



Tudor Houses Design and Technology Knowledge Organiser

Project

To design, create and analyse a house to fulfil a purpose.

This half term you will learn:

- The names of different parts and ways of joining wood.
- how to strengthen and join

Technical Knowledge

- Use knowledge to improve a made product by strengthening, stiffening or reinforcing
- Demonstrate increased skill with a range of techniques and equipment, making informed choices based on the suitability and effectiveness of different processes.
- Test, evaluate and refine ideas and products against a specification.

Key Concepts in Design and Technology



User



Innovation

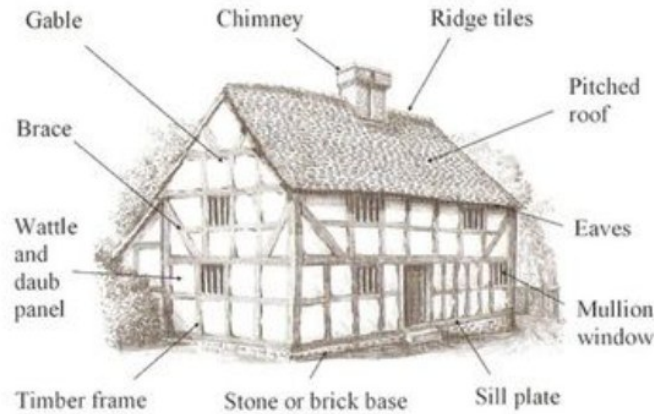


Implementation



Evaluation

Design focus—Tudor houses



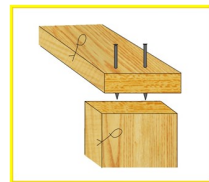
Tudor architecture developed in Britain during the rule of the Tudor Monarchs. It's a medieval style combining elements from Renaissance and Gothic architecture.

Tudor architecture has castle-like features, although homes built for the wealthy had different characteristics than those inhabited by the lower class.

During the Tudor era, lower-class British citizens built their homes using a timber frame and filled the gaps with wattle and daub, a mixture of soil, clay, straw, and other additives. While wattle and daub gave these early Tudor-style homes the look of stucco, the material was short-lasting.

Some common characteristics of early, lower-class homes included square or rectangular shapes, flagstone or dirt floors, Inglenook fireplaces, steep roofs, and tall windows and doors.

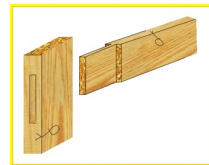
Types of join



A butt joint is made of two pieces of wood connected end-to-end and then glued, screwed or nailed in place.



This is a mitre joint. The two pieces of wood are cut on an angle (usually 45 degrees) and then held in place with glue, nails or screws.



A mortise and tenon joint is where the two pieces of wood meet at 90 degrees. One piece has a hole in it (the mortise) and the other has a 'tongue' or tenon. The two parts fit together.

Key Vocabulary

Butt joint	A butt joint occurs when the ends of two pieces of wood are connected end-to-end without any special cuts at either a 90- or 180-degree angle. The pieces are often connected using glue, nails, screws, or a dowel.
daub	A mixture of clay, sand and animal dung spread all over the wattle.
Jetty	The upper storeys were often bigger than the ground floors and would overhang. This overhang was called a jetty.
Mitre join	A mitre joint is a union between two pieces, each cut at an angle, at a corner. Commonly, the two ends of the two boards are cut at a 45-degree angle and placed next to one another to form a corner of the frame.
Mortise and tenon join	A mortise and tenon joint is used most often to join two pieces of wood at 90 degrees, and consists of two parts; the mortise hole and the tenon tongue. On the surface it seems like a very simple join but is one of the strongest there is, and subsequently has been used by cabinetmakers and joiners for generations.
thatch	Thatching is the craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as straw, rushes, heather, or palm branches, layering the vegetation so as to shed water away from the inner roof.
wattle	A woven lattice of wooden strips.