## Think

- Who is this figure?
- Why is he hooded?
- Was he real?
- Will he return? When?


## Discover

Fact: It is not known if Arthur was real. However, many people believe he may have been a Romano-British leader who successfully fought off a Saxon invasion during the 5 th or 6 th century.

Question: Research some of the different stories about King Arthur. Is there any evidence for his existence? Create a fact file about King Arthur and his legends.

Question: What information can you find out about the time King Arthur is supposed to have lived? When did the Saxons invade Britain? Why?


## Solve

## \#

King Arthur wants a round table that will seat himself and his 12 knights. He decides to allow each knight 60 cm plus a gap of 20 cm between knights. What will be the circumference of the table? What will be the diameter? What will be the area?

As he is the king, Arthur decides he should have twice as much space as his knights. What size will the table need to be now?

## Respond

There are numerous stories about how Arthur pulled the sword from the stone. Many describe an inscription on the sword. Write a inscription explaining that the person whole pulls the sword from the stone will become king. Use rhyme and archaic (old) language to make it seem ancient and mystical. Alternatively, write an epitaph to tell of how and when Arthur will return.

## Discuss

King Arthur's reign is often described as a golden age. What are the characteristics of a good leader?

## Reimagine

Draw the Sword in the Stone.
Include detail of the hilt, an inscription and weeds growing around the sword.

## King Arthur Answers

| What will be the circumference of the table? | What size will the table need to be now? |
| :---: | :---: |
| Each knight needs 60 cm plus 20 cm between each knight. There are 12 knights and King Arthur. Therefore, multiply the distance required by each knight by 13. $(60+20) \times 13=80 \times 13=1040 \mathrm{~cm}$ | If Arthur wants twice as much space, he will require an extra 60 cm (there is no need for the extra 20 cm as there are no extra knights).$1040 \mathrm{~cm}+60 \mathrm{~cm}=1100 \mathrm{~cm} \text { (circumference) }$ |
| What will be the diameter? |  |
| The circumference is 1040 cm . | The diameter is: <br> $1100 \mathrm{~cm} \div 3.14=350.3 \mathrm{~cm}$ (to one decimal place) |
| Circumference $=$ diameter $\times \square$ |  |
| Therefore, diameter $=$ circumference $\div \Pi$ |  |
| $1040 \mathrm{~cm} \div 3.14=331.2 \mathrm{~cm}$ (to one decimal place) | The radius is:$350.3 \div 2=175.15 \mathrm{~cm}$ |
| What will be the area? |  |
| Area of a circle $=\Pi \times$ radius $^{2}$ |  |
| The radius is half the diameter: | The area is: |
| $331.2 \div 2=165.6 \mathrm{~cm}$ (radius) | $175.15^{2} \times 3.14=96327 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ (to the nearest centimetre) |
| $165.6^{2} \times 3.14=86109 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$ (area to the nearest centimetre) |  |

