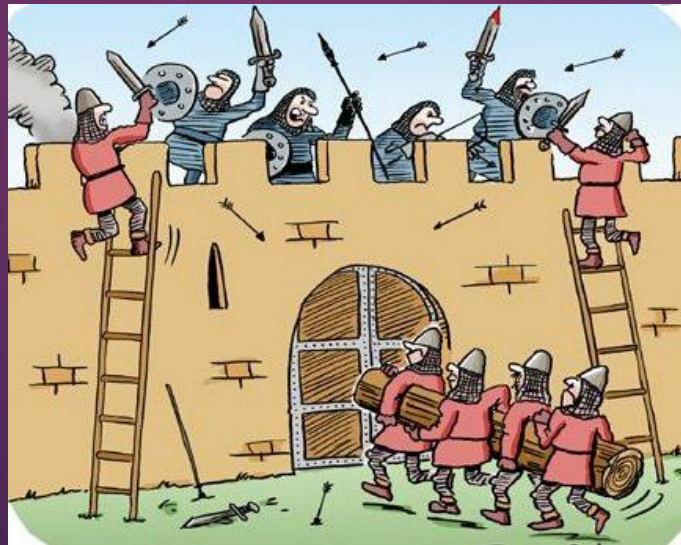
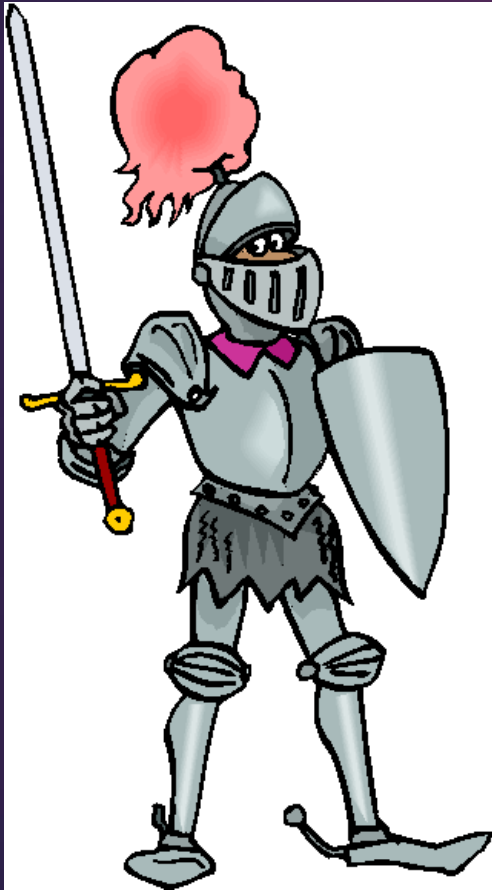


Welcome to 4th Class remote learning

SESE, STEM and art

This week's theme....

Medieval Europe



What does the PowerPoint contain?

Slides 3-12 is key learning with some short, simple activities built in.

The rest of the slides are activities that will take a little longer and that entail some element of designing and making.

There is also an extensions section at the end to keep the boys entertained.

Note for parents

Below is a PowerPoint that the children should, for the most part, be able to complete independently.

It is based on Medieval Europe, our SESE topic for the next few weeks.

Finally, there is a slide for Ukulele lessons, for whomever has one.

Important:

Please view the PowerPoint in **full-screen** mode as the links won't work otherwise

Use the space-bar to move through the slideshow

What they'll need:

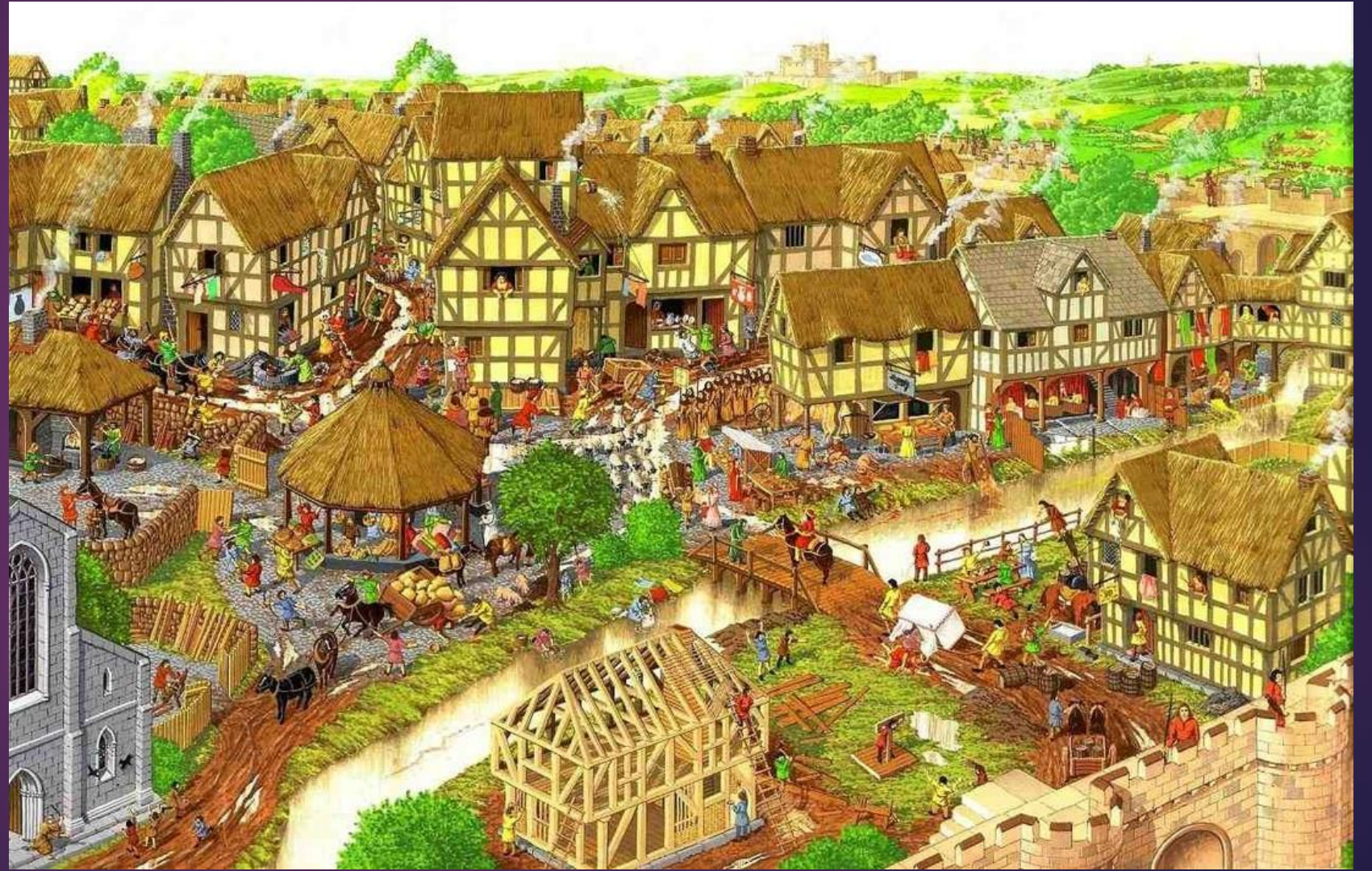
- Pencil
- Paper
- Computer
- Internet access
- Colouring pencils

Medieval Europe

What was life like in Medieval Europe, and how was it different from life today?

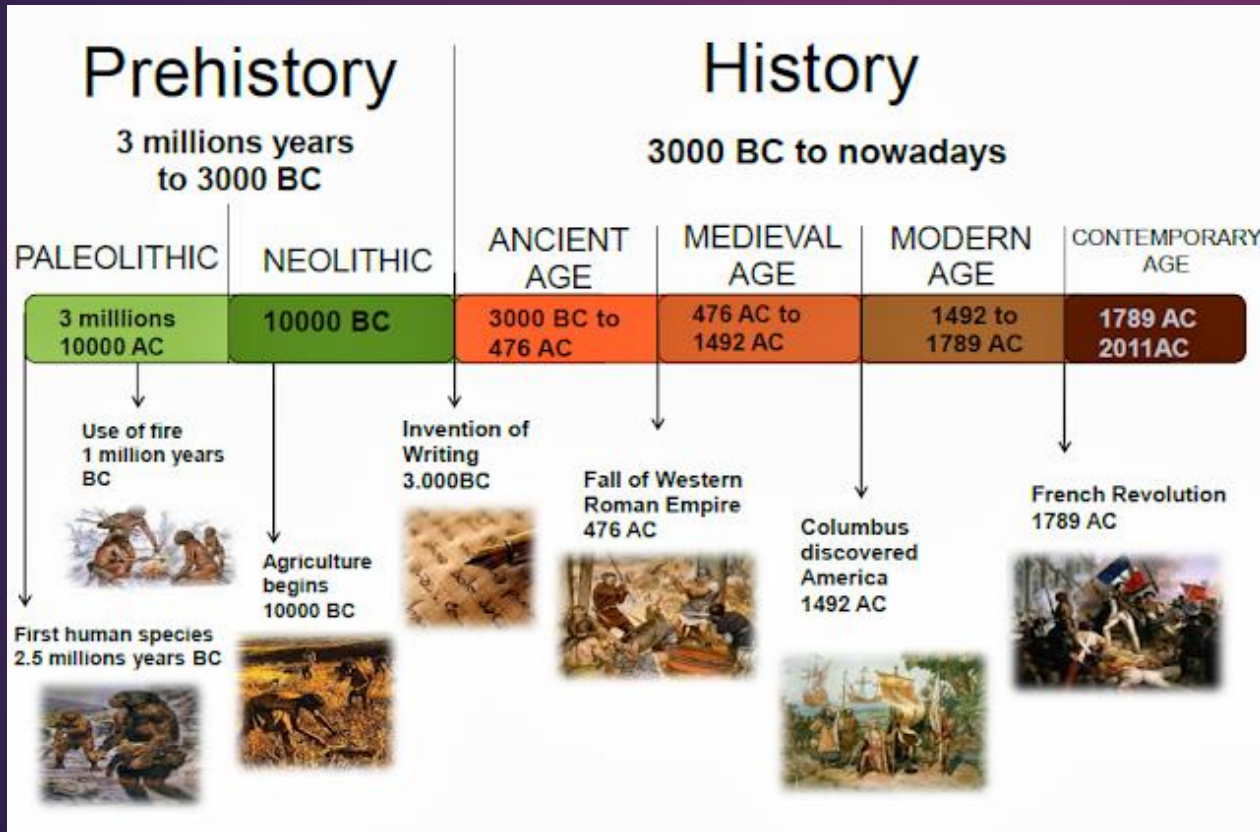
These are just two questions to think about as we journey back in time.

But first, what does Medieval mean?



Medieval refers to a period of history, also known as 'the Middle Ages'.

The Middle Ages began with the collapse of the Roman Empire in the year 476 AD and ended in approximately 1500 AD, around the time Christopher Columbus conquered America.



Can you find the Medieval period on the timeline?

What periods came before and after the Medieval era?



When you think of the word ' Medieval', what comes to your mind? Make a list. Press space to see if any of the words on your list match mine!!



knight

king and queen

squire

joust

Serf or peasant

jester

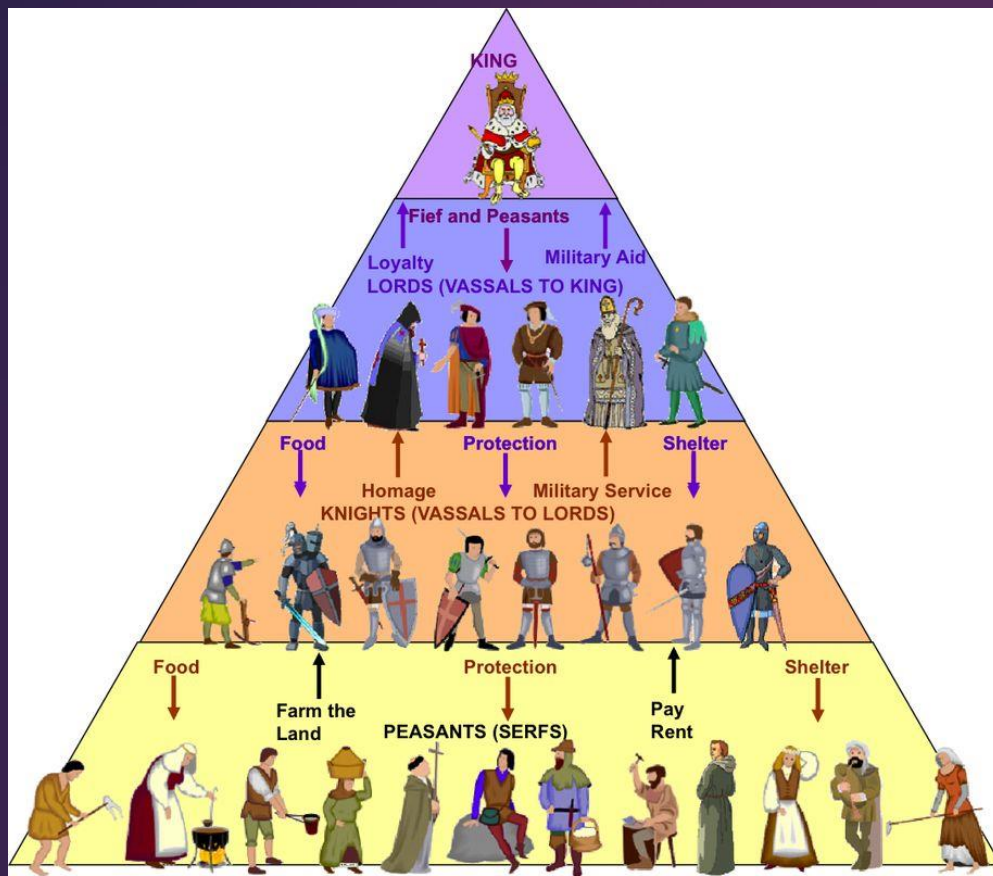
castle

lord

Don't know what some of these things are?? Why don't you look them up on-line!

Click on the image of a knight to watch a short clip about the Middle Ages





Click the peasant for a short clip explaining feudalism



As the video explained, Medieval society was organised through a system called **feudalism**.

Basically, the **king** was appointed to rule by God (so he believed)

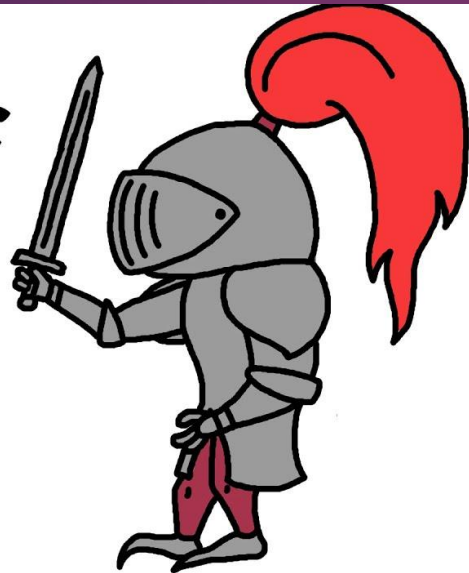
The king gave land to **lords** who, in return, promised him loyalty and military support in times of war.

The lords gave land to **knights** who promised loyalty to the lords.

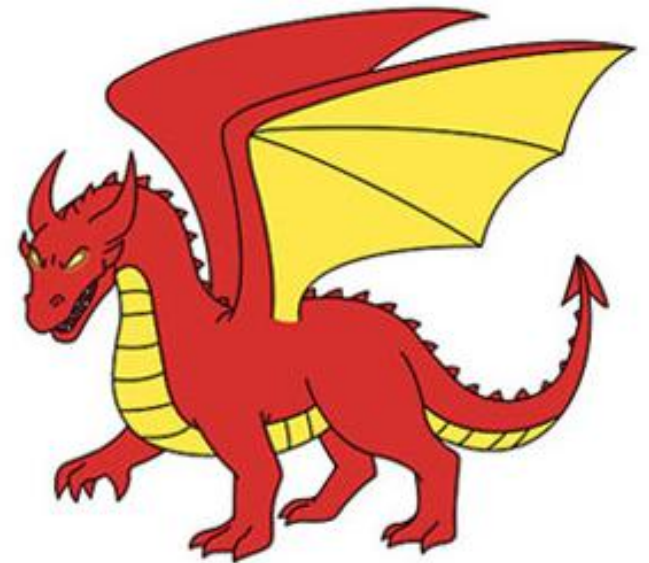
At the bottom sat the **peasants** or **serfs**. They were allowed to farm the land by lords and knights, but in return they had to pay rent or give over some of what they farmed.

You're doing great! Take a break!! Why don't you have a go at drawing a knight or a dragon. Just click whichever image you want for a video lesson.

*How to draw:
Cartoon
Knight*

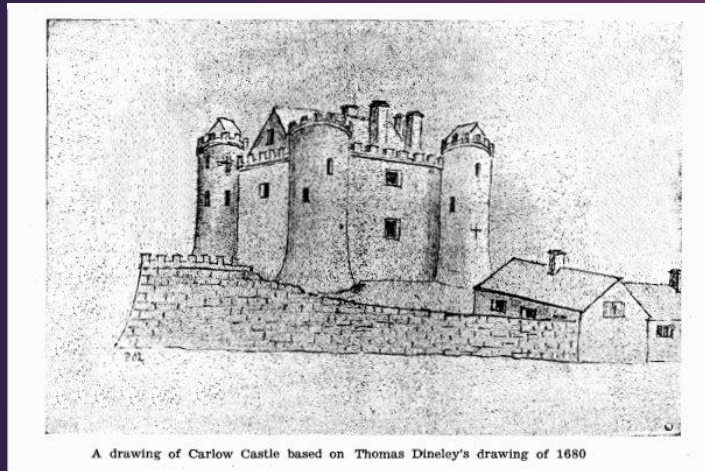


**How to
Draw a
Dragon**

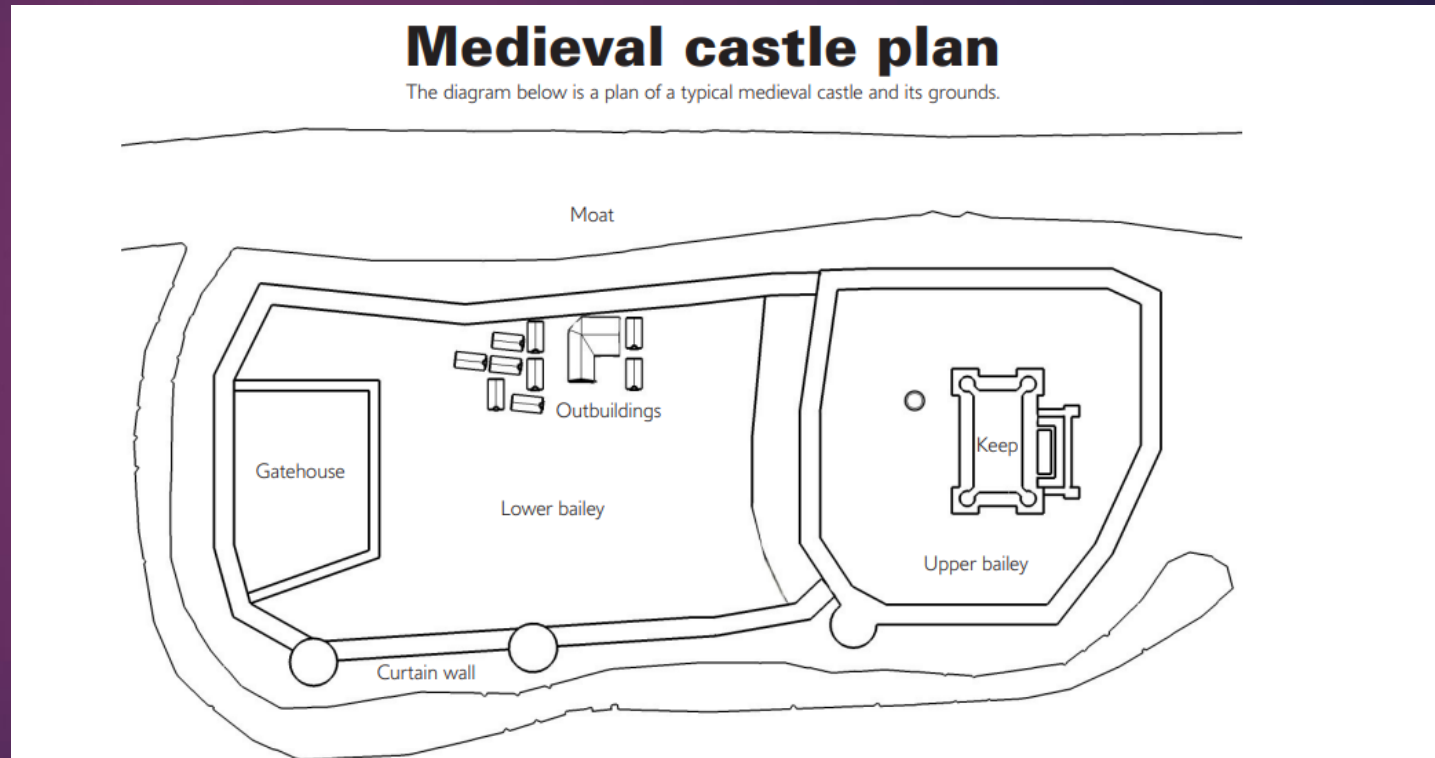


Kings and lords, those at the top (nobles), lived in castles. Castles were fortified structures that were built to provide protection during times of war or unrest.

Click on the dragon to watch some interesting videos about the history castles



A drawing of Carlow Castle based on Thomas Dineley's drawing of 1680

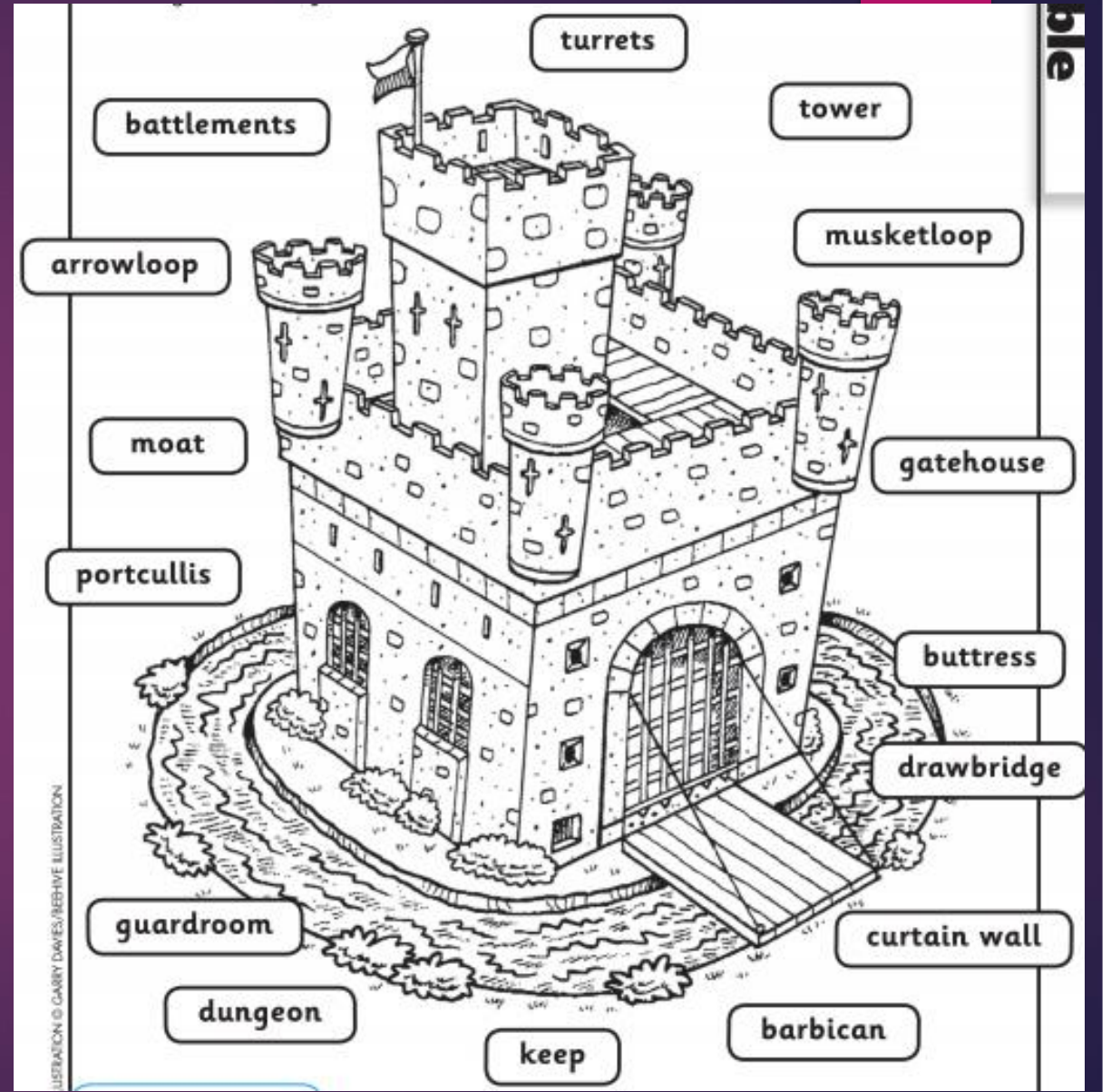


Castles

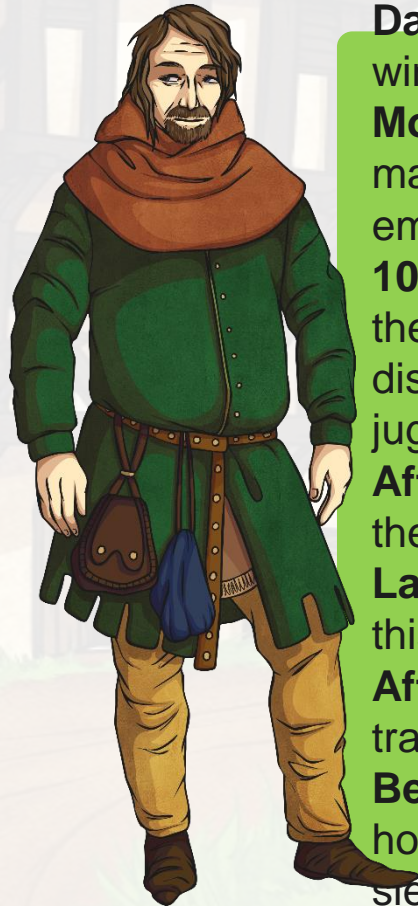
There is a whole range of special vocabulary connected with castles. Find out what these words mean.

Click the king for a video to help.

Click the Queen to go on a cool virtual tour of a castle in England.



A Day in the Life of a Medieval Lord



Dawn: Hear Mass, followed by a breakfast of white bread and wine.

Morning: The lord would speak with his reeve (the general manager for his manor). His lady would perhaps do embroidery. Knights and pages would practise fighting.

10am: Lunch was normally half a dozen simple dishes, but if the lord was entertaining guests there would be many more dishes, as well as entertainment such as jesters, fools and jugglers.

Afternoon: Hunting or hawking, or chess and backgammon if the weather was bad.

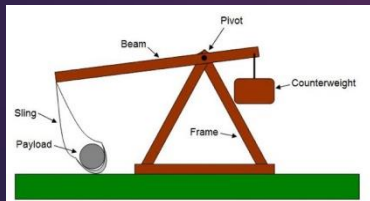
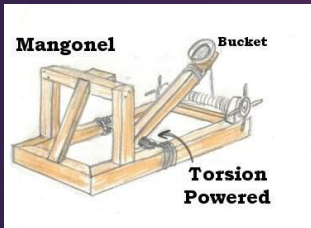
Late afternoon: Prayers, then a meal. If there were guests, this would be magnificent!

After supper: Listen to the news and stories brought by a travelling minstrel, or just sit and talk.

Bedtime: When the lord decided he wished to go to bed, the household would have a light supper, say prayers and go to sleep.

Castles were always under threat of being attacked.

Read the information text and then click on the images of the catapults to learn more about attacking castles.



How to attack a castle

SCHOLASTIC

There are **two** main ways to attack a castle.

1 Storming a Castle

If you want a quick win, storm the castle you want to capture. This way is very dangerous.

You will need:

- Long ladders
- Swords, bows and arrows
- A battering ram
- Catapults and fire balls

What to do

Wait near the castle so you can get ready and then attack at night.

First, roll the catapults into place and load them with fire balls. Give the signal to fire.

Next, take the battering ram up to the gate. Hammer on the gate until it gives way.

After that, lay the tall ladders up against the walls and send the soldiers up. Watch out for boiling oil from above. Finally, when you get inside, fight the enemy with bows and swords.

Aim and fire!



2 Siege

If your men are good at waiting, choose a siege. This takes a long time.

You will need:

- A big army
- Lots of food for your men
- A catapult
- Rocks
- Wooden poles

What to do

1. Surround the castle so no one can get out.
2. Do not let anyone take food or drink into the castle.
3. Throw rocks over the walls with the catapult.
4. Wait until everyone in the castle runs out of food or gets ill. It might take a few months.
5. Capture the castle when the King or Lord surrenders.

How to get a speedy surrender

1. Dig a tunnel under a wall at one corner of the castle.
2. Fix wooden poles in the tunnel to hold it up.
3. Call your men out of the tunnel when they have finished digging.
4. Set fire to the wooden poles so the tunnel – and the wall above it – falls down.
5. Capture the castle.

You could just knock

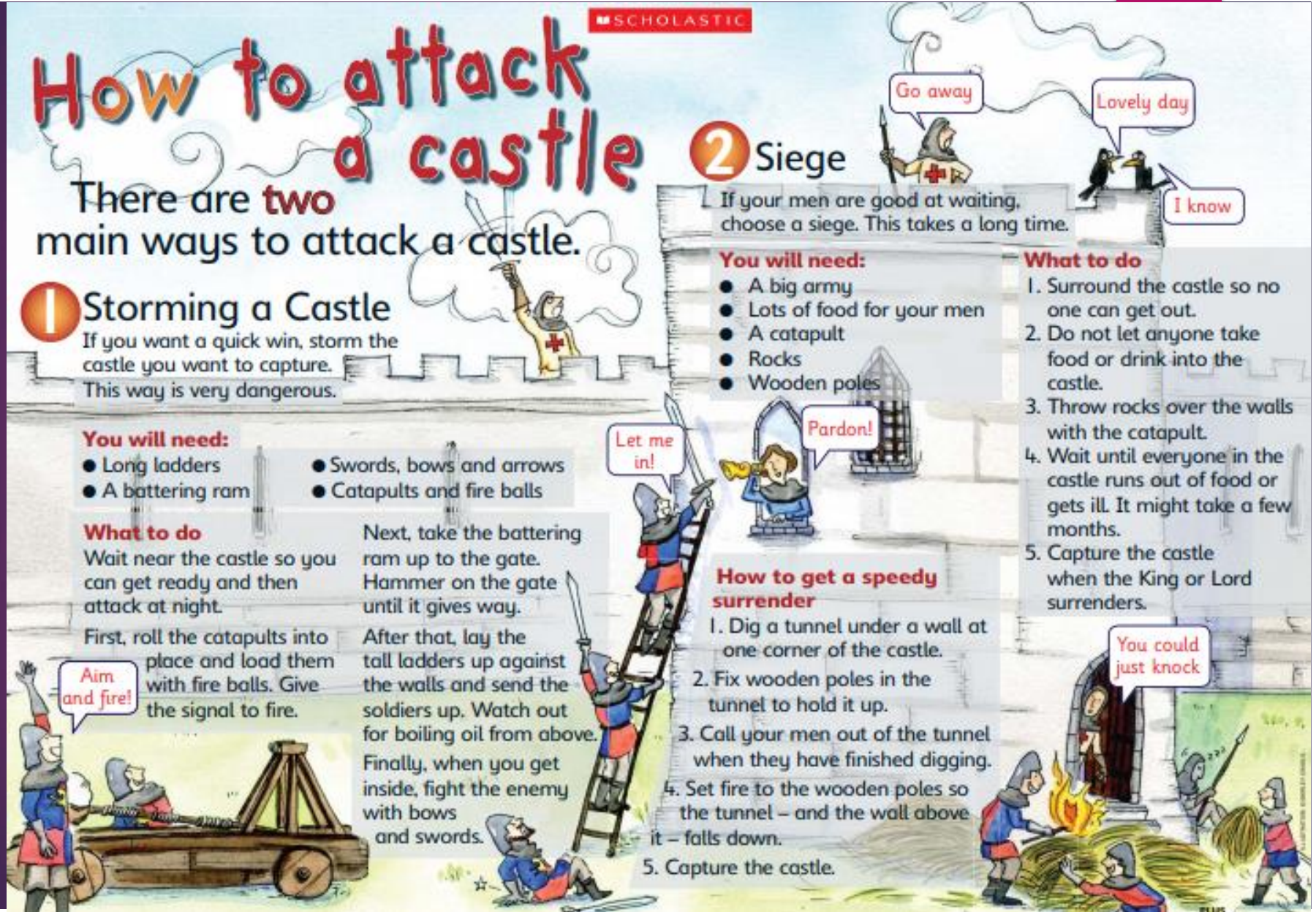
Go away

Lovely day

I know

Let me in!

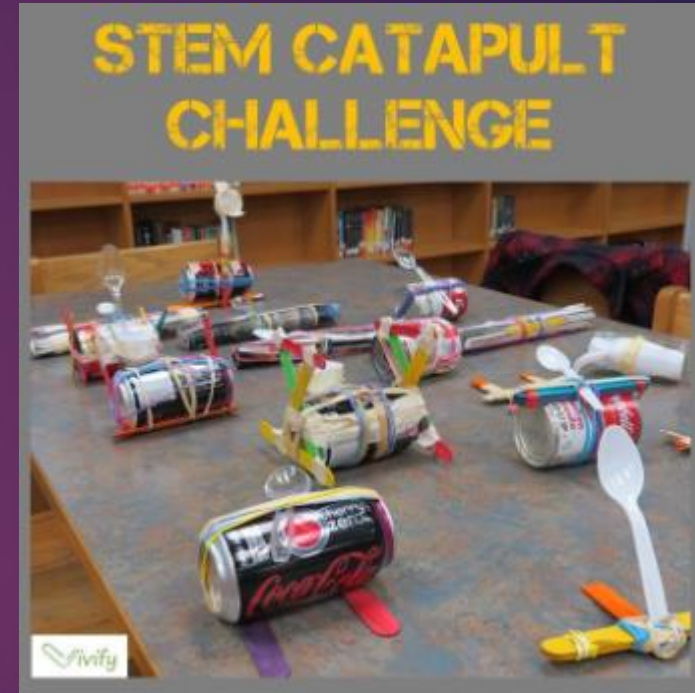
Pardon!



STEM Challenge – make a catapult or, if you really want a challenge, design **and** make your own catapult



If you don't have the materials to make a catapult, look at the next slides for different ideas.



Click this image to follow along and make a catapult

Click this video for a link to design and make your own



Take a quiz on the medieval world.

I recommend doing a bit of research first
Though.

Click the jester to take you to a
website
on the Middle Ages.



When you have done a bit on
reading, and you feel ready, press
the 'Quiz Time' image.

Bonus Material

STEM Challenges



Over the next couple of weeks, your challenge is to design and make either a cardboard chair or a cardboard boat.

See the next slides for further details.

Have fun!!



CARDBOARD CHAIR

The brief

Construct a chair that you can sit on using only cardboard. No glue, tape or other fixing materials allowed.

The method

1. Write down or sketch some ideas as to how you will construct the chair.
2. When you are planning, think about using cones, interlocking sheets, spirals, tubes – or even using strips of card like sewing thread.
3. Use the materials to create a chair made from cardboard.
4. If your first design doesn't work, evaluate what went wrong and try again.

Materials

Cardboard

Cutting equipment
(with adult supervision)

Rulers

Pencils

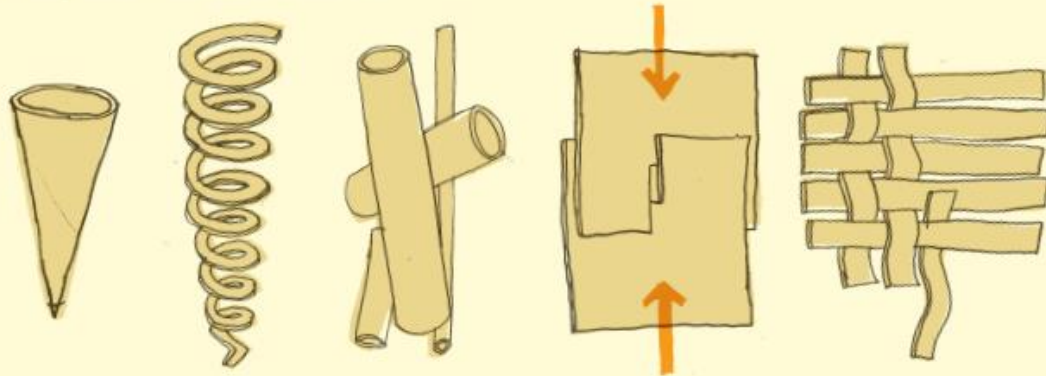
Top tip

Think about structure.



[Click me for video](#)

Examples of different structures:



CARDBOARD BOAT

The brief

Construct a boat to support up to 250g without sinking.

Materials

Cardboard

Wax paper

Tape or glue

Rubber bands

Foil

Scissors

(with adult supervision)

Craft knives

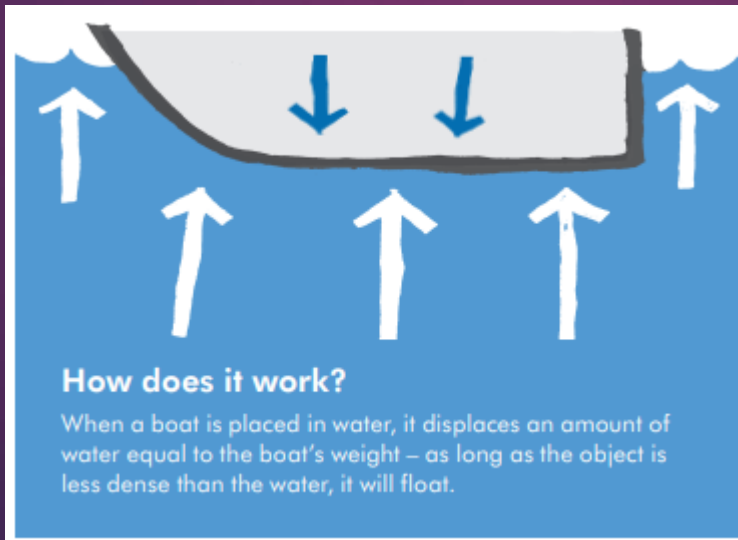
(with adult supervision)

A 250g weight

Design icons



The SS Great Britain was the first iron steamer to cross the Atlantic. Designed by Isambard Kingdom Brunel in 1845, it was the first ship to combine an iron body with a screw propeller.



How does it work?

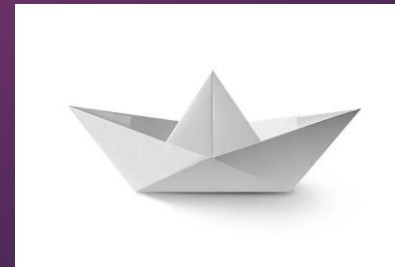
When a boat is placed in water, it displaces an amount of water equal to the boat's weight – as long as the object is less dense than the water, it will float.

The method

1. Draw out the basic shape of your boat on the cardboard, and cut it out.
2. Create walls for your boat from more cardboard.
3. Stick the bottom of the boat and the walls together with tape or glue.
4. Back everything with wax paper or foil – be careful not to leave any gaps where the water can get in.
5. Place the 250g weight in the boat.
6. Set your boat afloat.

Top tip

Think about stability. Some shapes are more stable than others when a load is applied.



Click paper boat for video

IF YOU ARE STUCK FOR SOMETHING TO DO, WHY DON'T YOU TRY MAKING THESE....

MEDIEVAL FINE CAKES!

BUT BE SURE TO ASK A PARENT OR GUARDIAN FOR HELP!

READY IN: 50mins

YIELD: 100 fine cookies

UNITS: US

INGREDIENTS

Nutrition

6 cups soft butter

1½ teaspoons salt

3 cups granulated sugar

½ tablespoon cinnamon

12 cups unbleached flour

DIRECTIONS

Cream together the sugar, salt, and butter.

Mix together the cinnamon and flour. Add this to the creamed mixture. Mix in water, as needed, to make the dough manageable.

Press dough into 2-3 baking sheets lined with baking parchment; prick all over with a fork at regular intervals.

Bake at 325 degrees F for 30 minutes; cut into 100 squares.

 [PRINT RECIPE](#)



Nine Men's Morris

People loved to play games in the Middle Ages



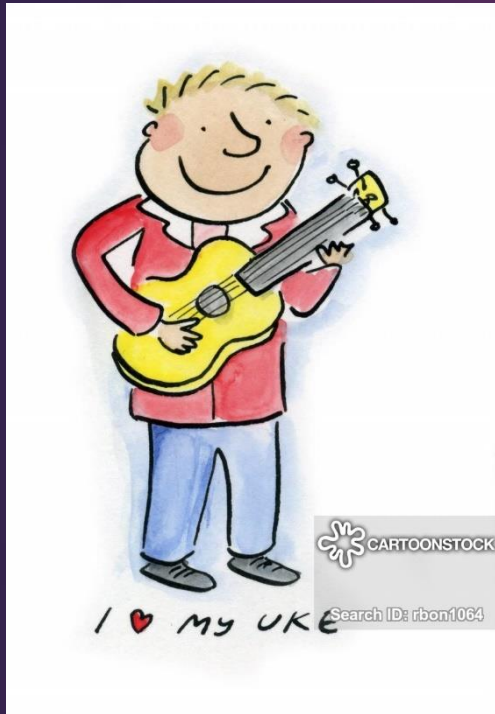
Some Medieval games you could play

Click the first image to watch a video on how to play.

Click second image for online version which you can play

You could even make a board to play on!!

Ukulele / Music with Aidan



Tune in to Aidan's Live Stream to Hollypark BNS. The students just need to click on the link and the live stream will start at the normal class time. There is a count down clock.

Mondays 10.45AM, 11.30AM, 12.15PM <https://youtu.be/z-lmuqixYpE>

You can also check out Ukulele Licence

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCXiH6SfgYzVpxRnlcCZdIVA>