

27 May 2021

Dear parents and carers,

Welcome to your Week 7 home learning pack, starting **Monday 31 May**.

For both 6E and 6F, Monday will be a French day, Tuesday an English day, and continuing on alternating days. While the students are welcome to work through these materials at their own pace, we encourage them to work in one language each day in accordance with which teacher will be conducting the morning zooms, so that they can benefit as much as possible from live help.

Each day students should aim to complete some literacy, maths, and either inquiry or specialist work. It is recommended that students spend approximately 50 minutes on each subject.

You will find enclosed:

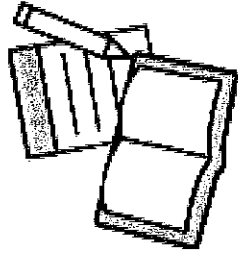
- A pack of French work
- A pack of English, Inquiry and Specialist work:
 - Students are to select at least 1 English task per day from the first grid in their 50 minutes of literacy. There are worksheets that go with some of the tasks attached. There is an inquiry task and specialists tasks included in the pack.
- Numeracy Learning Plan Pack:
 - This packet has been designed to specifically suit your student's individual mathematics learning needs, based on recent assessments. Students can work through the numeracy learning plan packet in any order they would like (answers are provided on the back of each worksheet). The front sheet of the pack does not need to be filled out; it will be looked at upon return. There is no expectation that students will finish this during remote learning.

The Zoom links for our class live sessions will be both emailed and posted on Google Classroom (further information on live sessions will be sent as soon as possible). Student details to log in to Google Classroom should already be glued in their diaries. If they are not or you are having trouble logging in, please contact their teacher.

We look forward to seeing everyone back in school as soon as possible!

Kind regards,

Gerard Maher & Anne-Cecile Floch



Have someone at home put 10 items in front of you. Type the name of each object on a keyboard. Can you do it faster the second time? Can you do it with your eyes closed?

Read a new picture book. When you reach the middle of the book, stop reading. In your journal, write the second half of the story. Finish reading the picture book. How close were you to the actual ending?

Take on the role of Literary Luminary and whilst reading your own book, pick a passage of interest to you and write it in your neatest writing with an explanation of your choice.

Complete worksheet on 'Apostrophe and Punctuation Practise'. Once you have completed this, write a paragraph that demonstrates your understanding.

If you could switch places with anyone in the world, just for tomorrow, who would it be and why? Write a text explaining your reasons.

Find an advertisement in a magazine or newspaper. What persuasive language did they use to influence the reader? Create an advertisement of your own for your favourite cereal. Be sure and keep your target audience in mind.

Read a picture book. While reading, pay close attention to the setting of the story. In your journal, rewrite the story using a different setting. How did the setting change the story?

Read a newspaper article. Identify and record three facts and three opinions from the article. Pretend you are the Super Summariser and outline a summary of the article.

Complete worksheet on 'Direct and Indirect Speech'. Once you have completed this, write a paragraph that demonstrates dialogue between two character.

Read and answer inference questions in complete sentences. Highlight clues throughout the text that helped you to infer the answer.

Complete worksheet on 'Punctuating Sentences'. Once you have completed this, write a paragraph that demonstrates your understanding of the punctuation.

What is your favourite dinner food? Write a procedural text explaining how to make it. Remember to include a list of ingredients, clear steps, and a conclusion. Be as creative and descriptive as you can.

Inquiry Project: Culture and Identity

During our Inquiry unit into Culture and Identity, we have been looking at past events and the impact that these events have had on individuals, whole nations, and even the world. These past events have impacted *on who people are today and where people are today.*

1. Identify a past historical event within the last 100 years.

Give a detailed synopsis on the event and include all relevant details and facts. Be sure to include the 5 W's. What was the event? Where did it occur? Who did it effect? Why did it occur? When did it occur?

You need to utilise at **least 3 sources** for your research and **include the 3 sources** you accessed. Do not limit your gathering of information from only one website. You must include the links to any online sources you used for your research.

Some examples of historical events within the last 100 years include: these are only suggestions:

- Natural disasters
- The fall of the Berlin Wall
- The Holocaust
- Apartheid
- World war 2
- The stolen generation
- Sorry day
- 9/11
- Pol Phot regime
- The Vietnam War
- The first fleet
- The gold rush
- Chernobyl

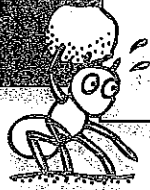
2. Outline the impact of this event:

What were the effects of this historical event? Did it mean: people having to leave their country? Were people displaced or treated differently? Did it mean that children never met their parents? *Specifically outline the impact* at the time as well as any ongoing impact that still continues to the present day. This impact could be on a *whole group of people or just one person.*

3. How is this event commemorated /remembered today?

Are there special days in the calendar for commemorating this event? What art forms or memorials are there to remember this event?

Start thinking about how you will present this project: Some of the options may be: an audio recording, a video, a speech with use of props or a slide show. NO POSTERS.



When we write the actual words someone says, it is called **direct speech**. Look at this example.

Mrs Nam said, *speech marks* "Please stand for the national anthem." *speech marks*
comma capital letter to begin speech *full stop*



Rewrite each sentence using direct speech. Include capital letters, commas and speech marks.

a I can't find my pen groaned Kate.

.....

b Max called I'll meet you at the sports shed at recess.

.....

c Fill in your name and address in your neatest writing instructed Mr Blanchard.

.....

d What was the final result? asked Jack.

.....

e Suddenly the guide shouted run!

.....



Rewrite each sentence using capital letters, commas, full stops, speech marks, exclamation marks and question marks.

a move to the next station when the bell rings ordered Mrs Thorne

.....

b Scott said I'm standing for the vice-president's position

.....

c when does Question Time begin asked Jacki

.....

d Luke shouted go Jess

.....

e this Vinh informed us is the best way to solve the problem

.....

Sometimes when speech is written the writer will report what has been said without using the exact words spoken. This is called **indirect speech**. Indirect speech is usually introduced by the word **that** (if it is a statement), or **if, whether** or **what** (if it is a question).

Example: "I'm twelve," said Kyra. (direct speech)

Kyra said that she was twelve. (indirect speech)



Rewrite each sentence so it is in indirect speech.

a "There are only five minutes before the bell," said Tom.

.....
.....

b "I don't think I brought my note," groaned Brendan.

.....
.....

c Maria suggested, "We could meet and go to a movie after the game."

.....
.....

d "Has anyone seen the big atlas?" asked Daria.

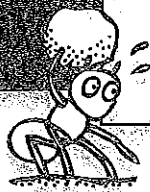
.....
.....

e Cal replied, "I'd prefer to have a game of cricket."

.....
.....

I can't believe I forgot my note again!





There are four types of sentences. The following rules tell the correct punctuation for each type.

- **Statements** begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: This is my project.
- **Questions** begin with a capital letter and end with a question mark.
Example: Where is the ball?
- **Exclamations** begin with a capital letter and end with an exclamation mark.
Example: Stop!
- **Commands** begin with a capital letter and end with a full stop.
Example: Stand to one side.



Rewrite each statement using the correct punctuation.

a the Student Council meets today

.....

b many people missed the bus this morning

.....

c recess will be extended by ten minutes

.....

d our team made it to the finals

.....

e training will commence at four o'clock

.....



Rewrite each question using the correct punctuation.

a have you solved this problem yet

.....

b who wrote that book

.....

c when is the next train due

.....

d what was the name of Willem Jansz's ship

.....



Rewrite each exclamation using the correct punctuation.

a watch out

b fantastic

c don't look

d yuk

e what a match

f run



Rewrite each command using the correct punctuation.

a pack your books away

.....

b write your name at the top of the paper

.....

c take the cakes out of the oven now

.....

d stand by the door

.....

e take one copy per group

.....

f sit down

.....



Rewrite each sentence using the correct punctuation.

a what is a fault line

b the capital of Sweden is Stockholm

c ouch

d when does the bus leave

e take this note to the office

f fire





Apostrophes can be used to show possession or ownership.

Example: Paul's assignment

(the apostrophe and s tell us that Paul owns the assignment)

Rules for using apostrophes to show ownership:

- Add 's to **singular nouns**, including those ending in s

Examples: the outcome of the by-election *becomes* the by-election's outcome
the bike belonging to Jess *becomes* Jess's bike

- Add just an **apostrophe** to plural nouns already ending in s

Examples: the profits of the traders *becomes* the traders' profits
the cows belonging to the Andersons *becomes* the Andersons' cows

- Add 's to **plural nouns** which do not end in s.

Examples: the lunch belonging to the children *becomes* the children's lunch



Underline the word in brackets which has the apostrophe in the correct place.

- The (dams' / dam's) wall was leaking.
- The (wave's / waves') force was enough to knock (Stephanies' / Stephanie's) father off his feet.
- The (mens' / men's) change rooms are at the back of the building.
- We watched a movie at the (Jacksons' / Jackson's) place.
- (Alex's / Alexs') netball has improved.
- All the (groups' / group's) reports have been presented.
- During the flood the (family's / familys') belongings were swept away.
- We visited several of the (councillor's / councillors') chambers.



Rewrite each underlined word on the line including an apostrophe in the correct place.

- a The trees trunk was riddled with holes.
- b There is Jacks soccer ball.
- c Most of the desperadoes were thrown into the fortresss dungeon.
- d The country's crops were destroyed by drought.
- e Several houses windows had been damaged by the hail.
- f Our garages roof was blown off in the storm.
- g Most peoples votes were collected at recess.
- h The guides talk was very informative.
- i My cameras shutter is stuck.



Rewrite the following sentences using the correct punctuation.

- a who is the premier of south australia
.....
- b sydney's 2000 olympics brought thousands of visitors to australia
.....
- c i couldn't make out anything in the gloom
.....
- d stop yelled dave this bridge isn't safe
.....
- e my uncle's commodore has roof-racks too
.....
- f if you turn to page 112 said mr alexandrou you'll find the whole poem
.....
.....
- g last thursday was the final day for entries in my class's guessing competition
.....
.....

TEXTS non-fiction: leisure review**Inference is not said directly****Look for the KEY words****Answers must come from information in the story Consider writer's intent****PRACTISE****ITEM 12****TRUNKIE**

The latest favourite toy craze has been turned into a TV cartoon series.

For those who haven't heard yet, Trunkie is a soft, cuddly, lovable elephant that comes with its own adoption papers, much like another high profile soft toy of a few years ago. Like that doll, children can give their elephant its own official name.

Trunkie the cartoon series began its run on TV yesterday at a time which was sure to capture the attention of children as they settled down in front of TV after arriving home from school.

The storyline of the TV show is very simple: the cute, orphaned baby elephant, Trunkie, goes in search of someone to take care of him. Along the way he meets all sorts of difficulties, including some mean nasties called the Zarbos, who for reasons of their own, seem determined to stop anyone from taking care of the little elephant. Of course, Trunkie is always rescued at the last moment by some kind-hearted and brave children before heading off into more adventures. Trunkie owners can see what might have happened to their elephant if they had not adopted it.

The stories are predictable, but this colourful cartoon series is less violent than many of the programmes shown in this high rating time slot.

- a. *What time of the day is the cartoon Trunkie on TV?*
- b. *Are the Zarbos the only difficulties for Trunkie? How do you know that?*
- c. *Does the writer know why the Zarbos are so hostile to Trunkie? How do you know that?*
- d. *Do the Zarbos succeed in their mission? How do you know that?*
- e. *What does the writer think of many of the TV programmes that are on at the same time of the day as Trunkie?*

Name _____

Date _____

Simple Procedure Text Writing Scaffold

Title

Materials/Equipment/Ingredients

Steps

1.

2.

3.

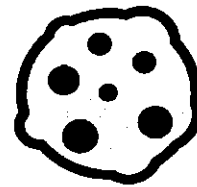
4.

Grade 5/6 Fractions Word Problems

Name: _____ Class: _____

Question 1

Mother baked 14 cookies.
She shared them equally among her 5 children.
How many cookies did each child?

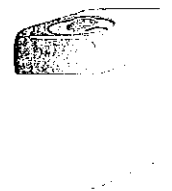


Question 2

Peter was very thirsty and drank 2 glasses of water. There was $\frac{3}{8}$ liter of water in the 1st glass and $\frac{3}{5}$ liter in the 2nd glass. How much water did Peter drink altogether?

Question 3

Mother bought $3\frac{1}{6}$ kg of sugar. She used $2\frac{1}{4}$ kg while baking cookies. How much sugar did she have left?



Question 4

Yesterday Aron ran $5\frac{3}{5}$ km. This morning Aron ran $4\frac{3}{4}$ km.
How far did Aron run altogether?

Question 5

A pizza has a mass of $1\frac{1}{5}$ kg. A cake has a mass of 1,300 grams.
Which is heavier, the pizza or the cake?



Question 6

John bought 75kg of chocolate. He packed the chocolate equally in 7 bags.
How much chocolate did he pack in each bag?

Question 7

Joe earned 2,100\$. He spent $\frac{1}{5}$ on rent and $\frac{1}{3}$ on food.
How much money did he have left?



Question 8

Petra walked $4\frac{1}{5}$ km. Mandy walked $2\frac{1}{4}$ km less than Petra.
How far did they walk altogether?

Question 9

Michael bought 2 liters of milk. He drank $\frac{2}{5}$ liters of it and
gave $\frac{3}{8}$ liters to his brother. How much milk did Michael have
left?

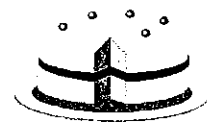


Question 10

A string has a length of 25 meters. Cindy cut the string in 4 pieces of equal length. How long was each piece?

Question 11

Jones ate $\frac{1}{3}$ cake. Ronnie ate $\frac{1}{4}$ cake more than Jones. How much cake did they eat altogether?



Question 12

Petra weighs $60\frac{3}{4}$ kg. Mandy weighs 59kg and 1,500 grams. Who is heavier, Petra or Mandy?

Answers

Q 1 : $2\frac{4}{5}$ cookie

Q 7 : 980 dollars

Q 2 : $\frac{39}{40}$ liter

Q 8 : $6\frac{3}{20}$ kilometers

Q 3 : $\frac{39}{40}$ kilograms

Q 9 : 450 milliliters

Q 4 : $10\frac{7}{20}$ kilometer

Q 10 : 6 m 25 cm

Q 5 : the cake

Q 11 : $\frac{11}{12}$ cake

Q 6 : $10\frac{5}{7}$ kilograms

Q 12 : Petra

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PERFORMING ARTS - (choose 1)

Activity 1: Drama – random sounds story.

Create 5 random sounds with your voice. Put them in order to tell a story. If you like, add actions and film it.

Activity 2: Dance – Movement

Create a 15 – 20 second dance that incorporates locomotion and non-locomotion movement. If you like, film it.

Activity 3: Music If you have a musical instrument at home, practice a song you have been learning or compose you own song.

Activity 4: Music – Choose a song to listen to you enjoy.

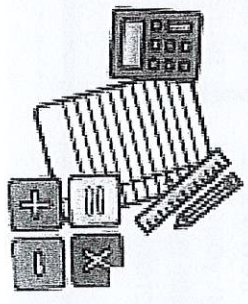
Tell me

- The tempo of the song
- List as many instruments as you can hear
- Tell me what you like about the song and why
- Describe the dynamics in the chorus of the song

Write out the form.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

#	GRADE 3-6 100 POINT CHALLENGE How many points will you earn?	Points	Points Earned
1	Bounce a ball with your left hand 10 times.	2	
2	Bounce a ball with your right hand 10 times.		
2	Throw a ball against a wall with your dominant hand and catch it with your opposite hand 10 times. Then do it the opposite way	2	
3	Throw a small ball in the air and clap 5 times before catching it	2	
4	Complete a '2 ball juggle' for 6 catches in a row without letting the ball hit the ground	2	
5	Throw a ball up, complete a '360', then catch 5 times	4	
6	Do 20 push ups in a row	4	
7	Do 15 burpees in a row	4	
8	Do 20 step-ups in a row	4	
9	Do 30 star jumps in a row	4	
10	Hold a plank position for 1 minute	4	
11	Complete 5 soccer keep ups in a row	6	
12	Complete 15 tennis tap ups in a row	6	
13	Make 3 basketball shots in a row	6	
14	Run for 1km without stopping	6	
15	Kick a ball in the air and mark it 3 times in a row	6	
16	Cricket bowl and hit the stumps	6	
17	Do 20 skipping rope jumps in a row	6	
18	Complete a '3 ball juggle' for 6 catches in a row without letting the ball hit the ground	7	
19	Run for 2km without stopping	9	
20	Complete a workout of your choosing (PE with Joe, GESAC Fitness, Cosmic Kids Yoga etc.)	10	
TOTAL		100	



OPTIONAL

<p>Complete the 'Grade 5/6 Fractions Worded Questions' on the worksheets provided.</p>	<p>Roll a die 25 times. Record the data in your maths journal. Make a bar graph showing your results. What is the median, mode, and range of your data?</p>	<p>Hide a treasure in your home. Draw a map showing where it is located. Use the scale 1 cm = 2 m. This means for every 2 m you walk to get to the treasure you draw 1 cm on the map. Therefore 10 m = 5 cm.</p>	<p>Research the diameter of each planet in the solar system. Order the planets from smallest to largest.</p>
<p>Using a piece of paper, make number cards 1-15. Turn the cards face down. Flip 3 cards over. Can you make 21 using all three numbers? Try again. HINT: Try using any combination of the 4 operations.</p>	<p>Choose 5 colours. Colour each line on a piece of lined writing paper. When you are finished, determine the fraction, decimal, and percentage of each colour.</p>	<p>Write a number sentence that involves the order of operations and has an answer of 38. Give your problem to a family member to solve.</p>	<p>Draw a hundreds chart in your maths journal. Colour all of the prime numbers red and the composite numbers blue.</p>
<p>Using 6 straight lines, how can you make 4 triangles and 2 squares? Once you have the solution, ask a family member to try.</p>	<p>Find a recipe in a cookbook. You will be serving 15 people. What will you need to do to the recipe? Double it? Triple it? Rewrite the recipe with the new amount for each ingredient.</p>	<p>Vowels are worth \$50 and consonants are worth \$40. Can you make a word that is worth \$280? How about \$620? How much is your name worth?</p>	<p>Draw a shape on grid paper. Use scale factors to make the shape larger and smaller. Try it with a 4-sided, 5-sided, and 6-sided polygon.</p>

LEARNING

- FROM -

HOME

OTHER AREAS

Year 5/6

Create an art gallery somewhere in your home. Make labels for each piece of art that includes the title and an explanation of the work. Invite your family to dress up and come visit your art gallery.

Research the physical properties of Saturn and Venus. Design a new planet that has properties of both planets. How big is it? Where in the solar system is it located? Be sure to give it a name and present it to your family.

Practice skip counting by 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, and 9s while you are counting. Do some star jumps, squats, and push-ups. How high can you skip count with each number?

Lie down on your back with your arms at your side. Keeping your feet together, raise them in the air 30 cm. Now use them to draw 2D shapes. Which muscles are working? How many shapes can you draw without stopping?

Imagine having to trade items with family members to do things you like, e.g. watch TV, play video games. How much would you have to trade? Give different objects and activities a value and create a trading budget.

Research the types of music found in two different countries. Make a venn diagram showing their similarities and differences. How does music play a role in each country's culture?

Make stamps using fallen leaves and flower petals. Put your stamps in paint and stamp them on a piece of paper. Create a design. Hang your artwork in a window for people to see when walking their dogs or riding their bike.

Fill a pillowcase with items like shoes, books, and toys. Which item is the heaviest? Once the items are inside, try to lift the pillowcase above your head. How many times can you lift it? Can you lift it using just one arm?

Research totem poles and what they symbolise. Using an empty paper towel roll, scissors, markers, and any other craft items you may like, design your own totem pole. What symbols did you incorporate on your pole?

Set a timer on a phone or a watch for 1 minute. Sit in a quiet room with your eyes closed. Try to open your eyes one second before the timer goes off. No peeking! Can you do it for 2 minutes?
HINT: Try counting.

Create a drum set using empty boxes and jars. Go outside and put on a concert for the insects and birds.

Research space travel. How have rockets changed over the years? Design a rocket that would get you to the edge of the solar system.

OPTIONAL

Travail de français

• 3 textes du Rallye lecture → au choix + Concours si envie.

• lire la leçon sur les pluriels particuliers

• Exercices sur les pluriels

• Finir les exercices sur le passé composé (cahier girafe)

• Défi Mythologie.

• Mots croisés

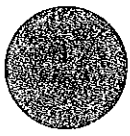
+ ne pas hésiter à aller sur :

- Soutien67.fr → français → activités → cycle 3
pour faire des révisions.

- [Googleclassroom](https://www.google.com/classroom/) pour des ressources culturelles.

+ Fiche "le cœur sur la main" pour ceux qui veulent.





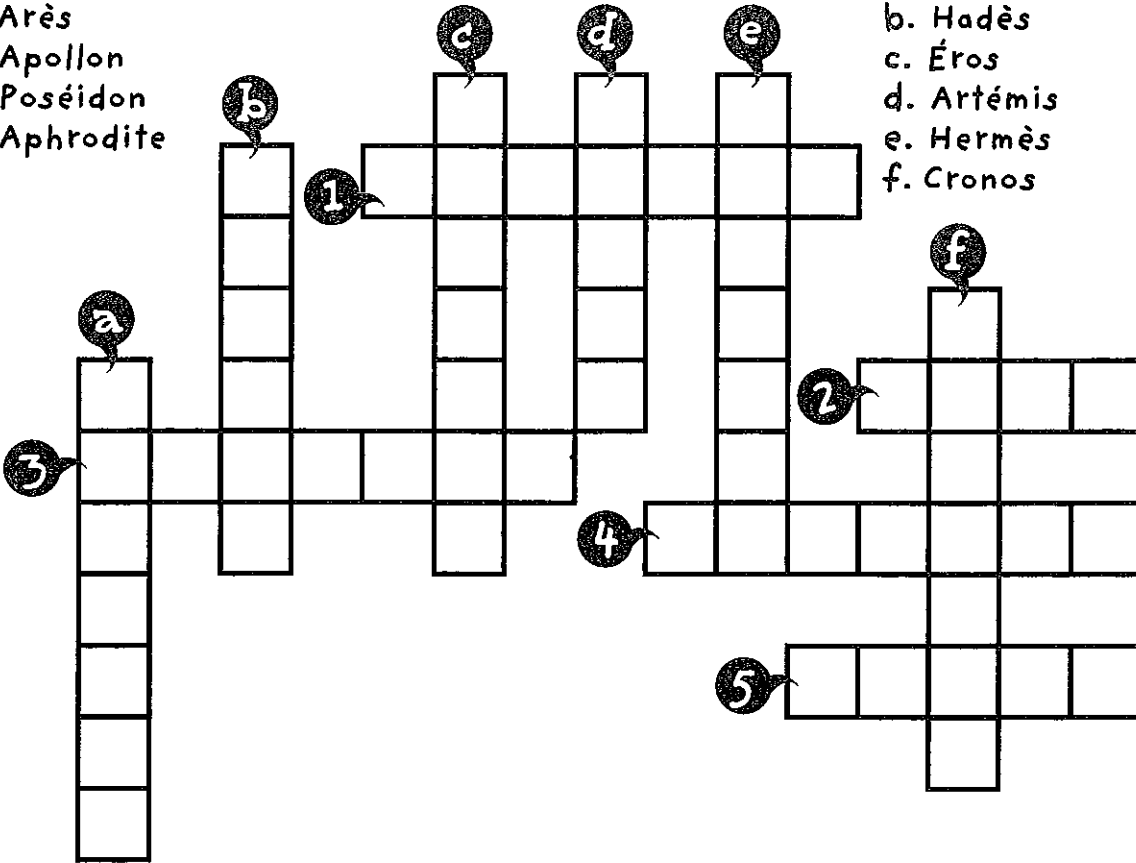
À l'aide des informations de la page de gauche, **retrouve** les noms romains de ces dieux grecs.

HORizontalement

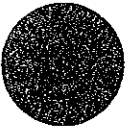
- 1. Zeus
- 2. Arès
- 3. Apollon
- 4. Poséidon
- 5. Aphrodite

VERTICALEMENT

- a. Dionysos
- b. Hadès
- c. Éros
- d. Artémis
- e. Hermès
- f. Cronos



Les Romains avaient également des dieux qui leur étaient propres.



Relie chaque dieu romain au dessin qui le représente.

Janus

Ce dieu romain, qui maîtrise la science du passé et celle de l'avenir, a deux visages: chacun regarde dans un sens opposé.



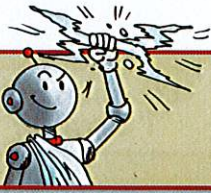
Flora

C'est la déesse romaine des fleurs et du printemps.

Fortune

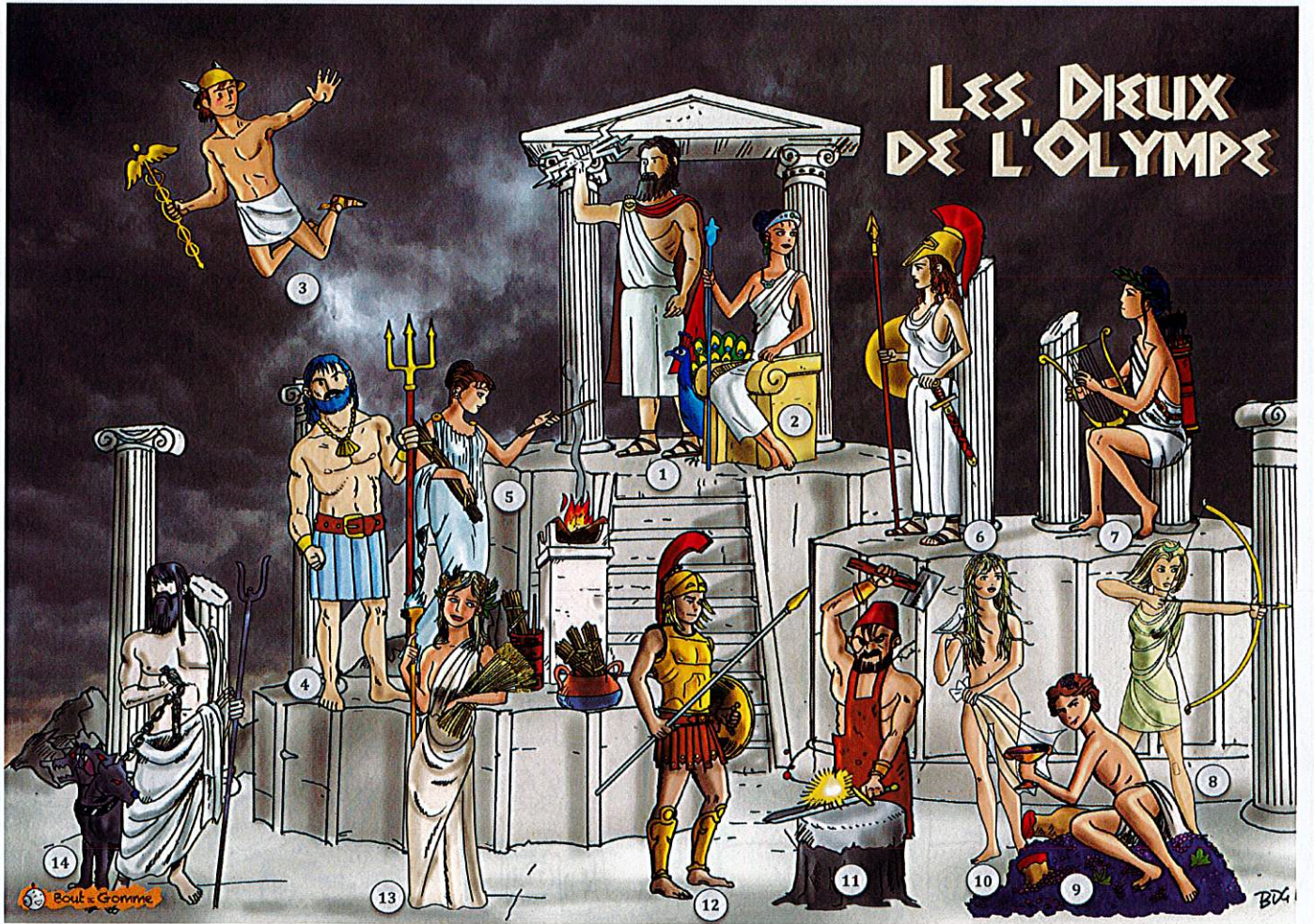
La déesse romaine de la chance et du hasard peut tout donner ou tout reprendre à tout moment.



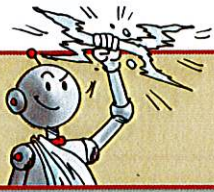


La Mythologie

Les dieux de l'Olympe



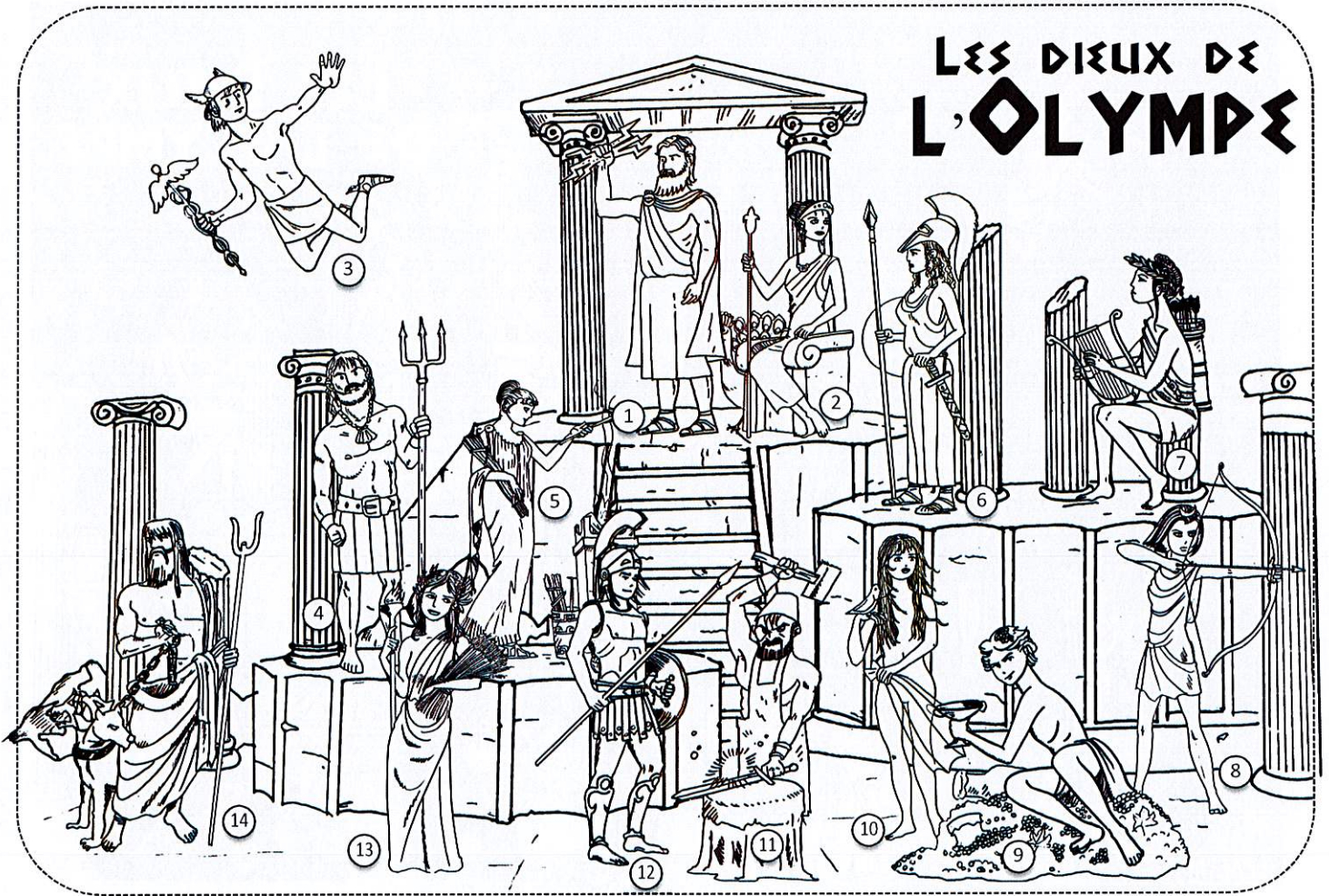
	Nom	Nom latin	Fonctions Apparence	Attributs	Animal
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					



La Mythologie

Les dieux de l'Olympe

LES DIEUX DE L'OLYMPÉ



	Nom	Nom latin	Fonctions Apparence	Attributs	Animal
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					

Prénom :

Date :

LECTURE

Les mythes grecs : Héraclès et les dieux de l'Olympe

Voici les principaux Dieux qui interviennent dans l'histoire d'Héraclès :



Zeus

Zeus :

Zeus est le dieu souverain, le père qui règne sur le ciel et sur les phénomènes qui s'y rattachent. Il est plus puissant qu'aucun des autres dieux. On le reconnaît à son sceptre, son trône, l'aigle qui l'accompagne, le chêne près duquel il se tient, et surtout à la foudre qu'il envoie sur la terre. C'est le père d'Héraclès.

Héra

Héra est la femme légitime de Zeus, Héra est la déesse des mariages et des naissances. Mais comme elle n'est pas la mère d'Héraclès et qu'elle est très jalouse, elle a essayé de tuer Héraclès dès sa naissance et par la suite lui a joué de nombreux tours. Au cours des 12 travaux d'Héraclès, elle est intervenue dans l'épisode de la ceinture d'Hyppolitè, la reine des Amazones.

Hermès

Fils de Zeus, Hermès est le dieu des orateurs, ceux qui savent parler et convaincre, c'est aussi celui des marchands, des voleurs et des médecins... C'est enfin le messager que les dieux emploient pour communiquer entre eux et avec les hommes. Il conduit les âmes des morts aux enfers. C'est lui qui a donné son épée à Héraclès. Il l'aidera également lors de son ultime épreuve pour rejoindre les Enfers.

Apollon

Contrairement aux autres dieux, Apollon est un dieu rangé et raisonnable. Fils de Zeus, il est le dieu de la lumière, de la prophétie, de la poésie, de la musique. Il peut envoyer des épidémies pour punir les hommes, mais il sait aussi les guérir. C'est lui qui a remis à Héraclès son arc et ses flèches. Il interviendra également dans le quatrième travail du héros.

Héphaïstos

Fils d'Héra et de Zeus, Héphaïstos est celui qui gouverne les volcans et le feu. Dans son repaire volcanique, il forge les armes et peut, à l'occasion être magicien. Signe particulier : il boite. C'est lui qui a donné son plastron à Héraclès.

Athéna

Athéna est la déesse de la sagesse, Athéna est la protectrice d'Athènes. Elle est sortie tout armée de la tête de Zeus. Elle protège les arts et les techniques, et est encore la déesse de la guerre et de la paix. Ses attributs sont la lance, le bouclier, l'olivier et la chouette. C'est elle qui a remis sa tunique à Héraclès ou qui lui a donné la paire de cymbales d'airain pour chasser les oiseaux du lac de Stymphale. Elle interviendra également au cours du dernier travail aux Enfers.



Athéna

Artémis

Fille de Zeus, Artémis est la déesse des animaux, des végétaux et des enfants. Elle chasse, son animal est la biche, son végétal le cèdre et on la représente souvent avec un petit croissant de lune sur la tête. Elle intervient dans l'épisode de la biche de Cérynie.

Poséidon

Autre frère de Zeus, Poséidon est le dieu de la mer, et de l'eau en général. Il fait jaillir les sources, sait dompter les chevaux et les taureaux. Il possède un trident, et ses animaux sont le cheval et le poisson. C'est lui qui a fait cadeau du taureau à Minos qu'Héraclès va devoir capturer pour son huitième travail.

Arès

Autre fils d'Héra et de Zeus, Arès est le redouté dieu de la guerre : son animal est le vautour. Il est également le père de Diomède qu'Héraclès livrera à ses juments carnivores.

Prénom :

Date :



Les mythes grecs : le héros Héraclès

Héraclès (Hercule) est l'un des plus célèbres héros de la Grèce antique. C'est le héros populaire par excellence. Il est la personnification de la force.

Il était fils de Zeus et d'une mortelle, Alcmène, femme d'Amphitryon. Alcmène mis au monde deux jumeaux : Héraclès, fils de Zeus, et Iphiclès, fils d'Amphitryon. À sa naissance, la déesse Héra, la jalouse épouse de Zeus voulut faire tuer l'enfant. Elle envoya deux serpents pour le dévorer dans son berceau ; mais il les étouffa de ses mains. Il reçut ensuite une solide éducation mais c'était un élève difficile et très impatient.

Lorsqu'il eut atteint sa dix-huitième année Héraclès quitta la ferme et les vaches et entreprit de tuer le lion de Cithéron qui ravageait les troupeaux d'Amphitryon et de son voisin, le roi Thespios.

Il reçut en cadeau une épée de la part d'Hermès, un arc et des flèches de la part d'Apollon, un plastron doré d'Héphaïstos et Athéna lui remit une tunique. Mais généralement Héraclès est facilement reconnaissable à la peau de lion qui le couvre et à sa massue. Armé de cette massue, il avait, à travers le monde, exterminé des brigands et des monstres de toutes sortes, combattu des tyrans, et les dieux eux-mêmes.

Après divers exploits, il se rendit à Thèbes, où il épousa Mégara, fille de Créon. Dans un accès de folie, infligée par Héra, il tua sa femme avec leurs enfants communs. Pour expier ce crime, il dut obéir au roi Eurysthée, qui lui imposa une série d'épreuves, que l'on nomme les douze Travaux d'Héraclès (d'Hercule) :

- Étouffer le lion de Némée à la peau impénétrable, et rapporter sa dépouille.
- Tuer l'hydre de Lerne, dont les têtes tranchées repoussaient sans cesse.
- Rapporter vivant l'énorme sanglier d'Érymanthe.
- Vaincre à la course la biche de Cérynie aux sabots d'airain et aux bois de bronze, créature sacrée d'Artémis.
- Nettoyer les écuries d'Augias, qui ne l'avaient jamais été. Tuer les oiseaux du lac Stymphale aux plumes d'airain.
- Capturer les juments mangeuses d'hommes de Diomède.
- Dompter le taureau crétois de Minos, que celui-ci n'avait pas voulu rendre à Poséidon.
- Rapporter la ceinture d'Hippolyte, la fille d'Arès et reine des Amazones.
- Vaincre Géryon le géant aux trois corps, et ramener son troupeau de bœufs.
- Rapporter les pommes d'or du jardin des Hespérides gardées par Ladon.
- Descendre aux Enfers et enchaîner Cerbère.

Eurysthée refusa de valider deux travaux : l'hydre de Lerne car il considéra qu'il avait été aidé et les écuries d'Augias car Héraclès avait reçu un salaire pour son labeur.

Au cours de sa vie, Héraclès a également réalisé de nombreux autres exploits et connu de nombreux amours. Il finit par épouser Déjanire, qu'il délaissa pour Iolé. Déjanire envoya à son mari volage une tunique trempée dans le sang de Nessos, le Centaure. À peine eut-il revêtu le vêtement empoisonné qu'il sentit brûler ses chairs et vit son corps se consumer. Alors il dressa un bûcher sur le mont Oeta, et se jeta dans les flammes.

Mais aussitôt il fut admis dans l'Olympe, se réconcilia avec Héra et reçut l'immortalité en épousant Hébé, l'une des filles de la déesse.

