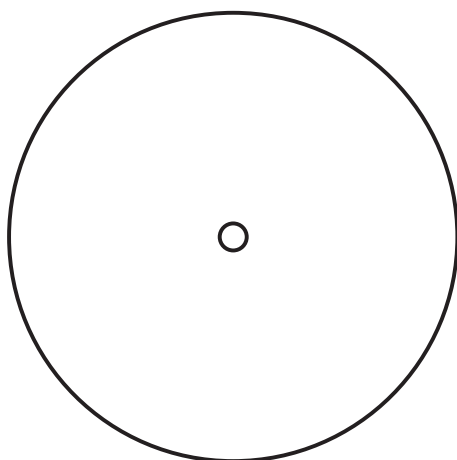
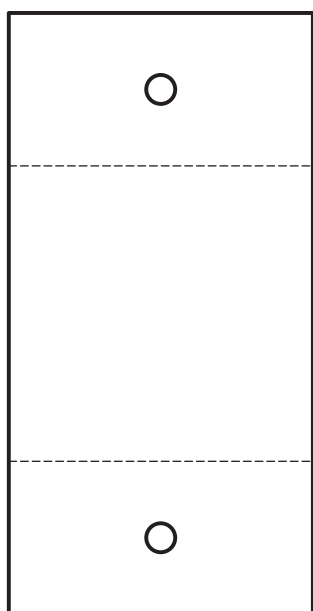
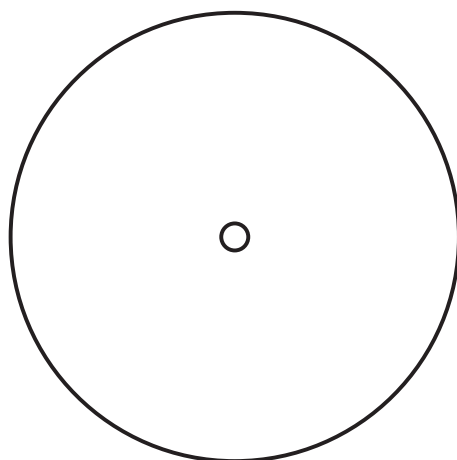


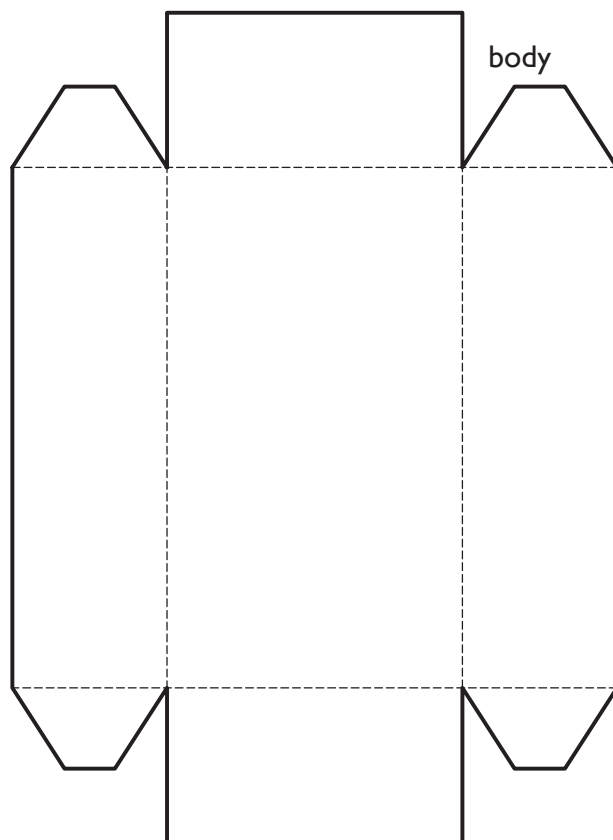
Chariot



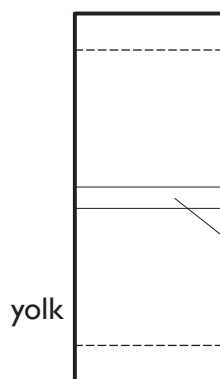
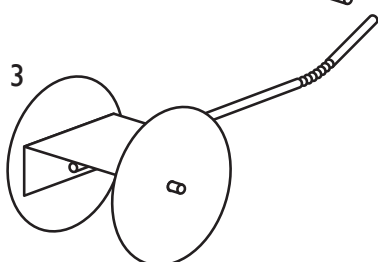
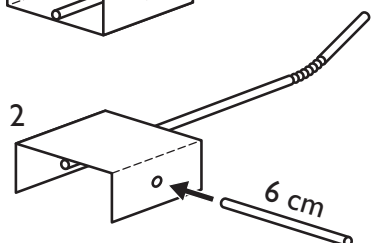
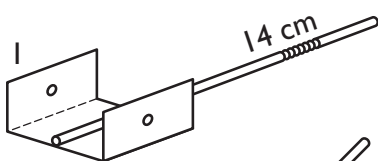
wheels



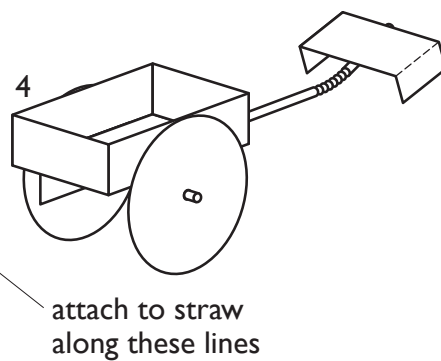
base



body

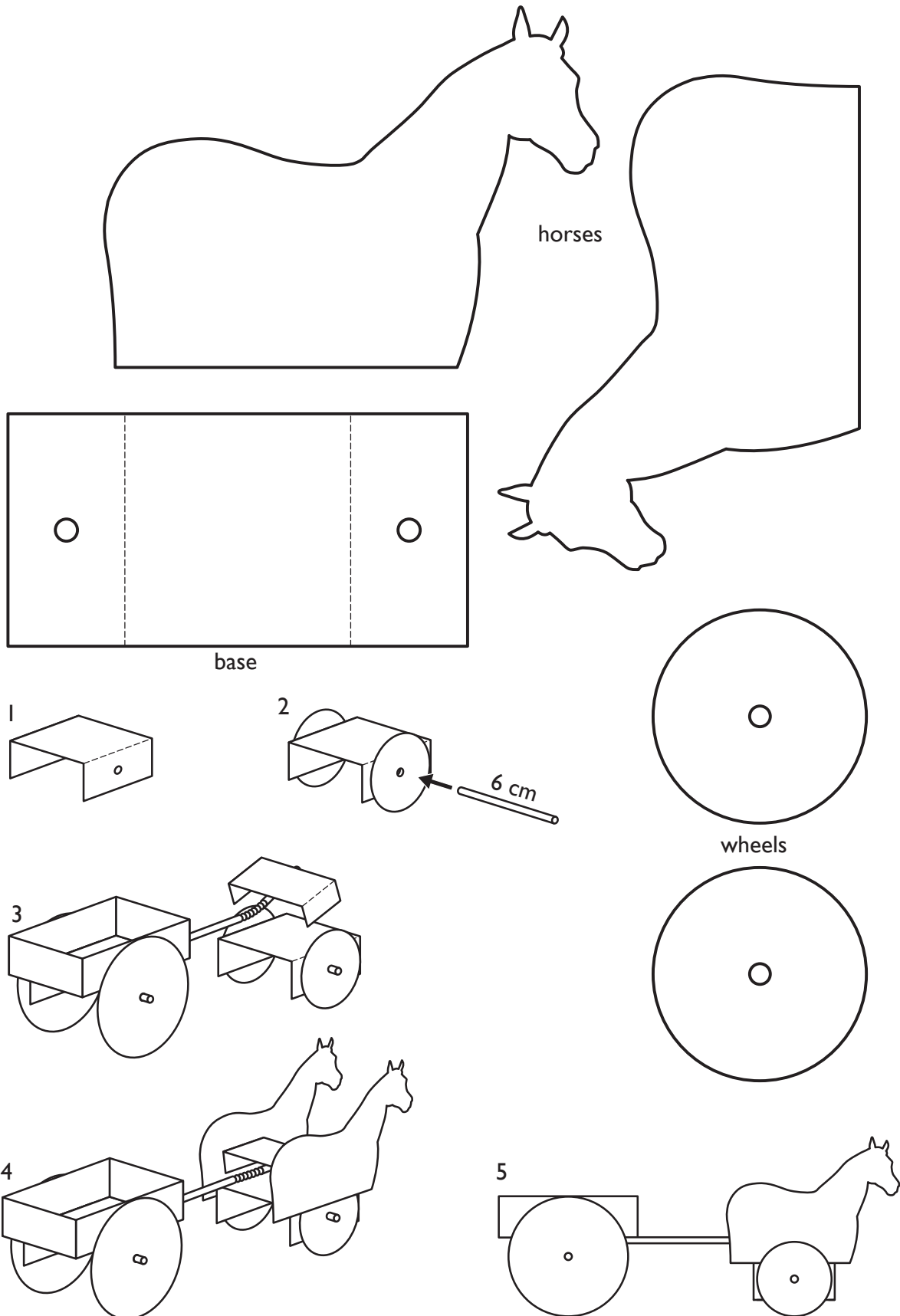


yolk



attach to straw along these lines

Horse attachment



Chariot and horse attachment

Objectives

- To make a model of a chariot and appreciate its simplicity.
- To attach model horses to the chariot.
- To understand how wheeled vehicles were used in Celtic times.

Cross-curricular links

History

- 2a To learn about characteristic features of the period.

Design and technology

- 2d Cut and shape a range of materials and assemble, join and combine components accurately.
- 3a Reflect on the progress of their work as they make and identify ways they could improve their product.

Maths

Ma3

- 4b Choose and use suitable measuring instruments.

Resources

Each child or group will need copies of worksheets **8A** and **8B**, (Alternatively you may like to have some children and groups using worksheet **8A** and others using worksheet **8B** and then join the two models together), scissors, glue, sticky paper, two bendy straws, a ruler, Plasticine. Teacher assistants to help the children make holes in the bases and wheels.

Starter

Tell the children that the wheel was invented before Celtic times and that wheeled vehicles were used in the late Stone Age. The wheeled vehicles were carts and used to carry goods or belongings as families moved homes. In Celtic times carts were used for these purposes too but the Celts also made chariots, which they used in battles. The chariot was a simple war machine.

Main activities

1. Issue worksheet **8A** and go through it with the children. Point out the wheels, base, body and yoke and the pictures of four stages in the chariot's construction then move on to look at each picture in detail.
2. Look at picture 1 and explain that the base has been cut out, folded and holes made in the side to receive a straw axle. Point out the bendy straw which has been cut to a length of 14cm and stuck down the centre of the underside of the base.
3. Look at picture 2 and explain that the base has been turned the right way up, the bendy straw has been bent up a little and a 6cm length of straw has been pushed through the holes in the base.
4. Look at picture 3 and explain how the wheels are attached. Tell the children that it is important not to make the holes too large and they should provide a tight fit for the straw. Plasticine can be used to hold the ends in the axles to the wheels.
5. Look at picture 4 and point out the body is assembled by cutting the tabs carefully and using glue to stick the sides together. The body is then glued to the base and the yoke is attached near the end of the straw with sticky paper.
6. Let the children assemble their chariots.
7. Issue worksheet **8B** and talk the children through the pictures. Point out that picture 1 shows the base, picture 2 shows a 6cm straw axle with the wheels attached and picture 3 shows where the shaft and yolk should be positioned before the horses are glued in place. Picture 4 shows the positions of the horses as they are glued to the yolk which is centrally placed over the base. Picture 5 shows how the horses and chariot are joined together.

Plenary

The children could display their chariots and if the wheels are secure they could push them along. Tell the children that the Celts used their chariots to charge up to the enemy and get off and fight. Each chariot has a charioteer who drove the horses and a soldier with a spear. The children could make models of these in Plasticine and put them on their chariots. They could then line up their chariots and imagine how fearsome their appearance would be to the enemy.

Chariot and horse attachment (cont...)

Outcomes

The children:

- Know that wheeled vehicles were used in Celtic times.
- Can make a model of a chariot and attach model horses to it.
- Can imagine how chariots were used in battle.