

Home Learning Pack



Year 6

Name.....

For every lesson you should watch the lesson
on:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

Then complete the activity. You can either send your answers to your teacher on **PurpleMash** so it can be marked or complete on the paper and return your **Home Learning Pack** to school at the end of the week.

Monday 27 April 2020

8:30 Breakfast

9:00 English- BBC - **To identify and use paragraphs**

- Watch the video clips and complete the activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

10:00 Maths- BBC- **Prime and Square Numbers**

- Watch the video clips and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

11:00 Break Time

11:30 Quiet Reading

- Read a reading book or log onto <http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com>

Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.

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12:00 Lunch- This time may depend on your parents, therefore it might change slightly.

13:00 History – BBC- **Who was life like for the Ancient Egyptians?**

- Watch the video clips and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

14:00 Additional English & Maths - **See our school website - Hamilton Trust Daily Tasks**

15:30 Relax

Monday 27th April
English
LI - To use paragraphs

Look at this picture.
Write two paragraphs
describing what you
can see.



Use a fronted adverbial to open each paragraph.

Fronted Adverbials

Fronted Adverbials are words or phrases at the beginning of a sentence which are used to describe the action that follows.

Time	Frequency	Place	Manner	Possibility
Afterwards, Already, Always, Immediately, Last month, Now, Soon, Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow, Next year, In January, On Tuesday, In the morning, After a while, As soon as she could, Before long, All of a sudden, In the blink of an eye, Just then, Eventually, Later,	Often, Again, Daily, Weekly, Fortnightly, Yearly, Sometimes, Rarely, Every second, Twice a year, Once a minute, Once, Once or twice, Three times, Constantly, Regularly, Frequently, Infrequently, Occasionally, Rarely, Never in my life, Never before,	Above the clouds, Below the sea, Here, Outside, Over there, There, Under the ground, Upstairs, In the distance, Between the sea and the sky, Everywhere she looked, Around the tent, Back at the house, Nearby, Down by the cliffs, Behind the shed, In the wooden box, Over my bed, Somewhere near here, Far away, Wherever they went, North of here,	Sadly, Slowly, Happily, Awkwardly, Bravely, Like a ... , As quick as a flash, As fast as he could, Without a sound, Without warning, Unexpectedly, Unfortunately, Suddenly, Mysteriously, Frantically, Anxiously, Courageously, Silently, Curiously, Nervously, Rapidly, Carefully,	Almost unbelievably, Much admired, Nearly asleep, Quite understandably, Really happily, Perhaps, Maybe, Just arrived, Certainly amused, Obviously angry, Definitely confused, Completely exhausted, Barely alive, Out of breath, Decidedly unimpressed, Perfectly confident, Positively trembling with excitement, Purely practically, Somewhat flustered, Utterly joyous, Totally overwhelmed,



Blank lined paper for writing.

Monday 27th April

Maths

LI - Multi step addition and subtraction problems

Complete these multi-step problems by selecting the correct operations to complete the calculations.

- 1) Six pencils cost £1.92. Three pencils and one rubber cost £1.21.
What is the cost of one rubber?

- 2) A stack of 40 identical toy boxes is 1000cm tall. Markus takes three boxes off the top of the pile. How tall is the stack now?

- 3) Mrs Tunnicliffe is making jam to sell at the county fair. Blackberries cost £5.50 per kg. Sugar costs 65p per kg. 15 glass jars costs £5.85. She uses 16kg of blackberries and 10kg of sugar to make 15 jars of jam. Calculate the total cost to make 15 jars of jam.

- 4) A school orders 12 boxes of dice. Each box contains six bags of dice. Each bag contains 35 dice. How many dice do the school order in total?

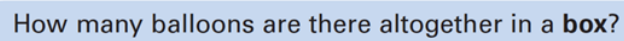
- 5) Mikel thinks of a number. He multiplies the number by 100, divides it by eight then adds 6.50. The answer is 1206.5. What was his starting number?

- 6) Eight small bricks have the same mass as three large bricks. The mass of one small brick is 1.5kg. What is the mass of one large brick?



There are **5 balloons** in a **packet**.

There are **18 packets** in a **box**.



There are 5 balloons in a packet.



How many **packets** does he need?

A pack of paper has 150 sheets.

4 children each take 7 sheets.

How many sheets of paper are left in the packet?

[1 mark]

Jamie, Kate and Hassan run a 50m race.

Kate's time is 13 seconds.

Jamie finishes 5 seconds before Kate.

Hassan finishes 3 seconds after Jamie.



What is **Hassan's time** in seconds?



seconds

Amy chooses two of these cards.

11

23

33

43

She adds the numbers on her two cards together.
She rounds the result to the nearest 10

Her answer is 60

Which two cards did Amy choose?



and

Monday 27th April

History

LI - To know what life was like for the Ancient Egyptians.

Watch the clip on BBC Bitesize:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>.

Complete the activity below. You can either send your answers to your teacher on **Purple-Mash** so it can be marked or complete on the paper and return your **Home Learning Pack** to school at the end of the week.

Monday 27th April

History

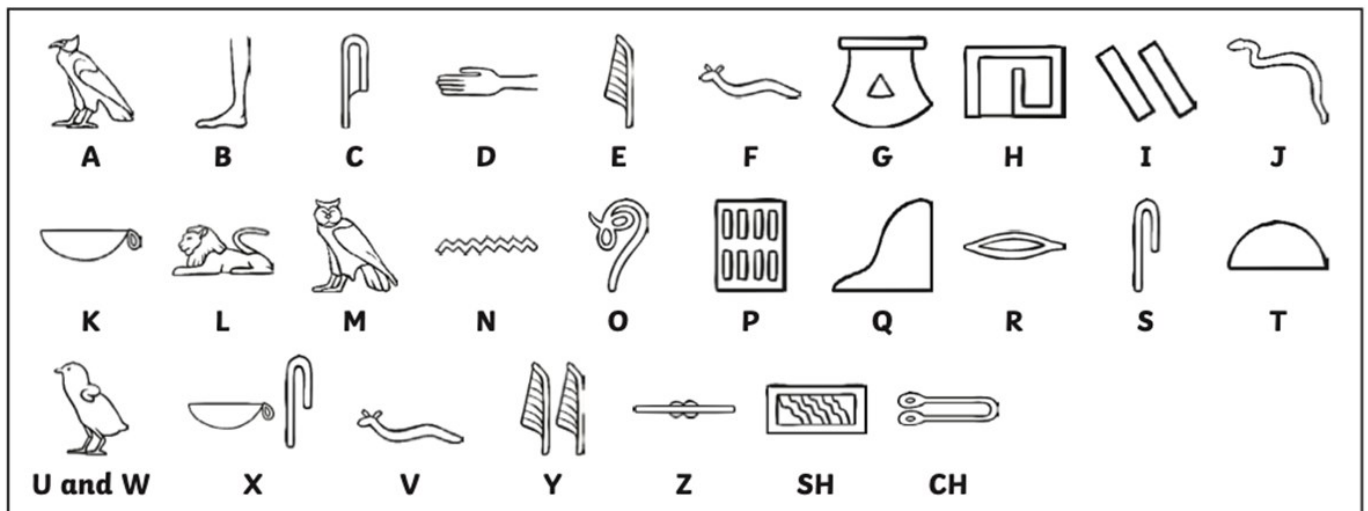
LI - To know what life was like for the Ancient Egyptians.

Ancient Egypt - What Do You Know?

Write down everything you know about Ancient Egypt already. In a different coloured pencil, write down anything you would like to know.



Crack the names of the Egyptian Gods below:



Tutankhamun's Tomb



Who Found His Tomb?

The tomb was found by a group of researchers led by Howard Carter. The reason why Tutankhamun is one of the most famous and talked about pharaohs is because his tomb was only found in 1922, which means that all of the artefacts and the body inside have been left in very good condition. Carter knew where to look because he worked out from other important finds that the tomb would be in the Valley of the Kings. A cup found by a man named Theodore Davis, with Tutankhamun and his wife on it, was a clue that Carter said helped him find the tomb of the Boy King.

What They Found Inside

Inside the tomb they found over 3000 artefacts that were put in for Tutankhamun to take with him into the afterlife. Many of the items were made from, or covered in, gold, only fitting for a king to own. The tomb itself was split into many different rooms. Most of the rooms were for the objects, apart from the burial chamber which just held his sarcophagus (a decorated stone coffin).

Decoration

The burial chamber with the body is the only decorated room in the tomb, which is very unusual for a resting place for a king.



Normally, all the walls would be carved or painted, which is how we know that Tutankhamun died very suddenly. Many historians also believe that the tomb itself was not made for him in the first place and the burial chamber and decorations were added later.

The images on the walls were from a ritual called the 'opening of the mouth'.

The Curse of the Mummy!

The curse of the mummy started after Tutankhamun's tomb was opened. Mummies have been thought to have magical powers over any who disturb them. It started with Lord Carnarvon; the man who paid for the dig of King Tut's tomb died soon after it was opened. As soon as he died, all the lights in Cairo went out mysteriously. Other stories are that Carter's pet canary was killed by a cobra and Carnarvon's dog died the same night. Some think it was a germ but others say it was magic.



Tutankhamun's Tomb Questions

1. Explain, in your own words, how Carter knew where to look for Tutankhamun's tomb.

2. Which word is closest in meaning to the word 'historical treasures'?

- ☐ afterlife
☐ artefacts
☐ decorated
☐ objects

3. Why are the artefacts described as 'fitting for a king' to own?

4. Why might Howard Carter be surprised to see that the burial chamber was the only room decorated?

5. Do you think Tutankhamun was an important king in his lifetime? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.

6. Read the '**Who Found His Tomb?**' section. What other name is used to refer to Tutankhamun?

7. Fill in the table.

Sentence	True	False
The tomb had one room in it.		
Lord Carnarvon's dog died the same night as the canary.		
Theodore Davies discovered the tomb of Tutankhamun.		
When Lord Carnarvon died, all the lights went out in Cairo.		

Tuesday 28th April 2020

8:30 Breakfast

9:00 English- BBC - **To use commas and brackets**

- Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

10:00 Maths-BBC- **Short and long multiplication**

- Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

11:00 Break Time

11:30 Quiet Reading

- Read a reading book or log onto <http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com>

Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.

12:00 Lunch- This time may depend on your parents, therefore it might change slightly.

13:00 Geography – BBC- **The world**

- Watch the video clips and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

14:00 Additional English & Maths - **See our school website - Hamilton Trust Daily Tasks**

15:30 Relax

Tuesday 28th April

English

LI - To use commas and brackets. .

Task 1

For each of these sentences, add an extra information clause (parenthesis) in the spaces. Remember to mark the start and end of your parenthesis with **brackets, commas** or **dashes**. Vary your punctuation; don't use just one!

e.g. My brother never brushes his hair!

My brother, who thinks he's really cool, never brushes his hair! OR

My brother - Jason - never brushes his hair OR

My brother (the scruffiest boy in history) never brushes his hair!

1. I watched a horror film _____
and it really scared me!
2. Dinosaurs _____
were a type of reptile.
3. We're not allowed peanut butter _____
in school because there's a girl who's allergic to nuts.
4. The bats _____
sleep in our attic during the day.
5. I lost my phone _____
when we went on the Thunder Roller ride.
6. We made popcorn _____
for my birthday party.
7. Simone _____
doesn't speak much English yet.
8. We were helping the caretaker _____
to carry all the chairs into the hall.
9. There aren't many apples left _____
because we used them to make a pie.

10. 'Blue Peter' _____
has been on TV since the 1960s.
11. Put some cushions _____
on the floor and we can lie down to watch the film.
12. My dog _____
is a very curly labradoodle.

Challenge

Now write three sentences of your own. Each one should be a complex sentence and include a parenthetical piece of information. Remember to use brackets, dashes or commas.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

Tuesday 28th April

Maths

LI - To use short and long multiplication.

I can divide using a formal written method and use rounding depending on the context.



A box holds 16 chocolates. How many full boxes can be made from 827 chocolates? _____	A school of 683 people are going on a visit to the coast. Each coach holds 46 people. How many coaches are needed? _____	A school has £572 to purchase new sports equipment. If a cricket set costs £58, how many sets can the school purchase? _____
There is a queue of 284 people for the new rollercoaster. If the rollercoaster holds 38 people, how many times must the rollercoaster run before all of the people have had one turn? _____	Kayla has 958p to spend on trading cards. Each trading card costs 37p. How many cards can she buy? _____	A school has £485 to spend on new carpet tiles. Each carpet tile costs £11. How many carpet tiles can the school buy? _____
An art teacher wants to buy 748 new paint brushes for the school. Brushes come in packs of 27. How many packs does she need to buy?	Kristoph is on holiday. He has £194 and wants to buy his friends a souvenir. Souvenirs cost £23 each. How many souvenirs can he buy?	A parent needs 848 slices for a pizza party. If each pizza has 12 slices, how many pizzas should the parent buy?

1

Write the missing number to make this **division** correct.

[2017]

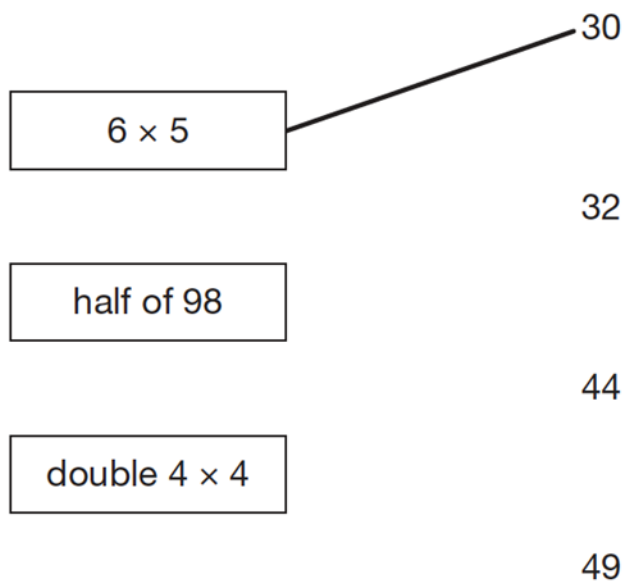
$$75 \div \boxed{} = 7.5$$

5

Join each box to the correct number.

[2008]

One has been done for you.



14

Write the **three** missing numbers in this multiplication grid.

[2014]



$\times$	8	5	
4		20	28
5	40		35
3	24	15	21

Tuesday 28th April

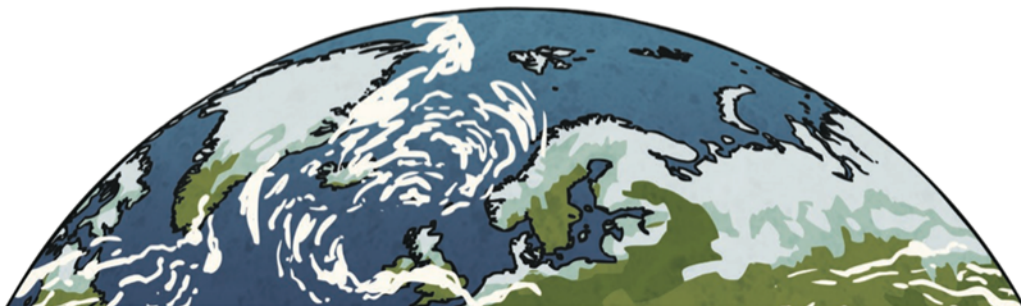
Geography

LI - To know parts of the world

European Countries and Capital Cities

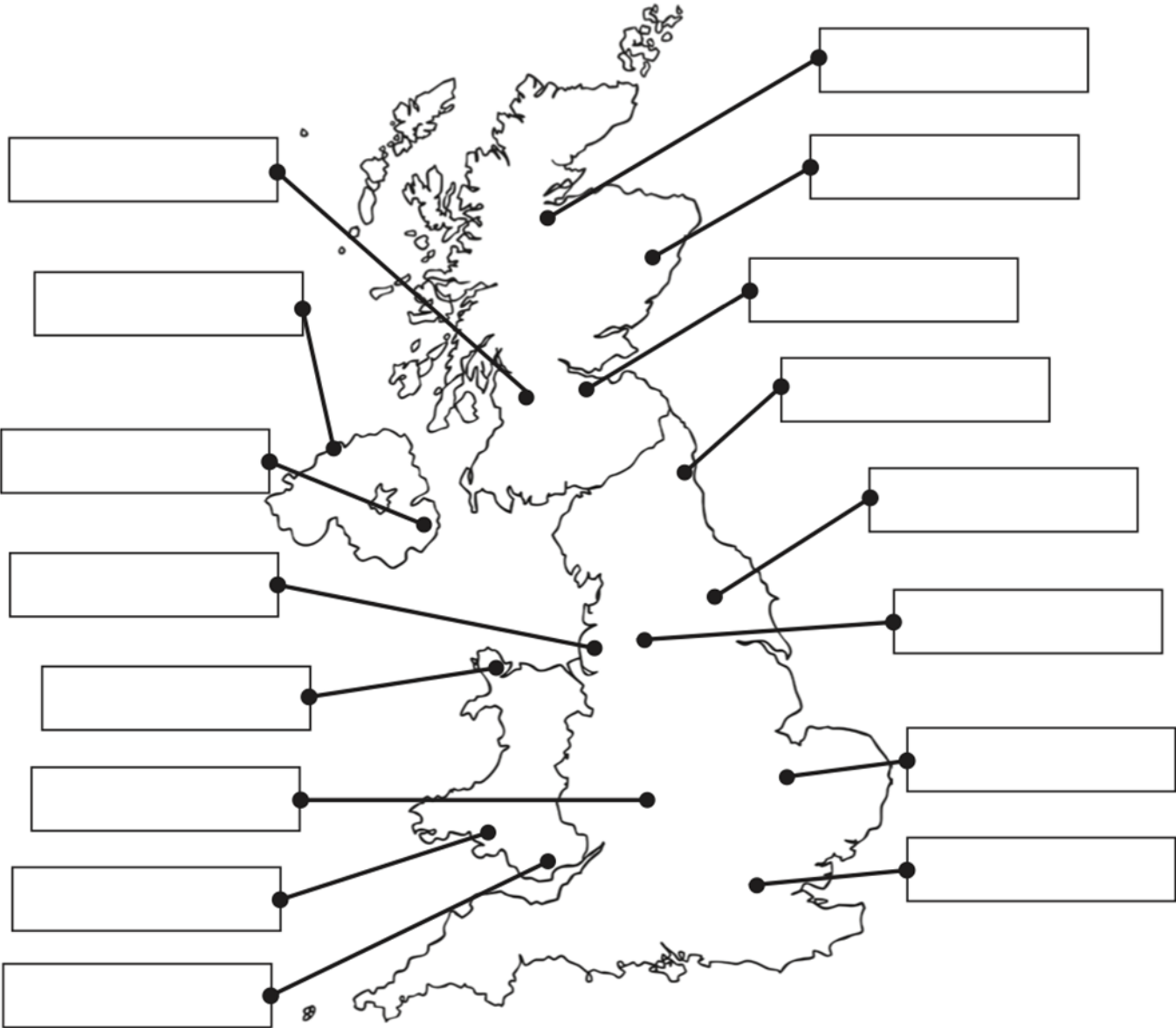
Write down the capital cities of the countries below. Don't forget capital letters!

France -	<u>P</u>
Germany -	<u></u>
Spain -	<u>M</u>
Italy -	<u></u>
Portugal -	<u>L</u>
Sweden -	<u>S</u>
Norway -	<u>O</u>
Finland -	<u></u>
Hungary -	<u>B</u>
Ireland -	<u>D</u>
Iceland -	<u>R</u>
Poland -	<u></u>
Czech Republic -	<u>P</u>
Latvia -	<u></u>
Belarus -	<u></u>



Map of Cities in the United Kingdom

Can you locate these cities on your map? Don't forget to label with capital letters!



London	Cardiff	Edinburgh	Belfast	Cambridge
York	Newcastle	Manchester	Birmingham	Glasgow
Aberdeen	Swansea	Derry- Londonderry	Bangor	Inverness
				Liverpool

Extension: Which of these cities has the largest population? Which has the smallest population? Use books and the internet to help you find the answer.

Capital Cities of European Countries

Amazing Fact

Every continent on earth has a place called Rome or Roma (the Italian name for 'Rome').

Challenge

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Look at the map of Europe on the following page and, using an atlas, try to write down all the capital cities of these European countries.

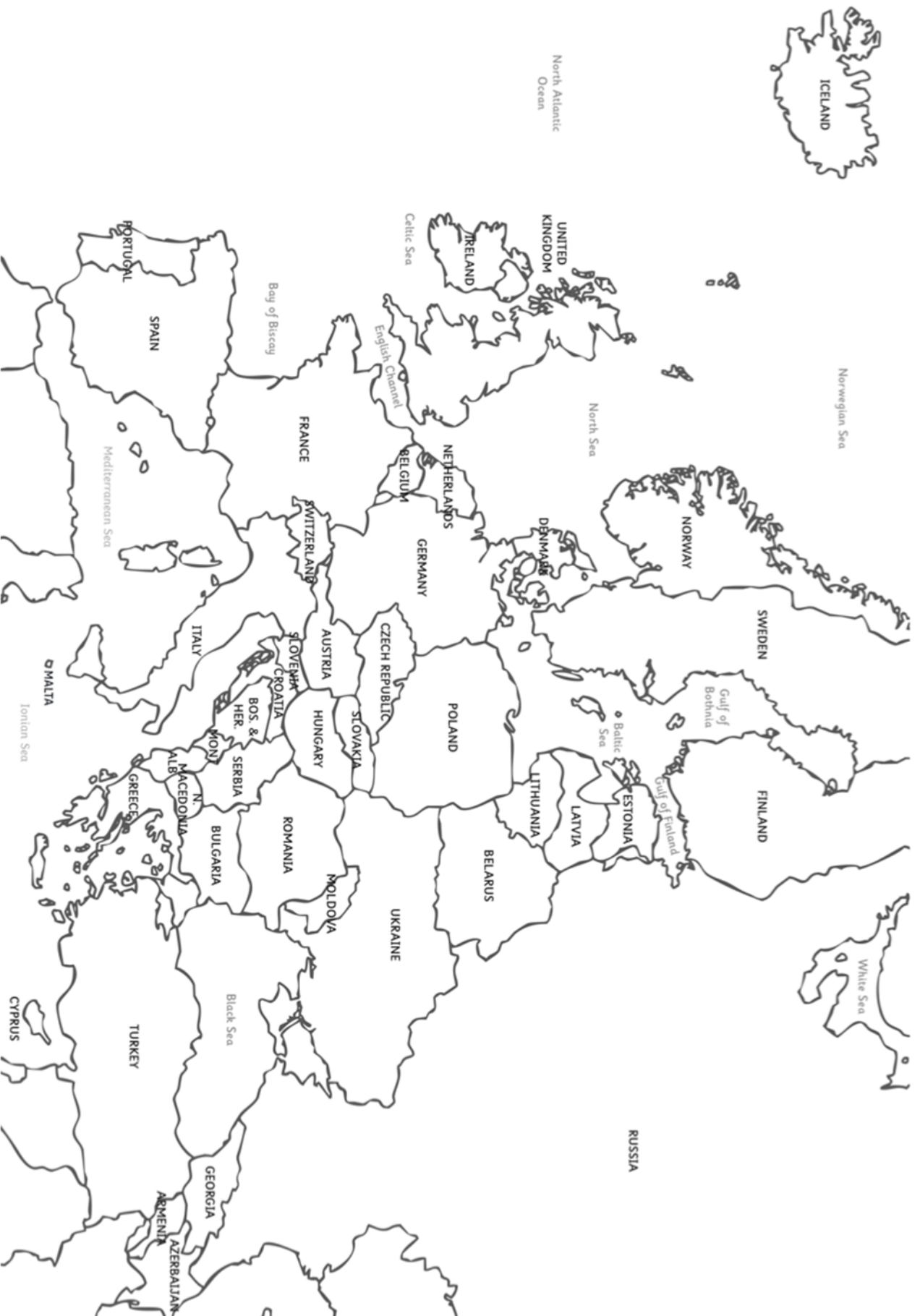


You could also try to find out:

- how many places are called Rome or Roma;
- how Rome, Italy got its name;
- what the most common place names in the world are.

Capital Cities of European Countries

An Amazing Fact a Day



Wednesday 29th April 2020

8:30 Breakfast

9:00 English- BBC - **To use bullet points**

- Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

10:00 Maths-BBC- **Common factors, common multiplies and prime numbers**

- Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

11:00 Break Time

11:30 Quiet Reading

- Read a reading book or log onto <http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com>

Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.

12:00 Lunch- This time may depend on your parents, therefore it might change slightly.

13:00 Science – BBC- **Mixing, dissolving and seperationnnnnnnnn**

- Watch the video clips and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

14:00 Additional English & Maths - **See our school website - Hamilton Trust Daily Tasks**

15:30 Relax

Wednesday 29th April
English
LI - To use bullet points

Can you convert these bullet point lists into sentences?

1. Neighbours who live in the cul-de-sac include:

- Anders and his father
- Mr Collins
- Mrs Beaumont



2. Some creatures found in Gunders Wood:

- klingenots
- squibs
- belchers
- corradukes
- yhoundies



3. When looking for clues, Anders finds:

- the precious box given to him by his grandma;
- the creature, which was angry and hungry;
- the link between the cat and the creature called the 'tracator';
- the mysterious, grand building.



Can you turn these lists into bullet points and punctuate them consistently?

1. Characters in the story include Anders Arnfield, his father, his friend Charlie and the neighbours.

2. Some of the items in Mrs Beaumont's front room included a clock, vases, photo frames and ornaments, most of which were kept on a shelf above a row of cupboards.

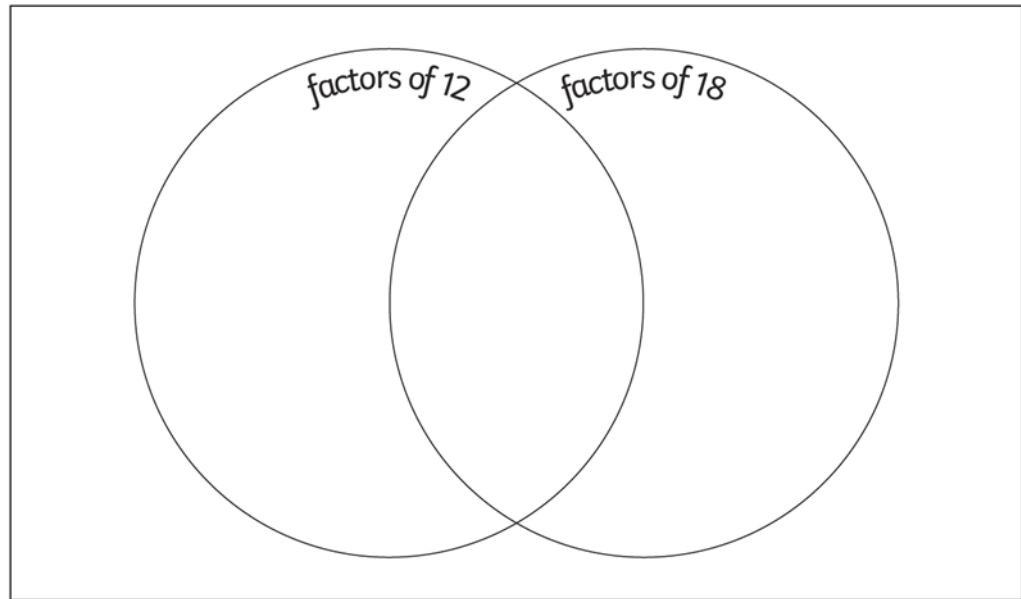
3. In the box, Anders found: an old-fashioned wrist watch that had never worked; a fairly short piece of brown twine; a foreign, silver coin; a penknife; a whistle; a black and white photograph showing a young lady in some kind of uniform; a small, round, silver nametag on a chain with the name 'Ivor' engraved on it; a pair of thin-framed metal sunglasses.

Wednesday 29th April

Maths

LI - Identify common factors, common multiples and prime numbers

Use the numbers 1-18 to complete this Venn diagram:



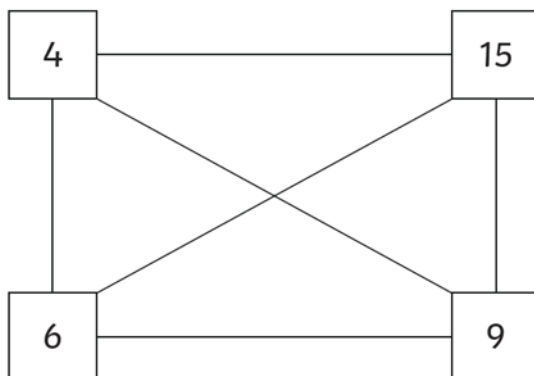
What is the lowest common multiple for each set of numbers?

12 and 20 _____

6 and 14 _____

11 and 15 _____

Work out the lowest common multiple of each pair of linked numbers.



4 and 15 _____

4 and 9 _____

4 and 6 _____

15 and 9 _____

15 and 6 _____

9 and 6 _____

Circle all the **multiples of 8** in this list of numbers.



18 32 56 68 72

Here is a number chart.

Circle the **smallest** number on the chart that is a multiple of **both 2 and 7**



71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Here is a diagram for sorting numbers.

Write **one number** in each box.

One is done for you.

	multiple of 5	not a multiple of 5
multiple of 3	30	
not a multiple of 3		

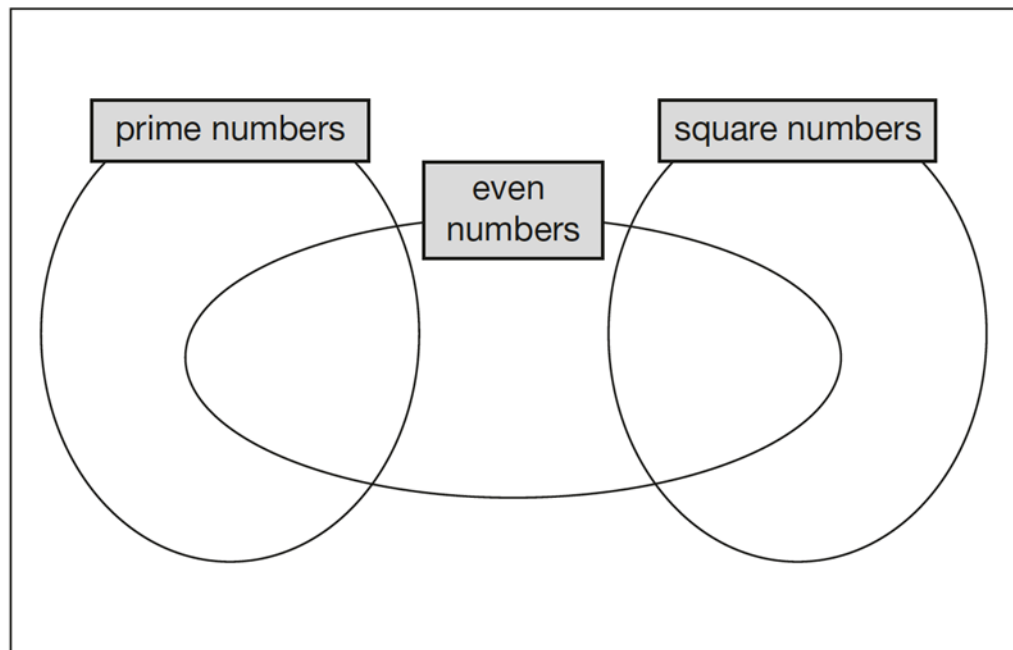
Write each number in its correct place on the diagram.

16

17

18

19



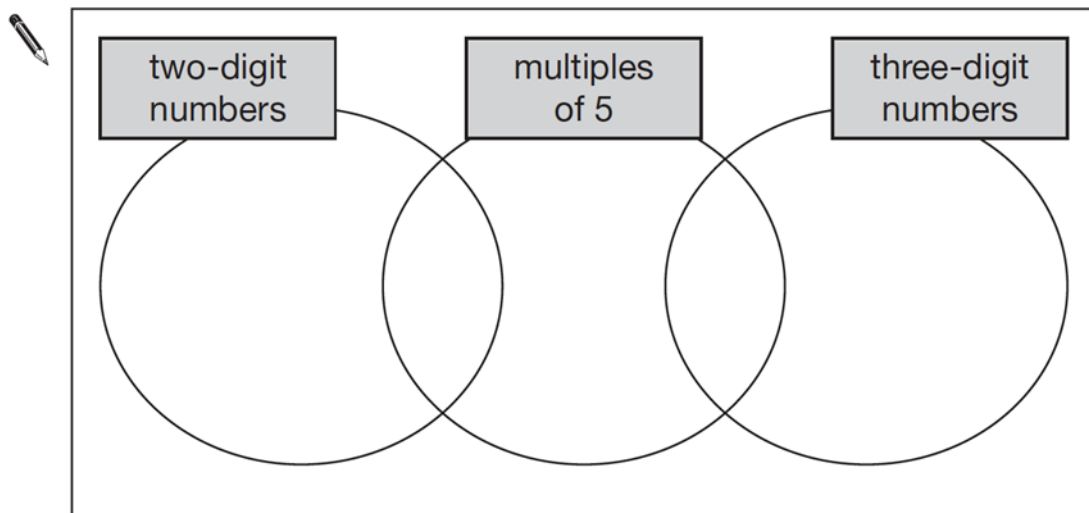
Write **each** number in its correct place on the diagram.

2

20

201

2000



Wednesday 29th April

Science

LI - Mixing, dissolving and separation

Reversible and Irreversible Changes

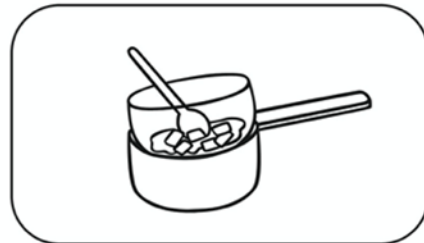
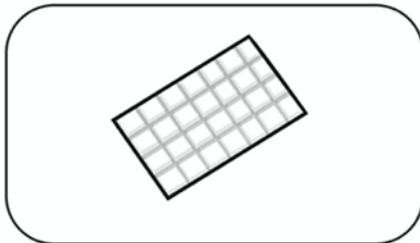


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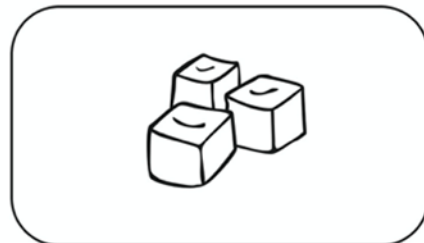
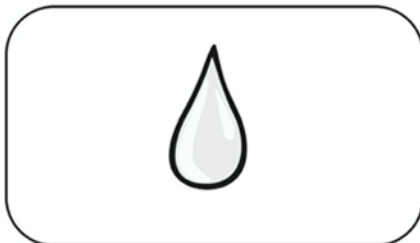
reversible $\longleftrightarrow$
irreversible $\rightarrow$

Using the key above draw the correct arrow between the pictures.

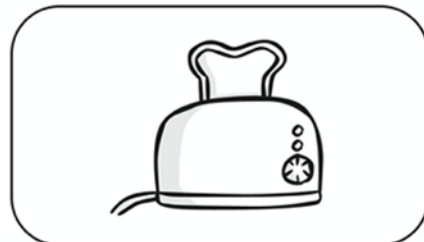
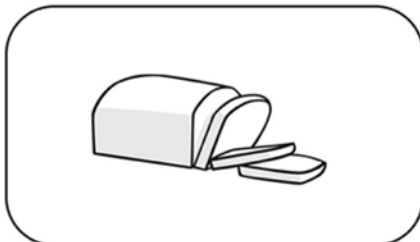
Write whether each change is *a reversible* or *an irreversible*.



Melting chocolate is _____ change.



Freezing water is _____ change.



Toasting bread is _____ change.

Dissolving

Which solids dissolve in water?

You Will Need

- Water (hot and cold)
- Transparent Containers
- Substances to try and dissolve; sand, sugar, salt, coffee etc



Method

- 1 Add a teaspoon of whichever solid you are testing to a glass of cold water and a glass of hot water, stir and observe the difference.
- 2 Look to see if the solid dissolves in the hot water and cold water and if one is better than the other.
- 3 Can you design a chart to record your observation?

The Science Bit

Things like salt, sugar and coffee dissolve in water. They are soluble. They usually dissolve faster and better in hot water. Pepper and sand are insoluble, they will not dissolve even in hot water.

For Older Children

Everything is made of particles which are always moving. When a soluble solid (solute) is mixed with the right liquid (solvent), it forms a solution. This process is called dissolving.

Two things that affect the speed at which the solid dissolves are temperature and the size of the grains of the solid. Caster sugar which is made of fine particles will dissolve quickly, but bigger sugar particles will take longer.

Solids dissolve faster in hot water as in hot water the water molecules are moving faster, so bump into the solid more often which increases the rate of reaction.

Home Science Experiment- if you don't have cubed sugar you can compare the time it takes for sugar and gravy granules to dissolve.

Separating mixtures of materials (dissolving)

The question to ask.

How can we speed up dissolving?

The things that might affect the experiment. (Possible variables)

1. The size, shape and material of the containers.
2. The volume of water used.
3. The amount of material which we are trying to dissolve.
4. Whether the material dissolves or not.
5. The temperature of the water.
6. Whether or not the water is stirred or not.
7. How long you stir the water for.
8. The amount of material that is added each time.
9. The time it takes for the material to dissolve.
10. Whether the material is a powder or not.

What you could do.

This is what I am going to change: The amount of stirring that we do.

This is what I am going to measure or observe: Whether the stirred sugar dissolves quicker than the sugar that is not stirred.

Place a sugar cube in both the containers. Cover the sugar cubes with a similar measured volumes of water at a similar temperature. Stir one of the containers but do not stir the other container. Which cube dissolved first?

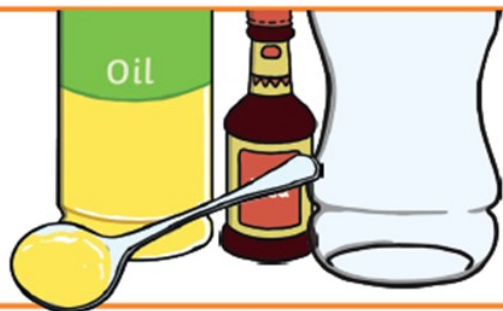
Possible use of the computer

Condition	Time it took for the sugar cubes to dissolve/seconds			
	First time	Second time	Third time	Average time
Stirred sugar cube				
Not stirred sugar cube				

Lava Lamp

You Will Need

- Water
- Vegetable Oil*
- A Clear Plastic Bottle or Jar
- Food Colouring
- Effervescent Tablets



* Please dispose of oil safely and responsibly.

Method

- 1 Fill the bottle or jar a quarter full with water.
- 2 Top up, almost to the top with the vegetable oil
- 3 They should separate into two layers, water at the bottom and oil sitting on top.
- 4 Add about 6-8 drops of food colouring once the oil and water separate.
- 5 The colour will mix with the water at the bottom.
- 6 Pop in half an effervescent tablets and watch the bubbles form. Add more effervescent tablets bit by bit to keep the bubbles rising and falling.

The Science Bit

Firstly water and oil will not mix – this is because we say that water is a polar molecule – its structure means that it has a positive charge on one end and a negative charge on the other. Water molecules stick together because the positive end of one water molecule is attracted to the negative end of another. Oil molecule structure is different – it is non polar, meaning that its charge is more evenly spread out, so the oil is not attracted to water – in fact we call it hydrophobic (water fearing) so it tries to get as far away from water as possible and will not mix. The reason that oil rests on top of the water rather than underneath is because it has a different density to water.

As the effervescent tablets are added (this is made of citric acid and sodium bicarbonate) it reacts with the water and forms carbon dioxide gas and sodium citrate. It is the carbon dioxide bubbles that carry the coloured water to the top.

Thursday 30th April 2020

8:30 Breakfast

9:00 English- BBC - **To use hyphens and dashes**
•Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/>

10:00 Maths-BBC- **Order of operations**
Watch the videos and complete activities.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

11:00 Break Time

11:30 Quiet Reading
•Read a reading book or log onto <http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com>

Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.

12:00 Lunch- This time may depend on your parents, therefore it might change slightly.

13:00 RE – **Rules and responsibilities**
•Watch the video clips and complete activities.

14:00 Additional English & Maths - **See our school website - Hamilton Trust Daily Tasks**

15:30 Relax

Thursday 30th April
English
LI - To use hyphens and dashes



What Are They?

- A **hyphen** is used to mark the changing of a word's meaning. They can also be used when two separate words have been linked together to form a new one. For example:
 - "Football manager resigns!"
 - "Football manager re-signs for another year."
 - "He worked twenty-four hour shifts."
 - "He worked twenty four-hour shifts."
 - "It was a half-hearted affair."
- **Dashes** are used in pairs as an informal alternative to brackets. They allow extra information or an aside to be added. They can also be used alone to add an explanation. For example:
 - "The whole cast - actors, directors and make-up artists included - walked out of rehearsal."
 - "It was a done deal - a deal that couldn't be discussed yet."

Task One:

The following sentences are missing their hyphens and dashes - can you add them in to help alter or update the meaning of them?

- A. His face looked panic stricken as he read the news he was going to have to compete in Sports Day after all!
- B. The saucepan was advertised as non stick but that pancake was never coming off not even with a hack saw.
- C. Born in 1770, William Wordsworth poet and avid nature lover lived out his days celebrating the beauty and teachings of the natural world.
- D. Chapter seven where the character meets his nemesis explores heroism in more detail.
- E. It was just a part time job, so why did Wayne have to work twenty eight hour shifts?!
- F. It would be alright after all, mum was a gale force hurricane to be reckoned with.



Thursday 30th April

Maths

LI - Order of operations

- a) $(483 \times 54) \div 100 =$ _____
- b) $154 \times 112 \div 7 =$ _____
- c) $14 + 12^2 - 81 =$ _____
- d) $583 - (43 \times 4) =$ _____
- e) $4 \times 67 \div 5 =$ _____
- f) $15^2 \times 3 + 325 =$ _____
- g) $583 - 54 \times 6 =$ _____
- h) $52.7 + 538 \div 10 =$ _____
- i) $235 \times 45 \div 5 =$ _____
- j) $684.67 + 385.75 \times 3 =$ _____

Don't forget
your BODMAS order:
Brackets
Orders (exponents)
Division and Multiplication
Addition and Subtraction



1	$50 + (36 \div 6) =$																				

2	$60 - 42 \div 6 =$																				

3	$9^2 - 36 \div 9 =$																				

4	$12 - 2 \times 3 =$																				

5	$8 + 12 \div 2 =$																				

6	$23 - (11 + 4) =$																				

Thursday 30th April

RE

LI - Rules and responsibilities

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpdtbkb/articles/zjc2bdk>

Watch the above clip, write down the responsibilities of Muslims.

Friday 1st May 2020

8:30 Breakfast

9:00 English- **BBC Comprehension**
Watch the videos and complete activities.

10:00 Maths-BBC- **Maths Challenge**
Watch the videos and complete activities.
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/dailylessons>

11:00 Break Time

11:30 Quiet Reading
•Read a reading book or log onto <http://www.scholasticlearningzone.com>

Check your Purple Mash email for your log in details.

12:00 Lunch- This time may depend on your parents, therefore it might change slightly.

13:00 Music - **Charanga**
•Watch the video clips and complete activities.

14:00 Additional English & Maths - **See our school website - Hamilton Trust Daily Tasks**

15:30 Relax

Friday 1st May
English
LI - Comprehension

St. George's Day

Saint George is the patron saint of many countries around the world, including England.

St. George's Day is celebrated on 23rd April every year. The symbol of Saint George is a red cross on a white background, which is also the flag of England and a part of the flag of Great Britain.



Who Was the Real Saint George?

Saint George was a soldier who was born in the year AD 270 in Cappadocia, which is now in Eastern Turkey. He and his family were Christian and lived their lives following Christian values. When he was 17 years old, following the deaths of his father and mother, he joined the Roman army just as his father had before him.

By the age of thirty, Saint George was promoted to a higher rank and became an imperial guard of the Emperor, Diocletian. In AD 303, the emperor began to **persecute** Christian people, forcing them to give up all of their possessions and jobs. He also stated that all Roman soldiers must worship Roman gods. Saint George pleaded with him to stop but Diocletian refused and even tried to bribe Saint George to give up his Christian beliefs. Saint George was imprisoned and tortured but didn't deny his faith and carried on spreading the word of Christianity until his death on 23rd April in AD 303. His body was returned to Lydda where it was buried - Christians soon came to honour him as a **martyr**.

23rd April was named St. George's Day in 1415 when it became a national feast day.

What Is the Legend of Saint George?

There is a famous legend about Saint George slaying a dragon to rescue a princess, although these stories were only told for the first time in the 11th century – seven hundred years after Saint George's death. The legend describes Saint George travelling to Libya, where a poison-spewing dragon was living in a lake, terrorising the local people, taking young girls chosen by lottery as sacrifices. When it fell upon the king's daughter to be sacrificed, Saint George arrived, saved her and killed the dragon.

Many people believe this legend to be symbolic of Saint George's triumph over evil (the dragon) by refusing to give up his Christian faith despite facing punishment.



Did You Know...?

Saint George is also the patron saint of scouts, farmers, shepherds, soldiers and archers.

St. George's Day around the World

England

One custom, which many people no longer observe, is to wear a red rose on your **lapel**. Church services are held during which the hymn Jerusalem is usually sung. Morris Dancers are often seen at celebrations.

Catalonia, Spain

In Catalonia, Spain, there is a similar legend about Saint George (Sant Jordi) slaying a dragon. From the blood that flowed from the lifeless body of the dragon, a red rose appeared, which Saint George handed to the princess he had saved. A public holiday, with similarities to Valentine's Day, is held - roses are given to loved ones.

Bulgaria

In Bulgaria, St. George's Day is celebrated on 6th May and is also known as Army Day. Many people walk in the early morning, washing their faces in the fresh dew, which has been blessed by Saint George at the beginning of spring.

Croatia

Saint George is one of the most important saints in Croatia as the patron saint of the military. This holiday (known as Đurđevdan) is also a time to celebrate the return of spring, decorating homes with twigs and flowers, lighting fires and girls dressing as goddesses, singing for locals.

Glossary

lapel: The part on each side of a jacket immediately below the collar which is folded back on either side of the front opening.

martyr: A person who is killed because of their religious or other beliefs.

persecute: Subject someone to ill-treatment, especially because of their race or political or religious beliefs.

Questions

1. Which of these are **facts** about Saint George? Tick two.

- ☐ He slayed a dragon.
- ☐ He was a soldier.
- ☐ He was a Christian.
- ☐ He rescued a princess.

2. Draw a line to match the activity with the country it takes place within.

Morris Dancers perform on St. George's Day.

Croatia

People wash their faces in the early morning dew.

Bulgaria

Girls dress as goddesses and sing for locals.

England

3. When was St. George's Day first celebrated?

4. Fill in the missing words from this sentence:

Many people see the legend of Saint George _____ the dragon as symbolic of his _____ when he refused to give up his _____ despite facing punishment.

5. Find and copy a phrase from the text which tells you that **the emperor treated Christian people badly**.

6. Why is 23rd April named as St. George's Day?

7. Why do you think that Saint George decided to join the army?

8. Why did Christians honour Saint George after his death?

9. Why do you think the legend of Saint George slaying the dragon has been told for centuries? Explain your answer.

Friday 1st May

Maths

Look on Bite size for todays Maths Challenges.

Friday 1st May

Music

Look on Charanga for todays Music lesson.