Year 6 Foundation Subject

Home Learning Pack Week commencing

Monday 6th April 2020

In this Learning Pack you will find five different activities for this week covering different foundation subjects. These activities can be completed in any order.

We hope you enjoy them

1. History – Maya Gods
2. Geography – Mayan Settlements
3. Science- Classifying animals
4. R.E- Maundy Thursday
5. Art- Easter Crafts
History

Mayas believed in many gods, each representing a different aspect of life. Communities made regular offerings to them, in the form of animal (and sometimes human) sacrifices.

They believed the Earth had the form of a giant turtle that floated on an endless ocean and that the sky was held up by four mighty gods called Bacabs.

The sky was made up of 13 levels. Those who were sacrificed or who died in battle went to one of the top levels. Those who died of natural causes went to Xibalba, the shadowy underworld, which had nine levels.

Activity: Using the information below, or through your own research, can you create profiles for your favourite Gods? Include their name, responsibilities, appearance and any interesting facts.

Website: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq6svcw/articles/z2gkk2p](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zq6svcw/articles/z2gkk2p)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Itzamna</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>God of:</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Appearance:</td>
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<td>Any interesting facts:</td>
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Here is a suggestion of how you may like to lay out each profile.
**Name: Ix Chel**
Description: The wife of Itzamnaaj. She is the goddess of childbirth, healing, weaving and the moon. She has a snake in her hair and her toes are like jaguar claws.

**Name: Chac**
Description: A descendant of Itzamnaaj and Ix Chel. He is the god of storms and rain. He is usually a man with the fangs of a reptile and a curling snout.

**Name: Kinich Ahau**
Description: The sun god or sun faced lord, travels across the sky during the day. But at night, he becomes the fearful Jaguar god and enters the Underworld.

**Name: Ah Puch**
Description: The god of death, the most gruesome god as he has a skeletal nose, jaw and spine and his body is covered with hideous spots.

**Name: Hun Ixim**
Description: The maize god. From his head sprouted an ear of corn and he is very important to the Maya people. Another child of Ix Chel and Itzamnaaj.

**Name: Kukulcan**
Description: Known as ‘The Feathered Serpent’, he is the god of the four elements, water, air, fire and earth.
Geography

The Maya made their home in northern Central America. Today, this region falls into modern day southern Mexico, most of Guatemala, all of Belize, the northern tip of Honduras, and a northeast piece of El Salvador.

The geography varies greatly in different parts of this region of the world and be divided into highlands, central lowlands and northern lowlands. You can find dry and aridland, rainforests, swamps, and coastal areas. Earthquakes were frequent. There was flooding and mudslides, hurricanes and droughts. In the highlands to the south, among the Sierra Madre mountains, there are 37 volcanoes.

The ancient Maya were a clever people. They invented many things to overcome the various problems their geography and climate created to disturb their comfort. One thing they did was to clear large sections of the rain forest to build underground reservoirs for fresh water storage. They did this without metal tools. (The Maya were great builders.)

Activity:

Using the information provided, or through your own research, can you create a mind map detailing the different geographic features of the various Maya settlements?

Remember to include:

- Locations around the world
- What the terrain was like (Terrain is defined as the specific physical features of an area of land.
  An example of terrain is a rocky and jagged coastline.)
- What the climate was like
- How the Maya people dealt with problems posed by geography and climate
Animals can be divided into groups or 'classified' by looking at the similarities and differences between them.

Animals are divided into two main groups. Animals that have a backbone are called vertebrates. Animals that don't have a backbone are called invertebrates.

Vertebrates and invertebrates are divided into smaller groups. Vertebrates, for example, are divided into fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals.

There are many different groups of invertebrates too. They include invertebrates which have soft bodies such as jellyfish, worms and molluscs (like slugs and squids). There are also groups of invertebrates with hard bodies, such as insects, crustaceans and spiders.
Helpful Links:
https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zn22pv4/articles/z3nbcwx
https://jr.brainpop.com/science/animals/classifyinganimals/
http://www.sheppardsoftware.com/content/animals/kidscorner/classification/kc_class_again.htm
https://www.kidzone.ws/animals/animal_classes.htm

Activity:
Choose an animal group. Research the animal group and make a list of the animals that belong to the group. Then, describe the characteristics of the animal group. You could add pictures and present your finding in any way you wish by using the templates below, creating a poster, leaflet or PowerPoint presentation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
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<td>Kingdom:</td>
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Maundy Thursday

On the night before his death Jesus had a final meal with his friends. Before this festival meal for Passover, Jesus surprised his friends by washing the feet of every person, a task that was normally done by a servant. He wanted to show his followers that they should love one another in humble ways.

Later in the meal, which is known to Christians as 'The Last Supper', Jesus passed round bread and wine. He said the bread was his body broken for them and the wine was his blood shed for them. He was telling them that he was going to die and that when they share bread and wine they should remember him. Christians share bread and wine at their church services all year round, but it is even more special on Maundy Thursday. Jesus also told his friends that they should love one another. It was later on this night that Judas betrayed Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Before 1689 it was customary in England for the king or queen to wash the feet of the poor in Westminster Abbey every Maundy Thursday. They also gave them gifts of food and clothing. In Queen Victoria's time men received clothing, shoes and stockings and women 35 shillings.

Today rather than wash feet or give clothing our Queen gives out specially made Maundy money in white and red leather purses. The white purse contains silver Maundy coins matching the Queen's age in pence, 94p, while the red purse contains ordinary money. In 2020 this is given to 94 male and 94 female pensioners, because she is 94 years old this year. The service takes place at a different cathedral or abbey each year and people are chosen to receive the money because of good work they have done in their community.

Activity:

Summarise ‘Maundy Thursday’ in your own words and explain what you have learnt to a parent, carer or sibling.

Useful Links:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/21967564
http://request.org.uk/festivals/holy-week-and-easter/maundy-thursday/
https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t2-re-648-ks2-maundy-thursday-information-powerpoint
Art

Easter Craft Ideas