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. Geography – Auroral Oval
2. Computing – Blogging
3. Art – Northern Lights
4. R.E. – Introduction to Judaism
5. Science – Geocentric vs Heliocentric
**Geography**

Last week, we learnt that the Aurora Borealis (also known as the Northern Lights) are beautiful colours than appear in the night sky. These are created by the gases that come into the earth's atmosphere. The different particles react and create a glow - similar to a glow stick! The Aurora Borealis manifests in a huge ring above the Earth's North Pole - this is also known as the Auroral Oval. You can see this in the picture below!

Countries that the Auroral Oval form over are; Norway, Iceland, Alaska, Northern Canada, Finland, Russia, Sweden and Greenland.

Last term, we looked at the human and physical features in the UK. Can you name some?

**Physical features** are ones that were created by nature, things that are found and not man made. For example; mountains, rivers and forests.
**Human features** are those that are man made - they were created by humans. For example; historic buildings, towns, houses, car parks.

![Image of London's Tower Bridge and Piccadilly Circus](image)

**Activity**

Using your own research, **select one country that is a part of the Auroral Oval**. Create a travel guide for that country! It must include the human and physical features that people could visit and provide some information on the feature. You could also include traditional food, history, language, major cities or weather climate. Check out the travel guide below about London!

Countries a part of the Auroral Oval:
- Norway
- Sweden
- Canada
- Russia
- Finland
- Alaska
- Greenland
**Human Features**

**Buckingham Palace**
- The London residence and administrative headquarters of the monarchy of the United Kingdom.
- Located in the City of Westminster, the palace is often at the centre of state occasions and royal hospitality.

**London Eye**
- The London Eye, or the Millennium Wheel, is a cantilevered observation wheel on the South Bank of the River Thames in London.

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**London Travel Guide**

**London** is the heart of England! London is home to 8.9 million people. It has a range of activities you can do and many iconic places to visit.

**Weather**
- If you are looking to visit London between June-August, you’ll want to bring your summer clothes. Temperature ranges between 21-23 degrees. From September-May, London tends to be a bit cooler.

**Food**
- If you would like to try some traditional English food, you must try some local fish and chips, warm pies, or a traditional Sunday roast. Don't forget to wash it all down with an English Breakfast Tea!

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**Physical Features**

**River Thames**
- The River Thames is a river that flows through southern England. At 215 miles, it is the longest river entirely in England and the second-longest in the United Kingdom. You can get up and close to the river by taking a boat tour!

**Regent’s Canal**
- It is a canal across an area just north of central London. The canal is 8.6 miles long.
Computing

What is a blog?
A blog is a regularly updated website or web page, typically one run by an individual or small group. It is written in an informal or conversational style. Blogs can have many different purposes. It could be based on discussing important topics, teaching readers a new skill, motivation speaking, a fan club and much more.

Check out some blog examples below!

https://kidsactivitiesblog.com/category/kids-activities/
https://www.superhealthykids.com/recent-posts/
https://blog.whsmith.co.uk/top-10-david-walliams-characters/

Activity

Today you will be writing your very own blog post! Your post will be about your time during lockdown. You may want to answer some of the questions below.

● How are you keeping busy?
● How do you keep motivated to do learning from home?
● How do you keep in contact with friends and family?
● What are you missing mostly about living your ‘normal’ life?

You could use your blog to inspire other children that may be struggling in lockdown, discuss how you and your family keep entertained during the day. Share your top lockdown tips! Perhaps you could share a specific project you have done and teach your readers how they can create their own. Challenge: can you add a picture or short video into your blog?
Art

Activity

Using whatever you have access to at home - paint, colouring pencils, felts etc. Create an art piece with your own interpretation of the Northern lights! You can use the examples below as inspiration. Can you mix shades together to create the northern lights effect? Can you create different shades by pressing harder or lighter on the paper?
R.E.

This term we will be learning about Judaism.

Judaism began nearly 4,000 years ago in a place called the Middle East. This is a large area on the border of Asia, Africa and Europe.

What do Jews believe in?

Jews believe that there is only one God. They believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant. Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them.

Abraham

Jews believe a man called Abraham was the the first person to make a covenant with God. Abraham was a Hebrew. Jews believe God named Abraham's grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the Israelites. Abraham is considered the father of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.

Moses

Later, a man named Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea. After this, the Jews lived in the desert where God gave Moses a set of rules which they should live by, including the Ten Commandments. Moses is the most important Jewish prophet.

What is the Jewish holy book?

The Jewish holy book is called the Torah. The Torah is written in Hebrew. It is the first five books of the Hebrew Bible. Christians call this book The Old Testament. The Torah has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.

The Torah is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
Activity

Using the information above, or your own research, create a glossary for the following terms:

- Covenant
- Abraham
- Israelites
- Ten Commandments
- Torah
- Mitzvah
- Ark
- Yad
- Shabbat
- Rabbi
This term, our new science topic will be Earth and Space. Did you know, scientists have used two different models to plot our solar system? The first one is called a geocentric model. In this system, the Earth was believed to be at the centre of it, with the moon, sun and other planets rotating around it in a uniform, circular motion. It looked like this:

The heliocentric model shows the sun at the centre of the solar system, with the Earth and other planets revolving around it.

**Activity**

We would like you to research the heliocentric model. Who proposed its existence? What proved it to be correct? Include any facts you can find. Perhaps you could draw your own version?

Here are some websites/informative pieces that could help you:
Nicolaus Copernicus 1473-1543

Born in Poland on 19th February 1473, he was a mathematician, artist, translator and most importantly in this case, he was an astronomer.

He wrote what is known as one of the most important astronomy books of all time. Published in 1542: De revolutionibus Orbium Coelestium
(Roughly translated as On the revolutions of heavenly/celestial bodies/spheres)

The book talked about his idea that Earth rotates on its axis and takes a year to orbit the Sun. He also talked about other planets also orbiting the Sun. This is known as the Heliocentric Theory.
The Heliocentric Theory

This theory was that the Sun is the centre of the Solar System and Earth, along with the other planets, orbit the Sun.

Famous scientists Galileo and Johannes Kepler built on the theory Copernicus had developed even though the theory had been condemned by others.

How Did People Take It?

Not well... well some people didn’t.

Galileo (1564–1642) built on the work of Copernicus, finding more evidence using a telescope, but the Catholic Church decided that the heliocentric theory was against their beliefs and Galileo was put on trial. He was eventually put under house arrest where he remained until his death.

During his life, he did continue to work on his theory and published books and evidence gaining more and more support from others.