



## Year 6 - Week beginning 20.4.20




Non-Fiction History of London – Gog and Magog

**Texts and resources can be found at the bottom of this plan, on the school website or collect a printed one from the school office**

Please use your orange journal to record any learning (remember you can share any work you are really proud of on our Twitter or Facebook pages 😊)

Day	Spelling	Reading	Writing	Maths	Creative
1	<p>Plural nouns Hissy, buzzy sounds</p> <p><b>Task:</b> What do the following plurals have in common? bus buses box boxes beach beaches dish dishes ditch ditches</p> <p>Find other words in your reading book/newspaper etc that have hissy, buzzy final sounds – does the rule follow?</p>	<p><i>Text can be found attached to this planning, on the school website or collect a printed one from school</i></p> <p><b>The history of GOG and MAGOG</b></p> <p><b>Task:</b> Read and annotate the text. Make notes from the videos <a href="https://www.britishp athe.com/video/gog-and-magog-back-in-london">https://www.britishp athe.com/video/gog-and-magog-back-in-london</a> <a href="https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=Jv1b Pd-q-udk">https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=Jv1b Pd-q-udk</a></p>	<p><b>Task: writing to inform</b></p> <p>In your orange journal write to inform and teach others about the myth of Gog and Magog.</p> <p>Add images, sketches/illustrations to support your writing.</p>	<p>White Rose Home learning – <a href="https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/">https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/</a></p> <p><b>Week 1 – lesson 1</b></p> <p><b>Using ratio language</b></p>	<p><b>Diary</b></p> <p>Add to your diary with recent events, how you feel and images, sketches a collage of newspaper headlines/image s etc.</p> <p>Remember this is going to be an historical document for future generations....</p>
2	<p><a href="https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=ID1 OaD4FBqM">https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=ID1 OaD4FBqM</a></p> <p>Sound buttons. <b>Task:</b> Use the words you found yesterday and add the sound buttons to them.</p> <p><b>Write 5 quality sentences using these words.</b></p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Vocabulary task Find words that mean the following:</p> <p><b>Paragraph 1</b> Confusing = Passed down through generations= Independent existence =</p> <p><b>Paragraph 2</b> Chewed = Two =</p> <p><b>Paragraph 3</b> Striking performance= Persistence =</p>	<p>Using image at the start of the text and <a href="https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=Jv1b Pd-q-udk">https://www.youtub e.com/watch?v=Jv1b Pd-q-udk</a></p> <p><b>Task:</b> Write a script as the news presenter at the Lord Mayor's parade. Tell the listener about the history of the statues. <b>What's happening?</b> <b>Who is involved?</b> <b>Where is this happening?</b> <b>When is it happening?</b> <b>Why is it happening?</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.bbc.co.uk/schoolreport/27697544">http://www.bbc.co.uk/schoolreport/27697544</a></p>	<p>White Rose Home learning – <a href="https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/">https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/</a></p> <p><b>Week 1 – lesson 2</b></p> <p><b>Ratio and fractions</b></p>	<p><b>Art</b></p> <p>Draw Gog and Magog images Or if you have Playdough/plasti cine etc... Create a 3D model You could re-enact the Lord Mayor's parade with any figures you make</p> <p>Take pictures of your work and send to school or if you can share onTwitter/ Facebook pages for school.</p>

Day	Spelling	Reading	Writing	Maths	Creative
3	<p><a href="https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/list-3714.htm">https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/list-3714.htm</a> <b>common misspelt words</b> accommodate business calendar definitely embarrass February grammar humorous intelligence jewellery leisure misspell neighbour occurrence parliament questionnaire recommend separate tomorrow Weird</p> <p><b>Task: practice spelling these words using look, cover, write and check.</b> <a href="https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/look-say-cover-write-check-3714.htm">https://www.spellzone.com/word_lists/look-say-cover-write-check-3714.htm</a></p>	<p><b>Task:</b> <b>Re-read the text to answer the following questions</b> <b>Looking –</b> When and where did the names Gog and Magog first appear?</p> <p>What is the alternate name for Gog? <b>Clue –</b> Why did they statues keep having to be replaced? <b>Thinking –</b> Explain why Gog and Magog should or should not be celebrated as part of London's history.</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Record yourself delivering your news broadcast.</p> <p>Make it exciting. Think about your audience. <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/scriptwritingmasterclasskeypoints220714.pdf">http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/scriptwritingmasterclasskeypoints220714.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Edit and improve your news broadcast script.</b></p>	<p>White Rose Home learning – <a href="https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/">https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/</a></p> <p><b>Week 1 – lesson 3</b></p> <p><b>Introducing the ratio symbol</b></p>	<p><b>History</b></p> <p>Timeline of London</p> <p>Print out or with pack collected from school.</p> <p>Cut out the events and add to timeline of London.</p> <p>Use internet research to help you order the events.</p> <p><b>Ext. Add additional key dates as you learn about them.</b></p>
4	<p>Fortune Teller <b>Task:</b> Follow the instructions on the video. Make a fortune teller and write the words from this week on it. Now have fun and play with someone at home.</p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAhillTxUYA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SAhillTxUYA</a></p>	<p><b>Task:</b> <b>Re-read the text to answer the following questions</b> <b>Looking –</b> What different materials have the statues been made from? List three people who have supported the myth of Gog and Magog? <b>Clue –</b> What is the giants like to royalty? <b>Thinking –</b> What part of the myth makes it believable or unbelievable?</p>	<p>Using writing prompt – image of Gog and Magog helping a peasant out of a mire.</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Over the next 2 days plan and write a short story to accompany the image. Think about your purpose and audience.</p> <p>Organise your writing into paragraphs including all the features of a year 6 piece of writing.</p>	<p>White Rose Home learning – <a href="https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/">https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/</a></p> <p><b>Week 1 – lesson 4</b></p> <p><b>Calculating ratio</b></p>	<p><b>Science</b></p> <p><b>Animals including Humans</b> <b>Task:</b> Write down what you already know about the a) the circulatory system (blood circulation) b) the digestive (food digestion) system</p>

Day	Spelling	Reading	Writing	Maths	Creative
5	<p>Noun Plurals if a root word has a hissing/buzzing final sound.</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Write the rule and teach it to a member of your family.</p> <p>Write a poem that includes some of these plural ending words</p> <p>Test each other on the rule.</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Create a timeline of Gog and Magog's history from events in the text.</p>	<p><b>Task:</b> Read through and complete your short story.</p> <p>Create editing stations for:</p> <p>Spelling (dictionary) Synonyms (thesaurus)</p> <p>Punctuation to include . , ; : ( ) ! ? –</p> <p>Vary sentence openers</p> <p>Expanded noun phrases</p>	<p>White Rose Home learning – <a href="https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/">https://whiterosemaths.com/homelearning/year-6/</a></p> <p><b>Week 1 – lesson 5</b></p> <p><b>Using Scale Factors</b></p>	<p><b>D&amp;T</b></p> <p>Using scrap material <b>design</b> a 3D model of a famous/iconic London feature...to make over the next few weeks Eg.. London Bus Bridge Taxi</p> 

Don't forget.....

Our science blog gives some brilliant things to try at home  
<https://grpsscienceblog.wordpress.com/>

## Gog And Magog: Who Are They And What Have They Got To Do With London?



Wicker men: Gog (left) and Magog are paraded through the City for the Lord's Mayor's Show in 2009. Photo by [Andrea Vail](#)

*Do you know anything about*

*London's original duo, Gog and Magog?*

### Who are Gog and Magog and what is the myth?

*Good question. Their names first appear in the Old Testament's Book of Ezekiel, in which Gog is a landowner and Magog is the name of the land. Later on, in Revelation, they become one entity — a representation of [the hostile nations of the world](#) (in 1971 US president Ronald Reagan claimed "[Gog must be Russia](#)"). From here on in, things get chaotic, "bewildering", even, as Brewer's Dictionary of London Phrase & Fable puts it; Gog and Magog crop up in all manner of folklore from all number of countries, religions and eras — as people, giants, countries, armies and various other entities. At one time or another, everyone wanted a piece of — or was at least scared witless by — Gog and Magog.*

### So what have they got to do with London?

*One of the legends of Gog and Magog explicitly concerns London. As with most legends, there are variations on the theme, but a popular one goes that Gog and Magog (or confusingly Magog and Cornelius) were two monstrous giants, the product of the 33 wicked daughters of Roman emperor Diocletian. As he founded New Troy (which would*

become London), the heroic Brutus tamed the two colossi, forcing them to serve as guardians of the city by chaining them outside his palace, the site of which is now Guildhall. Of course, the tale is nonsense, but somehow the legend lived on, and the duo continued to be associated as the city's guardians. The effigies of 'Gogmagot the Albion' and 'Corineus the Britain' were recorded as appearing at the coronation of Elizabeth I in 1558 (where exactly, it isn't clear), while the giants were already making appearances at the Lord Mayor's Show by 1554.

While originals, made from papier mache, went up in smoke during the Great Fire of London, the replacements were gnawed away by mice.

## Where can I see Gog and Magog now?

From 1839 until the late 1920s, you could see Gog and Magog figures on the front of the grand [Bennett's Clock Shop](#) on Cheapside. After that, they went on permanent vacation to the Henry Ford Museum in Michigan, where they now appear as part of a glorified candy store (the same museum has the limo JFK was assassinated in — it sounds like quite a place).

Today your best bet in London is in Guildhall's [Great Hall](#); Brewer's claims there have been statues of Gog and Magog here at least since the 15th century. The originals, made from papier mache, went up in smoke during the Great Fire of London, and though, in 1672 Lord Mayor's Pageantmaster Thomas Jordan hoped the replacement figures "never to be demolished by such dismal violence as happened to their predecessors," they were gnawed away by mice within years. Sturdier oak replacements were carved by Richard Saunders and installed in 1708, but destroyed in the Blitz. Today's Gog and Magog — these ones crafted from lime wood — were fitted by sculptor David Elms in 1953, and loom nine feet tall. Here's [a video of Elms](#) making his finishing touches.

Bur these aren't the only Gog and Magog in Guildhall's possession. Just outside the Great Hall, on display behind a glass panel, reside a wicker Gog and Magog. Just like the statues in Guildhall, there have been various incarnations of these wicker men — the ones here now were donated by the Worshipful Company of Basketmakers in 2007, and have been paraded in every Lord Mayor's Show since (see main image). It's a strangely pagan spectacle to behold, especially in the middle of London. But these two mighty symbols of London have earned their status, if through sheer tenacity.

Last Updated 04 January 2016

Y6 Summer 1 Week 1 - Topic History – Timeline of London

# History of London Timeline

Cut out the following cards and glue them in the correct order on the timeline.

**18<sup>th</sup> Century**  
A Victorian London

**2005**  
Terror Attack

**1599**  
The Globe Theatre

**14<sup>th</sup> Century**  
The Great Plague

**20<sup>th</sup> Century**  
Damage and Expansion

**1834**  
Houses of Parliament Fire

**1863**  
The London Underground

**AD 43**  
London Located

**11<sup>th</sup> Century**  
London Alone

**1485 - 1603**  
Tudor Times

**1665**  
The Great Fire of London

**AD 60**  
The Roman's London

**1605**  
The famous Gunpowder Plot

**2000**  
The London Eye

**1066**  
The Tower of London

**5<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> Century**  
St. Paul's Cathedral

This famous theatre is where many of William Shakespeare's plays were performed. However, in 1613, it was burnt down by a staged cannon fire in one of his plays. Today, a new 1990s Globe Theatre, close to the original building, still holds performances of Shakespeare's plays.

Unfortunately, there was lots of damage to London due to bombings during the Second World War including to St. Paul's Cathedral.

London once again expanded and many big department stores such as Harrods and Selfridges were built.

Due to its trading links, Britain and London became very powerful with goods from all over the world being imported.

During the 18<sup>th</sup> century and Queen Victoria's reign, the population of London expanded and many of the buildings we still see in London today were built during the Victorian times.

200 years after Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament, an accidental fire spread through the main building leaving only Westminster Hall undamaged. The replacement was built ten years later and still remains there today.

Guy Fawkes tried to blow up the Houses of Parliament. His aim was to kill the entire Protestant Government including King James I who was due to attend Parliament that day. However, his plot was unsuccessful and he was arrested, tried and sentenced to death.

Four deadly bombs exploded on buses and trains causing the deaths of 52 people and severely injuring over 700 others. Since this terror attack, London has remained on a high terror alert even to this day.

When this impressive church was built, it was the tallest building in London. However it had to be rebuilt after a huge fire in London.

The settlement was destroyed by Queen Boudica but the Romans spent the next ten years building and expanding the town. The Romans settled here until the 5th Century.

A complicated maze of underground trains transformed the city and its people. The Underground was so impressive and there was nothing else like it so the idea was taken across the world including to Paris and New York.

London lost 100 000 people, almost a quarter of its population due to the Black Death. This was a terrible disease that was spread by bites from infected rat fleas. The name comes from the victim's neck, armpits and thighs turning black.

The first stone built castle in England was built by William the Conqueror to guard London. This was used as a place for punishing any citizens who disobeyed London's laws. It has also been used as a palace, a zoo, a weapons store, a prison and a place where coins were made.

This iconic Ferris wheel, opened to mark the Millennium right on the edge of the River Thames, gives far reaching views over the city.

During the time of the Tudors, most of London was still fields. The Tudors built palaces there and made deer parks for them to hunt in.

The early Romans established an area known as Londinium which was conveniently located with easy access to Europe and had a good supply of water from the River Thames.

Londinium was left abandoned after the decline of the Roman Empire until the 11<sup>th</sup> century when the Anglo-Saxons took it over.

A fire broke out in a baker's shop which quickly spread with devastating effects on London. 70% of the buildings in London were burnt down due to them being made of wood. It is thought that 70 000 out of the 80 000 homes were lost. A huge rebuild of the city got underway but this time out of bricks instead of wood.



AD2020

--	--

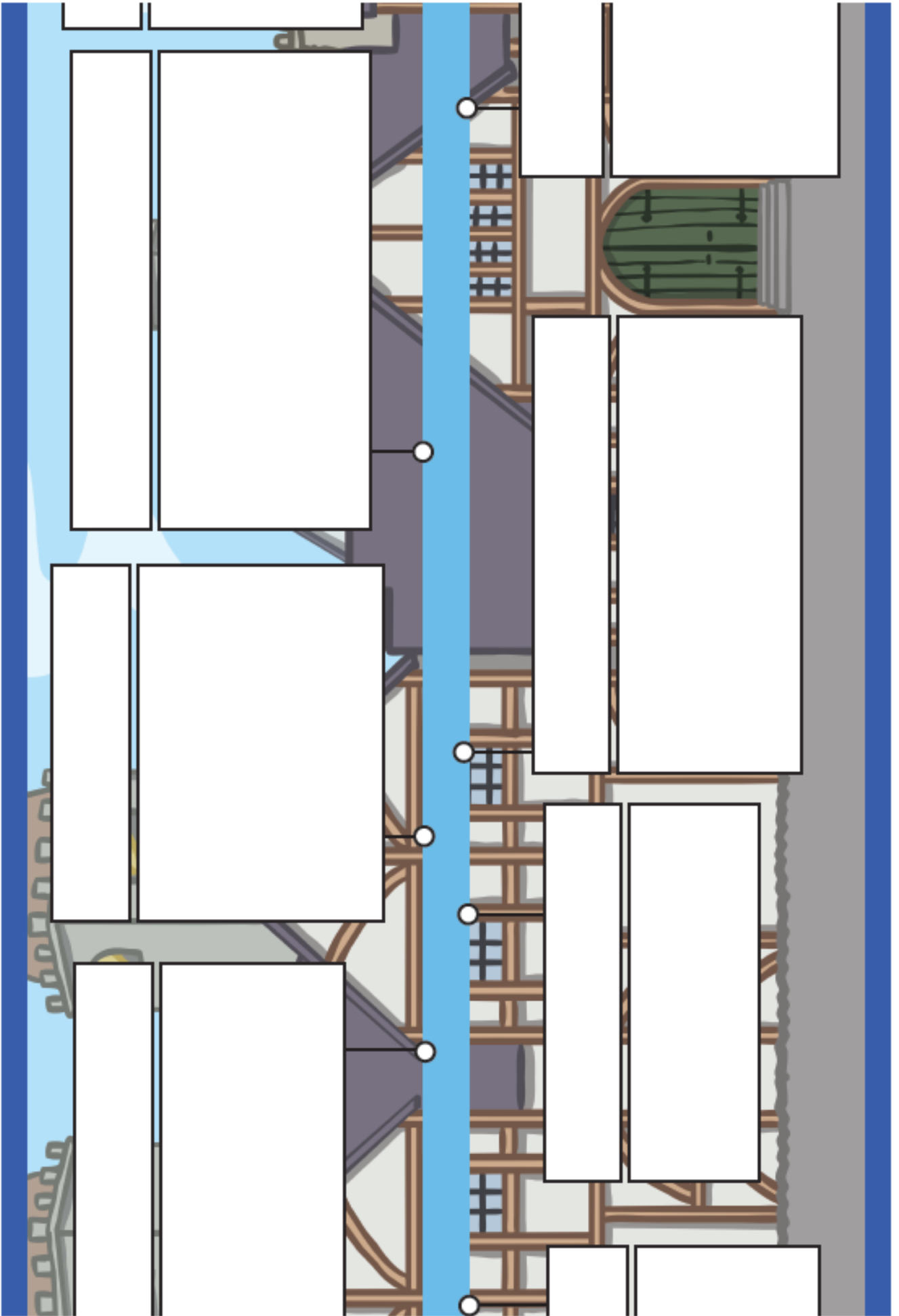
--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--

--	--



# The History of London

[Blank text box]

[Blank text box]

AD40

AD1030

[Blank text box]

[Blank text box]

[Blank text box]

Y6 Summer 1 Week 1 - short story writing task



GRPS