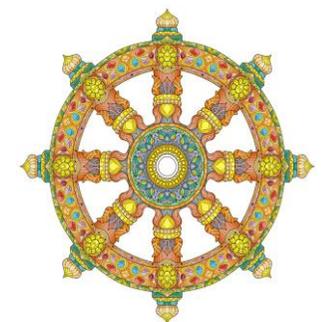


### Asala-Dharma Day

Saturday, 4th July is Asala-Dharma Day this year, often known as Dharma Day, which celebrates the day when the Buddha started his teachings. The Buddha gave his first special talk, called a sermon, in a place called the Deer Park. This is in a place called Sanarth. It is a time when Buddhists show they are grateful for the Buddha's teachings. To mark the day, Buddhists might go to their special place, the Temple. At the Temple, people listen to readings from special Buddhist books. A Buddhist monk is someone who spends their whole life learning about the Buddha's teachings and helping other people learn more about Buddhism. The day after Asala-Dharma day is called Vassa. Vassa lasts for three months and it is often when monks spend time meditating.

### Activity:

A wheel with eight spokes (dhamma) is often used as a symbol of Buddhism and the teachings of the Buddha. Make your very own Dharma Wheel decorations by following the video below. You will need paper (plain or coloured) and a pair of scissors.



**CBeebies Makes | How to make a Dharma Wheel**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/makes/lets-go-club-dharma-wheel>

Find out more: <https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/more-find-out/festivals-and-holidays/dharma-day/>

## Design and Technology

Your new D&T task is inspired by the lockdown and the need for social distancing. You may have seen some very inventive hats created by Chinese pupils, café owners, designers and the general public as a funny way to keep people 2 metres away.



Well now it's your turn! We challenge you to **design and create** your very own **lockdown headgear**.



Start by **planning and sketching** out your ideas using the template provided (or blank paper if you'd prefer).

You can use a **range of materials**, such as card, paper, cardboard, styrofoam, bubble wrap, fabrics, balloons, pool noodles, papier maché, sticks, wood, string, baskets, etc to make your construction, as well as pens, pencils, paints, coloured paper, tissue paper, stickers, or wrapping paper to decorate them.

Feel free to use whatever you can get your hands on (with your parents' permission, of course!) and be as **inventive** as you can!



We'd love to see your fashion creations- send us a photo at [year5@coleridgeprimary.net](mailto:year5@coleridgeprimary.net)!





## Art and Design



This week, you are going to be using a technique called **Pointillism** to create a picture.

Pointillism is a painting technique developed by the artists **George Seurat** and **Paul Signac** in 1886. It involves using **small, painted dots** to create areas of colour that together form a pattern or picture. Other important artists were Camille Pissarro, Charles Angrand, Maximilien Luce, Theo Van Rysselberghe and, in some paintings, Vincent Van Gogh. Art critics who saw their work, laughed at it and called it "Pointillism" as an insult. This name is still used, but is no longer thought of as an insult.

Traditionally, artists blend pigments (mix colours) on a palette. Pointillist painters **do not mix the colours** on the palette at all – they just use the colours straight from the tube. Traditional painters, and also impressionist painters, use many types of brushstrokes, and many textures of paint. The surface of the painting may have flat colour, lines, squiggles and dabs of paint. In a pointillist painting, every part of the picture is done in **tiny dots**, and most of the dots are about the **same size**. Pointillism is usually done in oil paints, because they are thick and do not run into each other when they are painted on the canvas.

Watch this video to find out more about George Seurat and Pointillism: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6-JePM8la8Q>.

This video is about the history of Pointillism, including more modern versions (watch up to 2 minutes 30):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=D4hqKPX6d68>.

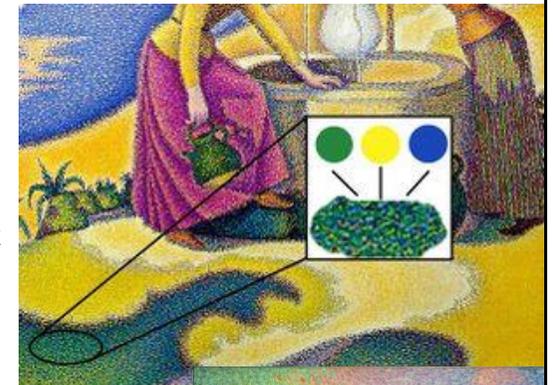
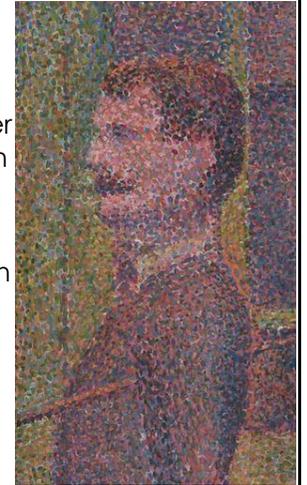
**Your task:** Create your own Pointillist masterpiece!

### What you will need:

- Pencil to make a sketch with.
- Paint: acrylic, tempera or gouache.
- Surface to paint on: stretched canvas, canvas board, cardboard or heavy paper. Maybe even a cut out back of a cereal box!
- Something to squeeze paint out on: a paper plate, a regular plate, a paint palette, or a recycled Styrofoam tray.
- Cotton Swabs to make paint dots with.

### Steps to create your painting:

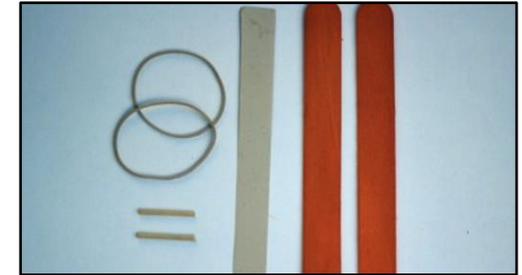
1. Start out by thinking of the subject you would like to draw. You can draw anything you like: nature scenes, portraits, flowers, animals, a beautiful sunset, a still life, and so much more.
2. Then sketch it out on your paper or canvas.
3. Squeeze a little bit of each colour that you think you will need.
4. Use cotton swabs to paint in your sketch. Don't mix the colours! For example, if you need to make a purple car, use blue and red dots to paint that car in. If you need lighter green and darker green, use green and yellow or white dots for the lighter area, and green and black or brown dots for the darker area. Play around with colours and have fun! Send us a picture of your works of art at [year5@coleridgeprimary.net](mailto:year5@coleridgeprimary.net)!



## Have a go at making an ice lolly harmonica!

### Popsicle Stick Harmonica Supplies

- 2 Ice Lolly Sticks ~ Wide ones are best
- 2 Rubber Bands ~ You could also use string
- A strip of paper the same size as the Ice Lolly Stick
- 2 toothpicks cut the width or just wider than the Ice Lolly Stick.



### How to assemble your DIY musical instrument:

- Sandwich the paper strip in between the 2 ice lolly sticks
- Wrap a rubber band around one end until it is snug.
- Slide a toothpick to the inside of the rubber band.
- Sandwich the last toothpick at the other end of the Popsicle sticks, and wrap with a rubber band.



Now you're all set to make some music. Simply blow or suck air to make a unique noise.

You can also try pinching the ice lolly sticks together to see what new noise you can create!



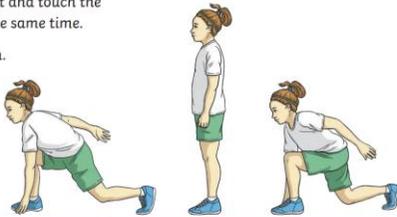
## Joe Wicks Workout Cards!

1. Have a go at doing each of these exercises. Try doing each of them each day.
2. Have a go at making your own exercise cards.
3. E-Mail them in to your teachers at [year5coleridgeprimary.net](mailto:year5coleridgeprimary.net).

### Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 1

#### Backward Lunges

1. Start with your feet together.
2. Step backwards with one foot and touch the ground with your hand at the same time.
3. Return to a standing position.
4. Repeat with the other foot stepping back and the other hand touching the ground.



### Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 1

#### Slow Motion Burpees

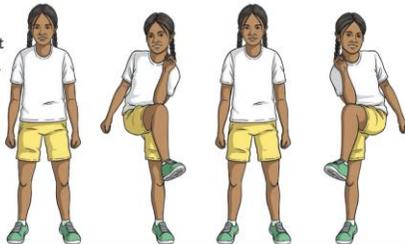
1. Start with your feet shoulder-width apart.
2. Bend your knees and place your hands down on the floor in front of you.
3. Step back with one leg and then the other so that they are both straight.
4. Step forwards with one leg and then the other leg.
5. Stand up tall, stretching your arms above your head.



### Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 1

#### Knee to Elbow

1. Imagine you are marching on the spot.
2. Lift up one knee and bring it towards the opposite elbow.
3. Repeat with the other knee and the opposite elbow.
4. Keep a straight back.



### Joe Wicks: Active 8-Minute Workout 1

#### Squat Hold with Punches

1. Start with your feet a bit wider than shoulder-width apart.
2. Squat down as if you're sitting on a chair.
3. Hold the position and punch forwards with your arms one at a time.

Can you feel it in your legs?



## It is Drowning Prevention Week.

As we are all aware, summer holiday plans are likely to have been changed due to Covid19. This might mean some stay-cations with people seeking out watering holes like rivers, lakes or even headed to the coasts. With that in mind, it is a good idea to think about water safety.

Please visit these links to learn more about swimming and water safety:



### Royal Life Saving Society UK

<https://www.rls.org.uk/drowning-prevention-week>

### Swim Safe

<https://swimsafe.org.uk/for-schools>

### Canal River Trust - Safety Challenge and Activities

<https://canalrivertrust.org.uk/explorers/water-safety>

### RedCross - First Aid for children:

<https://lifeliveit.redcross.org.uk/>