

Spellings for the Week – On Spelling Shed

- walk
- walked
- keep
- kept
- pop
- popped
- change
- changed
- reply
- replied

Reading Activity – Short Stories

Every day this week, we will give you a short story to read with an activity to match. Today, the short story is about somebody you may remember from The Romans!

Boudica

Have you heard of Boudica? She was queen of the Iceni, a tribe of people who lived in eastern England, in Britain, almost 2,000 years ago.

Boudica was tall, with very long red hair, and wore a gold necklace and a beautiful brooch. She was very intelligent, and had probably been to 'warrior school' so she knew how to fight.

British tales



By AD 43, the Romans had conquered southern England. At first, they allowed Boudica and her husband to continue to rule. But when Boudica's husband died, the Romans took all his land and property. They decided to rule the Iceni and they treated them very badly. So, in AD 60 or 61, Boudica and the Iceni rebelled against the Romans, together with other tribes who were also treated badly by the Romans.

Boudica and her large army defeated one Roman army and destroyed the capital of Roman Britain, Colchester. In Colchester she destroyed the temple built for Emperor Claudius. They also destroyed two more cities. Many people died.

'Now I am fighting for my freedom. We must win this battle or die. Let the men live as slaves if they want. I will not!'

Finally, Boudica and her army were defeated. The surviving Iceni people ran away, or were turned into slaves. Boudica probably killed herself with poison – her body has never been found.

The rebellion was so shocking to Emperor Nero, the ruler of the Roman Empire, that he wanted to withdraw from Britain!

In the end, the Romans occupied Britain for over 350 years more. But they also treated the British people more fairly and introduced lower taxes.

Boudica has been an inspiration to other female leaders such as Elizabeth I and Queen Victoria. Her rebellion was one of the most significant against the Roman Empire. Now, Boudica is remembered as one of Britain's greatest heroines.










Put the events into the correct order:

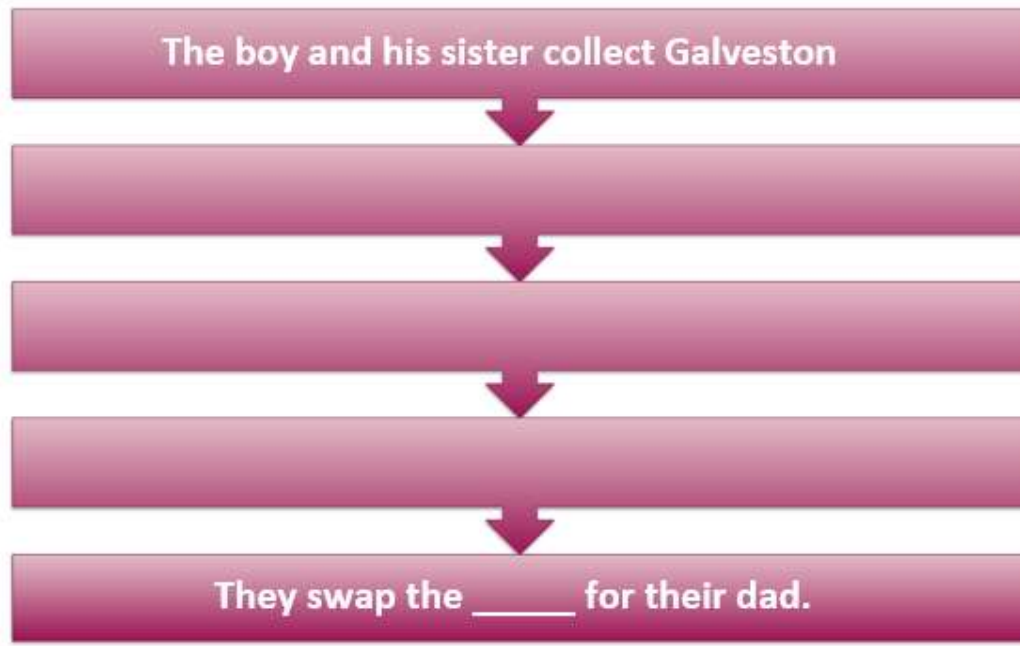
Listen to the story and put the sentences in order.

	Boudica and her army defeated one Roman army and destroyed the capital city.
	At first, the Romans allowed Boudica and her husband to continue to rule.
1	Boudica was queen of the Iceni.
	In the end, the Romans occupied Britain for over 350 years more.
	Boudica and the Iceni rebelled against the Romans.
	They also destroyed two more cities.
	Then the Romans decided to rule the Iceni.
	Finally, Boudica and her army were defeated.

Writing Activity

This morning, we received an email from Neil Gaiman. Please read it below:

To:	mrs.smith@poverest.com	Show BCC
Cc:		
Subject:	The Day I Swapped My – New Scene	Plain Text
Arial 12 B <i>I</i> <u>U</u>         		
Dear Mrs Smith,		
<p>Hope this email finds you well.</p> <p>I am aware that Year 3 from Poverest are currently reading 'The Day I Swapped My Dad for Two Goldfish' so I thought I would email you directly as I need help.</p> <p>My plans for 2021 are to turn the book into a TV show but I need a new scene which will be after the windmill page, where the boy and his sister are walking home with Galveston.</p> <p>Can Year 3 think of something else that dad could be swapped for before they find him and write the new scene for me?</p> <p>Looking forward to hearing from you all.</p> <p>Neil Gaiman.</p>		



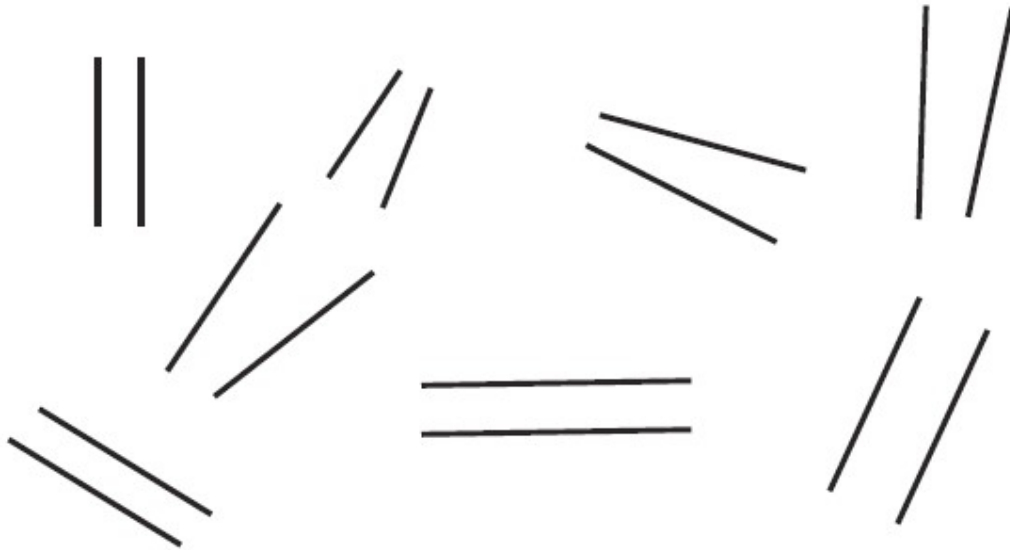
Neil Gaiman needs a new scene once the boy and his sister have picked up the rabbit. Please use the bare bones planning to write the new scene, we have written part of it for you.

Maths Activity

This week, we are going to learn about different types of lines. Please watch this BBC video as an introduction to parallel and perpendicular lines.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zb6tyrd/articles/zp327hv>

As you saw in the video, parallel lines will never meet. Look at the sets of lines below, can you find all the parallel lines?



Afternoon Activity – Solve the Crime

The History of Detectives:

- In the Tudor and Stuart periods, there were people whose job was 'thieftaker' but in reality they were often criminals themselves, like Jonathan Wild who stole people's property then got a reward for 'recovering' it!
- Thirteen years after the London Metropolitan Police had been set up, they created a Detective Branch to investigate crimes that were difficult to solve. They were closed in 1877 because they were helping the criminals!
- The Criminal Investigations Department was opened in 1878 and new detectives were paid more so they wouldn't become criminals themselves. They often wore disguises!

Now it's your turn to be a detective. Read the evidence and try to answer the questions. Good luck Detective!

Case 1 - The Plumstead 'Ghost'

Think about these questions as you read the evidence.

Can you solve the case of the 'Plumstead Ghost'?

1) What is the evidence that the Plumstead 'Ghost' was actually a person?

2) When did the police get involved? What happened before that?

3) What happened to the Plumstead 'Ghost' in the end?

In October 1897, it was reported in the Daily News that two girls had seen a ghost in St James' churchyard, Plumstead.

A teacher had been frightened out of his wits when the Plumstead Ghost suddenly grabbed hold of him from behind and shouted 'Boo-hah!'. An old couple visiting the churchyard received a similar shock when the ghost shouted at them from a tree.

Another teacher later reported that his dog had bitten the ghost one evening, he had heard the ghost yelp in pain.



Some schoolboys were arrested by the police for rioting after they had an evening throwing stones at the ghost and broke some windows in the church.

Some servants of Mr Jolly's complained about seeing a ghost in the grounds.

Case 2 - The Jewel Thief


Think about these questions as you read the evidence.

Can you solve the case of the Jewel Thief?

1) Who were the suspects in the case?

2) What is the strongest evidence?

3) Can you think of a reason why someone would have lots of different names?

In 1898, the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland (mother of the Duke) was about to take the train from Paris to London when her jewellery was stolen.	Travelling with her were her husband, her brother and his wife, a footman and a maid. Her bag with jewellery in was left unattended for a short while.
Also in the station that day, travelling from Paris to London was William Johnson, also known as William Williams or Harry the valet (a servant to a gentleman).	
William Johnson gambled with a large amount of money in Soho in London, much more than he could have on his small wage.	William's Johnson's girlfriend, Maud Andrews, wore some very expensive jewels on nights out. Some of the Duchess's jewels turned up in Hatton Garden shops in London.

Case 3 - The clothes thief


Think about these questions as you read the evidence.

Can you solve the case of the clothes thief?

1) What was the first bit of evidence that Dick Schwick was the thief?

2) What was the strongest piece of evidence against Dick Schwick?

3) What is the evidence that 'Dick' was not a boy?

In 1886 a boy of 15 called Dick Schwick was employed by a tailor. Various items of clothing started to go missing.	One of the other boys, Thomas Moore, was fired for stealing. Pieces of clothing still went missing.
Dick was fired and went to work for a glovers. Again items started going missing.	An anonymous letter was sent blaming another boy for the thefts. When the police compared the writing to Dick's, it was a match.
	

Joke for the day

Why do potatoes make good detectives?

They keep their eyes peeled!

