



Year 5 Homework- Spring 1

Going Places! How Far Will You Go? The Anglo-Saxons



The children are set weekly maths and English tasks to consolidate, practise, maintain and extend their core skills- these tasks are not optional.

WEEKLY ENGLISH HOMEWORK:

- An average of 15 minutes reading at home per day.
- A weekly English task
- Weekly spelling practice on spelling shed

WEEKLY MATHS HOMEWORK:

- A weekly maths activity based on skills that the children have been learning in class.
- TT Rockstars/ times table practice

However, in addition to these tasks, your child may like to also choose one aspirational activity from our BIG IDEAS each week to complete. The children can complete the tasks on any order they like and they will be rewarded and celebrated for any of these additional tasks that they do complete.

If you would like resources to help the completion of these tasks, please ask the class teacher.

Language: Many Anglo-Saxon names are compound words - they are made up of two parts which have meanings. Many of you have probably heard of the story of Beowulf. 'Beowulf' means 'bee-wolf'; beo = bee and wulf = wolf.

What would your Anglo-Saxon name be? Maybe you could make a name for your friends and family? Choose the first and second parts of your Anglo-Saxon name from the lists on the back of this sheet, then put them together.

Notice some funny looking letters? The Anglo-Saxons used some letters that we don't use anymore. They also pronounced some letters differently. Don't worry, we have included how to say the words. **Can you create a secret message using the runic alphabet?**

Britain: When the Anglo Saxons first arrived in Britain they found towns and cities left behind by the Romans. But they were not town dwelling people. They preferred a quieter rural life where they could grow crops and look after their animals. West Stow in Suffolk is a great example of an Anglo Saxon village.

Take trip to West Stow Country Park (IP28 6HG), you could visit the Anglo Saxon village (there is an admission charge for this) or simply enjoy the **Beowulf and Grendel trail** (free of charge). There are six large themed carved sculptures that not only capture the story but fire your imagination about life in the region 1,500 years ago. The trail has specially designed information points to help you find out more about the Anglo-Saxons and the impact humans have had on the landscape over generations.

Maybe you could take some photographs of your visit or write the story of Beowulf and Grendel in your own words.



Year 5 Homework

Spring 2 - Going Places! How Far Will You Go?



The children are set weekly maths and English tasks to consolidate, practise, maintain and extend their core skills- these tasks are not optional.

People: Can you find out who **St. Augustine of Canterbury** is and why he is so important in the history of Christianity in Britain? <https://youtu.be/GDsowXJ+MW0>

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a collection of written records that tell the history of the Anglo-Saxons. Monks would then update copies of the chronicle with local events. Many monks spent all their time writing and copying manuscripts. They did not have paper, so used pages made out of vellum (also known as calfskin) and made their ink out of egg whites, soot, and honey.

Research illuminated manuscripts and have a go at writing one of your own in the same style as the Anglo-Saxon monks?

Migration: The Anglo Saxons were a fierce bunch of warriors who invaded Britain about 1600 years ago.

Create a poster answering these questions:

Who were the Anglo Saxons?

Where did they come from?

How did they get to Britain?

Why did they decide to settle in Britain?

Faith: When they first came to Great Britain, the Anglo-Saxons were pagan, which means they believed in many gods.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IO4V1a-XrYA>

Anglo Saxons wore charms called amulets and they believed these amulets would bring them good luck, protect them from harm-keep safe in battle and keep disease away. Some were shaped like swords, spear heads or axes—presumably specifically for warriors.

Design or make our own amulet.

Think carefully about what the shape and design on your amulet would symbolise. Traditionally the amulets are made from copper, iron, silver and gold, but maybe you could make one out of salt dough or clay- we would love to see it.



Creativity: The Anglo-Saxons were skilled at making cloth. Cloth would have been made from wool or flax (a thin stemmed plant). The wool or flax would have been prepared and then spun into yarn. The yarn would have been dyed and then it was ready to be made into cloth. The yarn would be spun on a loom.

Have a go at weaving cloth like an Anglo-Saxon, on a cardboard loom. You will need:

- A small rectangle of corrugated cardboard
- Wool in two colours
- A plastic needle
- Scissors
- A piece of tape
- Patience.

Instructions are on the attached sheet.

Use for the beginning of the name

word	say it like...	meaning
æðel	athel	noble
bēo	bay-uh	bee
beorn	be-uh-rn	warrior
ead	aird	fortune
lēof	lay-uff	beloved
eoh	e-uh	war horse
ælf	alf	elf

Use for the end of the name

word	say it like...	meaning
flæd	flad	beauty
gifu	yivu	gift
hēah	hayah	high
weard	waird	guard
wine	win-eh	friend
ræd	rad	counsel
gār	gar	spear
mēre	may-re	famous

Use for the beginning or the end

word	say it like...	meaning
rīc	rich	power, rule
sige	siye	victory
stān	starn	stone
swīþ	sweeth	strong
wīg	weeg	war, battle
frið	frith	peace
wulf	woolf	wolf
beorht	be-uh-rt	bright
wynn	wune	joy

Anglo-Saxon Runes

The Anglo-Saxons wrote using an alphabet that consisted of symbols called runes.



Have a go at using the runic alphabet to write your own secret message.

Now see what else you can find out about Anglo-Saxon runes and write down 5 facts:





Follow the steps a picture at a time to make your cloth.



1. First, you need to make 8 small cuts on each side of your corrugated card. The cuts should be no more than about half a cm long and about 1cm apart. Make sure the cuts are opposite each other.



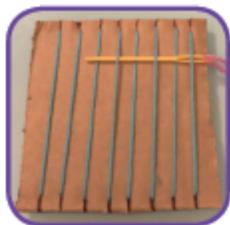
2. Next, you need to wrap one of your pieces of wool around the card loom, slotting it into each of the grooves as you go. This is called your 'warp'.



3. Turn the card loom over and tape the two ends of the wool down to secure them.



4. Thread your needle with a piece of your other coloured wool.



5. Begin to weave the needle through the warp threads. You need to make sure you weave **under, over, under, over** and so on, until you get to the last thread.



6. Once you reach the end, you turn the needle and go back in the other direction, once again making sure you weave the needle **under, over, under, over**. This thread is called the 'weft'.



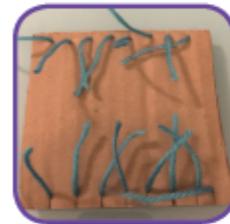
7. Keep weaving the weft from side-to-side. (**under, over** etc). Use your finger to push the thread up to meet the threads above. Do not pull the thread too tight or the 'warp' threads will draw together, spoiling the shape of your cloth (you are aiming for a rectangle of cloth).



8. You will need to be very patient—do not rush or you will end up pulling your thread too tight. If you get to the end of your wool, rethread your needle and continue weaving from the side that your wool just ran out on. You can carefully tie the two ends together to join them (or ask a helpful adult to do this bit!).



9. Congratulations—you have completed your weaving! If you wish, you can leave your cloth on your card loom and display it like this.



10. If you want to remove your cloth from your loom, turn your loom over and remove the tape holding the loose ends down. Carefully, cut along the middle of the row of threads.



11. Being very careful, remove each of the warp threads from its card slot until you have removed the whole piece of cloth from the loom as shown. You need to tie each pair of warp threads together in a double knot as close to the weft threads as you can.



12. Finally, tie each pair of threads to the thread. Your Anglo-Saxon weaving is finished!

