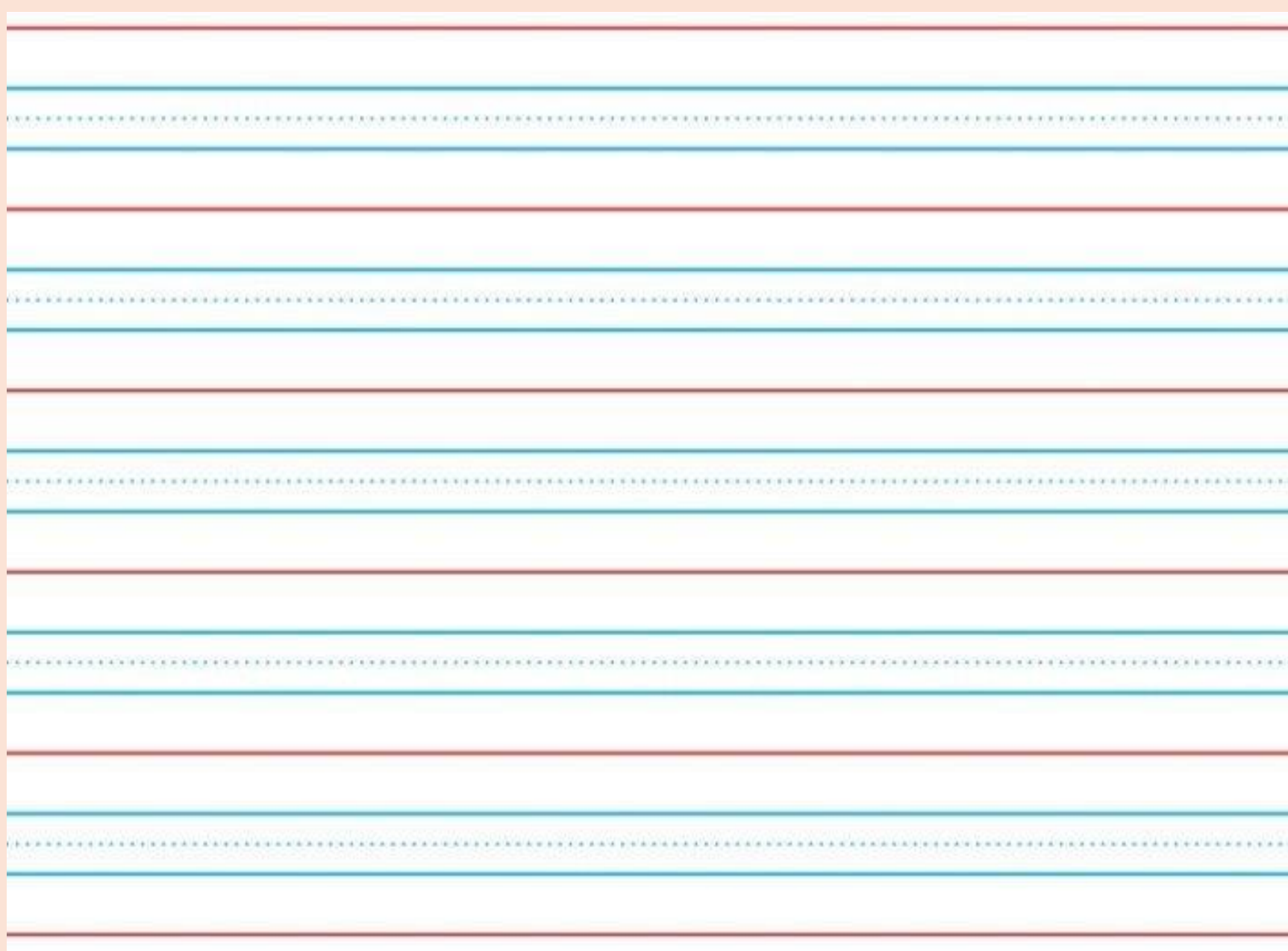


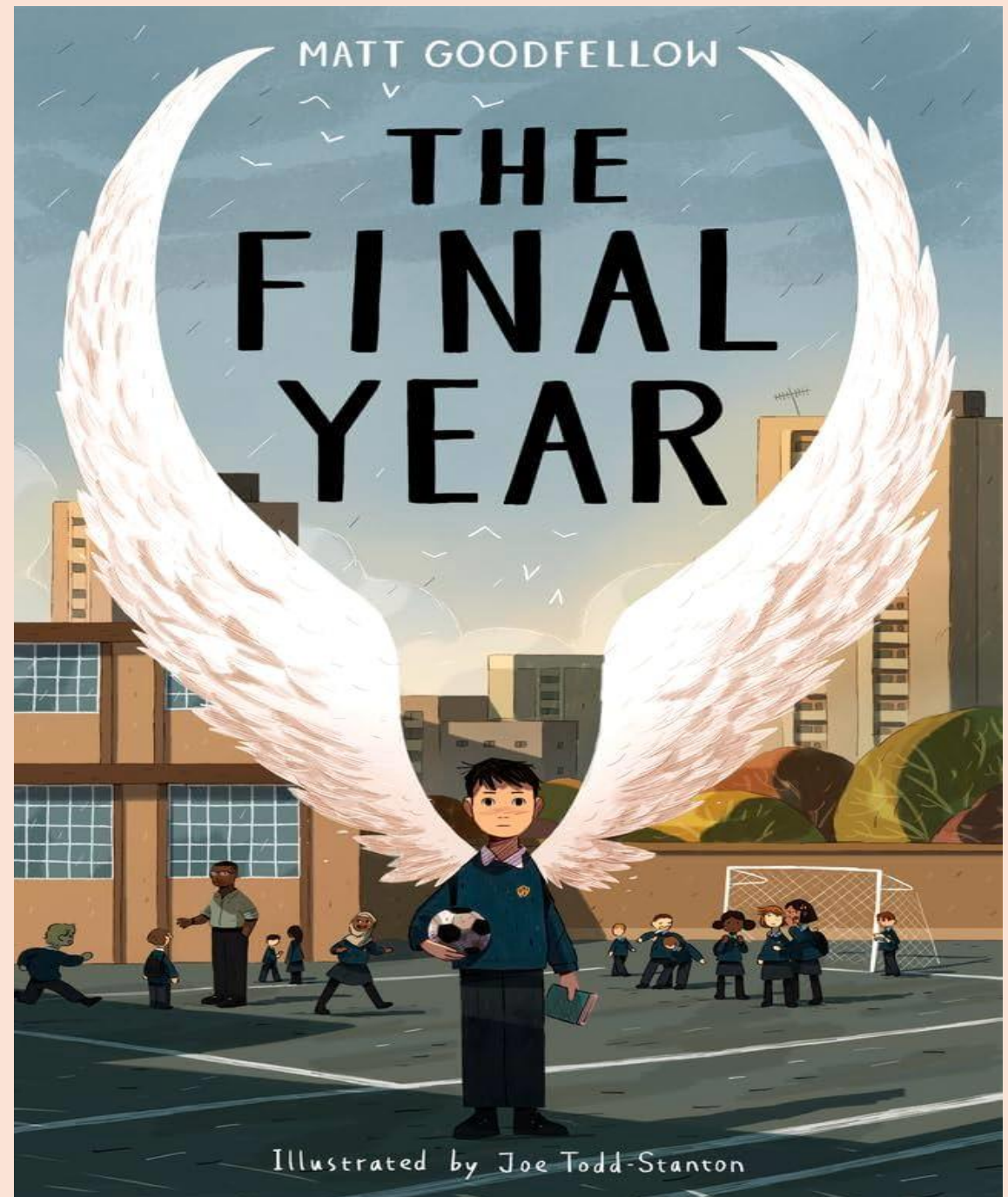
Thursday 9th July Morning Challenge

miniature
minuscule
insignificant
microscopic
petite



Challenge – Use each word in a sentence including dashes for parenthesis.

Toast and Class Novel



KQ: What are the impacts of climate change on the coast and what can we do to protect it?

Knowledge Quiz

1 ...refers to anything to do with human activity at sea. Tick 1 correct answer

- ☐ Coasts
- ☐ Maritime
- ☐ Physical

2 The _____ is the area where the land meets the sea or ocean. Fill in the blank

3 When powerful _____ hit the shore they cause erosion by breaking apart rocks and making cliffs collapse. Fill in the blank

4 Match the depositional feature to its definition. Write the correct letter in each box

a	bar
b	beach
c	lagoon

	formed when a spit grows across a bay joining two headlands
	when a bar cuts off the water behind from the open sea
	when waves enter a sheltered bay they lose energy and deposit sediment

5 _____ will often form behind a spit. Tick 1 correct answer



- ☐ lagoons
- ☐ saltmarshes
- ☐ headands

6 Sediment patterns on beaches reflect: Tick 1 correct answer

- ☐ wave energy and wind direction
- ☐ wave energy and sea temperature
- ☐ sea temperature and wind direction

Keywords

carbon dioxide

Carbon dioxide is one of the greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere that traps heat.

fossil fuels

Fossil fuels are natural substances that were formed over millions of years from the buried remains of ancient organisms; they include coal, oil and gas.

renewable
energy

Renewable energy is sources of energy that can be re-used and will not be used up or run out.

sustainable

If something is sustainable it is able to continue over a long time.

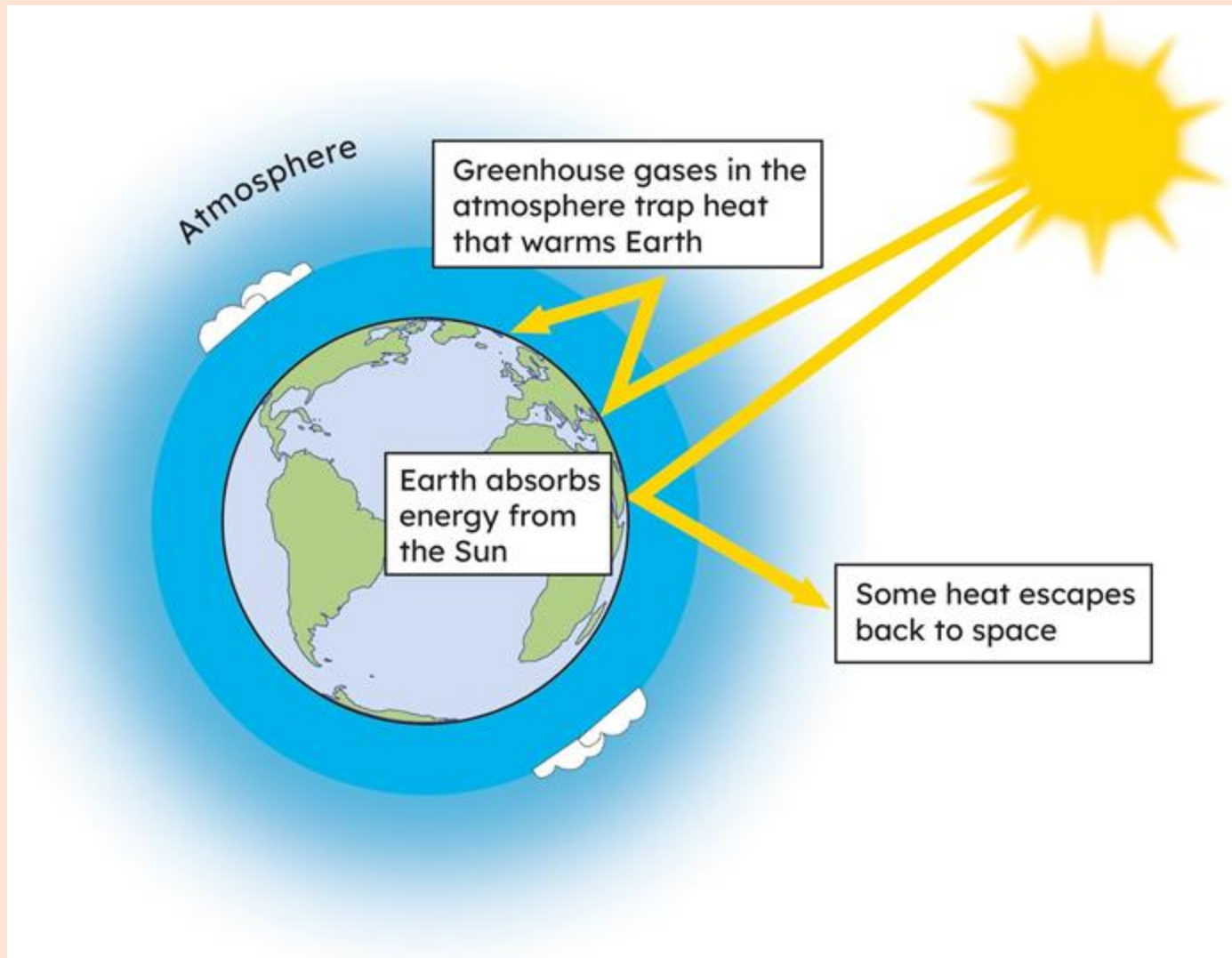
atmosphere

The atmosphere is the layer of gases that surrounds Earth. It includes the oxygen we need to breathe, so it is essential for life on Earth.

How is climate change affecting our coasts?



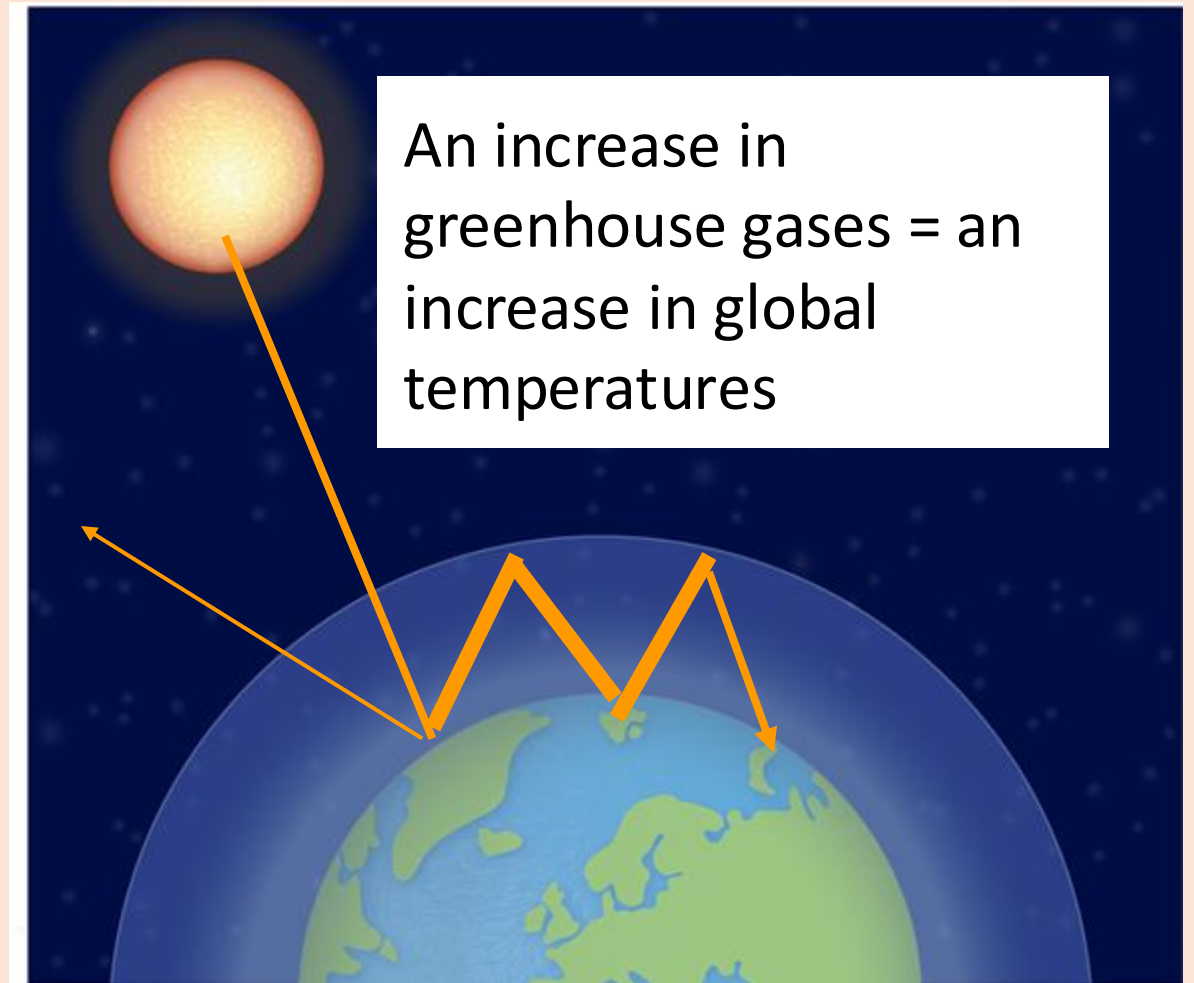
Explanation



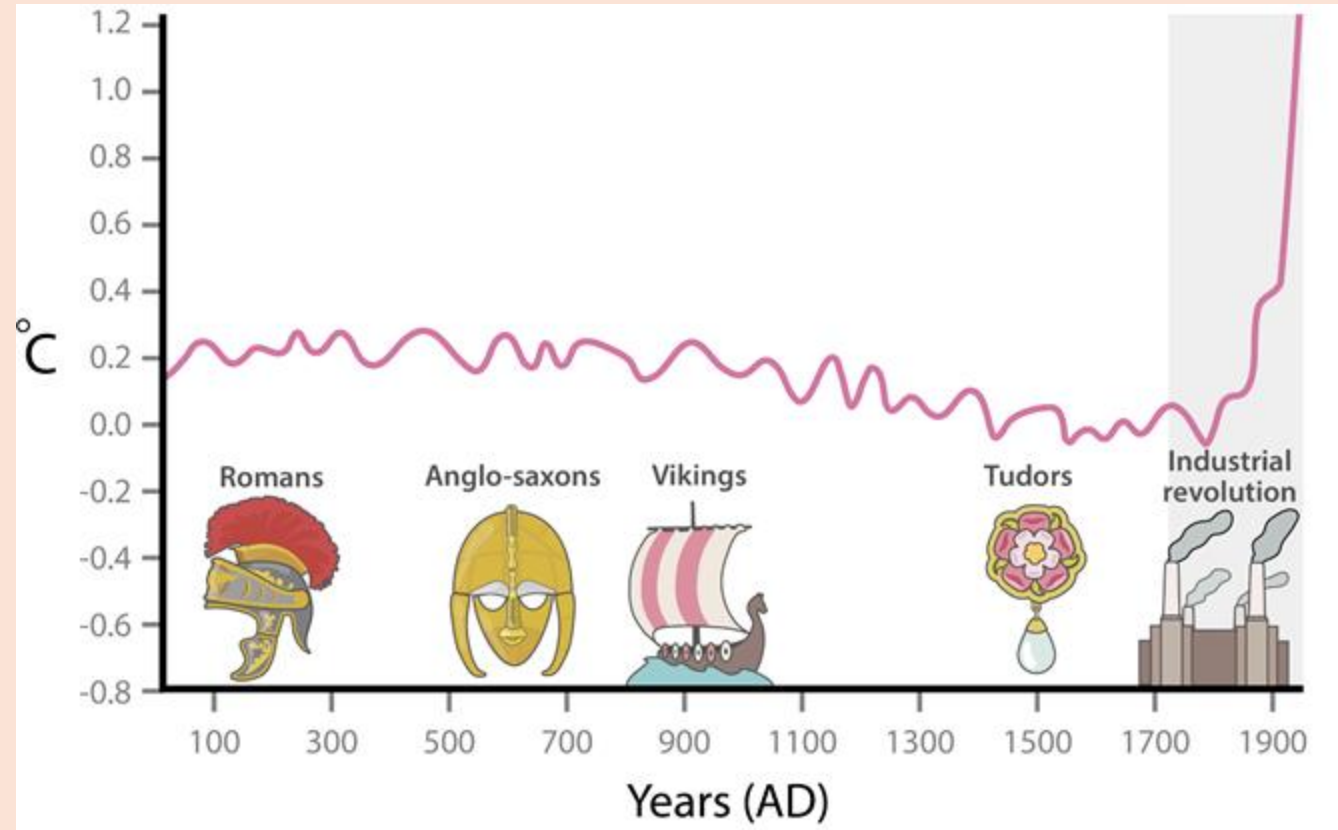
Greenhouse gases are important for keeping our planet at a temperature suitable for life. Gases in the **atmosphere** around the Earth, including **carbon dioxide**, trap heat from the sun and keep our planet warm.

Human activities are changing Earth's natural greenhouse effect by increasing the release of greenhouse gases.

Scientists agree that extra greenhouse gases released by humans are the main cause of global warming.



Burning **fossil fuels** adds **carbon dioxide** to the **atmosphere**. Meanwhile, deforestation means there are fewer trees to trap natural carbon. Both of these lead to global warming.



How is climate change affecting our coasts?



Check

What has caused an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere?

a

burning fossil fuels



b

planting more trees

c

deforestation



Rising temperatures impacts our seas and coastlines in different ways.

increased ocean
temperatures



melting ice



extreme weather



How is climate change affecting our coasts?



Check

What are the main effects of climate change?

a

increased global temperatures



b

decreased ocean temperatures

c

more extreme weather events



d

melting global ice



Increasing ocean temperatures

The rate of ocean warming has doubled in 20 years since 2004. This has harmed coastal ecosystems. Animals and plants can't adapt quickly enough to such rapid warming.

If sea temperatures are warmed by 2°C this will result in a loss of more than 99% of coral reefs.



Staghorn coral bleaching

How is climate change affecting our coasts?



Check

What percentage of coral reefs will be lost if sea temperatures warm by 2°C ?

a

50%

b

80%

c

99%



As the world gets hotter our sea levels are rising.
This is for two reasons:

- As water heats up it expands.
- Increasing temperatures cause glaciers and ice sheets to melt. The water runs off into the sea, which causes sea levels to rise.

The sea level has risen by 9cm in the past 30 years.

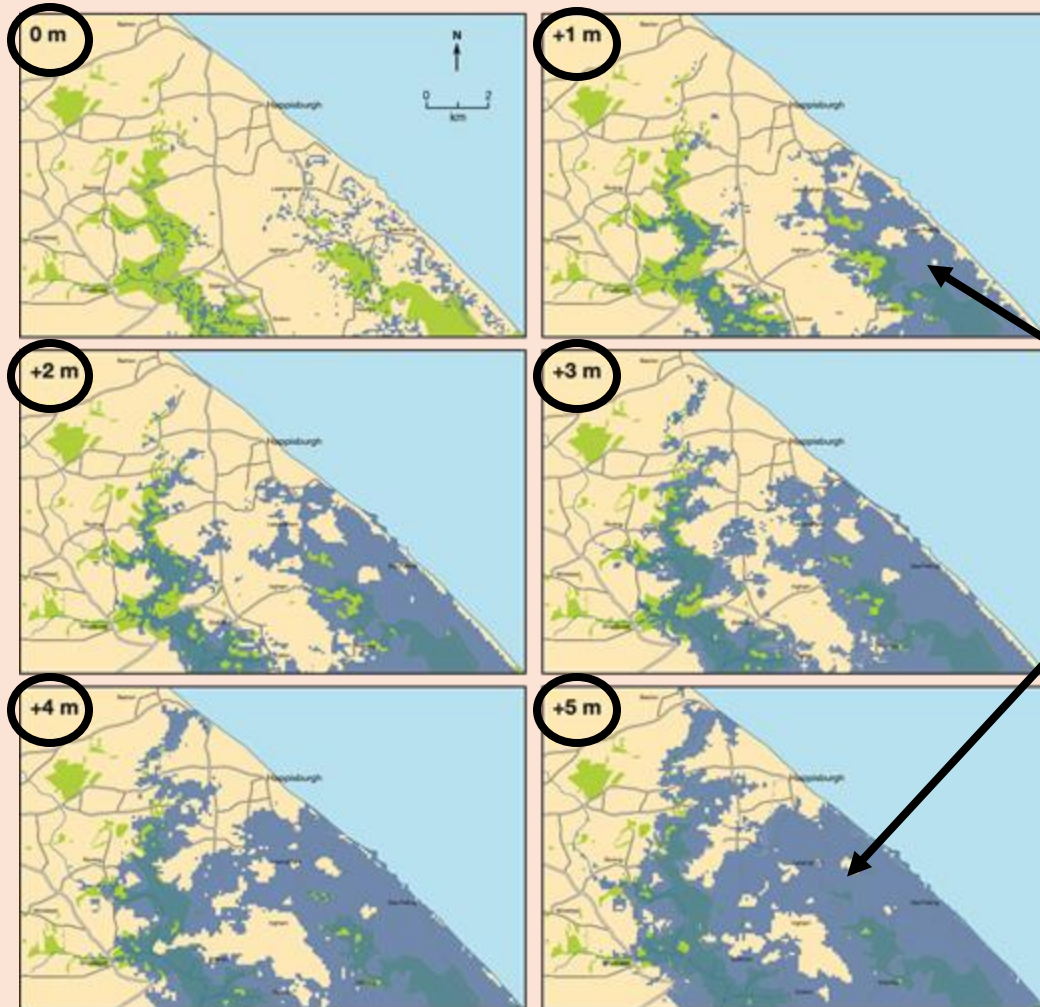


How is climate change affecting our coasts?

Coastal areas are at serious risk from flooding due to climate change. One in 6 people are already at risk of flooding from rivers and the sea. The risks will only increase with rising sea levels, more frequent and severe floods and storm surges.



How is climate change affecting our coasts?



These maps show possible coastal flooding in Happisburgh if sea levels continue to rise. The dark blue areas are the places where flooding may happen.

Each map shows the effect of different sea levels, at 1m, 2m, 3m, 4m and 5m.

The effects of sea level rise on Happisburgh scenarios

Rising sea levels are a danger to people, plants and animals that live near the coast. Effects could range from:

- frequent flooding,
- contamination of land, crops and drinking water from the salt,
- land becoming completely submerged.



How is climate change affecting our coasts?



Check

What is causing sea levels to rise?

a

as water heats up it expands



b

ice on land is melting



c

the tides

Extreme weather

Climate change increases the risk of extreme weather. This is leading to an increase in rates of erosion, and a higher risk of coastal flooding.



How is climate change affecting our coasts?



In March 2023, high tides and strong winds caused significant coastal erosion around Hemsby in Norfolk.

Coastal erosion can damage homes, business and infrastructure such as roads.

How is climate change affecting our coasts?



Check

Complete the passage about the impact of climate change on our coasts.

An increase in greenhouse gases in the **atmosphere** trap more heat which changes our climate. Climate change is affecting our coasts by _____ global ocean temperatures, _____ sea levels and causing more _____ weather events.

increasing

raising

extreme

Complete the cause and effect diagram showing

how climate change can affect coastal environments.

Cause	Impact on coastal places
Increased global ocean temperatures	Warmer seas that animals and plants cannot adapt to. Coral reefs dying.
Rising sea levels	
Extreme weather events	

Change to the climate	Impact on coastal places
Increased global ocean temperatures	Warmer seas that animals and plants <u>cannot</u> adapt to. Coral reefs dying.
Rising sea levels	Frequent flooding, contamination of land, crops and drinking water from the salt and land becoming completely submerged.
Extreme weather events	Increase in coastal erosion and flooding 

The ocean plays an important role in capturing and storing **carbon dioxide**. Oceans capture around 25% of the **carbon dioxide** we release into the **atmosphere**.

The oceans trapping or storing carbon dioxide helps to reduce the effect of climate change.



How can coasts be protected from climate change?

Marine ecosystems like seagrass meadows, saltmarshes and mangroves absorb **carbon dioxide** from the water and **atmosphere**, just like plants and trees on land.

The storage of carbon in marine habitats is called blue carbon.



saltmarsh

How can coasts be protected from climate change?



Marine forests including mangroves, seagrass plains and saltmarshes absorb up to 5 times more carbon than forests on land.

How can coasts be protected from climate change?

In the UK, we have destroyed 90% of our seagrass beds. These important plants absorb carbon faster than the rainforests.

It is really important to protect them.



How can coasts be protected from climate change?



Check

The storage of carbon in marine habitats is called ...

a

green carbon

b

marine carbon

c

blue carbon



What are some of the things we can do to protect coasts from climate change?

1. Rewild our seabed
2. Use **sustainable** energy and technologies at the coast
3. Create Marine Protected Areas
4. Educate people about how important coastal environments are

1. Rewild our seabed

Rewild means to restore habitats back to their natural state to let nature take care of itself. Rewilding large areas of our seabed would protect and restore coastal habitats and marine wildlife populations.

This would also increase the ocean's ability to absorb carbon dioxide.



2. Use sustainable energy and technologies at the coast



We can invest in developing **sustainable** energy and technologies to use in coastal places. For example, fisheries that are less reliant on **fossil fuels** and don't damage the seabed. Or by switching to **renewable energy**.

3. Create Marine Protected Areas

Marine Protected Areas (MPAs) are like underwater national parks, that act as sanctuaries for plants, animals and ecosystems. MPAs can provide protection for habitats such as salt marshes and mangroves.



4. Educate people about how important coastal environments are.

Ensure that everyone understands the crucial role the coast plays in helping us fight climate change so we can all be careful in how we treat it.



How can coasts be protected from climate change?



Check

Which of these would help to protect our coasts from climate change?

a

increase use of **fossil fuels**

b

rewild seabeds



c

use **renewable/sustainable** energy



Task B

How can coasts be protected from climate change?



Create a poster to display at school which helps show how important our coast is and what we can do to protect it from climate change.

You could use maps, photos or personal stories about your local coast to create a collage or poster.

Did you include any of the same things as the children?



I used a map to show where my nearest coast was. I annotated it to show the places that I like.



I used lots of photos of the human and physical features of my local coast.



I wrote about 4 things we could do to protect our coast from the impact of climate change.

- Increased greenhouse gases in the **atmosphere** as a result of human activity are causing rapid climate change.
- Rapid climate change is a problem as people and animals can't adapt quickly enough to change.
- Sea level rise is one change caused by increased temperatures as ice caps melt and water expands.
- Increased energy in the **atmosphere** and oceans increases the risk of extreme weather.

Thursday 9th July

KQ: What are the impacts of climate change on the coast and what can we do to protect it?

Exit Quiz

1 _____ is one of the greenhouse gases in Earth's atmosphere that traps heat.
Tick **1** correct answer

☐ Carbon dioxide

☐ Oxygen

☐ Water

2 What has caused an increase in carbon dioxide in the atmosphere? Tick **2** correct answers

☐ burning fossil fuels

☐ planting more trees

☐ deforestation

3 _____ are natural substances formed over millions of years from the buried remains of ancient organisms; they include coal, oil and gas. Fill in the blank

4 What percentage of coral reefs will be lost if sea temperatures warm by 2°C? Tick **1** correct answer

☐ 20%

☐ 77%

☐ 99%

5 What is causing sea levels to rise? Tick **2** correct answers

☐ as water heats up it expands

☐ ice on land is melting

☐ the tides

6 The storage of carbon in marine habitats is called... Tick **1** correct answer

☐ green carbon

☐ marine carbon

☐ blue carbon

Thursday 9th July

KQ: What were the experiences of the Windrush Generation?

Knowledge Quiz

1 Before 1939, lots of working-class children got a disease called... Fill in the blank

2 Some _____ could pay part of their wages as National Insurance to help them see a doctor if they needed it. Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ men
- ☐ women
- ☐ men and women

3 The Beveridge Report was published in... Fill in the blank

4 Which government set up a system of benefits known as the welfare state? Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ Conservative
- ☐ Liberal
- ☐ Labour

5 The National Health Service was set up in... Fill in the blank

6 Which disease was vaccinated against, for free, in the 1950s? Tick **1**

- ☐ rickets
- ☐ polio
- ☐ influenza
- ☐ pneumonia

Keywords

The **Caribbean** is a region of sea and islands off the coast of North, Central and South America.

The **Caribbean** migrants that travelled to Britain in the years after the Second World War are known as the **Windrush Generation**.

Discrimination means treating someone unfairly because of things such as age, skin colour or religious beliefs.

When lots of people are violent and disturb the peace it is known as a **riot**.



Many lives were lost during the Second World War and buildings and homes were destroyed.

Britain needed 1.3 million workers to help rebuild the country, to fill jobs in construction, the NHS, transport and postal services.



Photo showing London destroyed after WWII



To solve this problem, in 1948, people from countries that were in the British Empire at the time were invited to live and work in Britain as citizens of the United Kingdom.



Photo of the Empire Windrush carrying West Indian immigrants into Tilbury in June 1948

People came to Britain from countries in the **Caribbean** such as Trinidad, Jamaica, Mexico and British Guiana.

Mexico

Jamaica



Trinidad

British Guiana

Map showing the **Caribbean** islands

True or false?

Britain needed people to move to the country to fill jobs in the construction, health, transport and postal services.

T True 

F False

Justify your answer

a Britain needed 2000 workers to fill these jobs.

b Britain needed 1.3 million workers to fill these jobs.



Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

1. After the **First / Second** World War, Britain needed people to help rebuild the country.

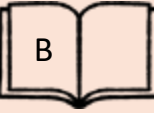
1. In **1948 / 1958**, people from countries that were in the British Empire were invited to Britain to work and become citizens.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

3. Lots of people came to Britain from countries in the **Caribbean / Mediterranean** to help fill the jobs.
4. Many of the people in countries in the British Empire had served in the **armed forces / postal services** during the war.
5. 600 **Caribbean men / women** had been in the ATS.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences below.

1. After the First / **Second World War**, Britain needed people to help rebuild the country.
2. In **1948 / 1958**, people from countries that were in the British Empire were invited to Britain to work and become citizens.
3. Lots of people came to Britain from countries in the **Caribbean /** Mediterranean to help fill the jobs.
4. Many of the people in countries in the British Empire had served in the armed **forces / postal services** during the war.
5. 600 **Caribbean** men / **women** had been in the ATS.



The Empire Windrush was a passenger ship that first picked up passengers in Trinidad, then Jamaica, Mexico, Cuba and finally Bermuda, before sailing to the UK, arriving in June 1948.



Map of the Empire Windrush's journey in 1948

What was the Empire Windrush?

a

a bus

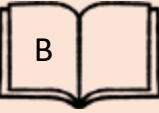
b

a plane

c

a ship



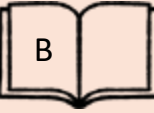


The ship arrived in Britain at the Tilbury Docks in Essex, on the 22nd of June 1948.

Onboard were 1,027 passengers. 802 passengers came from somewhere in the **Caribbean**, most were from Jamaica.



Photo of the Empire Windrush ship



The arrival of the Empire Windrush ship is often seen as the start of people from the **Caribbean** migrating to Britain for jobs and a better life.



Photo of the Empire Windrush ship

The '**Windrush Generation**' refers to British citizens from the **Caribbean** who settled in the UK between 1945 and 1973.





The **Windrush generation** are British citizens from _____ that settled in the UK between 1945 and 1973.

a

India

b

the **Caribbean**

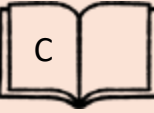


c

Australia

d

Ireland



Most arrivals from the Empire Windrush had already made plans for jobs and housing.

Only around 230 people did not have somewhere to go, and stayed temporarily in an underground air raid shelter in Clapham, London until they found a job.

Photo of Clapham
underground temporary
accommodation

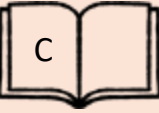


Photo of wet and cold weather

Life was tough for people arriving from the **Caribbean**. The weather was colder and wetter than they were used to, they had left friends and family behind and often lived in poor housing.

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.
Put a tick (true) or cross (false).

a

The Empire Windrush arrived in Scotland in 1948.



b

Over 1000 people travelled on the Empire Windrush.



c

Every passenger on the Empire Windrush had a job to go to in Britain.



d

The Empire Windrush brought people from the **Caribbean** to Britain.



Add labels to the photo of the Empire Windrush ship.

You could include:

- The name of the ship
- Date of arrival
- Where it came from and arrived to
- Who was on board
- Why people were on board



Photo of the Empire Windrush ship

Add labels to the photo of the Empire Windrush.

Arrived at Tilbury
Docks in Britain

Over 1000 people
on board

People moved to
Britain to help
rebuild it

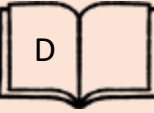


Photo of the Empire Windrush ship

Empire Windrush

Came from the
Caribbean

Arrived 22nd June
1948

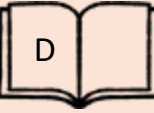


Unfortunately, some of the people from the **Caribbean** were made to feel unwelcome in Britain. They were treated unfairly and differently because of racism.

Finding jobs and somewhere to live was difficult due to this **discrimination**.



Discrimination means treating someone unfairly because of something like their skin colour.



Black people were often excluded from shops, restaurants and skilled jobs. Landlords would refuse to rent to black families.

A high number of people from the **Caribbean** ended up settling in an area of London called Notting Hill.

Select the types of **discrimination** that people from the **Caribbean** faced in Britain.

a

Landlords refused to rent houses to them.



b

They were not able to get jobs.



c

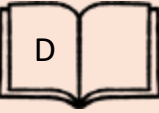
They were excluded from restaurants.



d

They were made to feel unwelcome.





In Notting Hill in August 1958, people from the **Caribbean** were violently attacked and their property was vandalised.

These **riots** continued for weeks as people tried to defend themselves from the attacks.

The **riots** also spread to Nottingham.

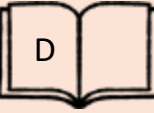


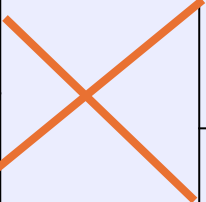
Photo of the Notting Hill Carnival in
London

Claudia Jones organised the first **Caribbean** carnival in Notting Hill in January 1959.

She wanted to bring people together to celebrate **Caribbean** culture.

The Notting Hill Carnival happens every year and is now the largest street festival in

Match the word to the definition.

riot		the Caribbean migrants that travelled to Britain in the years after the Second World War
Windrush generation		when lots of people are violent and disturb the peace
discrimination		treating someone unfairly because of things such as age, skin colour or religious beliefs

Summary The Windrush generation

After WWII, Britain needed workers and invited people from countries in the British Empire at the time, including from the **Caribbean**.

The first of these were over 800 people from the **Caribbean** who arrived at Tilbury Docks on the 22 June 1948 on the ship the Empire Windrush.

Most of them faced **discrimination** in housing and employment in Britain.

In Notting Hill in August 1958, there were violent **riots** that lasted for weeks due to racial **discrimination**.

A few months later, the first **Caribbean** carnival was set up in Notting Hill. Since then it has grown into the largest street festival in Europe.

Thursday 9th July

KQ: What were the experiences of the Windrush Generation?

Exit Quiz

1 To rebuild Britain after WWII, the country needed lots more... Fill in the blank

2 The Nationality Act of 1948 gave... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ people who lived in the British Empire the right to live and work in Britain.
- ☐ people who had been born in Britain greater rights than those who had not.
- ☐ people who lived abroad the right to live and work in Britain.

3 The passenger ship that brought many Caribbean people to Britain in 1948 was called the Empire... Fill in the blank

4 Why was life tough for early Caribbean immigrants? Tick **3** correct answers

- ☐ Rationing was still in effect.
- ☐ They had nowhere to live.
- ☐ They faced racism.
- ☐ They had left friends and family behind.
- ☐ They rarely found work.

5 A high number of people from the Caribbean ended up settling in an area of London called... Fill in the blank

6 In Notting Hill, racist ideas and discrimination caused riots there in August... Tick **1** correct answer

- ☐ 1957
- ☐ 1958
- ☐ 1959
- ☐ 1960

Celebration Assembly

