

Topic lessons

Anglo-Saxons and Properties of  
Materials

W.b. 18<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Year 5 Home Learning

Wibsey Primary School

# Monday – Anglo- Saxons

Watch the video from Mr Richards on Google Classroom.

Follow the information below and complete the activity – to draw an Anglo Saxon home and village.

There is an example drawing to fill out at the end if you wish, or you can do your own on to paper.

Click this link to find a video on the Anglo Saxons which may help you further with your work -

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zq2m6sg>

# Settling Down

The Anglo-Saxons preferred to live very differently to the Romans who had established large towns in Britain during their rule. Places like London and Cirencester, which were thriving centres under the Romans became much smaller and quieter during the Anglo-Saxon times, and some towns were completely abandoned and the buildings were left to go to ruin.

- The Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages instead, which were often set up by clearing away a part of a forest.
- The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.



# Village Jobs

Everyone who lived in an Anglo-Saxon village contributed to its running in some way.

There were a variety of every day jobs to be done including:

- Clearing and ploughing the ground.
- Grinding flour and making bread.
- Growing crops and tending to livestock.

Some people had more specialised jobs:

- Blacksmiths forged metal to make tools and weapons.
- Woodworkers made bowls, wheels and furniture.
- Jewellers made brooches and ornaments for the rich.



What other jobs do you think needed to be done?

# In the Village



Look at this picture of a typical Anglo-Saxon village. What can you see? With your group make a list of 5 things we can learn about Anglo-Saxon village life by looking at this picture.

The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide drinking water and fish to eat.

The chief of the village lived in a larger house in the centre of the village. This house might also contain a meeting hall.

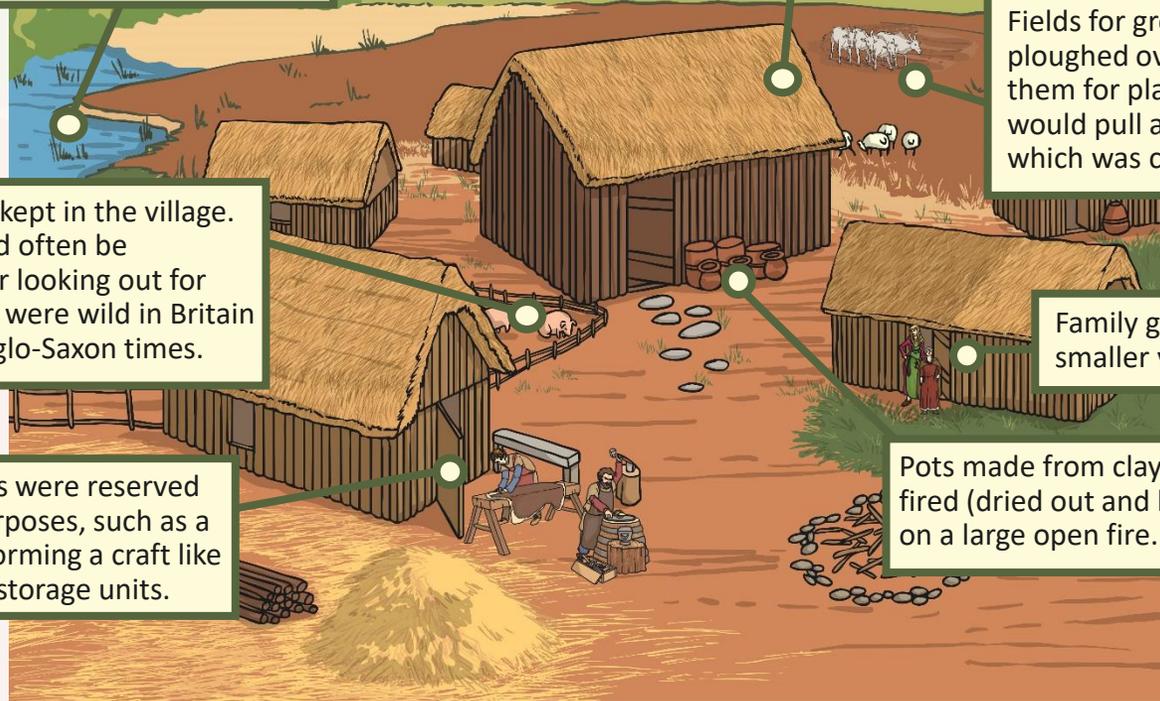
Fields for growing crops were ploughed over to prepare them for planting. Oxen would pull a basic plough which was called an ard.

Livestock was kept in the village. Children would often be responsible for looking out for wolves, which were wild in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon times.

Family groups lived in smaller village houses.

Some buildings were reserved for specific purposes, such as a space for performing a craft like weaving or as storage units.

Pots made from clay were fired (dried out and hardened) on a large open fire.



# In the House



What can you see happening inside this house? What can this picture teach us about how the Anglo-Saxons lived?

People played instruments to provide entertainment. This man is playing a lyre.

The roof of the house is thatched with straw.

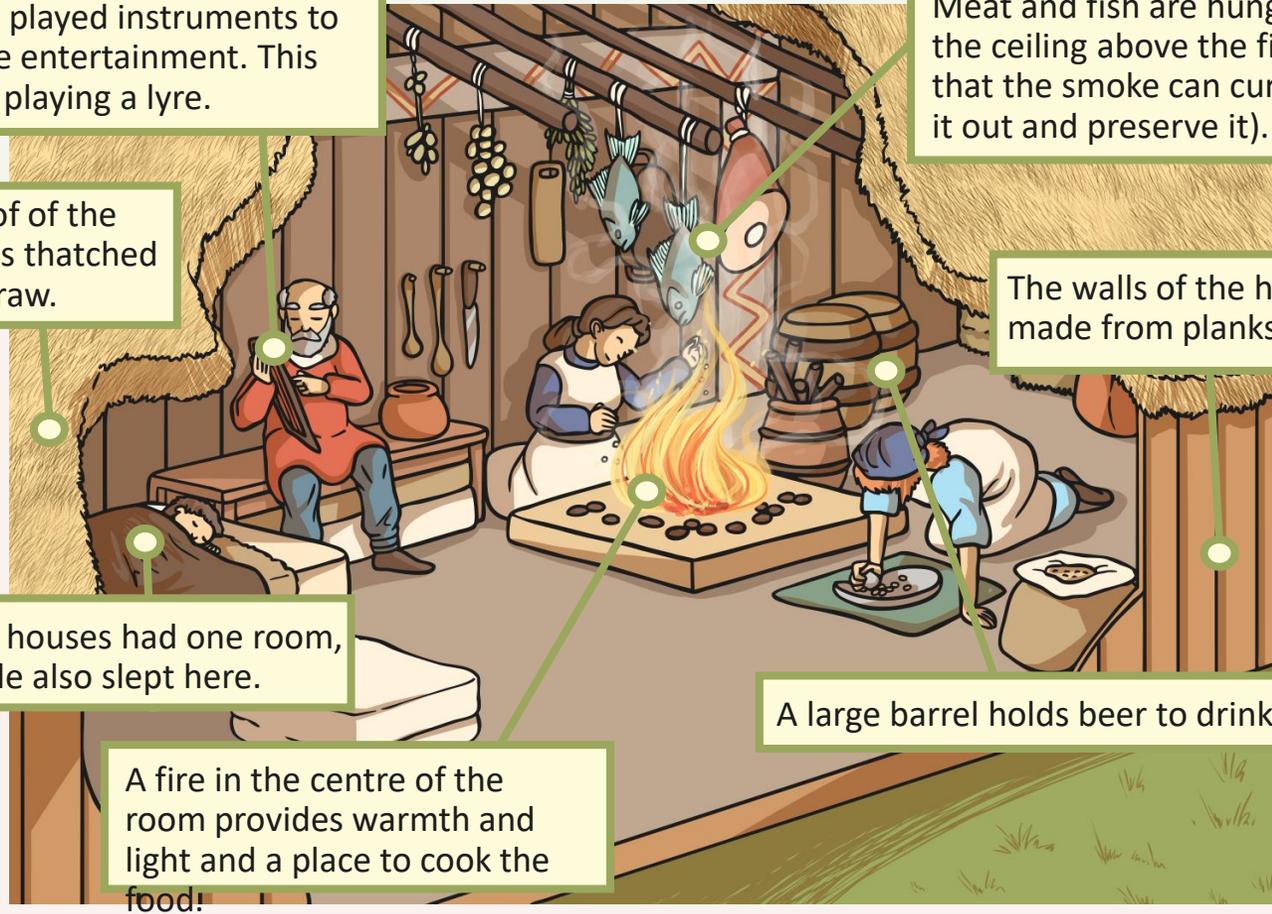
Most houses had one room, people also slept here.

A fire in the centre of the room provides warmth and light and a place to cook the food!

Meat and fish are hung up at the ceiling above the fire so that the smoke can cure it (dry it out and preserve it).

The walls of the house are made from planks of wood.

A large barrel holds beer to drink.



# My Anglo-Saxon Village



## Activity

Using all the information you have learnt about what an Anglo-Saxon village was like can you now design and draw your own village?

- You should try to include as many features as you can to make sure your village is busy and thriving!
- You will also need to write labels to annotate all the features of your village and show you understand what it was like to live there.



Label the parts of this Anglo-Saxon house. Use these words to help you.

# Anglo-Saxon House

thatched straw roof the pit sheep

animal pen firebox wooden chest

sleeping benches cauldron rushes

bone comb wooden floor boards

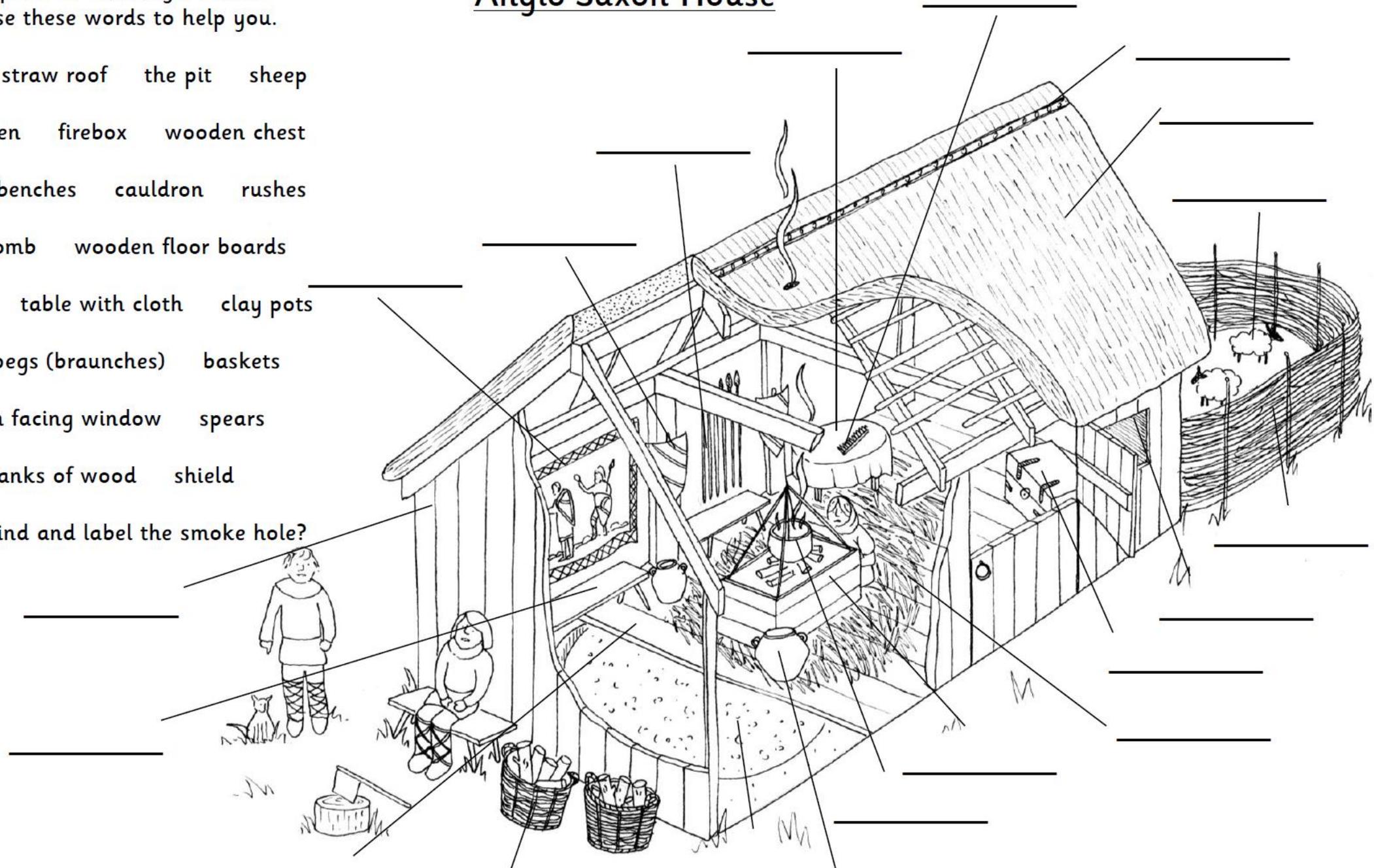
tapestry table with cloth clay pots

hazel pegs (braunches) baskets

south facing window spears

planks of wood shield

Can you find and label the smoke hole?



# Tuesday – Science

**What is a physical change and how can we identify them?**

In this lesson, we find out what happens during a physical change, look at examples of physical changes and complete our own investigation into the physical change that occurs when chocolate melts.

**If you'd like to work along with the experiment, you will need some chocolate, a lamp, and an adult to supervise. Do not worry if not – you can still do the work.**

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-a-physical-change-and-how-can-we-identify-them-6xgk8d>

# Wednesday – RE

This term, we shall be focussing on the Buddhist religion.

Our key question for today's lesson is **What are the four noble truths of Buddhism?**

Watch the video below and complete the activities.

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-are-the-four-noble-truths-of-buddhism-74tp6d>

In this lesson, we are going to be learning about Buddhism as a religious tradition that was originally passed on by word of mouth. We will also learn about the Buddha's core teachings: the threefold path to enlightenment and the four noble truths.

# Thursday – PE



Please complete the following videos from Joe Wicks. Remember to warm up and cool down, just like we would in PE!

Active 8 Workout 1 - <https://youtu.be/uqLNxJe4L2I>

Active 5 Workout 4 - <https://youtu.be/fAUckPMJKSY>

Active 5 Workout 5 - <https://youtu.be/rN0h6EZd6TM>

# Friday - Computing

Click this link - [Mini Missions](#).

When you get to the page, click 'Mini Missions' and follow the instructions on the website.

## Mini missions



Our quick, easy to do mini activities provide fun ideas to get children practising their computational thinking skills.

Split into the six computational thinking concepts it's easy to discover new ways to introduce and reinforce learning from school and at home.

[View our mini missions on screen](#)

[Download printable version of mini missions](#)

