

Year 5: Tudor Houses

A Tudor House Structure:

Roof – thatched or slate or stone tiles.

Walls – half timbered and the beams were left exposed.

Chimney– patterned and the bricks were made from moulded clay.



Timber– wooden timbers were often coated with black tar to protect from rotting

Windows– each pane was made by hand

Step by step guide how to use a saw:

1. secure your piece of wood in a clamp.
2. Stand with feet apart, firmly on the ground.
3. Hold the saw with one hand.
4. Place your other hand on the table away from the saw.
5. Start by doing a few little back strokes to make a groove.
6. Gently saw backward and forward letting the saw do the work.
7. Try to keep the saw straight!



KEY VOCABULARY:



Accurate: Neat, correct shape, size and pattern with no mistakes.



Compression: A squishing force caused when parts of a structure are pushed together.



Saw: A serrated metal tool, used for cutting wood.



Mark out: To measure and mark where a piece of material needs to be cut or shaped.



Reinforce: To make a structure or material stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it.



Set Square: A right-angled tool used for drawing lines at 90°, 45°, 60°, or 30°.



Shape: The form of an object.



Structure: Something which stands, usually on its own.

Types of Wood:



Hard Wood (deciduous) : Is hard, durable and heavy type of wood. It has tight ring structure. It grows slowly. Oak and Teak are examples of hard wood.



Soft Wood (coniferous) : is easier to shape and carve. It is light and has loose ring structure. They grow quickly. Spruce and Pine are examples of soft wood.



Did you know? Tudor homes came into popularity in Europe during the reign of Henry Tudor VIII .