

Monday 4th April 2022

to review learning on Sunderland Heritage: Coal mining

Conditions

In a coal mines, the conditions were awful. Men were made to work in wet and damp areas where there cramped spaces, leading many miners with bad posture. It was also cold, which meant they were unwell.

Life in a mining town

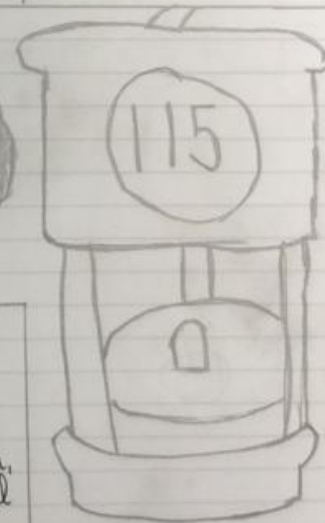
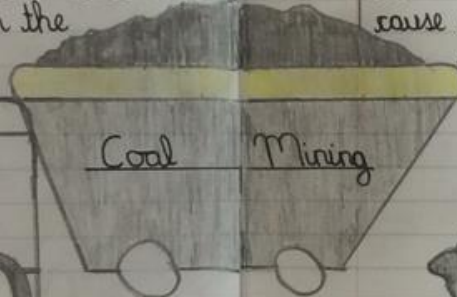
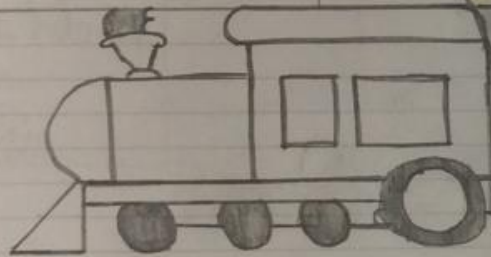
Mining villages had terrace houses, with the colliery at the heart of it. Somewhere near the village there would be a lake with a pump; this was so water wasn't in the mines.

Mining safety

There were countless deaths in mines, so in 1816, a safe lamp named 'Davy Lamp' was designed and tested. This saved lives, as the flame wouldn't set any gases and cause an explosion. The lamp was made by Humphry Davy.

Artwork

Based on life in mining areas, artwork was painted by LS Lowry and Ashington Group. These included skills like perspective and shading. Lowry used colour to show mood, whereas Ashington shows it from what is happening.



Jobs and ages

Only men and boys over 10 could work in mines. Jobs include: trapper, thurster, getter and husher. The boys would usually be a trapper, and open the door when they heard a cart. Thrusters do mining and getters push carts.

Miners strike

The miners went on strike to prevent the pits from being closed. During 1984-1985, many miners didn't go to work, and anyone who did go to work was known as a scab. However, after all the protest, mines were shut.

How coal has changed

The usage of coal has lessened, and the country relies on coal not as much, and instead on electricity. Coal has an impact the environment, as it releases greenhouse gases which causes climate change.

Wednesday 6th October 2021

to research the dig for victory campaign

Must	P
Show an understanding of who a political message is aimed at	✓
Make notes and record responses to artefacts and sources	✓
Begin to show an understanding of what propaganda is	✓
Conduct research safely using appropriate resources	✓
Should	
Clarify meanings and vocabulary	✓
Include facts from primary and secondary sources	✓

What was 'Dig for Victory'?

Dig for victory was a successful campaign in 1939, and by the end of the war, there was nearly 1.4 million allotments across Britain. It is estimated over 1,400,000 people had helped. Even after the war, people continued it.

Why was it needed?

The campaign was needed to help keep the country fed, and fed well. It was also used to show Adolf Hitler that his plan of attacking the cargo ships wasn't working, and Britain stayed strong.

How did it work?

The campaign started off with a lot of encouragement from the Ministry of Food. They said not to waste food

but instead grow their own. From that, a 'Dig for Victory' campaign began. The entire country was urged to use any spare patch of land including: parks, golf clubs and even the moat of at the Tower of London was used.

DIG
for
VICTORY



What did people grow?

Any basic vegetables were grown: carrots, beetroots, parsnips, turnips and potatoes would have been grown in most allotments. People realised that not much time had to be dedicated to it. Other people may have grown pea pods, cauliflower and tomatoes.

Why do you think it continued after the war?

It was continued because people preferred it and enjoyed it.

Tuesday 3rd May 2022

LO: To look at different types of punishment across time periods and describe changes.

Success Criteria	✓
I must	
Be able to use sources to find out about facts about crime and punishment.	
I should	
Be able to identify what punishments were given for what crime.	
I could	
Plot these on a timeline to show chronology.	
Describe how punishments have changed over time.	

Roman crimes for theft included flogging and repaying what had been stolen. In Viking times, they would be fined or declared an out-law.

The Romans
0 43

The Vikings
793

The Tudors
1485

450
The Anglo-Saxons

1066
The Normans

The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons so their main punishment was fines.

The Normans (depending on the crime) would chop off body parts as punishment for crime.

Explain what punishments were given for what crimes.

In the Tudor times, treason could result in execution.

The Rack: This was a Tudor torture device which was used to get a confession or 'scold's bridle'. This was used to punish women who gossiped. Ducking stool: This was a torture device used for women which dunked them into ice freezing water and if she floated she was guilty but if she drowned she was innocent.

There were many punishments in Tudor times like the stocks.

The Georgians used a death penalty for crimes like stealing.

The Georgians
1704

The crime punishment for crime is going to prison depending on the crime and in some countries people may still be executed.
Modern History
1900

1603
The Stuarts

The Stuarts punishment for crime was being abused or dunked in water if you were rude or dishonest.

1837
The Victorians

The Victorians punishment for crime was hard labour which was seen to work prisoners hard so they wouldn't commit crime. Prisons and police were also introduced in the Victorian times. Punishments back then were very brutal and were used to torture and humiliate.

Monday 10th January 2022

10. To explore Tudor portraits

Success Criteria	
I Must	✓
Explore sources of evidence to gather information about Tudor Monarchs.	✓
To know about the types of evidence for the Tudor period e.g. portraits.	✓
I Should	
Give details about the style of portraits by Hans Holbein, Levina Teelinc and Nicholas Hilliard and discuss how this was influential in society.	✓
I Could	
Explore impact of these well known artists be able to talk about this confidently and make comparisons to the present day.	✓



The portrait was painted by Hans Holbein while Henry VIII was married to Jane Seymour (his favourite wife) in 1536. Henry is looking straight at the viewer with a powerful expression symbolising that he is brave and the dagger also shows bravery and is stating that he is a warrior.

He is wearing gold chains and red jewels, on his clothes, in his rings and necklaces because it shows that he is extremely wealthy.

He is wearing a garter around his legs which means that he is in a society with knights. He is also quite fat which is a good thing because it meant that he had enough money for food.



The portrait was painted by an unknown artist in 1588. On her clothes she has large ruffs which means that the larger the ruff the more wealth you have.

The pearls on her clothes means that she has an alliance with Scotland. She also has pale skin which means that you don't have to work outside. In the background there is a crown which shows that she is queen.

In the background there are velvet curtains which shows that she is very wealthy because velvet is extremely expensive.



The portrait was painted by Nicholas Hilliard in 1584. Although most of his paintings are of him and his wife. However most of his paintings are either circle or ovals.

He was an artist for 45 years and loved doing portraits of Elizabeth I.

He also painted Mary queen of Scots.

Well done Anna this is fantastic!

STONE, BRONZE and

Stone Age life

There was 3 different periods of the Stone Age which are Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic. During the Mesolithic and Palaeolithic hunter gatherers were very nomadic. Farming began in the Neolithic period, and was used to house and farm.

Housing developed because at the beginning people lived in caves but further on there was huts. There was lots of jobs like fishing, farming, hunting and housing. Tools were made of stone and wood.

Skara Brae

Skara Brae is found near Scotland farmland was found near by. The plds were built into walls.

Artefacts found at

Skara Brae were stone balls, crops and fish bones. Dressers stored heavy stone balls.



The doors were small so the people must of been small. There was a basic sewer system. Eight houses were found at Skara Brae.

IRON AGE

DID YOU KNOW
did you know the frame was made of timber?

Hillforts - Roundhouses

The main reason for a hillfort was for protection. It was high so the people in the village could see enemies and if they were attacking. Around the outside there was deep ditches. The village was surrounded by tall gates. Blacksmiths made iron weapons. The carpenter shaped wood with the wood turner.

Roundhouses were used during the bronze and iron age. The walls were made of wattle and daub. In the middle was a fire pit. The roof was made of thick thatch. The frame was made of timber.

Stonehenge was built in 3 stages. The construction started in the Stone Age and ended in the Bronze Age. Sarsen and blue stones to make Stonehenge. People believe it was used for ceremonies and solstices. Blue stones were from the Preseli hills in Wales and the Sarsen stones were from Marlborough Downs. Stonehenge was connected to the River Avon by the Avenue. In the second stage it was made into two circles but in the third stage it was a horseshoe.

was made of timber.

A Wednesday 22nd June

It is worth about Amelia Earhart's life

Success Criteria	P
MUST	
Include dates when appropriate	
Use words like, a long time ago, years	
Capital letter and full stops	
SHOULD	
Adjectives to describe	
Coordinating and subordinating conjunctions	
COULD	
Commas in a list	
Apostrophes to mark possession or contraction	

Amelia Earhart was sure what to do in her career. She worked as a nurse, mechanic and medic. In 1920 she was 23 years old and she went to a ~~new~~ living, a amazing school. Next she knew she would fly. After that in 1921 she was flying lessons and bought her first plane called Ford Lane. In 1924 22 she broke the world altitude of 14000 ft and in 1927 she got her pilot license. In 1931-2 she did a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean. Amelia flew out of Newfoundland and landed in Northern Ireland.

Use because to tell me why she wanted to be a pilot. It is because she wanted to see what it looked like in the air.

Wednesday 15th June

80: is research who Amelia Earhart was.

Success Criteria

MUST
Observe or handle evidence to ask questions
SHOULD
Place events in order using dates.
COULD
Use a variety of sources to form writing.

Amelia Earhart was born in Kansas, America 24th July in 1897.



She had her first flying lesson at the age of 23 years old.



She bought her first plane called the Canary.



Amelia Earhart got her pilot license.



She broke the world altitude record that is 14,000 feet in the air.



14,000

She was the first woman to fly across the Atlantic Ocean on her own.



She ~~begin~~ began her flight ~~over~~ around the world she set off at Newfoundland where Fred

Wednesday 4th May 2022

to explore and learn about the Victorian seaside

Success Criteria	
Must	
I can explore items relating to the Victorian seaside.	
I can explain how Victorian's travelled to the seaside	
Should	
I can make predictions about what a source was used for.	
I can describe what entertainment was like at the seaside in the past.	
I can describe how swimming costumes were different in the past.	
Could	
I can ask questions about the items I have seen.	



Victorian people go on trains to the beach when they go on holiday ✓



This is a Victorian swimsuit. It is made out of wool. ✓



In Victorian times children watched puppet shows. ✓



rides.

Sometimes Victorian people have donkey ✓

What is a hokey pokey?
A hokey pokey is a type of ice cream.