

Monday 2nd June

Morning Challenge

In RE books

Buddhist Chant – Buddha Puja

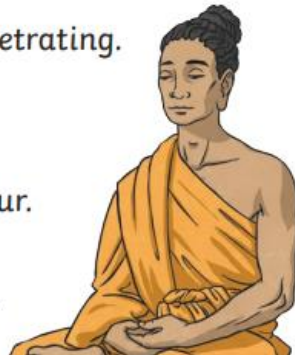
This spread of flowers, fresh-hued and fragrant,
I offer at the sacred lotus feet of the Noble Sage.

With flowers in great variety, the Buddha I adore,
And by this merit may I gain release.
Just as these flowers must fade,
My body too will pass away.

With lights brightly shining, dispelling the gloom,
I honour the Fully-Awakened,
That light of the triple world,
Who dispels the gloom (of ignorance).

Perfumed with infinite qualities, the Tathagata,
Fragrant of face and form,
I revere with incense, sweet and penetrating.

To all the images of Buddha, in
all ten directions,
In the relics of his body, I give honour.
To the Ten Powers of the Buddha,
To the Cairn of Bodhi, I give honour.



Quick Questions



1. Find and copy two names given to the Buddha in this chant.



2. Who do you think will use this text?



3. What do you think the flowers in this chant represent?



4. Why do you think the phrases, '**Perfumed** with infinite qualities' and '**Fragrant** of face and form' are used to describe Buddha at this point in the chant?

Toast and Class Novel



Monday 2nd June

KQ: Why did a second war break out in 1939?

Knowledge Quiz

1. On what day did the First World War end?

11 October

11 November

11 December

2. Which country signed the armistice?

France

Britain

Germany

Russia

3. When was rationing introduced in Britain?

1917

1918

1919

1920

4. What were civilians given so that they all had a fair share of food?

ration cards

money

vouchers

nothing

5. What were built all over Britain in memory of those who died in the First World War? 2

towers

cenotaphs

buildings

memorials

Knowledge quiz 2.5 answers

1. On what day did the First World War end?

11 October

11 November

11 December

2. Which country signed the armistice?

France

Britain

Germany

Russia

3. When was rationing introduced in Britain?

1917

1918

1919

1920

Knowledge quiz 2.5 answers

4. What were civilians given so that they all had a fair share of food?

ration cards

money

vouchers

nothing

5. What were built all over Britain in memory of those who died in the First World War? (Circle **two**.)

towers

cenotaphs

buildings

memorials



In this lesson we will learn to identify the actions of Hitler and how they led to the Second World War.



The key word for this lesson is
appeasement.

Appeasement means to avoid
conflict by doing what
someone wants.



Why did a second world war break out in 1939?

Key knowledge

- In 1934, Hitler was able to declare himself Führer (Leader) and had absolute power in Germany.
- Britain and France tried to appease Hitler at the Munich Conference.
- Once Hitler was given the Sudetenland, he marched troops into Czechoslovakia.
- On 1 September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. On 3 September, France and Britain declared war on Germany.

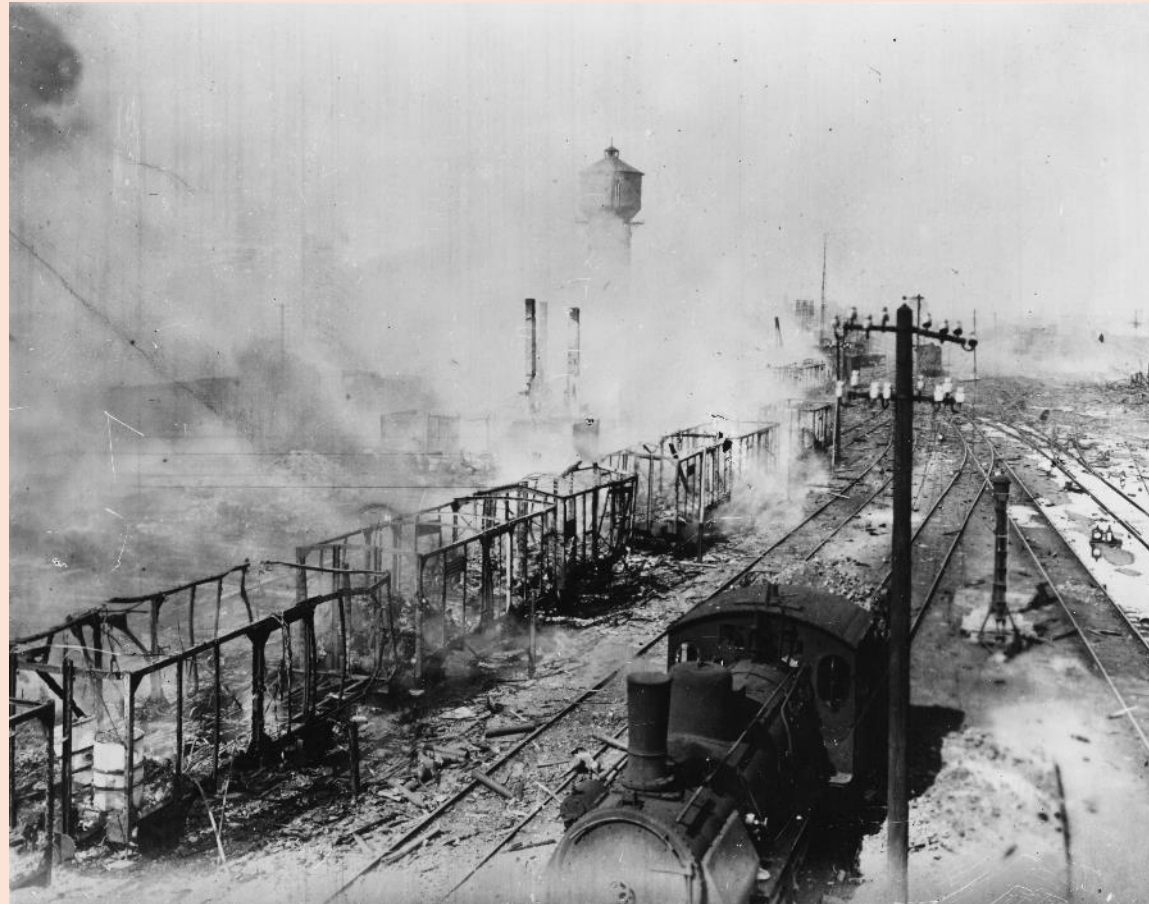
Key vocabulary

- **appeasement**
- Führer
- Nazi Party
- occupy
- Reichstag
- unemployment



What do you think happened to Germany after the First World War?

What do you think it was like to live there?



How did Hitler become leader of Germany?

Today, we call the period between 1918 and 1939 the Interwar Years. During this time was the Great Depression, when companies started to make less, and millions lost their jobs, savings, or even their homes. Germany suffered hugely and **unemployment** rose from 1.5 to 6 million in just three years.

All over Germany there were many social problems: crime, poverty, hunger, and disease. This meant Germans increasingly looked for a new leader. The National Socialist German Workers' Party or **Nazi Party** was led by Adolf Hitler.



People queueing outside a job centre in Potsdam, Germany c. 1930

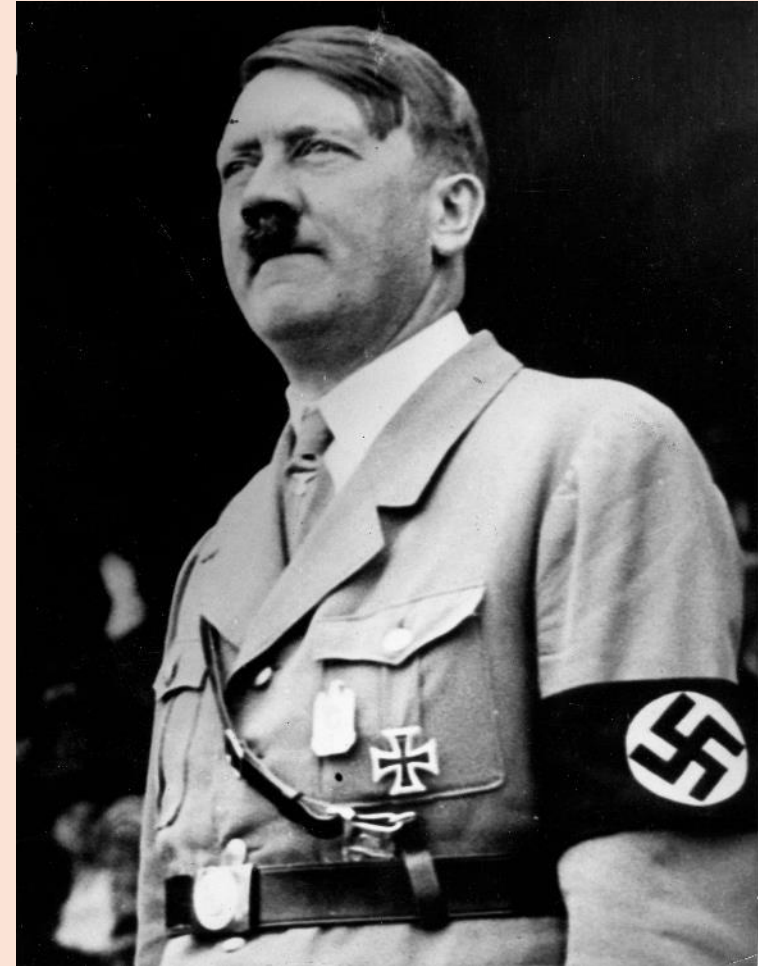


How did Hitler become leader of Germany?

The Nazi's policies aimed to improve the economy. This, alongside Hitler's leadership and the violence of the SA (military support), helped make the Nazi Party the largest in the **Reichstag** (German parliament buildings) by mid-1932.

In January 1933, Hitler was made Chancellor (similar to Prime Minister). He then passed a law which made his power unlimited. He banned other political parties and put their leaders in prison.

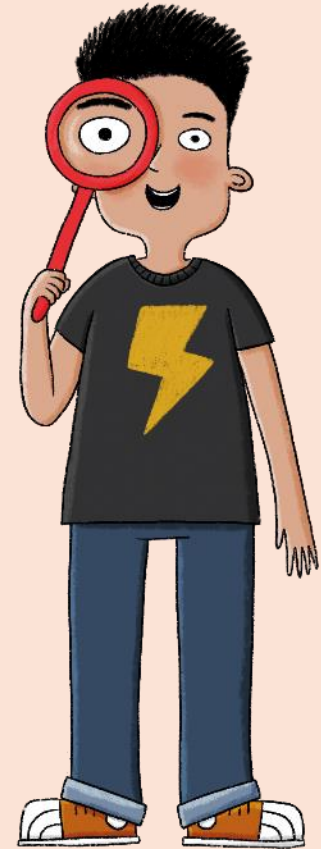
In 1934, Hitler declared himself **Führer** (Leader) and had absolute power in Germany.



Why did Germany want a new leader?

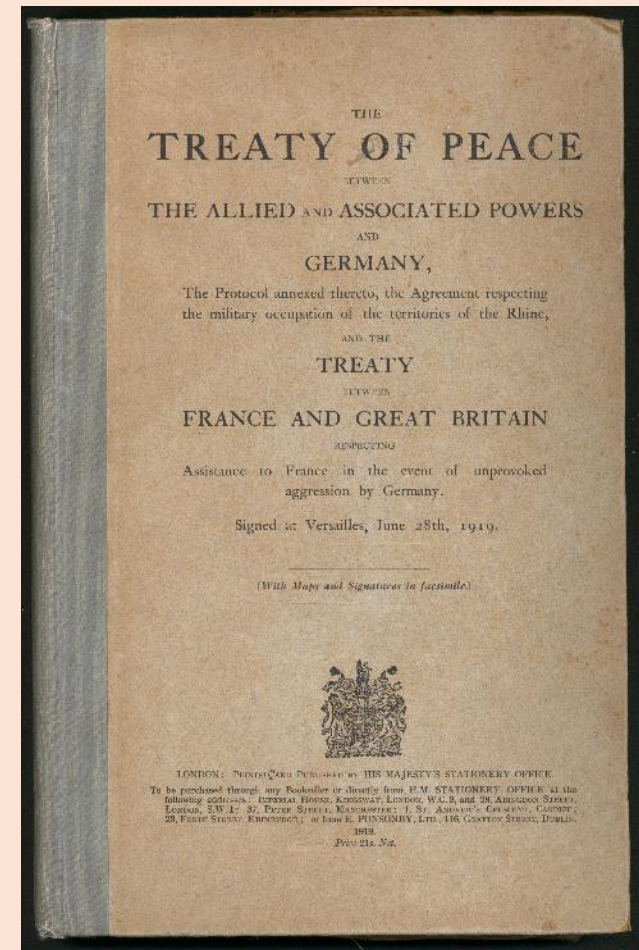


Why do you think Hitler put his opponents in prison?



How did events of the late 1930s lead to war?

Hitler and many other Germans were keen to take back what Germany had lost after the First World War. In the mid-1930s, he began rebuilding the German military. After signing alliances with Italy and Japan, Hitler sent troops to **occupy** Austria in 1938. Many Austrians welcomed Hitler because they thought he would improve things there. Hitler was supported by many Germans and others, but others were very worried by his actions. However, at the time no other powerful countries acted to stop him.



What was appeasement?

Neville Chamberlain was British Prime Minister from 28 May 1937 to 10 May 1940. He believed in a policy of '**appeasement**'. This meant that if Hitler made reasonable demands, he would try to meet them. Chamberlain thought this would satisfy Hitler and prevent another war.



Hitler demanded that part of Czechoslovakia, called the Sudetenland, was given to Germany.



What was appeasement?

After many negotiations, on 30 September 1938, Chamberlain and Premier Édouard Daladier of France signed the Munich Agreement, which would give Hitler all the Sudetenland if he did not demand any other land. On his return to Britain, Chamberlain held up a piece of white paper and stated, 'peace for our time'.

Crowds cheered wildly when they heard what was written on the piece of paper.



What do you think was written on the piece of paper?



Did Hitler keep his promises?

On 15 March 1939, Hitler broke his agreement that he would not demand any more land and used his armed forces to occupy the rest of Czechoslovakia.

Chamberlain realised that Hitler could not be trusted. He guaranteed that Britain would defend Poland if Germany invaded.



**German troops entering Czechoslovakia
on 15 March 1939**



Shade in the map.

Colour in the country that Germany occupied in 1938 in one colour, and the country that Germany invaded in March 1939 in another colour. Add your colours to the key.



Shade in the map.



Should Chamberlain have given Hitler the Sudetenland?



Why do historians think Chamberlain tried to appease Hitler?

Historians view Chamberlain's policy of appeasement in different ways:

1. Appeasement was Chamberlain's way of doing what British people wanted—avoiding a war at any cost.

It was only 20 years since the end of the First World War and Chamberlain wanted to avoid another war which he thought might be even more devastating. Most people in Britain shared this view. Some were also sympathetic to Hitler and admired what he was doing for Germany.

Some historians believe this was the only reason for the policy. These historians also point out that very few politicians in Britain spoke out against appeasement. Therefore, Chamberlain had little choice but to try to appease Hitler.



Why do historians think Chamberlain tried to appease Hitler?

2. Appeasement gave Chamberlain time to prepare for war.

Britain's armed forces had reduced since the First World War. Britain also had few warships, war planes, or other equipment needed to fight a war in 1938. Some historians believe that this is why Chamberlain had to carry out his policy of appeasement—the alternative was going to war before Britain was ready.

These historians point out that while publicly carrying out this policy, Chamberlain also started recruiting and training more people for the armed forces and ordered far more planes, ships, bombs, and guns to be made. Therefore, when war did break out in September 1939, Britain was far more ready to fight.



What do you think?

1. Make at least one point to support each historians' view.

Reason 1 – avoid war	Reason 2 – buy time
?	?

2. Discuss these two reasons in your group. Which do you believe was the reason for Chamberlain's policy or do you believe there were other reasons?



How did the Second World War begin?

In 1939, Hitler and Joseph Stalin, the leader of the Soviet Union, signed the German-Soviet Non-aggression Pact. Hitler had planned to invade Poland for a long time. As Britain and France had promised to defend Poland if Hitler invaded, Hitler had to make sure he would not be attacked by the Soviet Union as well.

This also meant the Soviet Union could help conquer and divide Poland from the east as Germany invaded from the west.

On 1 September 1939, Hitler invaded Poland. Two days later, France and Britain declared war on Germany.



1. Colour in the country Germany invaded in September 1939. Use a different colour. Complete the key.



1. Colour in the country Germany invaded in September 1939.
Use a different colour. Complete the key.



Class discussion: Was war with Germany inevitable?



Why did a second world war break out in 1939?

Can you tell your partner an answer to the lesson question?

What key learning helps you to answer the lesson question?



TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

3 in 3

1. 1.53L = _____ml

2. 105 miles = _____ km

3. Ellie has a bag of flour that contains 6095grams. She likes to bakes cakes that use 205grams of flour each. If she bakes 14 cakes, how much flour will be left in the bag in kg?

Order all the numbers on this slide and your answers in ascending order.

02.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

Warm Up

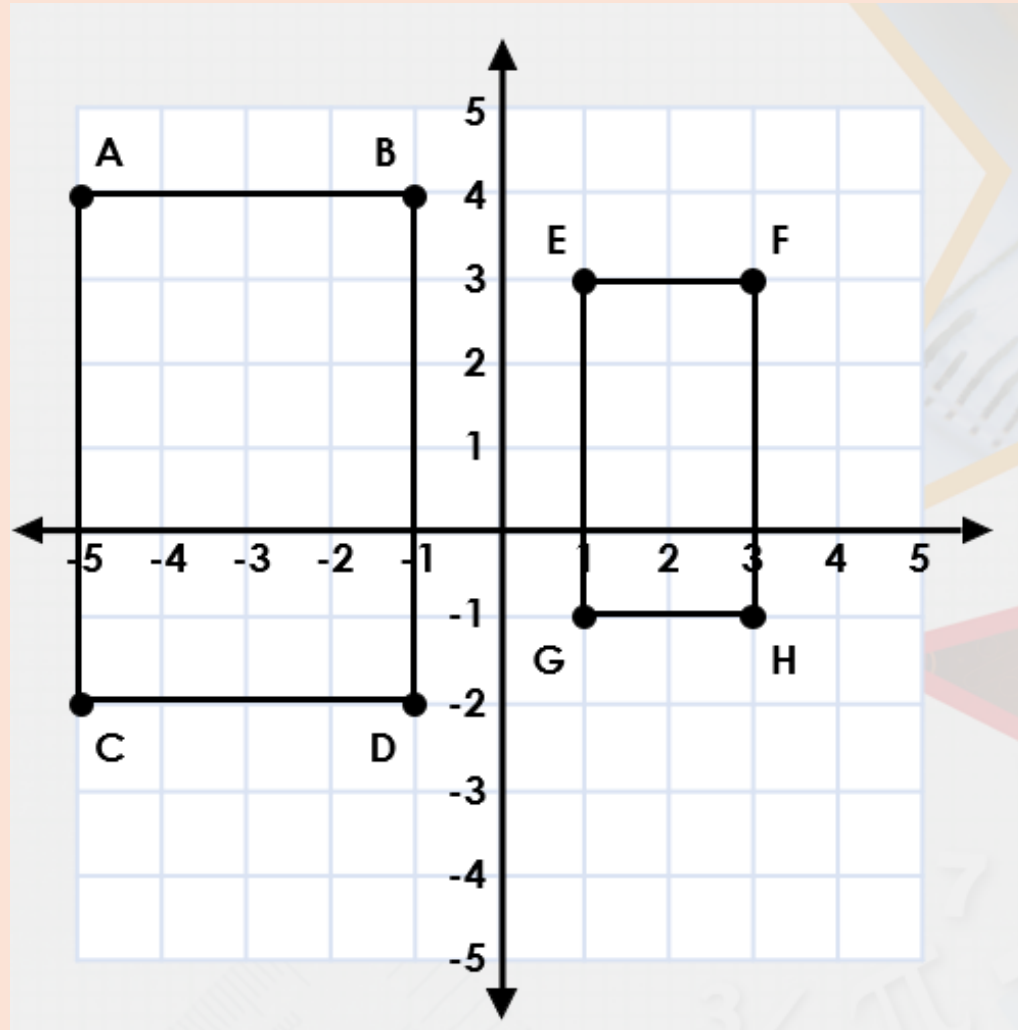
What are the coordinates of:

Blue

Shape B

Green

Shape A



Challenge
– how can
you make
your
shape a
square?

02.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(-1, -1)$

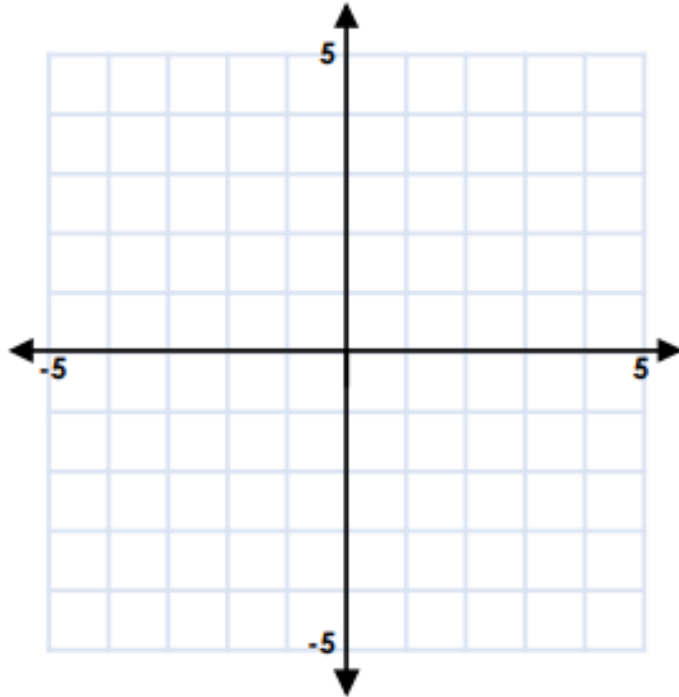
$(1, -1)$

$(2, 1)$

$(-2, 1)$

$(2, 3)$

$(-1, 3)$



Is he correct? Explain why.

R

Draw this quadrant in your book.

Plot the points.

Join them up.

Is Sam correct? Explain why?

What fits where?

02.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants **Independent**

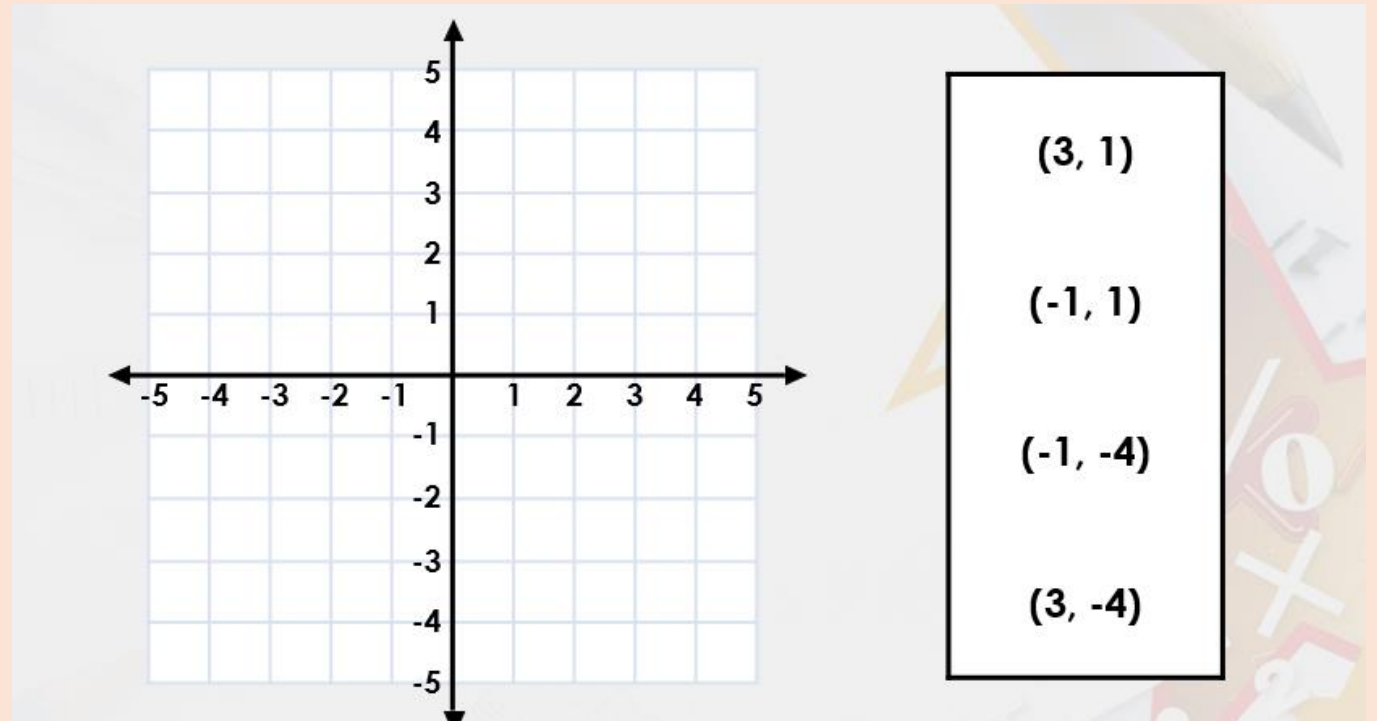
Using your old grid. Plot these points and explain whether your statement is true or false.

Blue

These coordinates make a square.

Green

These coordinates make a rectangle.



How change this shape to a square?

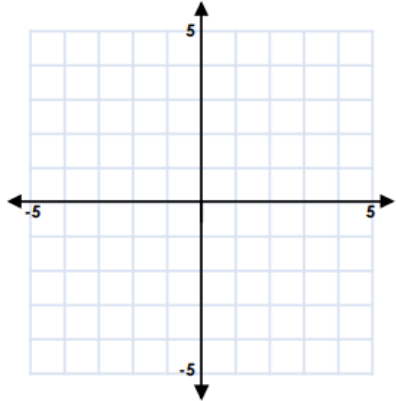
02.06.25

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

Challenge

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

- $(-1, -1)$
- $(1, -1)$
- $(2, 1)$
- $(-2, 1)$
- $(2, 3)$
- $(-1, 3)$

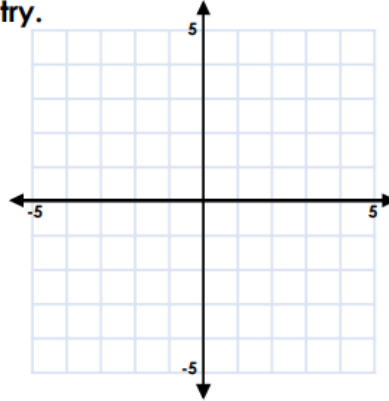


Is he correct? Explain why.

R

7b. Daisy thinks that the coordinates below make a pentagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

- $(0, 1)$
- $(2, 0)$
- $(1, -1)$
- $(-1, -2)$
- $(-2, 0)$

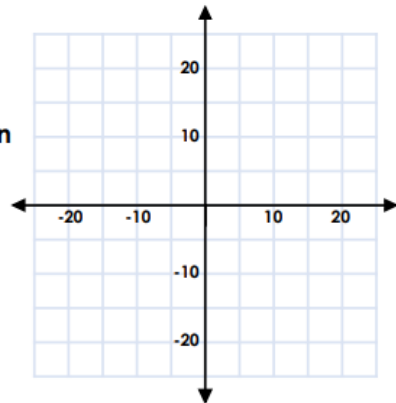


Is she correct? Explain why.

R

8a. Follow the clues. What could the missing coordinates of the shape be?

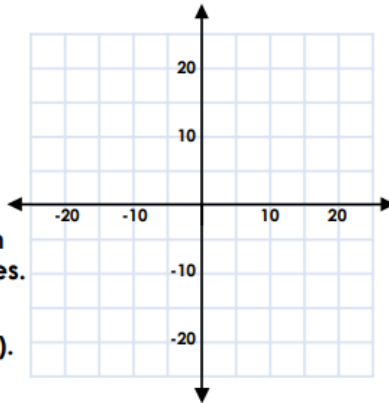
- The shape has one pair of parallel sides.
- The shape has fewer sides than a hexagon.
- The shape crosses all four quadrants.
- One of the points is $(-15, -20)$.



PS

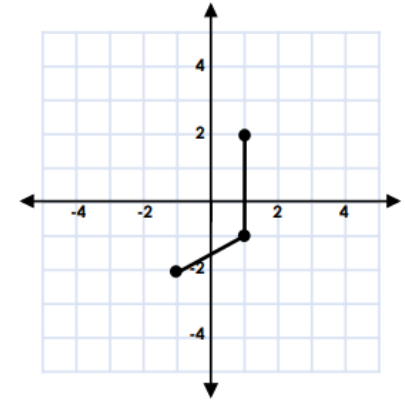
8b. Follow the clues. What could the missing coordinates of the shape be?

- The shape is a regular polygon.
- The shape crosses all four quadrants.
- At least three points have 0 in their coordinates.
- One of the points is $(10, 10)$.



PS

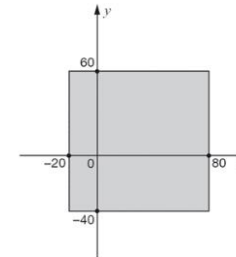
9b. Jess is plotting the coordinates of a hexagon with a horizontal line of symmetry. Find the missing coordinates.



PS

Mastery Challenge

Here is a shaded square on x and y axes.



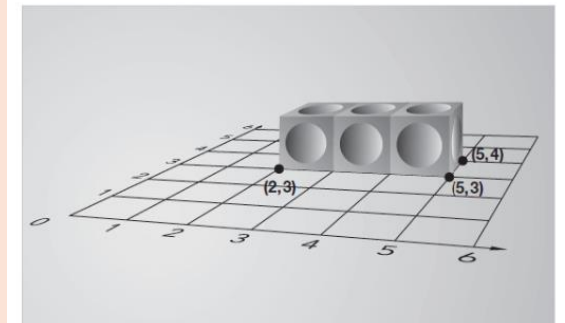
For each of these points, put a tick (✓) to show if it is inside the square or outside the square.

	inside the square	outside the square
$(50, 70)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(60, -30)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(-10, 50)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
$(-30, -30)$	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2 marks

Mastery with Greater Depth

Alfie places three cubes on a coordinate grid. The base of his shape is a rectangle.



Complete this sentence:

The four vertices of the rectangle are

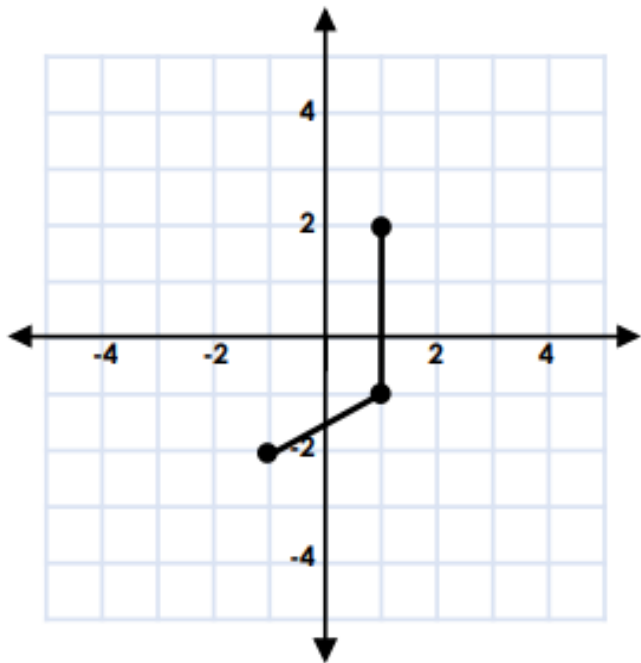
$(2, 3)$, $(5, 3)$, $(5, 4)$

and

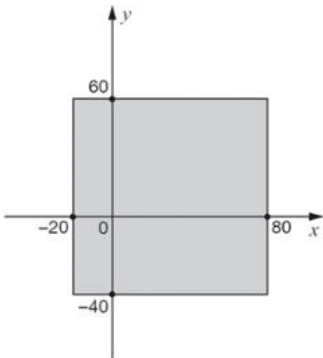
(\quad, \quad)

TBAT: revise reading and plotting coordinates on four quadrants

9b. Jess is plotting the coordinates of a hexagon with a horizontal line of symmetry. Find the missing coordinates.



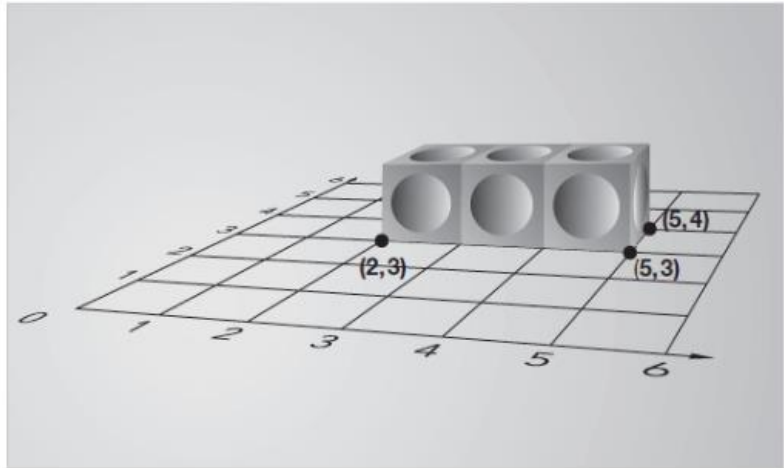
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(60, -30)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(-30, -30)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Alfie places three cubes on a coordinate grid.
The base of his shape is a rectangle.



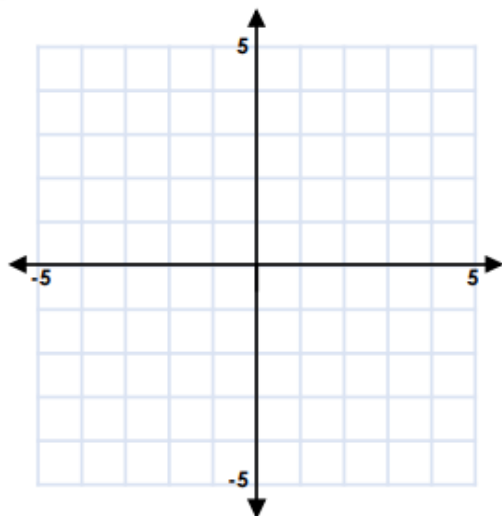
Complete this sentence:

The four **vertices** of the rectangle are

(2, 3), (5, 3), (5, 4) and (,)

7a. Sam thinks that the coordinates below make a hexagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(-1, -1)$
 $(1, -1)$
 $(2, 1)$
 $(-2, 1)$
 $(2, 3)$
 $(-1, 3)$

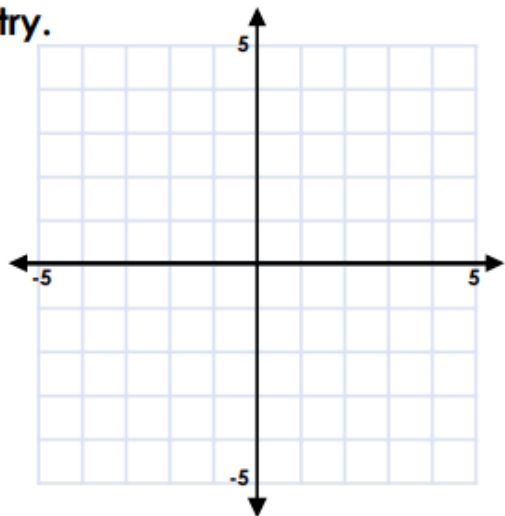


Is he correct? Explain why.

R

7b. Daisy thinks that the coordinates below make a pentagon with a vertical line of symmetry.

$(0, 1)$
 $(2, 0)$
 $(1, -1)$
 $(-1, -2)$
 $(-2, 0)$



Is she correct? Explain why.

R

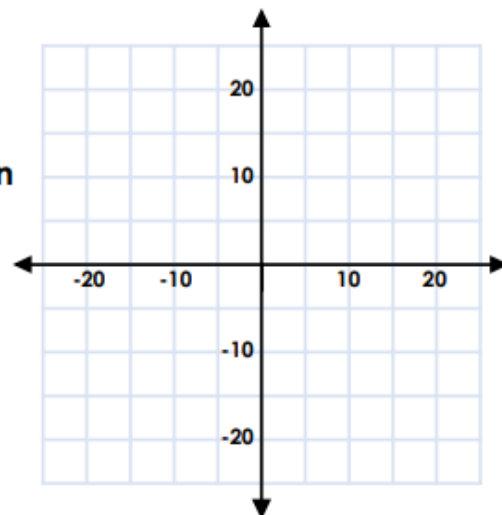
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PS

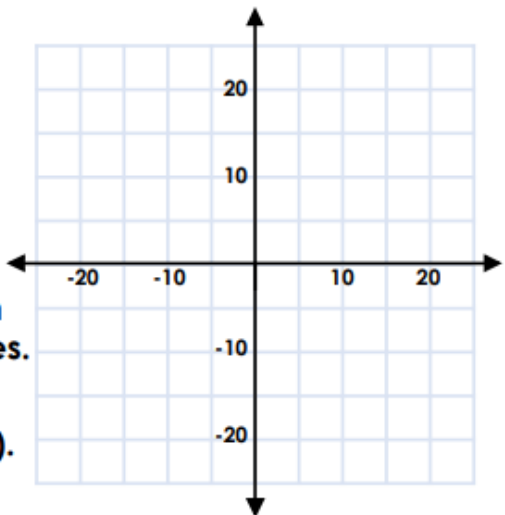
8b. Follow the clues. What could the missing coordinates of the shape be?

The shape is a regular polygon.

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At least three points have 0 in their coordinates.

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PS

Monday 2nd June

KQ: How does climate change affect land use?

Knowledge Quiz

1. How does global warming affect sea levels?
causes ice to melt and therefore sea levels to rise. causes ice to melt and therefore sea levels to fall.
2. What happens when rainfall patterns change?
everywhere gets wetter everywhere gets drier
some places have floods and other places have droughts
3. Where is most of the ice melting?
the North Pole the South Pole along the equator
4. Why are some animals becoming endangered from global warming?
they are floating away they are gaining their habitat they are losing their habitat
5. Which is not an effect of global warming?
glaciers melting sea levels rising patterns of rainfall changing more earthquakes

Knowledge quiz 2.4

1. How does global warming affect sea levels?

It causes ice to melt and therefore sea levels to rise.

It causes ice to melt and therefore sea levels to fall.

2. What happens when rainfall patterns change?

everywhere gets wetter

everywhere gets drier

some places have floods and other places have droughts

3. Where is most of the ice melting?

the North Pole

the South Pole

along the equator



Knowledge quiz 2.4

4. Why are some animals becoming endangered from global warming?

they are floating away

they are gaining their habitat

they are losing their habitat

5. Which is not an effect of global warming?

glaciers melting sea levels rising

patterns of rainfall changing

more earthquakes



In this lesson, we will learn to identify the impact of climate change on agriculture.



The key term in this lesson is **agriculture**.

Agriculture is the practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.



How does climate change affect land use?

Key knowledge

- Within different climate zones, certain crops and vegetation grow.
- Climate change may cause weather patterns to be less predictable.
- Unexpected weather patterns can make it difficult to maintain and grow crops in areas that rely on farming.
- Farming depends on regular temperature and rainfall levels.

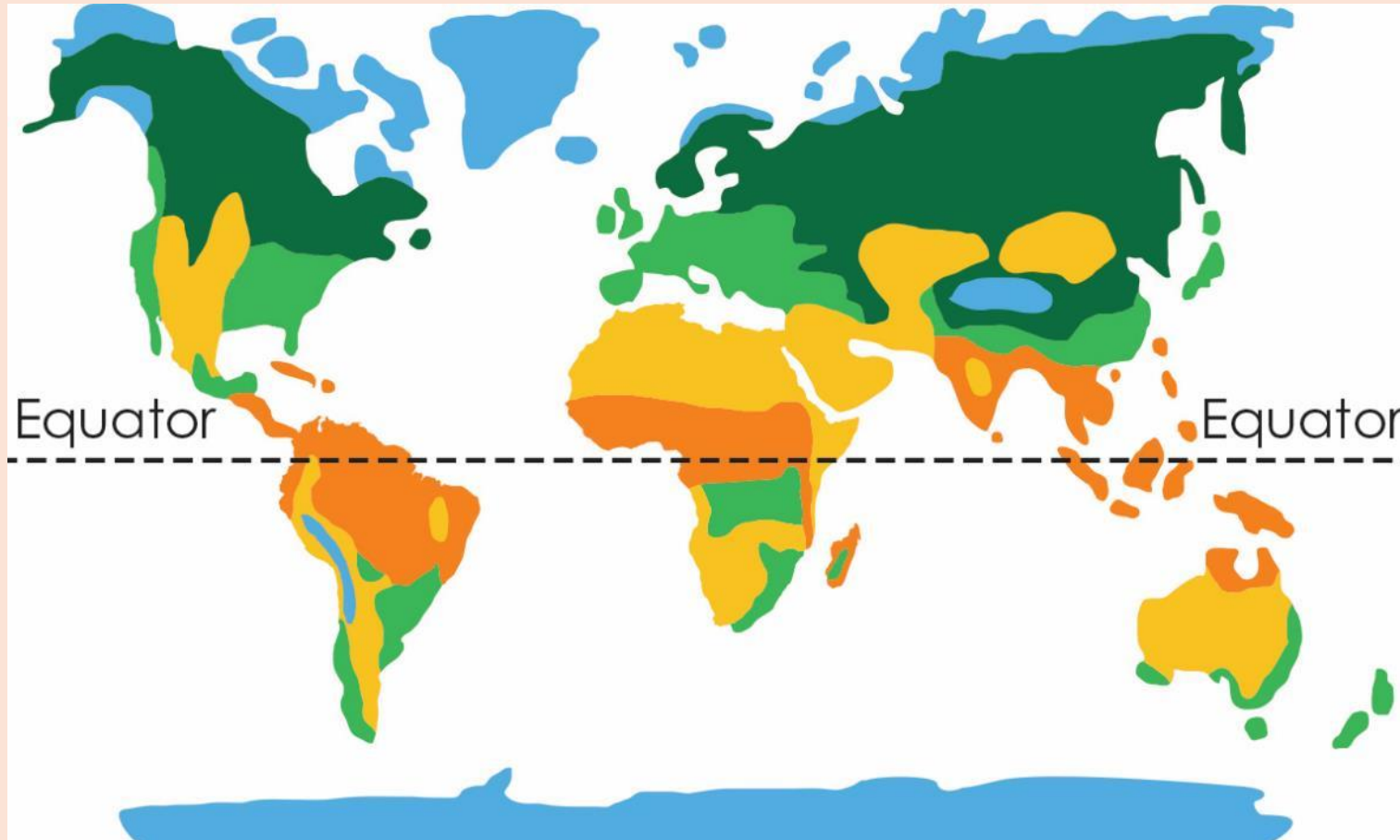
Key vocabulary

- infestation
- rainfall
- temperature
- vegetation
- waterlogged



Climate zones and land use

We learned in Lesson 1 how the climate of a place affects its land use.



Climate zones and land use

Within different climate zones, certain crops and **vegetation** grow. The following table shows the main crops that grow in each climate zone.

Climate zone	Main crops that grow in the zone
Tropical	tea, coffee, cocoa, coconuts, pineapple, sugar cane
Arid	cotton, alfalfa, grasses, some root vegetables
Temperate	wheats, fruits, vegetables, soya, maize, high-value crops
Mediterranean	wheat, soy beans, potatoes, high-value crops
Subpolar	mosses, lichens, sedges, grasses, some root vegetables

Climate change may cause weather patterns to be less predictable. These unexpected weather patterns can make it difficult to maintain and grow crops in areas that rely on farming. Farming depends on regular **temperature** and **rainfall** levels.



How do the climate zones affect the land use around the world?

If the climate changes, it can force people to change the way they use the land. Here are some key examples of climate change that cause issues like this: when the temperature rises, when there is more rainfall, and when extreme weather events happen. Many plant species depend largely on temperature and rainfall patterns. As climate change affects these patterns, many types of trees and vegetation are forced to shift to different and most often higher locations. This is because higher locations don't flood, so trees and plants can grow. Trees and plants cannot grow in **waterlogged** areas. This also has a profound effect on agriculture.



How do the climate zones affect the land use around the world?

Changes in temperature and rainfall can also increase the risk of insect **infestation** outbreaks, which can harm forests and other plants. Extreme weather events can cause significant amounts of damage to trees and other vegetation from high winds, flooding, and storm surges. Floods and storms can also change water flows, hurting the overall health of the forest, agricultural area, or ecosystem. In other areas, changes in climate could produce droughts that greatly reduce agricultural production, limiting food supply both regionally and beyond.



Name the three main climate issues that can affect land use.

Climate issue	How it affects the land



Name the three main climate issues that can affect land use.

Climate issue	How it affects the land
Rise in temperature	Many plant species depend largely on temperature patterns. When temperature becomes less predictable, this makes it harder to grow and maintain crops.
More rainfall	More rainfall adversely affects growing vegetation. Trees and plants cannot grow in waterlogged areas. More rain (and higher temperatures) can also increase risk of insect infestations.
More extreme weather events	Extreme weather events such as hurricanes can cause significant damage to land from high winds, flooding, and storm surges. Extreme events such as droughts can greatly reduce agricultural production and limit food supply.



Research task: research land use of a country in a particular climate zone.

Country chosen: _____

Climate zone: _____

How is the land used?

Which crops are grown there?

Predict how climate change may affect this in the future.



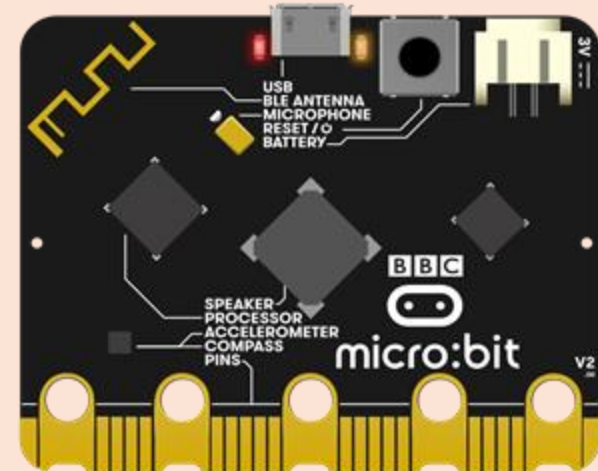
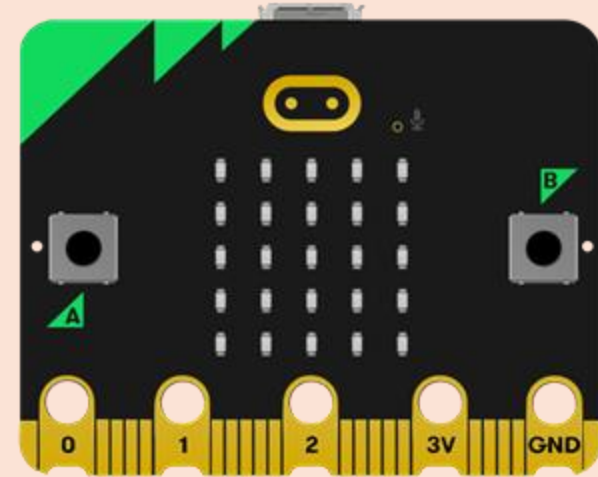
Monday 2nd June

TBAT: create a program to run on a controllable device.

What is a micro:bit?

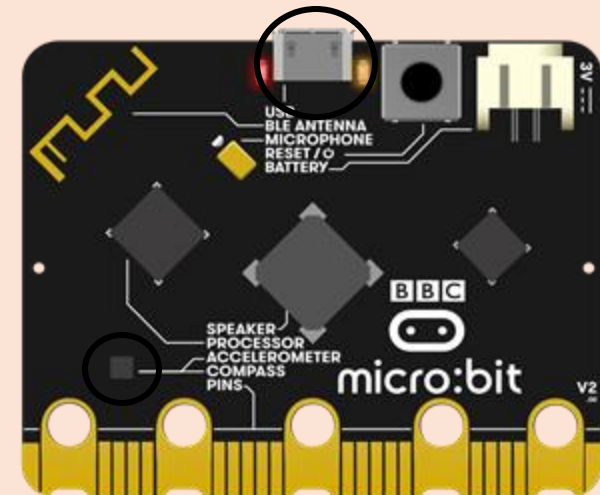
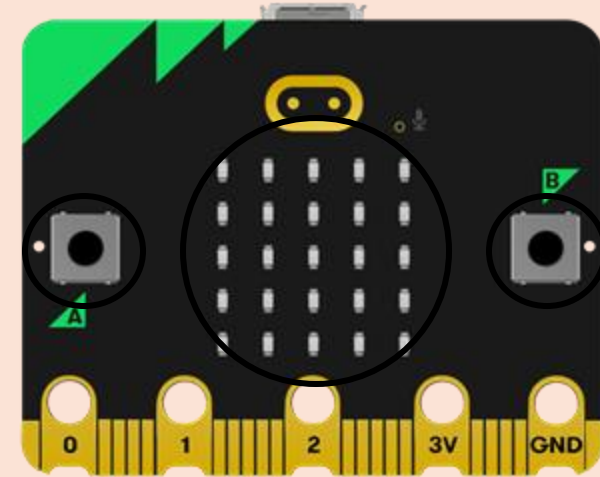
The micro:bit is a tiny computer.

You can write programs for the micro:bit on your computer and then transfer them to the micro:bit to be run.



Parts you will be using – can you find them?

1. A and B buttons
2. LED display
3. Accelerometer and compass
4. USB port to connect to a computer

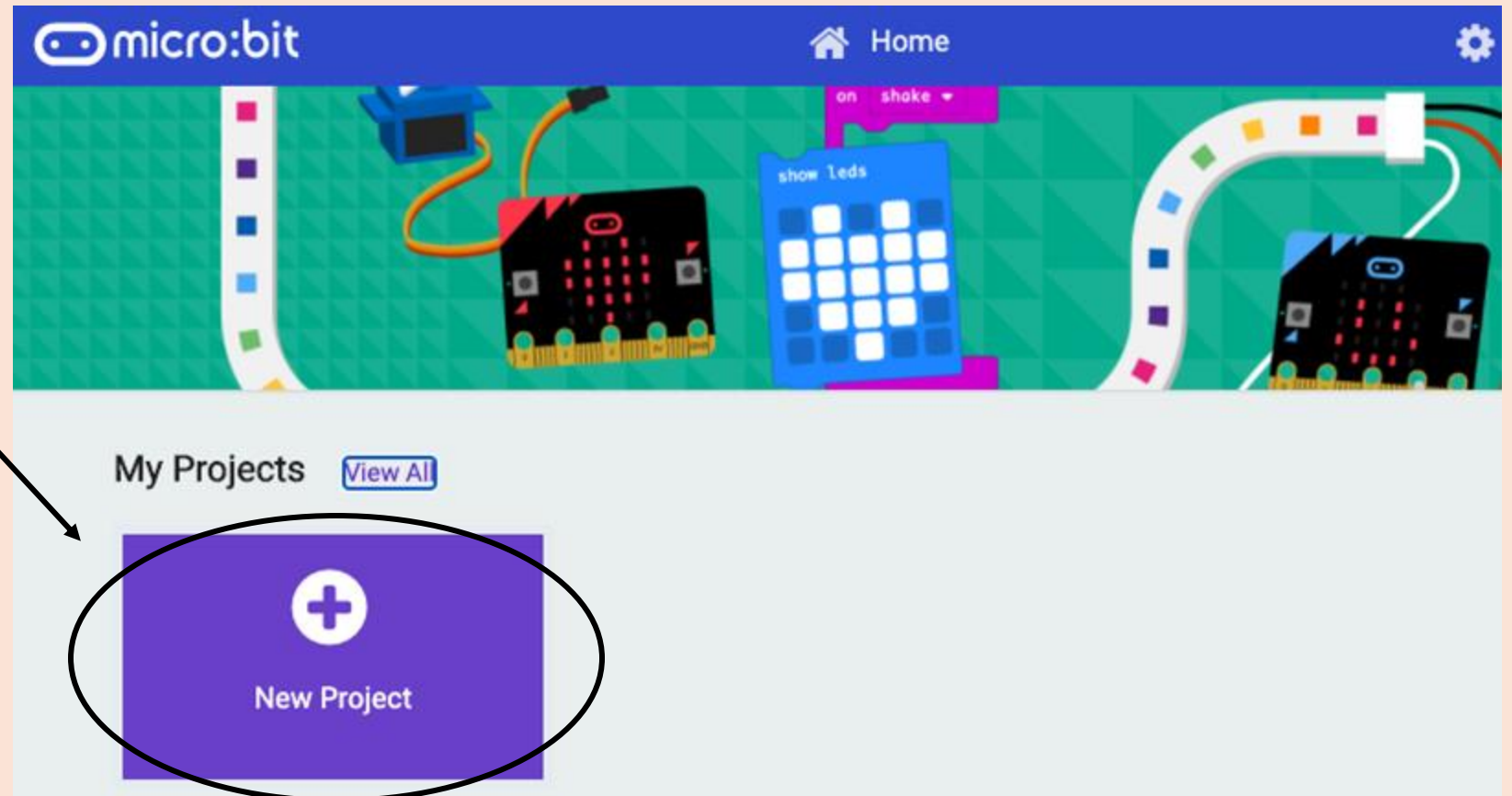


The micro:bit programming environment

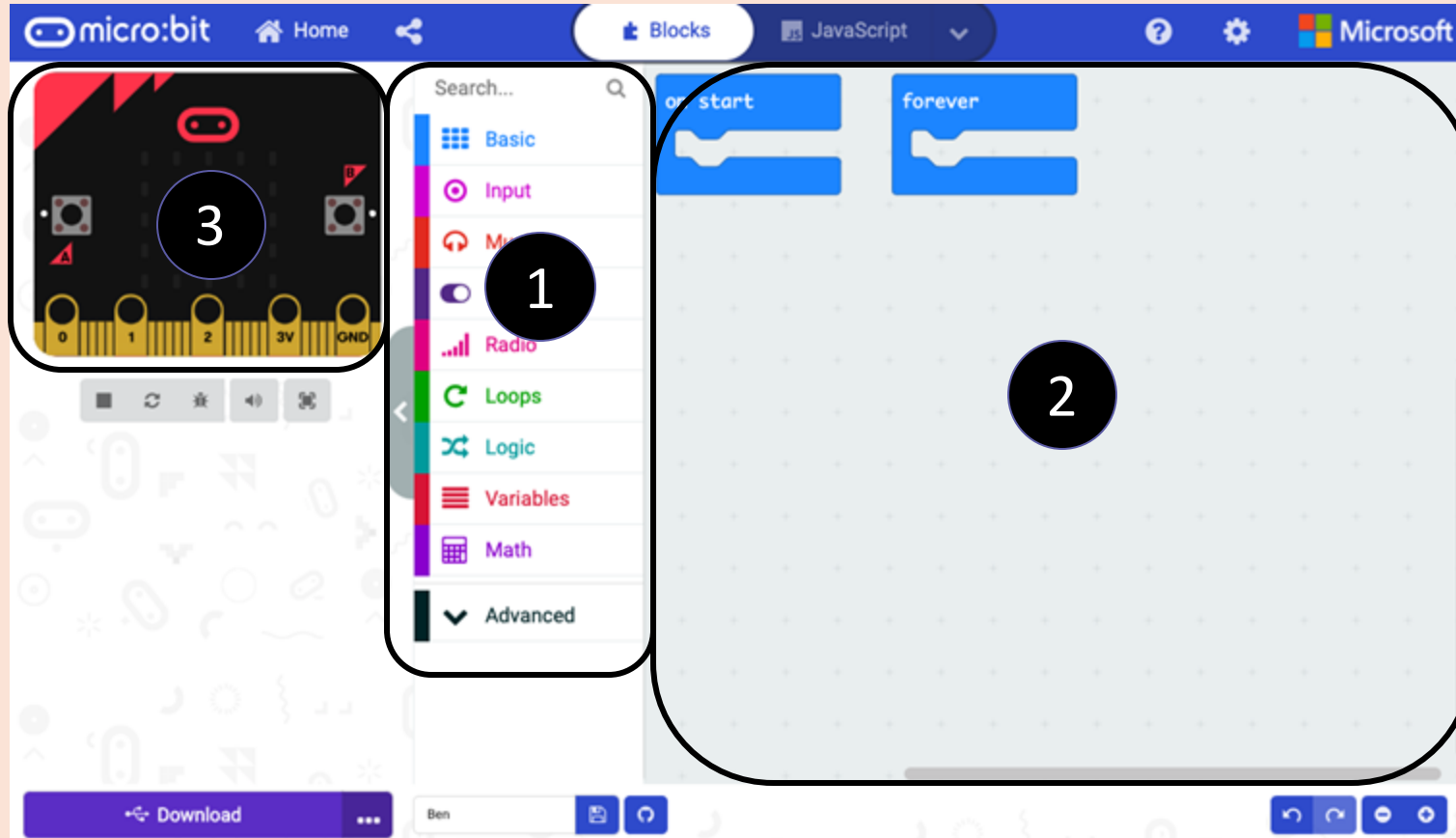
Go to makecode.microbit.org

Click on 'New project'

Name your project



The micro:bit programming environment



1. Programming blocks – choose your blocks
2. Programming area – place your blocks
3. Emulator – a simulation of a physical micro:bit where you can test your code

Explore the environment — does it look familiar?

Your first micro:bit code

Use the
blocks to:



1. Display an image on the LEDs

or

1. Display a piece of text

You will need to place your code inside the 'on start' block.



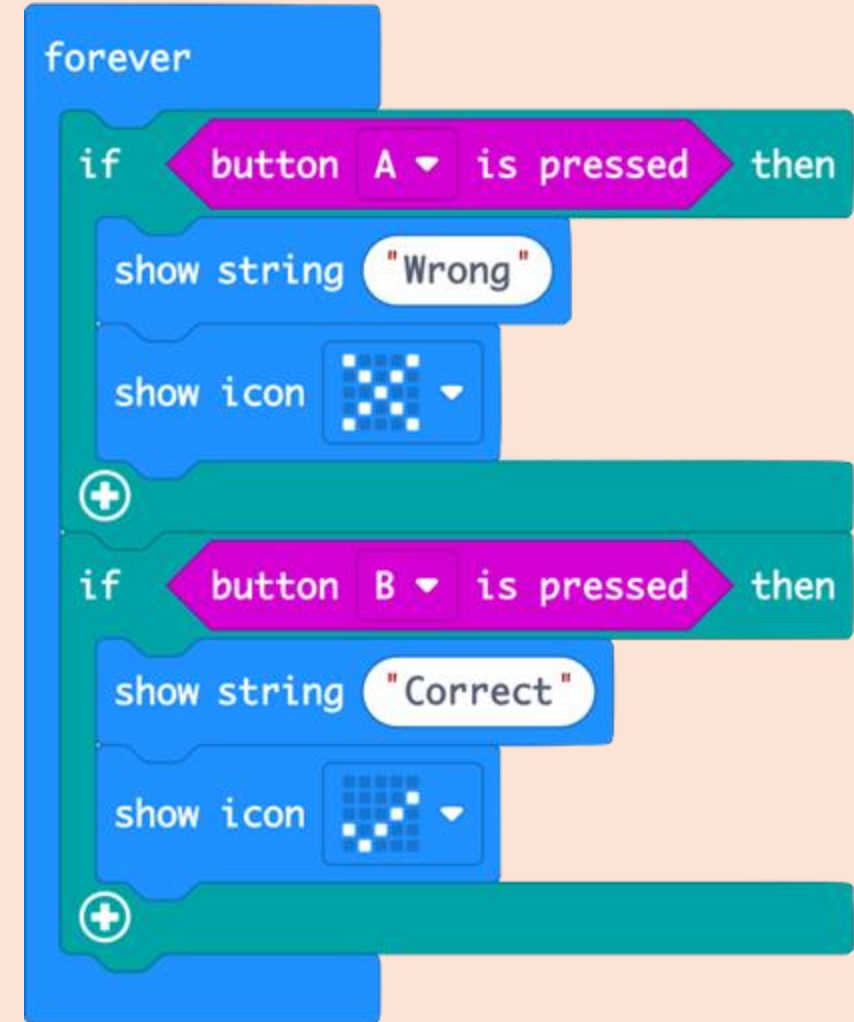
Test your program by selecting the play button under the micro:bit.

Tracing code

With a partner, trace the program on your activity sheet.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many times will the program check for an input?
2. What icon will be shown if button A is pressed?
3. What word will be shown if button B is pressed?



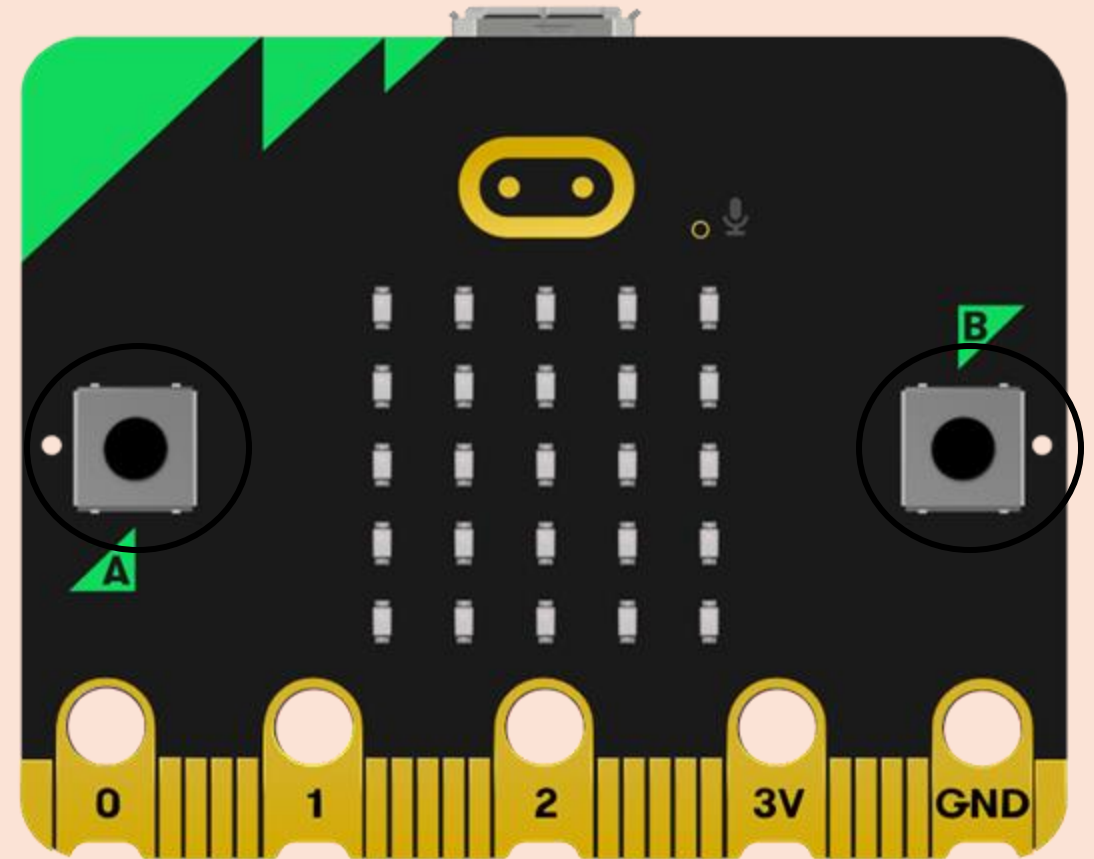
Using inputs

Algorithm:

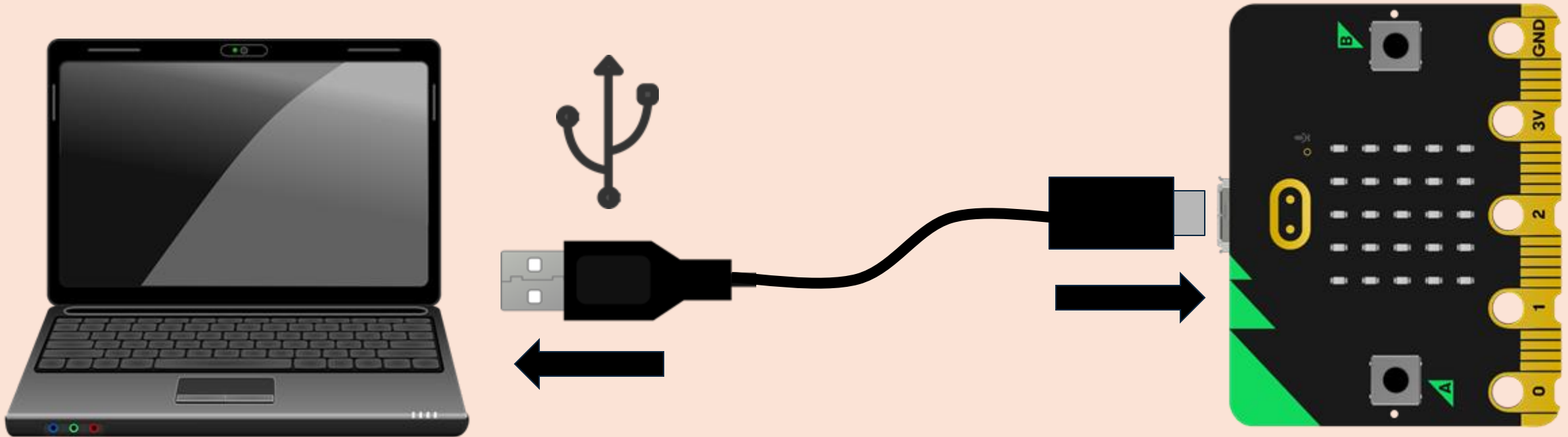
When button A is pressed, show the message
“Hello” three times.

When button B is pressed, show a heart symbol.

Test your program on the emulator.



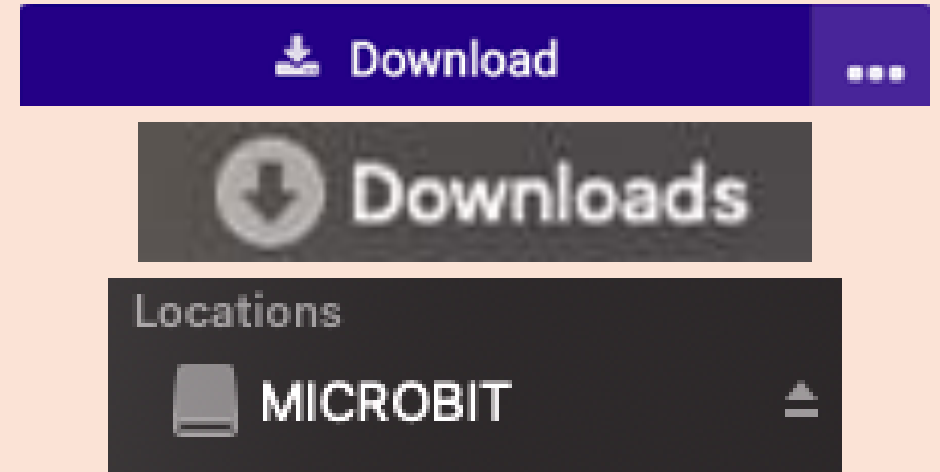
Running code on a micro:bit



Connect the micro:bit to your computer using the USB cable.

Transferring your program

1. Click on **Download**
2. Locate the file in your 'Downloads' folder
3. Copy the file from the folder to the MICROBIT drive
4. Run the program on your micro:bit



Exploratory task: Try changing what each button does in your program, then download it again onto your micro:bit.

Think, pair, share

The micro:bit contains an accelerometer. This is a sensor that detects movement.

Why might these devices need to detect movement?



Monday 2nd June

To develop throwing and catching under pressure and apply these to a striking and fielding game.

Success Criteria

- Point your throwing arm in the direction of your target.
- Step forward with your opposite foot to your throwing arm.