Sir Cumference and the First Round Table

Bible/Character

Being Gracious –
We are told that King Arthur was a mighty but gracious man. What does it mean to be gracious? The word comes from a Latin word, *gratia*, meaning favor. A gracious person will show favor to another by being kind, polite, compassionate and merciful. The Bible often talks of God's graciousness. In a Biblical sense, grace is the undeserved but freely given love and favor of God toward man. Grace is receiving something we don't deserve at the expense of another. What are some of the ways God shows His graciousness? This verse tells of the most important way:

Romans 3:23-24 –
For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God; Being justified freely by his grace through the redemption that is in Christ Jesus.

How can we follow God's example and be gracious? Discuss with your child some ways to show grace. Examples may include being kind to someone even if they aren't nice to you, giving up the last or largest treat to a sibling, cleaning up someone else's mess, etc.

Social Studies

Note: See more Social Studies Lessons under **General Lessons.**

Geography –
Camelot was the legendary site of King Arthur's court and castle. It was located in England, but in which part we aren't sure. Have your child locate England on a world map, in the continent of Europe. England is part of the British Isles, which also includes Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. What body of water is to the west of England? What body of water is to the east of England? What channel separates England from France? Locate London, England's capital, and also the most populated city in Europe. England is very industrialized, with oil production and car manufacturing being important to England's economy. Famous English landmarks are the London Tower and the London Bridge, and Big Ben. Camelot was said to be Queen's Camel in the county of Somersetshire, Winchester in the county of Hampshire, and Camelford in the county of Cornwall. Locate these counties on a map of England.

Science

Trees –
The furniture used during the Middle Ages was mostly made out of wood that was taken from trees in the local forests. Wealthy people would sometimes import different woods from other areas. There are many different species of trees throughout the world. They all have three main features in common, the crown, the trunk, and the roots. The crown is the top of the tree where the branches and leaves are found. The trunk is the stem of the tree, helping food to travel from the roots to the crown. It is covered with bark for protection. The roots are underground and absorb the water and nutrients that feed the tree. The roots are also what hold the tree in place. What part of the tree would we use for furniture such as a table? We would use the thickest part, the trunk. The older the tree, the thicker the trunk will be.

Radius found a fallen down tree, and Lady Di took notice that it seemed of good quality. It was also large, making it a good tree to make a table. Some trees are better suited for furniture making than others. Visit a furniture store, or browse a furniture store ad to see the different kinds of woods used for making furniture. You may find tables made of pine, oak, maple, or cherry. What others can you find?

You may want to extend your study into the many uses of trees, and the process they go through from forest to furniture.

Language Arts

Vocabulary –
As you read through these books, define unknown words for younger child or have older child look them up on his own. Have them then use the word in a sentence to show understanding. Record vocabulary words on prepared worksheet, as desired. (Print as many as you need throughout unit)
Circumscriber – a person that marks out boundaries or limits, surrounding another figure.
Keen – perceptive; showing eagerness;
Jousting – combat between two mounted knights armed with lances.
Sire – used when addressing a male superior, such as a king
Goblet – a large, shallow drinking cup used on festive occasions.
Commotion – excitement; disorder
Parchment – a material for writing made of the prepared and polished skin of sheep or goats.

Simile –
A simile is a comparison using the words "like" or "as". What is the simile King Arthur used to describe the way he wanted his knights to behave? He wanted them to "behave more like a flock". How would a flock behave? What would the knights need to do differently to behave like a flock?

Classic Literature –
This story (as well as the others in the series) is loosely based on the legendary sixth century British King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. King Arthur made a table exactly circular to prevent any question of precedence among his knights. The term "round table" has since been used for a meeting place for discussion. Some historians believe that King Arthur is completely mythical, while others say that it is very possible that he did in fact exist and fight against the invading Anglo-Saxons. With your children, you may want to read about *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table*. Note: there is a recurring theme of magic/mysticism throughout the stories that may not be acceptable to all families.

Free E-books -

King Arthur and His Knights by Maude Radford Warren

Stories of King Arthur's Knights by Mary Macgregor

King Arthur from *Heroes Every Child Should Know*

The Legend of King Arthur from *Heroes of the Middle Ages* by Eva March Tappan

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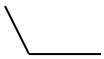
Math (Geometry) -

Polygons -
In their attempt to create the perfect table, Sir Cumference and Lady Di introduce you to many different shapes called polygons. A polygon is a flat shape bounded by three or more straight lines. The straight lines are called the sides of the polygon. When two straight lines are an equal distance apart and never meet they are parallel lines. When straight lines meet, they form an angle, or corner. There are three kinds of angles, acute, obtuse, and right angles.

A right angle is formed when two straight lines are perpendicular to each other. A right angle looks like this:

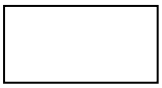
An acute angle is less than a right angle. An acute angle looks like this:

An obtuse angle is more than a right angle. An obtuse angle looks like this:



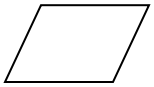
After your child has an understanding of the basics of lines and angles, have him use graph paper and a ruler to draw out and label the various polygons. He may also enjoy using a tangram to duplicate the shapes.

Rectangle – Sir Cumference has a sore throat from having to shout across the long rectangular table. A rectangle has all its angles right angles. It has two short sides and two long sides. Draw a rectangle on your graph paper. A rectangle looks like this:

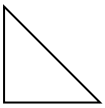


Square – Lady Di recommended turning the rectangular table into a square table. A square has all its angles right angles and all of its sides equal. Draw a square on your graph paper. A square looks like this:

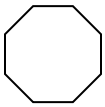
Parallelogram – When they cut the square into a diamond shape they created a parallelogram. A parallelogram is a figure bounded by four straight lines, with its opposite sides equal and parallel. Draw a parallelogram on your graph paper. A parallelogram looks like this:



Triangle – The proposed triangle table would be too small. Three straight lines bound a triangle. Triangles can have right, acute, or obtuse angles. Draw a triangle on your graph paper. A right triangle looks like this:



Octagon – Lady Di thought an octagon table would solve the problem. An octagon is a polygon with eight sides. Draw an octagon on your graph paper. An octagon looks like this:

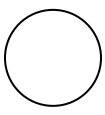


Circles –

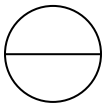
Sir Cumference, Lady Di, and Radius finally solved the table problem by making a round table. Unlike a polygon that has straight lines and angles, a circle is made of a curved line. Every point on the curved line is an equal distance to the center. A compass is a tool to accurately draw and measure circles. The three parts of the circle mentioned in *Sir Cumference and the First Round Table* are the circumference, diameter, and radius.

Circumference –

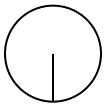
The circumference of a circle is the curved line that bounds the shape. Using a compass, draw a large circle. Mark its center point. Use string to trace the circumference of the circle, lay it out straight, and measure its length. This will tell you what the circumference of the circle is. If you are using this unit with older children, you can explain that an easier way to find the circumference of a circle is to multiply the diameter by 3.1416. (We'll cover pi more in depth later)



Diameter –
The diameter of a circle is a line that passes through the center of a circle and ends on both sides at the circumference. Using a ruler, draw a line through the center of your circle, extending it to both edges. This is the diameter. If you are using this unit with older children, you can explain that if the circumference of the circle is known, you can divide the circumference by 3.1416 to find the diameter. (We'll cover pi more in depth later)



Radius –
The radius is half of the diameter. It is measured from the center point in the circle out to the circumference. Using a ruler, draw a line from the center point of the circle to one edge. This is the radius.

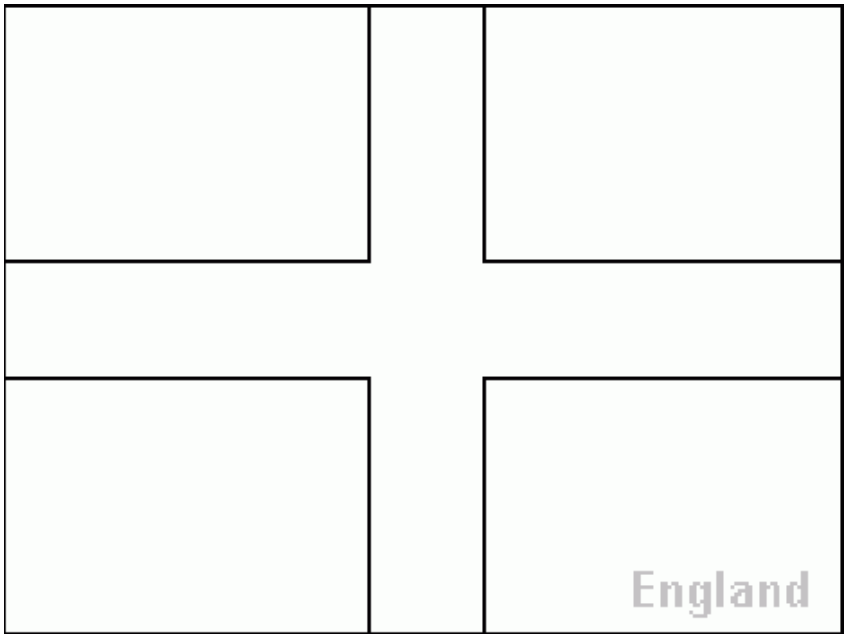


Look for circular items in your home. Use a string to find the circumference of the items. Use printable worksheet, if desired.

Art

Cross-Section –
Geo cut a cross-section of a tree trunk for the table. A cross section is a cutting away of something to reveal what's inside. The picture will look like you sliced down through it. Have your child draw a cross section of a tree, or maybe even a castle, showing what the inside would look like.

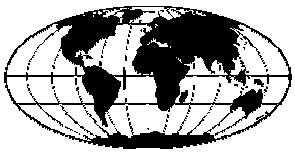
Aerial View -
Look with your child at page 26. How would he describe this illustration? This illustration is done from an aerial view, also called a bird's eye view. Have your child pick an object, place it on the floor, and draw a picture of it while looking down upon it.



Flag of ENGLAND

Cut "Flag of _____" book out as one piece. Fold in half. Cut out flag. Color. Paste inside book. Older students may want to write a few flag facts in the book as well.

Where in the World. . .



Is England?

What continent is England on?

_____

Find England on the map and color it in.

Cut out shutter book and map on solid lines. Fold shutter book on dotted lines so that words are on cover. Glue map into book under shutters.

Finding Circumference

Name of Circular Object	Circumference of Object

Vocabulary

Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

_____

Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

_____

Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

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Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

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Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

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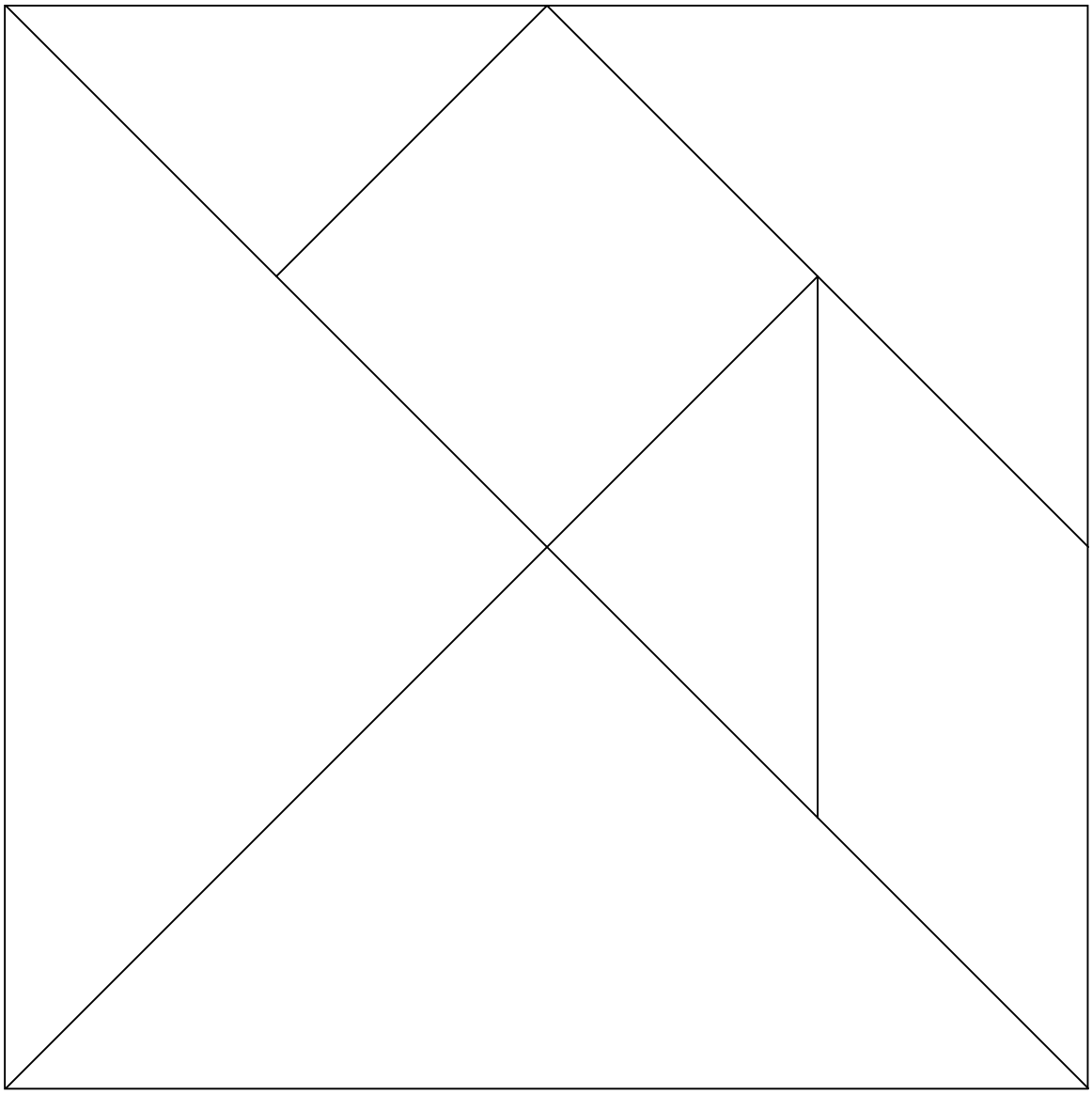
Word:_____

Definition: _____

Sentence: _____

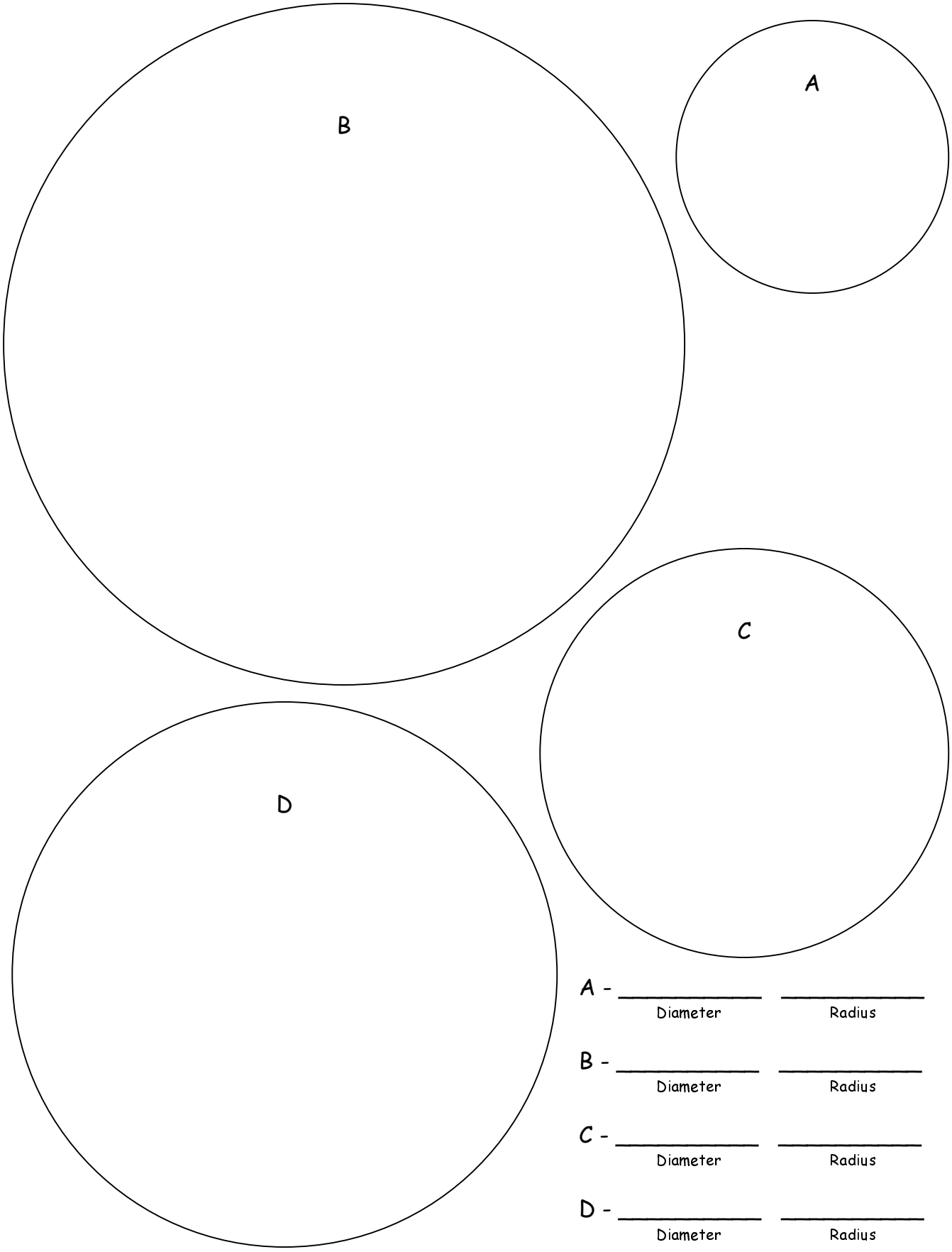
_____

This is a Tangram. Print on cardstock. Cut on all solid lines. Store pieces in envelope.
Tangrams are geometric puzzles.
Use the pieces to create the polygons mentioned in *Sir Cumference and the First Round Table*.
You may also enjoy making geometric pictures from the shapes.
Some examples are found here: http://www.tangrams.ca



Circles

Find the diameter and radius of each circle.

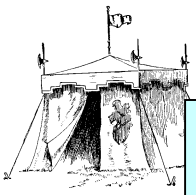


A - _____ _____
Diameter Radius

B - _____ _____
Diameter Radius

C - _____ _____
Diameter Radius

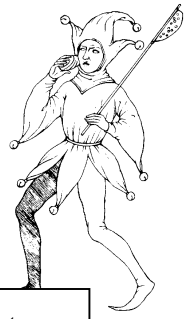
D - _____ _____
Diameter Radius



You Win!

Start

Pick A Card



Invited to the Round Table!

Roll again!

Poked by a corner! Move back 1 space!

Pick A Card

Race to the Round Table

Pick A Card

Feast made you sick.

Lose a turn.

Surrounded by Circumscribes! Lose a turn.

Pick A Card

Pick A Card

Celebrate at the Medieval Feast. Roll again.

Glue Card Pocket Here

Won sword fight! Move ahead 2 spaces.

Pick A Card

Pick A Card

Go for a ride to think.

Lose a turn.

Pick A Card

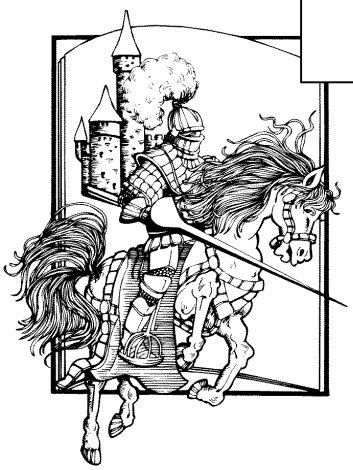
Became a knight!

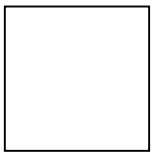
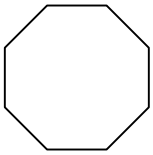
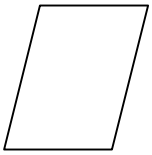
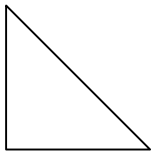
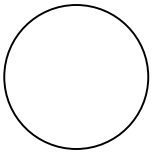
Move ahead 1 space.

Pick A Card

A dragon is coming!

Move back 1 space!

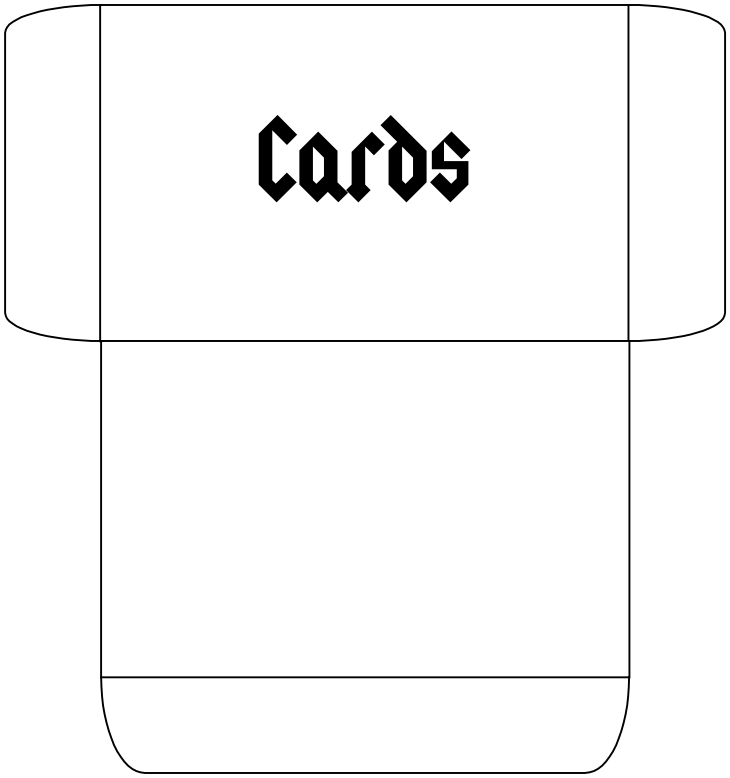


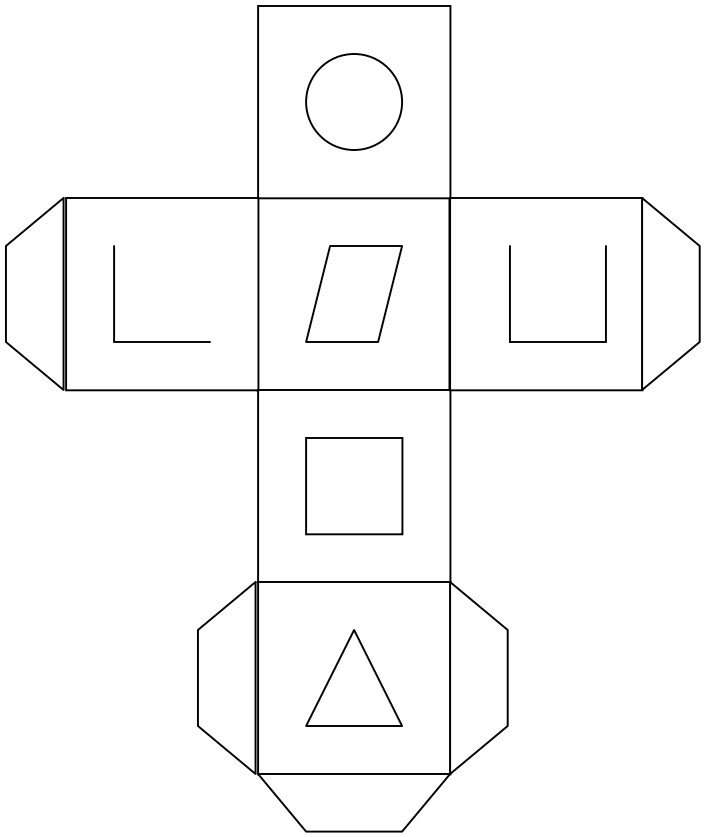
Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.	Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.
Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.	Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.
Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.	Name this shape.  If correct, roll again.
What is the measurement from the center point in the circle out to the edge called? If correct, roll again.	What is a flat shape bounded by three or more straight lines called? If correct, roll again.
When two straight lines are an equal distance apart and never meet they are called what? If correct, roll again.	What is a line that passes through the center of a circle and ends on both sides at the edges called? If correct, roll again.
What is the measurement from the center point in the circle out to the circumference called? If correct, roll again.	When two straight lines meet, what do they form? If correct, roll again.

Print all pages on cardstock. Cut out cards.

Pocket - Cut out pocket as one piece. Mountain fold on all lines, folding and gluing side tabs under. Glue pocket to game board and use to store cards.

Die – Cut out as one piece. Mountain fold on all lines, folding under and gluing tabs.





Game Instructions: Put your markers on start. Player rolls die and moves spaces according to the number of corners on shape. If you roll a circle, don't move (no corners!) Draw a card if you land on Pick a Card. A correct answer gets you another turn. You must roll exact number to move to winning space.