

Curriculum home learning tasks for 1 week

Monday 18th May

PSHE lesson: You will learn about the importance of team work

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zdq3bdm>

Activities to complete:

- Watch and join in with a video from the 'Supermovers crew' which will help you to get active while thinking about teamwork.
- Watch two video clips showing how children worked together effectively as a team.
- Complete a practice activity called 'I am an amazing person' (**I have downloaded this for you as a document to look at or print if needed.**)
- To save ink on your printer you could draw your own balloon poster with the same headings.

Tuesday 19th May

ICT Task 1: Add to your blog for a primary school aged child.

Remember you will **not** be putting your blog online. You will simply be creating a document in Word. If you are not able to work on a computer, create a written blog on paper.

1. Continue writing your blog in your saved document.
2. Think of an interesting and captivating subheading for your next blog. Remember to date it so you can look back on it.
3. Decide what your next bit of content will be. Remember that you want people to read it.
4. Ask questions of your readers.
5. Add images to make it more interesting.
6. Format the blog so that it appeals to the reader but remember it must be easy to read too.
7. Save your blog. Be prepared to add to your blog again.

Wednesday 20th May

History lesson 1: York To learn about the History of head pots

Last lesson you were finding out about a mural and why there might have been a smudge where a man named Geta used to be! Read the following information to find out...

When their father died in 211 (from complications caused by severe gout), while campaigning against the Picts, the two brothers returned to York with his ashes. Here they were pronounced joint emperors of the Roman Empire. However, the two brothers argued continuously and disagreed about how the empire should be ruled. They even planned to divide the empire up between them, but their mother Julia persuaded them against such a course of action. Within a few weeks of their father's death, the two brothers were still not talking and would not even tolerate being in the same room together. On 26 December 211, at a reconciliation meeting arranged by their mother, Caracalla (one of the brothers) had his brother Geta assassinated by members of the Praetorian Guard who were loyal to him. Caracalla then issued a *damnatio memoriae* (condemnation of memory) against his brother. Geta's image was removed from all paintings, coins with his image on were melted down, statues were destroyed and it became an offence punishable by death even to speak or write his name. Following the issue of the *damnatio memoriae*, over 20,000 people loyal to Geta - his advisers, officials, personal guards, friends and almost everyone he employed, including his slaves - were massacred. Emperor Antoninus (or Caracalla) would go down in history as one of the most tyrannical emperors in the 400-year history of the Roman Empire. Caracalla ruled until 217, when he too was assassinated - allegedly by a disillusioned soldier. Here is a statue of him:



The two Roman head pots below are the only complete head pots so far discovered in the ancient city of York, which the Romans founded as Eboracum in AD 71. The person depicted on the head pot **below** is Julia, wife of Emperor Septimius Severus.



The man on the head pot below is their oldest son, Antoninus (Caracalla).



However, the fragments or sherds of 48 other head pots have been unearthed from beneath the city, including the three below. Perhaps one of these is the smashed remains of a head pot with Geta's image on? No image remains of him today.



Now you can be 'archaeologists' and use the fragmented pieces of pottery to reconstruct the complete face as you think it would have looked when the head pot was first created 1,800 years ago in York. Is it a woman or man, or difficult to tell? What clues do they have from the two complete head pots about how the hair might have looked or the type of jewellery or clothes people might have worn at the time? Let's imagine they all originally showed a likeness of Geta and were destroyed on the orders of his brother Emperor Antoninus (Caracalla) following the issue of his *damnatio memoriae*. Let's reconstruct what Geta might have looked like from the evidence in the fragments, as archaeologists do.

You can draw, paint or use clay to make a model of how you think the head pot would have looked using the clues. Good luck! 😊

Thursday 21st May

History lesson 2: York - Who was Oshere and why didn't he come back for his helmet?

Look at this image of the sculptured stone found on a pillar in Scotland below:



Can you analyse it very carefully and try to identify and describe what you think the carving is showing? It is important to look in as much detail as possible at what might be occurring and who the people could be - what they are wearing and what they are doing.

Discuss this with a family member if you can and see what they think too. Try to use reasoning to explain your thoughts. How old might it be?

Now read the information below about it:

Historians believe the stone carving dates from the seventh century (that is, during the years AD 600 and 699) and depicts the battle of Dun Nechtain, which

was fought in AD 685 between the Picts (tribes from present-day Scotland) and Anglo-Saxons from Northumbria. The Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria (see map) was ruled from the city of York.



After the Romans withdrew from Britain in about AD 420, the Anglo-Saxons from present-day Germany,

Netherlands and Denmark began their invasion, and within 20 years Roman York (Eboracum) had become the Northumbrian Anglo-Saxon city of Eoferwic.

The carved stone scene shows a battle with figures in three rows. The top row has an unhelmeted figure on horseback riding behind a helmeted figure and is possibly chasing him. The helmeted rider is armed with a spear and appears to have dropped his sword and shield. The middle row has a helmeted rider with a spear and shield facing three soldiers on foot armed with spears, swords and shields. The bottom row depicts an unhelmeted figure on a horse facing a helmeted figure on a horse, and both have spears. Behind the helmeted figure a man is lying (possibly injured or dead) with a bird to his right (taking his soul to heaven?).

Until 1982 historians were not sure who the figures with helmets were. Then in that year an amazing discovery was made in York. A digger excavating the foundations for a new shopping centre hit something hard - a wood-lined pit. The driver stopped immediately and got down and inspected the hole. What he saw was incredible: the most outstanding artefact of the Anglo-Saxon period found anywhere in Europe, let alone in the United Kingdom! What do you think he found? Write your ideas in sentences. You will find out next time....!

Friday 22nd May

PSHE lesson 2 - our special people.

Use the powerpoint called Lesson KS2 Home learning - our special people. Work through the slides and use resources 1-3 to support you in completing the activities.