

## Science and the Wider Curriculum - Planning and Ideas



**Week Commencing: Monday 20<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

**Year Groups: 3/4**

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
<b>Area of Learning</b>	Subject: History LC: Can you explain the importance of Henry VIII's wives in Tudor History?	Subject: French LC: Can you recognise places in French?	Subject: Geography LC: Can you compare maps of different towns in different countries?	Subject: Science LC: Can you grow plants from seeds?	Subject: Art LC: Can you print images using potatoes?
<b>Activity</b>	<p><b>Starter:</b></p> <p>What can you remember about Henry VIII? (particular focus on his wives).</p> <p>-Make notes on a sheet of paper of anything you can remember.</p> <p><b>Main:</b></p> <p>Use the powerpoint to discuss each of the wives of Henry VIII.</p> <p>Key points to discuss:</p> <p>-Order of his wives</p>	<p><b>Starter:</b></p> <p>Make a list of all the types of shop you might find in a town.</p> <p>-Do the children know any in French?</p> <p><b>Main:</b></p> <p>Using images and their powers of deduction children to look at a series of places in town in French and try and work out the English version.</p> <p><b>Independent:</b></p>	<p><b>Starter:</b></p> <p>Recap what we already know about maps.</p> <p>Key discussions to have with the children:</p> <p>-Why do we have and use maps?</p> <p>-What do the different symbols on the map stand for?, (eg. blue bird represents a nature reserve)</p> <p>-What do the numbers on a map mean? (Grid references)</p> <p><b>Main:</b></p>	<p><b>Starter:</b></p> <p>Recap what plants need to grow.</p> <p>-Jot ideas down on a sheet of paper.</p> <p><b>Main:</b></p> <p>Using whatever seeds you have available to you explain and explore the planting and growing process with the children.</p> <p>Key points to cover:</p> <p>-Get a plant pot and fill a third full with soil.</p>	<p><b>Starter:</b></p> <p>What do we mean by printing in art?</p> <p>-Explain we are talking about using paint/ink and creating an image by pressing down on a piece of paper.</p> <p><b>Main:</b></p> <p>Show children examples of prints on the internet and that prints can even be achieved by simply using vegetables.</p>

	<p>-Children of his wives -Key events of his reign resulting from the relationships (eg. The English Reformation)</p> <p><b>Independent:</b></p> <p>Children to create a factfile on one of Henry VIII using the powerpoint.</p>	<p>Children to match the French translations of certain places found within towns to their English translations and write these down.</p>	<p>Key things to discuss: -What map symbols stand for? (<u>Ordance survey symbols further down in resources</u>) -Why might we find certain symbols on some maps and not others? (Consider whether it is a rural/coastal/urban area).</p> <p><b>Independent:</b></p> <p>-Using google maps the children should choose two countries and then a town within each country. (Preferably pick one town that is on the coast and one that is more urban for good comparisons). -Using maps of the area and knowledge of map symbols compare the two towns and consider possible explanations for these. (eg. you can tell a town is a coastal town because there is sand/shingle beach).</p>	<p>-Using your index finger, make a deep hole in the soil and place in your seed. (Repeat in several places in the pot depending on the seed used). -Cover back over and water everyday.</p> <p>Overtime the children should begin to see changes. Encourage the children to explain why these changes are occurring.</p> <p><b>Independent:</b></p> <p>Following the instructions above the children are to plant and grow their own plant from seed. Children to photograph the planting process and any changes they notice.</p>	<p>Key points to discuss: -To create your desired print you first need to cut the potato in half so it has a flat bottom. -Then carve out the design in the potato. -Place paint or ink on the bottom of the potato remembering the design will show up as white surrounded by colour.</p> <p><b>Independent:</b></p> <p>Following the instructions above the children are to create their own designs and prints using potatoes.</p>
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## Henry's Six Wives



Catherine of Aragon  
1485 - 1536



Anne Boleyn  
c.1501 - 1536



Jane Seymour  
c.1508 - 1537



Anne of Cleves  
1515 - 1557



Catherine Howard  
c.1523 - 1542



Catherine Parr  
c.1512 - 1548

## Catherine of Aragon

Henry married his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, when he was 17 years old and she was 23 years old.

Catherine, a Spanish princess, had previously been married to Henry's older brother, Arthur. After only a few months of marriage, Arthur fell ill and died.

When Henry became king in 1509, he decided to marry Catherine himself.



## Catherine of Aragon

Throughout their marriage, Henry and Catherine had several children. Sadly, however, only one child survived past infancy; a daughter, Mary, who would later go on to become Queen of England in 1553.

Henry was desperate for a son and heir to carry on his legacy. As the years passed, Henry began to notice other women at court and, in 1525, fell in love with Anne Boleyn, one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting.

Henry decided that he wanted to divorce Catherine and marry Anne.



## Catherine of Aragon

Divorce was not allowed in the Catholic church, so Henry tried to get special permission from the Pope to annul his marriage. This became known as the King's "Great Matter".

The Pope refused him, angering Henry. In order to get his way, Henry decided to break England away from Rome and the Catholic church and instead created the Church of England, appointing himself head of the church.

In 1533, Henry's marriage to Catherine was declared null and void and Henry was free to marry his second wife, Anne Boleyn.



## Catherine of Aragon

After her marriage to Henry was declared void, Catherine retired to live a quiet life, spending most of her time in one room except when she went to pray.

She was forbidden from seeing her daughter, Mary, unless she accepted Anne as the new queen, which she refused to do.

In late 1535, Catherine's health began to fail and on 7<sup>th</sup> January 1536, she died at the age of 50.



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## Anne Boleyn

Anne was very skilled in the art of diplomacy. She had previously lived at French court and knew how to make friendships with important people.

As Henry's queen, Anne was said to have had a lot of influence in the king's opinions so many sought her approval.

Unusual for the time, Anne was very spirited and opinionated and often clashed with Henry when he felt she spoke out of turn.



## Anne Boleyn

In 1533, Anne gave birth to a daughter, Elizabeth, who would go on to become one of England's most famous queens, Elizabeth I. Henry was disappointed but believed that as they were both young, sons would follow. Sadly for Anne, this was not to be the case and Henry began to tire of her.

In early 1536, Henry started to court Jane Seymour. Jane was moved into quarters near to the king which infuriated Anne.

On 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1536, Anne was arrested on charges of being unfaithful to the king. She was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.

On 19<sup>th</sup> May, Anne was beheaded.



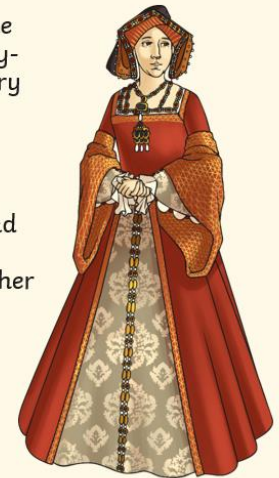
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## Jane Seymour

Jane was part of a noble family that lived in the north of England. She was given the role of lady-in-waiting to Anne Boleyn, which is where Henry first spotted her.

Jane and Henry became engaged the day after Anne's execution, marrying on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1536.

Jane was said to be gentle-natured, peaceful and loving. She very rarely spoke to Henry about political matters and when she did, he warned her not to 'meddle in his affairs'.



## Jane Seymour

Jane formed a close friendship with her stepdaughter Mary and tried hard to restore her relationship with her father.

Jane fell pregnant in January 1537 and Henry was delighted. In September, she gave birth to a son, Edward. Henry was overjoyed as he finally had the son and heir he had always desired.

Sadly, Henry's joy turned to despair when Jane fell ill shortly after giving birth. She died from an infection on 24<sup>th</sup> October, devastating Henry.

Jane was buried in St George's Chapel at Windsor Castle.



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## Anne of Cleves

Two years after Jane's death, Henry's advisors persuaded him to marry again. Thomas Cromwell, the king's chief minister, asked him to consider marrying Anne of Cleves, a German princess.

After receiving a portrait of Anne, Henry agreed to the marriage. Anne travelled to England in late 1539.

Henry couldn't wait to meet Anne and travelled to meet her on New Year's Day 1540. He was disappointed when he met her, complaining to Cromwell that she was nothing like her portrait and he didn't like her.

Despite his protests, Henry and Anne were married on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1540.



## Anne of Cleves

Anne and Henry were only married for around 6 months. As Henry was so unhappy, he asked Anne for an annulment, which she agreed.

As a reward for not fighting the annulment, Anne was given lands and money to keep her comfortable for life. She was also referred to as the king's 'beloved sister' and it was ordered that she be treated as the most important woman in England, except for his wife and daughters.

Anne stayed in England the rest of her life in comfort and died in 1557 at the age of 41.



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## Catherine Howard

Catherine Howard came to court as a lady-in-waiting to Anne of Cleves and she quickly caught Henry's eye.

On 28<sup>th</sup> July 1540, Henry and Catherine married. She was just 17 years old.

Catherine was very young and carefree, spending her time dressing in the new clothes Henry gave her regularly and dancing.

She found her role as stepmother to Henry's children difficult, particularly with his eldest daughter, Mary, who was older than Catherine.



## Catherine Howard

During her marriage, Catherine began a relationship with one of the king's grooms, Thomas Culpeper. This, along with the fact that Catherine had been in relationships before her marriage and not told the king about them, was discovered in November 1541.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> November, Catherine was stripped of her title as queen and imprisoned. She was found guilty of treason against the king and sentenced to death.

Catherine was beheaded on 10<sup>th</sup> February 1542.



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## Catherine Parr

Henry's final wife, Catherine Parr, had been married twice previously. Both husbands had died and Catherine was a wealthy widow.

Henry first noticed Catherine after she took a position in his daughter Mary's household.

They were married on 12<sup>th</sup> July 1543. Catherine was around 31 years old and Henry was 52 years old.



## Catherine Parr

As queen, Catherine showed skill when dealing with matters of state. She also acted as regent when Henry went to war in France in 1544.

Catherine felt it was her duty to bring the aging king closer to his children. She was able to persuade Henry to restore both Mary and Elizabeth to the line of succession, meaning they were in line to the throne after Edward.



## Catherine Parr

On 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1547, Henry died. Before his death, he had ordered that Catherine was to be given a large sum of money and treated with great respect.

She married her sweetheart, Thomas Seymour, the following May and had a daughter, Mary, with him.

Sadly, shortly after giving birth, Catherine caught a fever and died on 5<sup>th</sup> September 1548 aged 36.



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## La boucherie



## La boulangerie



## La poissonnerie



## Le supermarché



## Le magasin



## La pâtisserie



## La banque



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le musée

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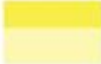








la piscine






















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## Geography – Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2020

						
Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route; Recreational Route
						
Camp site/ caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/ sports centre	Museum
						
Site of battle	Castle/fort	Cadw: Welsh Historic Monuments	Historic Scotland	English Heritage	National Park boundary	Nature reserve
						
Access land in woodland area	Access land boundary and tint	Cycle trail	Information centre	Telephone	Parking	Garden/arboretum

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Place of worship with spire, minaret or dome	Place of worship with tower	Place of worship	Youth hostel	School	Post office	Public convenience
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Bus or coach station	Cliff	Wind pump; wind generator	Electricity transmission line	Quarry	Footbridge	Well; spring
						
Non-coniferous trees	Coniferous trees	Marsh, reeds or saltings	Orchard	Bracken, heath or rough grassland	Scrub	Contours
						
		Scree	Sand; sand & shingle	Mud		

## Science – Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2020

### Resources:

- Plant pot
- Soil
- Any vegetable/flower seeds
- Water

## **Art – Friday 24<sup>th</sup> April 2020**

### **Resources:**

- Paint or Ink
- Potatoes
- Paper

### **Where can I complete further work?**

[Twinkl](#) – Subscription service used by schools is offering a free premium service for teachers, parents and children to use whilst schools are closed. Enter the code **UKTWINKLHELPS** for access to worksheets, powerpoints and interactive games to support all areas of learning.

[BBC Bitesize Primary](#) – Free learning resources available for KS1 and KS2 across all subjects.