

Sewing- Christmas

Lesson sequence

Lesson 1: Exploring features and planning a design of a Tudor house

Lesson 2: Creating Tudor houses

Lesson 3: Evaluating Tudor houses

Lesson 4: Planning my Christmas object

Lesson 5: Sewing Christmas object

Making

- Read your plan carefully. Make sure that you are prepared.
- Think about the skills you will need to use (e.g. cutting, assembling/sticking) and the tools that you will need for them (e.g. scissors, glue).
- Think about finishing techniques (e.g. adding buttresses/extra layers for strength, or colour to make your structure look well presented!)
- Remember your purpose – does it work?



Evaluating

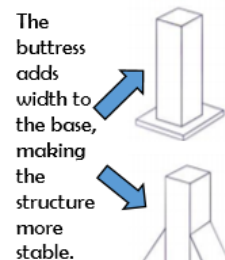
- How well does your structure work? Does it meet its purpose?
- How did you make your structure stable? How could you make it more stable?
- How did you make your structure strong and rigid? How could you make it more strong and rigid?



Designing – What makes a strong, stable, rigid structure?

A structure that is stable is less likely to fall over.

- Structures are more stable when they have a wider base.
- Buttresses can also make a structure more stable. A buttress is something that is built against a structure to give it more stability.



A structure that is strong and rigid is able to support more weight.

- Some materials are stronger and more rigid (stiffer) than others, e.g. card is stronger and more rigid than paper.

- Structures can also be made stronger and more rigid by making sure that parts and materials are properly joined together, e.g. with glue or tape.

- Folding and layering (adding an extra layer) of materials can also be used to strengthen and stiffen structures.

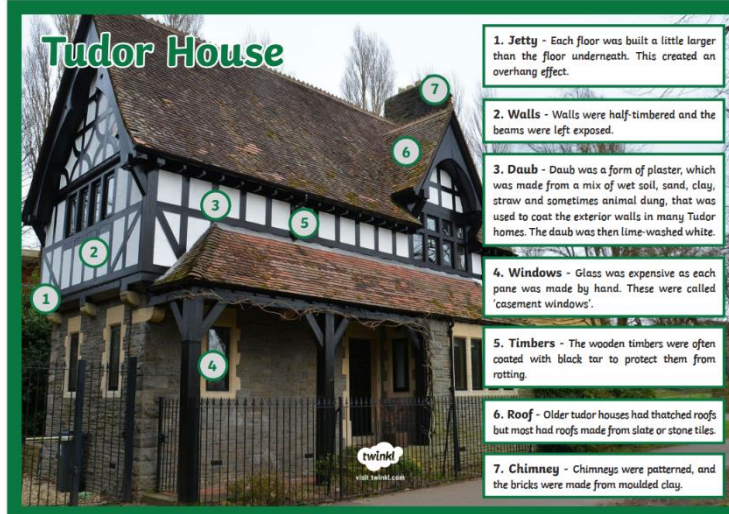
Key Vocabulary

Structures
Freestanding
Support
Weight
Strong
Rigid
Stable
Base
Materials
Layering
Design
Make
Evaluate

Materials/tools



Tudor House



1. **Jetty** - Each floor was built a little larger than the floor underneath. This created an overhang effect.

2. **Walls** - Walls were half-timbered and the beams were left exposed.

3. **Daub** - Daub was a form of plaster, which was made from a mix of wet soil, sand, clay, straw and sometimes animal dung, that was used to coat the exterior walls in many Tudor homes. The daub was then lime-washed white.

4. **Windows** - Glass was expensive as each pane was made by hand. These were called 'casement windows'.

5. **Timbers** - The wooden timbers were often coated with black tar to protect them from rotting.

6. **Roof** - Older tudor houses had thatched roofs but most had roofs made from slate or stone tiles.

7. **Chimney** - Chimneys were patterned, and the bricks were made from moulded clay.