

SCHOLARS'
JOURNAL

ARCHER ACADEMY



JULY 2020

FORWARD FROM MISS HARRISON

*I HOPE YOU ENJOY LEAFING
THROUGH OUR FIRST EDITION
OF THE SCHOLARS' JOURNAL*

Welcome to our very first Archer Scholars' Journal.

So, what is a scholar? Why is this award such an accomplishment? A scholar is a specialist in a particular branch of study, for example literature or languages. Across each subject discipline there are specific skills for example, in History scholarly excellence would involve curiosity, interpretation of viewpoints and evidence, evaluation, depth of knowledge of events and periods of time. In Geography, a consideration of past events and their impact on future projections, data analysis, an application of the different fields of study such as Human and Physical Geography. In Science, the asking of probing questions, the application of specific technical vocabulary and the use of practical investigation to secure hypothesis and evaluation. Specialist subjects vary vastly in their scholarly skills however there are a number of shared themes that sit across all subjects when developing excellence, those of curiosity, analysis, communication in written and oral forms and thinking deeply beyond a set concept, it is pertinent to note how many of these take a significant role in both the Archer Way and the Archer Outcomes.

For me, I can clearly remember when I realised my love of History that set me off on a path to study the subject at GCSE, A Level and University. More importantly, History in its broader sense is a passion of mine and an interest way beyond the curriculum and specifications I have both taught and studied. The skills the subject enabled me to develop and the opportunities it has afforded me have been immeasurable but also the interests and enthusiasms it has generated – from my choices of holidays to the books I read. So, I wonder when this might happen for our Archer students?

E N G L I S H

Matilda Smith: 7JVA

It was raining.
It seemed like it was always raining.
Perhaps some person,
in some far, far-off land,
had angered someone
and so now it always rained.

My feet created craters in the puddles,
as I waded along the pavement.
My shoes were sodden and sad
My coat was sodden and sad
I was sodden and sad.

Slowly, quietly, I withdrew,
away from the world and into the
Relative peace and quiet
of my inner mind.

My mind is a corridor.
Oftentimes I wonder for hours,
going everywhere and nowhere.
Every three feet or so,
there's a door.

An oak door,
an ebony door,
a wrought iron door,
Hundreds upon hundreds of doors.
I stride forward.
It's dry in here.

The first doorknob fits perfectly in the palm of my hand
It twists with a well-oiled familiarity.
I peer inside.
Darkness.
More and more of the doors have started leading to that.

But no matter,
I tell myself,
No matter,
Try the next one.

This door leads to a house.
A house that is strangely familiar.
A child sits on the floor, barely three months of age.
It stares at me.
I know I should recognise this child... but I don't.

Suddenly the child freezes,
the air is frightfully chilly.
And the house fades into blackness.
I step out into the corridor.
It feels like part of myself has turned dark.
Then I know who the child was... me.

I swallow hard.
This can't be right.
The corridor seemed longer and tighter than before.
That can't have been...
A memory?

I fall to my knees,
the doors seem to loom over me.
Was I spending too much time in here?
Was I not making new memories?
Was I... was I losing myself?

Thump
I'm pulled back into the real world.
The pavement is a few inches from my nose.
Water seeps into my clothes.
I must have hit something...

I stumble to my feet.
In front of me is a man.
He's rubbing his head, looking puzzled.
His eyes meet mine.
For a moment I see corridors in the dark.

The the moment passes and his eyes are a
staring blue
he smiles.

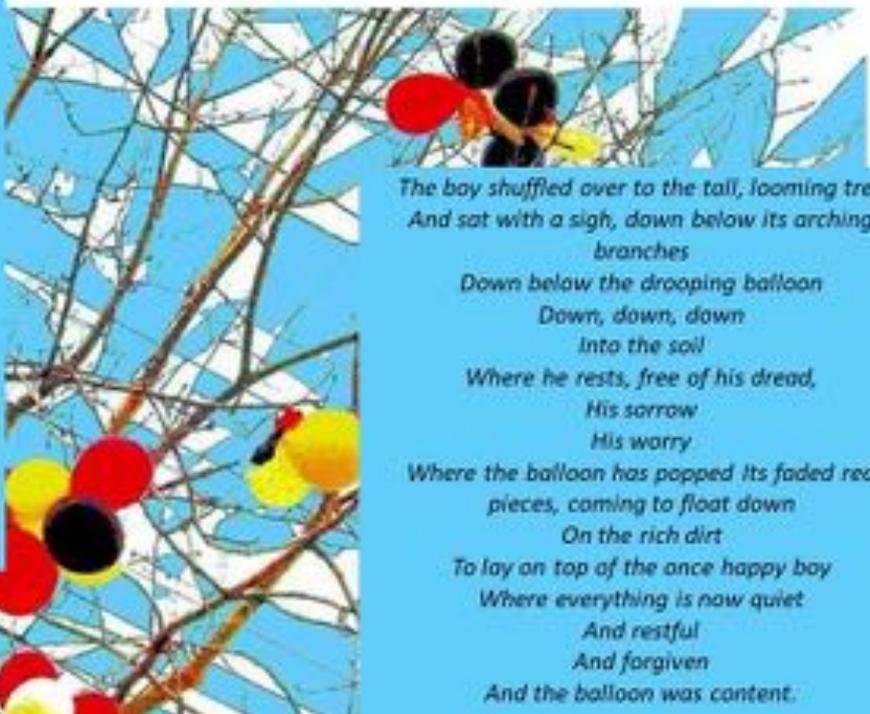
Deep, deep in my mind.
A door appears,
a new memory, the first of many

Jaeda Bui: 7JVA

The Sad Balloon

What seemed so far away
is but a child's balloon, forgotten after play
Stuck in a tree, that old thing.
Drooping sadly, its colour fading
No longer treating the small happy face it
was held by

The tree, behind a dark, sad house
Where the sad people live,
Inside that sad house
In this sad neighbourhood,
Where no more children play
But, oh! What do we have here
The child, not so little anymore
His grey skin, his wrinkled eyes and creased
brow
His face weathered with worry



The boy shuffled over to the tall, looming tree
And sat with a sigh, down below its arching
branches

Down below the drooping balloon
Down, down, down
Into the soil

Where he rests, free of his dread,
His sorrow
His worry

Where the balloon has popped its faded red
pieces, coming to float down
On the rich dirt

To lay on top of the once happy boy
Where everything is now quiet
And restful

And forgiven
And the balloon was content.

Mujtaba C, Year 7

Sitting on my bed for days on end. Empty. Cold. Thoughts buzz into my head from time to time, but for the most part, I'm alone. My bed is rock-solid, my walls are as stale as the meals lying waste in the corner, and the only noise is the relentless pounding on my door. Requests of "please come down" or "you don't have to hide from us" from my desperate, but hopeful parents. Although I would've liked nothing more than to accept that offer, the words never really found its place, and my replies would be as empty as this prison. Days pass, weeks, months perhaps. I gaze out the window and remember a better time; where I would run through the streets with my friends, and we would talk till dark, and they would remember me. And I would smile.

I used to be a social guy, more than the world could contain. Oh how I wish that lasted. Soon, the weights started piling on my shoulders, the burden of popularity, acceptance, being forgotten, dragging me down, away from my goals. I tried to ignore it for the most part, so it wouldn't grow, but the anxiety grew to an avalanche, building up in speed and ferocity. I couldn't escape. No one can, but I still kept it to myself, like the naive fool I was. I said good bye to the kickabouts on the empty grass fields. Goodbye to the taste of family dinners. Goodbye to the bright outside. And hello, to this miserable blunt dagger, torturous, but never quite ending.

Who decides who is worthy of help? Is there a criteria you have to fit? For years of my life, I stuck to that list, like a fly to a web, but now, every step takes me further away. Help. I need it, but it always falls just out of my grasp. Even when I'm struggling forward, the progress is futile. Help. I want it. Reaching closer, it's still light years away. Help. Please. I grab it, but like gripping to sand, it's falling away. But those few grains, sparked the fire.

I won't let that flame die out. The jail cell taunted me with an answer, if I could only find what it was. I searched through everything that had become much too familiar, the desolate walls, the irritating rug, the same battered bed. "Where is it!" I exclaimed, why didn't anyone answer? The ever present knob glistened from the corner of my eye, one I'd tried so hard to ignore, but never could resist. With a beautiful, rustic charm. Each indent in the majestic oak, told a different story, all of the better times before. But with every strong light, comes a stronger shadow. My doubt flooded my mind, and second thoughts were imminent. The only road block, was myself.

Building up speed as I go, I paced back and forth, between the gate to freedom, and the chains of isolation. "I have the opportunity for freedom, but at what cost? Who knows how they feel about me now, I'd be lucky to be called their son, or their friend." I was a ball, being knocked around, I had no control. I reached out my hand, but pulled it back equally as fast. "Why can't something go right for once, why can't I do this?" Then silence. I remembered my parents, still down stairs, downcast and alone, consoling each other. I remember my classmates, wondering who I've become. No ones given up on me. With a shaking hand, I decide. And I smiled.

Ananda D F, Year 8

'Will they accept me?'

12.2.2019

"Oh happy birthday princess, you have finally turned 12 years old! Jesus blessed me 12 years ago with this beautiful daughter, Ah how so proud of you!" Mum told me in extreme excitement. I don't really like birthdays ... its like an alarm that goes off once a year telling me I am 365 days older than I was before. The only thing I like about my birthday is cupcakes, they make me feel like I'm a unicorn in a field of horses, not like their any different. Unfortunately it's a Monday and I have to go to school which I hate and its even worse when you are going on your birthday. The teachers make the class sing happy birthday to you and its just so awkward. Oh and don't even get me started on sweets, if you don't bring sweets or a cake for the class you are asking to be hated by everyone. My first lesson is Religious studies. Its quite interesting when you actually pay attention. I don't

"Everyone settle down, I know its Addilyn's birthday however the birthday wishes will have to wait. Today we are going to be learning about Islam!" Ms Gryneham explained as she strutted into the class room wearing a chequered skirt and a navy blazer over a white top. I quietly went up to Ms Gryneham and asked her if I could sit at the back today. I explained to her that I didn't really want any attention brought to me while she was unpacking everything out of her extremely large hand bag. She suddenly turned her chair around and said "Oh goodness you scared me Addilyn what were you saying?". In my head I had the urge to just roll my eyes and walk away and pretend that I didn't say anything but I really didn't want to have sit through a gitchy happy birthday song.

"May I sit at the back for today be-"

"Because Freddie is distracting you, sure!", Ms Gryneham interrupted. I was so confused but alleviated that I was able to hide in the corner of the class room and listen to music.

Right when I was about to plug in my headphones I looked up at the power point and



After class I ran into my best friend Adeena in the girls bathroom fixing her hijab.

"Hey Addilyn, Happy Birthday! I didn't know what to get you so I thought why don't we go out today and you can see what you like and ill get it for you?" Adeena asked. I've never really asked Adeena about her religion but I asked her instead of her taking me shopping (which I hate). If she could tell me more about being a Muslim. She told me about Mecca. It is the birthplace of Muhammad. A cave 3 km from Mecca was the site of Muhammad's first revelation of the Quran, and a pilgrimage to it, known as the Hajj, is obligatory for all able Muslims. Mecca is home to the Kaaba, one of Islam's holiest and the direction of Muslim prayer, and thus Mecca is regarded as the holiest city in Islam.

When I arrived home, I wanted to know more and more about Islam.

05.04.2019

Today my mum came into my room asking me why have I been searching about Islam on the home computer for a month. I didn't know what to say. "Is it for homework?" my mum questioned. I wanted to tell my mum that I'm really interested in the story's of Islam and living as a Muslim... "yes!

Of course" I replied.

That was it.

I sinned.

I lied to my mum.

As soon as she left the room I got got out my bible for the first time and started praying.

My door opened and right beside me was Adeena, she asked me what I was doing. I told her what happened and she laughed and said, in Islam we learn to forgive. I'm sure god has forgiven you. "Um Addilyn if you want to convert you can! I can help you". My eyes opened wide and I

25.04.2019

Adeena had taught me the basics of Arabic, I knew how to say and write hello:

مرحبا

and is pronounced as marhabaan

Good bye:

وداعا

wadaaan

Adeena also gave me a hijab and a Quran translated into English and other things too. When my parents weren't around, I would pray using a mat facing mecca. I had finally found a religion that I believe and feel love and a true connection with God. Adeena came over in the afternoon and asked me when am I going to tell my parents. I didn't even realise that I've been secretly practising a different religion for 20 days! I was just so nervous. Adeena requested me to talk to the school mentor.

29.04.2019

I arrived at the school mentor's office. "Hello Ms Bubbles, I was wondering if I could talk to you" I asked as I slowly shut the door behind me. After talking to Ms Bubbles, I knew that today I was going to tell my parents. This is an extremely big decision I have to make but I know and understand that they may believe a different religion from me, They are still my parents and I will still love them.

I arrived home and asked my parents if we could talk. We sat down in the living room and I took out all of my religious items. I told them that I found a religion that I felt a strong connection. They looked at each other. I knew they wouldn't accept me. "Addilyn, we know already that you've converted... and we still love you for it". My heart dropped. I was about to cry.

In the end I am so incredibly proud that I made this decision and converted. Islam has made me a more wise and strong. I love my religion.



I Hate Plastic

Ethan V G, Year 8

I slowly walked down the beach; my feet were cold from the sand. I was the only one there, the place was deserted. I wasn't surprised, the sky was gloomy and dark, and it began to rain almost as if the day was mourning. But I didn't mind because the beach was my happy place, a place where I could let go; a place where I could breathe. When I was there I felt at peace.

I continued to walk across the beach watching the waves as they calmly rippled down into the sand. I looked down the beach and saw a large black dot. I started to walk faster intrigued by what this mysterious object could be. As I got closer it became clearer, it was a seal! I was now only about two metres away from it and a strong smell of sea salt and fish overwhelmed me. I didn't want to get too close in case it was aggressive so I took a few steps back to keep my distance. Suddenly it whined, startling me, I tried to tell if it was awake. I only then noticed something around its neck, body and tail. I was confused and wanted to get a closer look, eventually my curiosity got the better of me and I slowly crept up behind the seal.

I was so close now I could hear its breathing, it was panting loudly. I saw scratches and scars on its back and around its neck was a plastic ring; I gulped. I made my way around to its front, no longer creeping. Its eyes were shut. On the front of its body was a large net wrapped around its flippers. I started to feel sick. I looked at its tail and there was a plastic six pack ring caught on it. I started to tear up and my throat became dry. I dropped onto my knees and covered my hands over my face. All of a sudden it whined again, I slowly moved my hands from my face. It was staring at me intently; I looked into its dark eyes, they were like pools of black ink. I could tell it was in terrible pain. My insides clenched. I had to act now.

I got up and started to sprint, I ran faster than I thought I could ever run. The sand flicked up behind me as I sped home. My house was not far from the beach. It was surrounded by large trees that rustled in the sea breeze and a faded blue fence. I barged through the half open metal gate that creaked loudly and sprinted down the cobblestone path. I burst into the kitchen and frantically opened draws. I found some scissors, a knife and disinfectant and dashed back outside towards the seal. When I arrived its breathing was much slower and it was whining constantly. I dropped to the floor and started cutting the net. The seal did not retaliate; it was too exhausted but I felt it knew I was helping it. It turned to look at me and began to lick my hand. I smiled as tears rushed down my face. I broke the net off and then carefully removed the plastic from its tail. Lastly was the ring. The seal stopped whining. I screamed at the top of my lungs 'STAY WITH ME!' The seal's eyes fluttered weakly and they began to close. I was cutting at the ring with extreme force, hoping I could save it in time. Finally the ring snapped, I gently removed it and sprayed the parts that were hurt with disinfectant. The seal gazed at me with its big black eyes and rested its head on my lap. 'You're okay!' I wept. 'You're going to be okay.'

The Insider

Emma K, Year 9

I haven't seen my family in years... It's been a while since we saw each other after my son's funeral... I guess they all felt bad for me. Even though they wanted the best for me, I still felt one thousand knives stabbing my heart when they claimed to be too "busy" for a family meet up. So, when they finally agreed, I was the most thrilled I could ever be.

When I arrived at our meeting place, I felt uneasiness. I was at a shop, where everything was porcelain and looked new, yet, old. The walls had really old fashioned wallpaper that looked unsettling. They were peeling off the corners and off to the edge of the aged floor boards that squeaked whenever you would step in the centre of them, the sound they made was so high and like a scream, it was almost like they were trying to shout out a warning. However when I saw my family, I could finally breathe out a peaceful sigh.

I found them in a room that looked like a staff room that had the exact state of the whole shop. I figured my family just didn't have a lot of money to meet up in a better and cleaner place and they lived far away from me. Afterwards, they have greeted me in a smile and I felt cheerfulness again.

Directly after greeting nearly everyone, I saw this woman who I didn't recognise as any of my family members. There was a strange mark on her neck that was congruent to a birthmark but had a strange shape of a dark figure with button eyes. She looked at me. She smiled. "Are you new to our family?" I tried to ask as politely as I could. She smiled. "No I've been in this family for a long time now," she smiled, "but you might have forgotten me. I'm Adelaide Lutka." I looked at her speechless. "I'm from your mother's side."... "You must have seen me once."

I remembered. I remembered a Lutka name I've heard before from my mum.

I remember Adelaide Lutka. I saw her once enter a shop, just like this one, in an olden doll shop that looked abandoned yet maintained. That looked dirty, yet clean, that looked frightening yet inviting.

Then I remember.

The birthmark, the birthmark on her neck! I saw it in that shop, but as a dark, tall creature with button eyes that had blood dripping down its body from the buttons and a sharp teeth filled grin. I remember it looking at me... looking deep into my horror filled eyes that were as wide as they could to the point they could jump out of my eye sockets. I always thought it was a dream... because I remember having nightmares about that creature, its button eyes, they would stare at me. The creature would always smile to its fullest, splashing the blood on my face while whispering with its deep voice "you will become The Insider, the blood of your family will have the same faint as yours, you will be MINE!" After giving birth to my son, the dreams stopped, but on his 8th birthday he said he had a nightmare, when he described it, it sounded the same as mine... A year later he died.

I snapped.

I looked around the woman, at the wallpapers, at the floor boards, at my family members... I realised they all had the birthmark... My heart dropped.

I stood still, until I started running towards the door to leave the room and go home, this family meeting didn't feel so safe anymore. It all made sense now, the dreams, what I saw, why my family didn't want to meet, they experienced the same dreams as me and were scared, but it didn't make sense that now they wanted to see me.

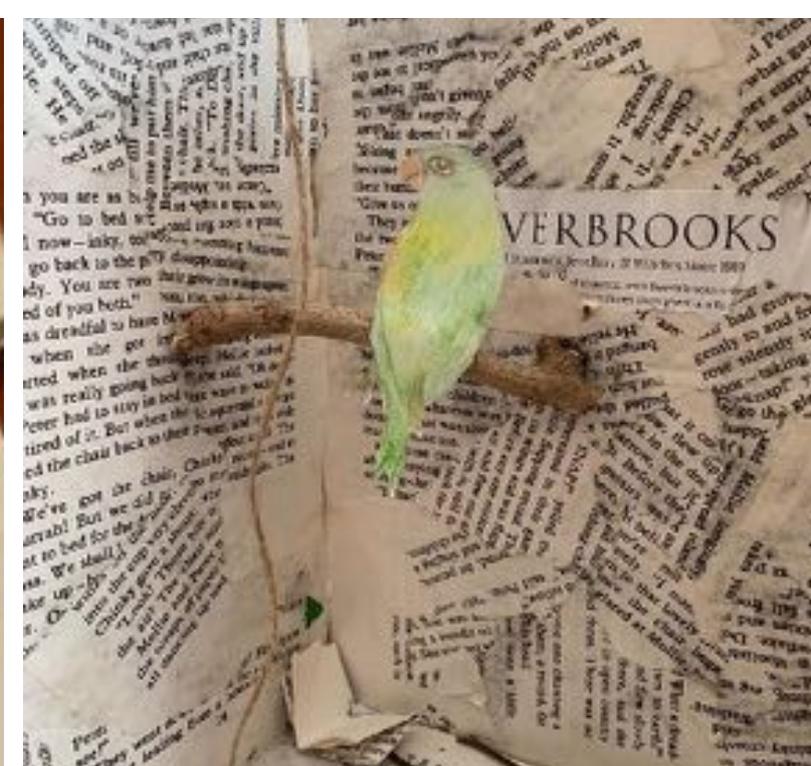
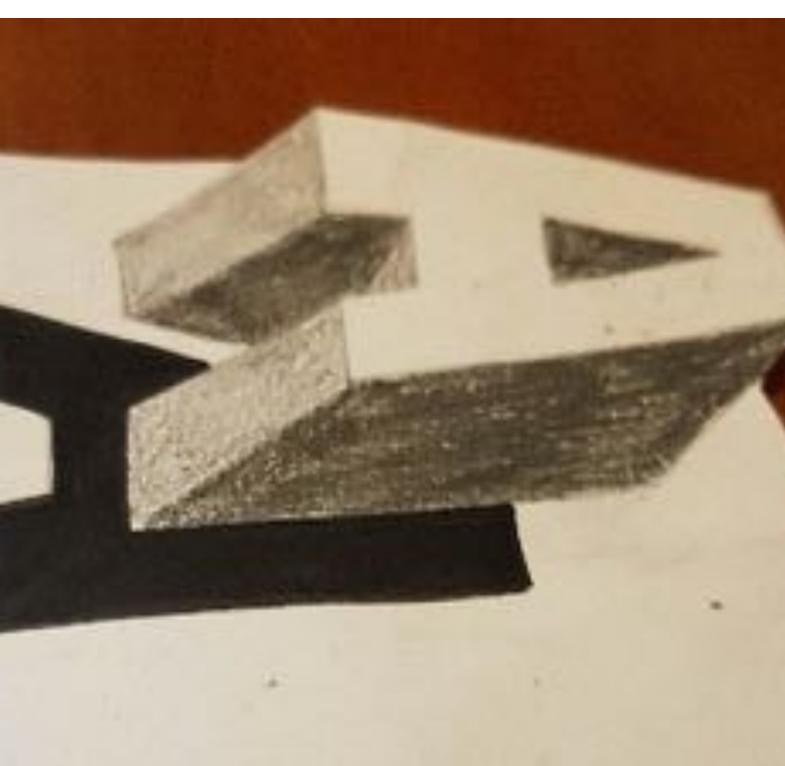
I pressed on the door handle, it wouldn't budge. I couldn't process the situation, was this real?! Was this a dream?!!

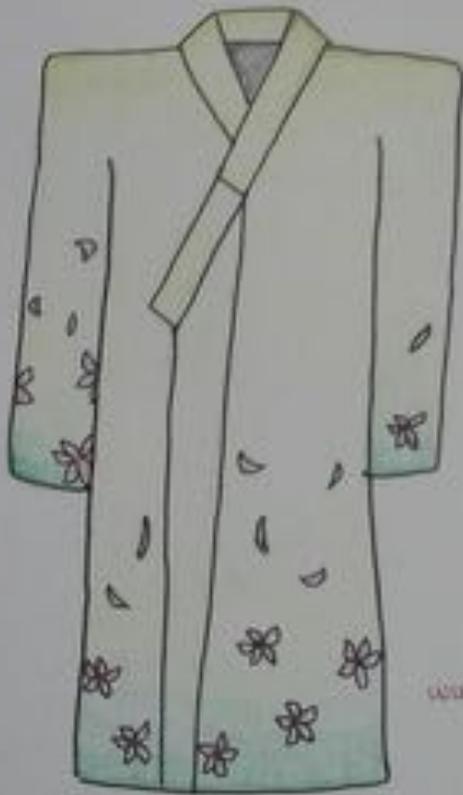
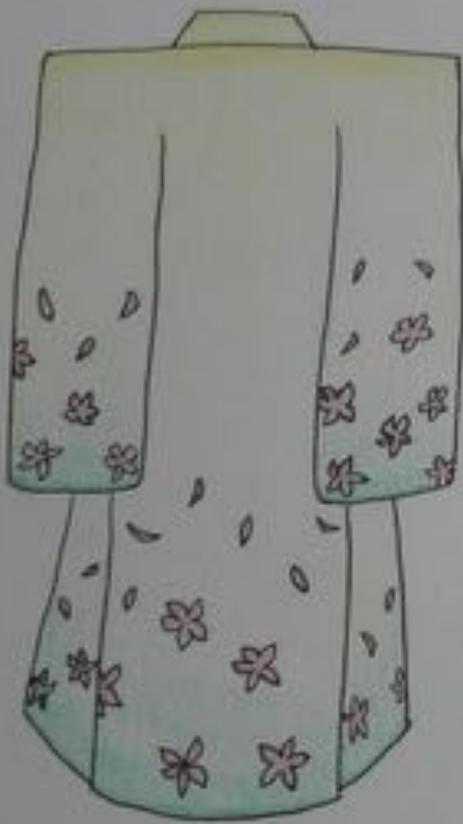
I slowly turned around to see my family, the woman, the creature and my little boy holding its hand, my mum and my dad. They all were looking at me, with the same expression, as the creature in my dreams.

They all said... "You will become The Insider, the blood of your family met the faint they were meant to have, now, it's YOUR TURN."

A D T

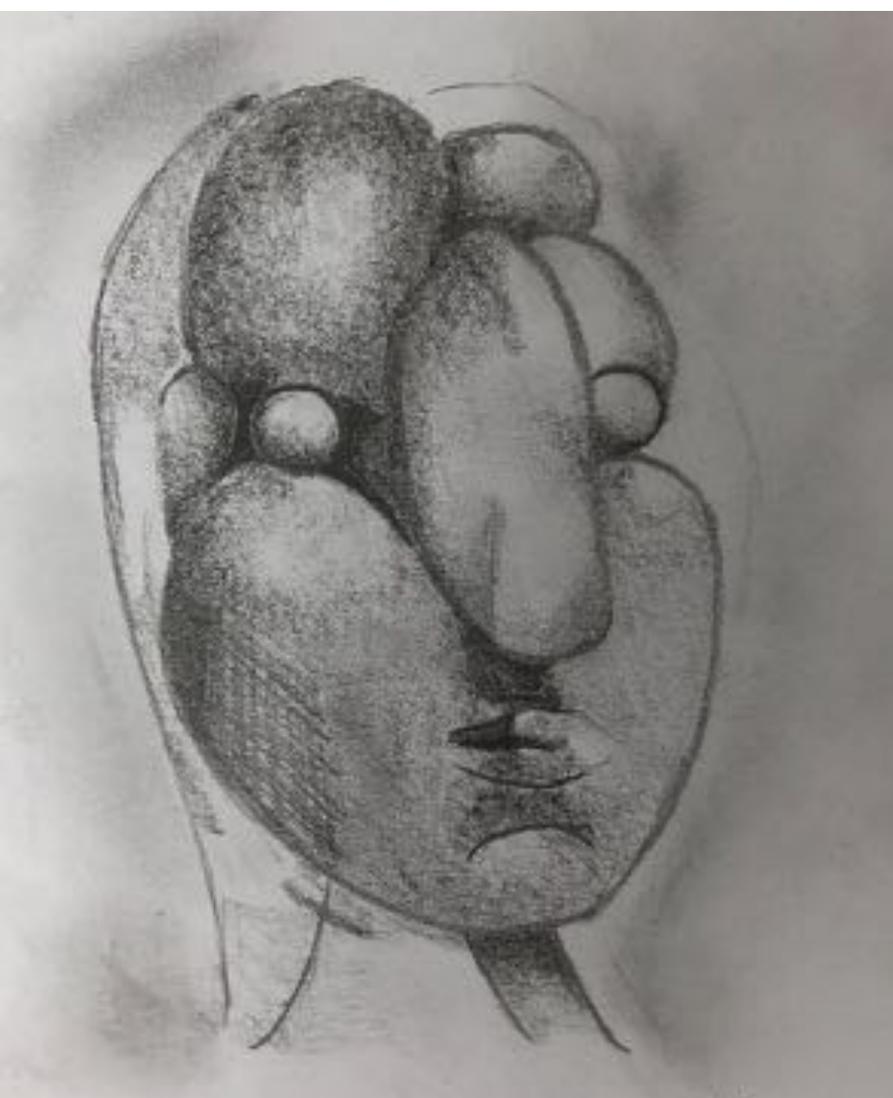


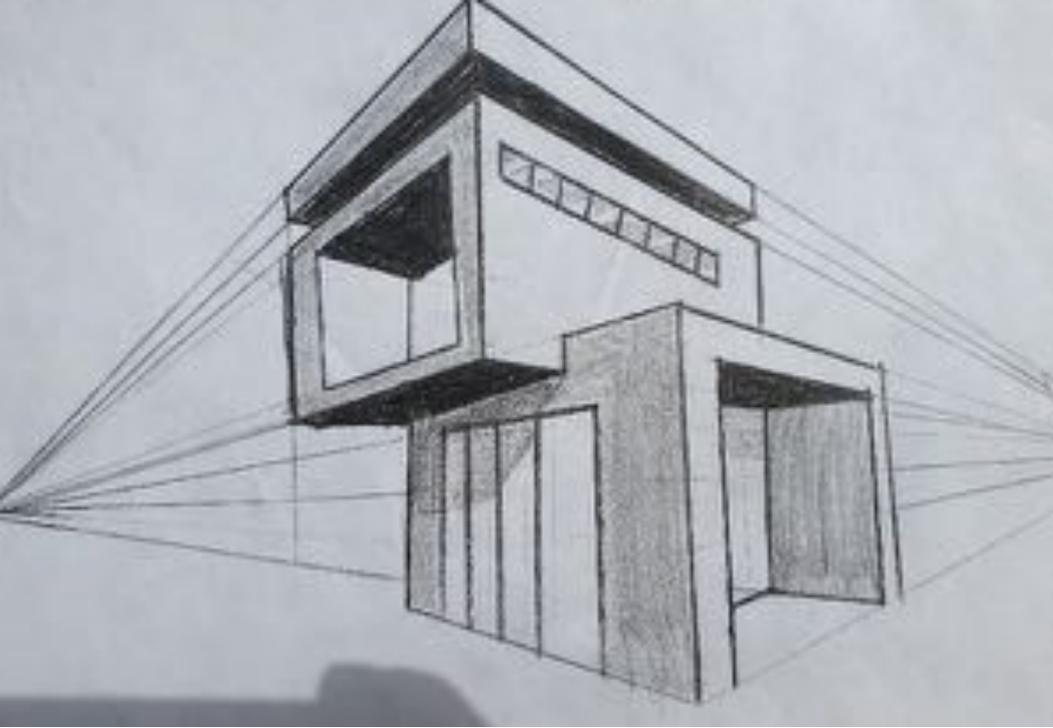




waww I did well at creating the impression of cherry blossoms

EBI : I could have made the design more unique





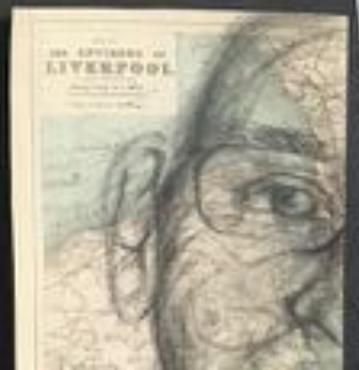
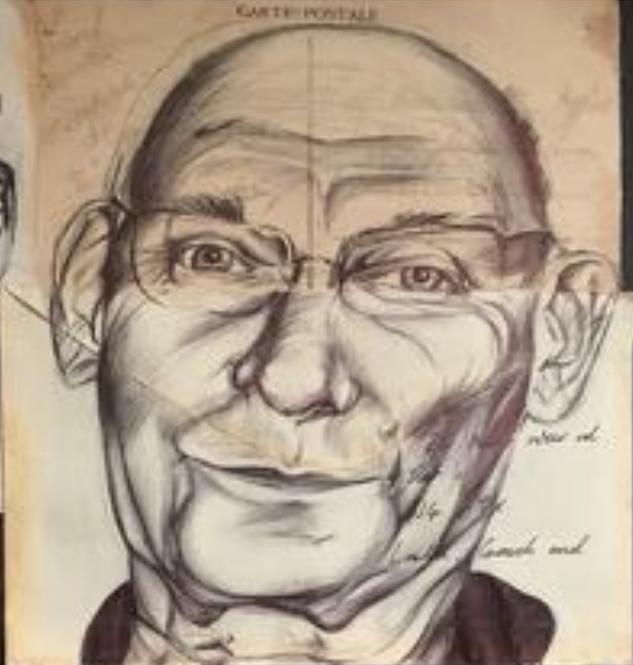
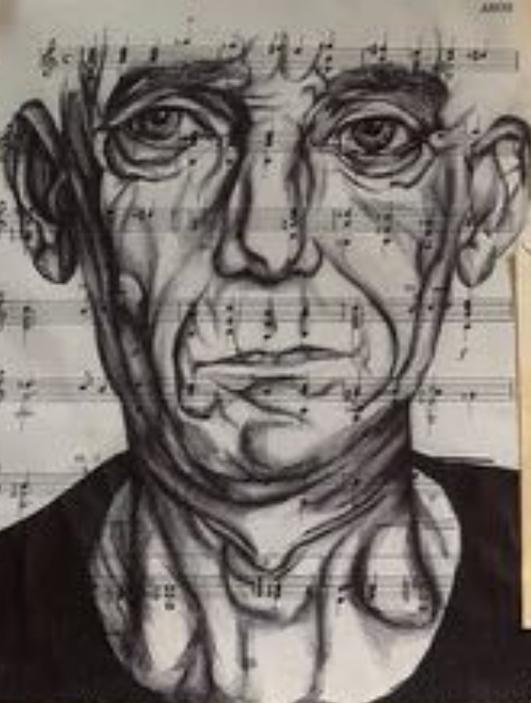


Sonia Delaunay

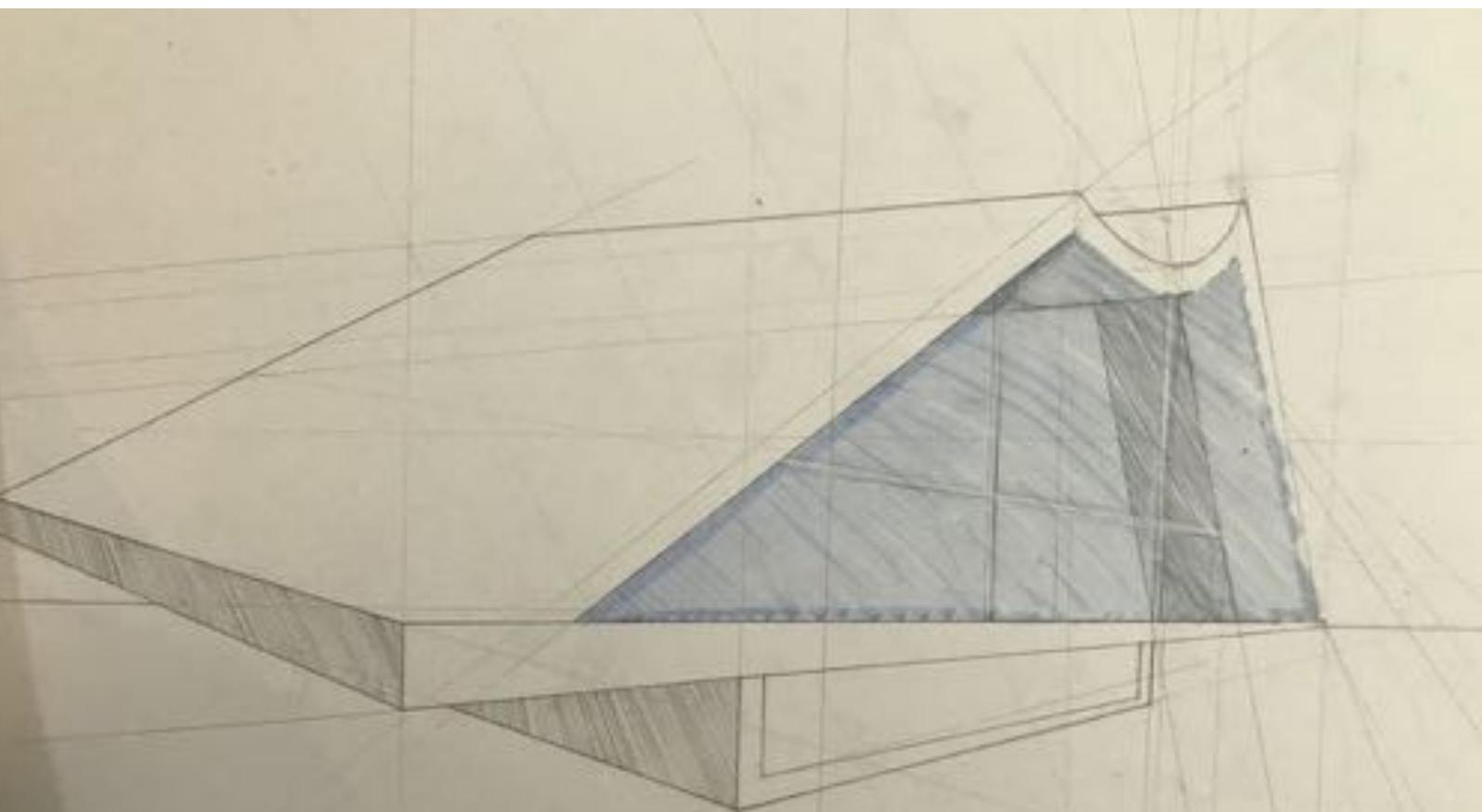


19

Allemande



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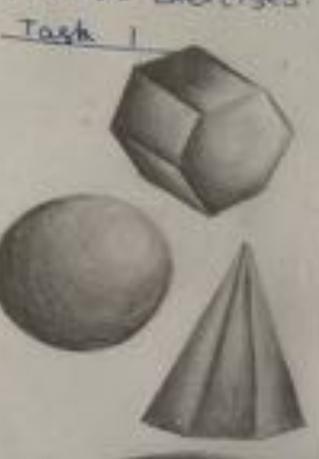
Q. I like the modern, sporty, light design of the cage. I also like that there is a large window on one wall. I like that it is not a conventional cage.

V. I think that I have not sketched it 100% accurately. I think this because mine is not perfectly proportional.

Online Learning
LO Develop your 3D sketching skills Develop a range of techniques through creative exercises.

Sketching skills-one point Perspective

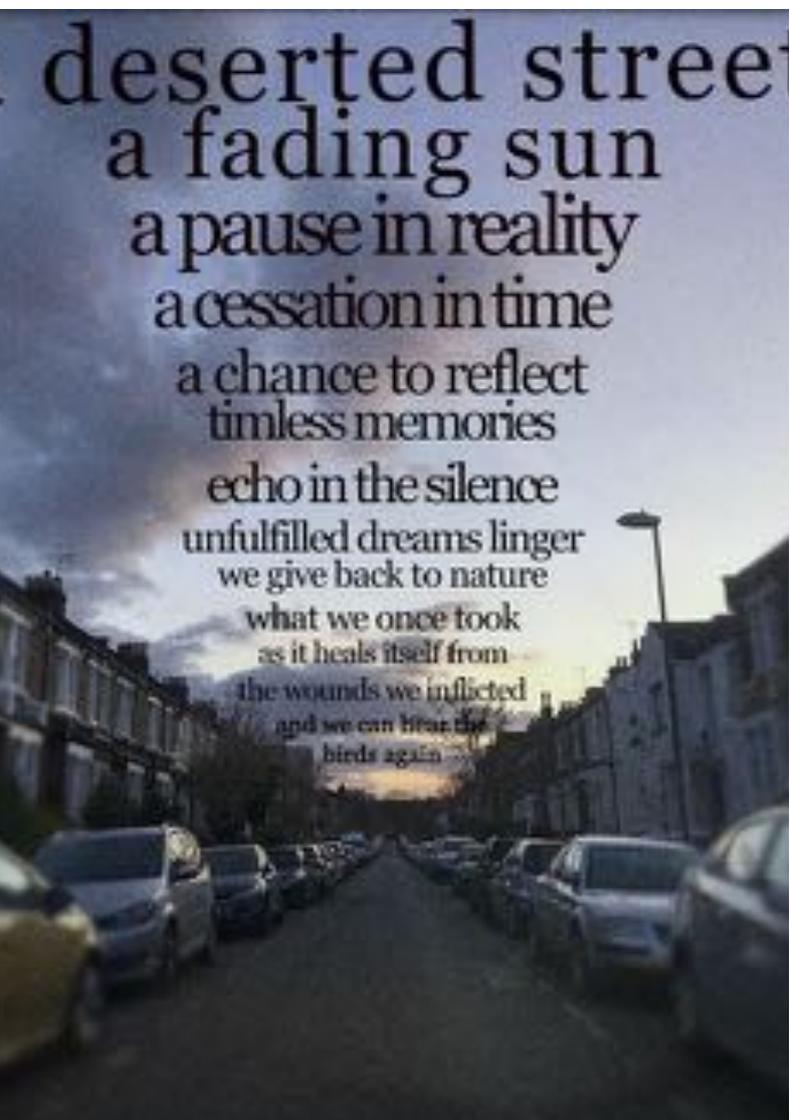
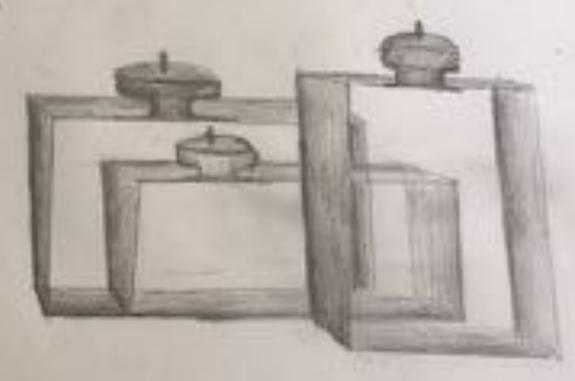
Wednesday 22/04



WWW: I distributed tone evenly and smoothly.
EB1: The positioning of the shadows could be adjusted.



x VP



Natasha Metaxa

I really like her work because I found the pieces eye-catching for different reasons. Some of her work is quite realistic and melancholy however other pieces are vibrant and stylized. I don't think I have made my work look as textured as hers but I am happy with the range of tones I have created in the pencil drawing.



Natasha Metaxa is a Greek artist. She was born in 1961 in Athens.

She uses charcoal, pencil and paint in these images. The water and mirror explicitly link to reflection but I also think her drawings of people link to reflection because of the emotion conveyed.



STILL LIFE

Development

I started by using charcoal and pencil on a white background. In the early stages I used light and dark tones to create depth. As I progressed I used more vibrant colors to bring the still life to life. I used a range of textures to create interest and contrast. I used a range of light and dark tones to create depth and contrast. I used a range of light and dark tones to create depth and contrast.



The overall effect is to create a sense of depth and contrast. I used a range of light and dark tones to create depth and contrast. I used a range of light and dark tones to create depth and contrast. I used a range of light and dark tones to create depth and contrast.



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HUMANITIES

Abolition of the Slave Trade

If I was part of the abolition movement in the 17th century, I would use the second image. This is because it shows the dehumanisation of the slaves. Source 1 shows that as well however it only has one example getting whipped. However, the second image shows slaves getting their hands chained to their feet. We have also seen something similar to this in another source where slaves were chained to each other in a ship's deck whilst travelling the Atlantic Ocean. This image also shows the slave only having one piece of cloth around his lower body only covering the private parts. From this we can see that the slaves had their human rights taken away. Underneath the image, we can see a writing saying 'Am I not a man and a brother?'. This is portraying that the slave is asking if he isn't a human too and that they should be treated like they are human too. Overall, the second image would be more useful for an abolition movement as it shows more examples of dehumanisation.



I will put everything I find about slave traders in here and abolish slavery.

Students in Year 8 for geography were set a task of researching an issue that is currently affecting London and then creating a presentation that was delivered to the whole class via a virtual lesson. Nkumbo chose to research BLM and delivered a powerful presentation where he covered topics including statistics relating to stop and search and the use of force, the lack of racial diversity in the police force, and how the Mental Health Act appears to disproportionately impact on black people. Nkumbo was inspired to deliver a presentation on the topic because of what had happened to George Floyd in the United States.



Stop and searches

- Between April 2018 and March 2019, there were 4 stop and searches for every 1,000 white people, compared with 38 for every 1,000 black people.
- Between April 2018 and March 2019, there were 375,588 stop and searches in England and Wales (including vehicle searches)

Stop and searches

- Black people were eight times more likely than White people to be stopped and searched by police in 2018/19.
- Of the 370,454 people stopped and searched by police that year, 185,092 were White and 65,790 were Black
- When compared to the population, it means that 37 White people were stopped and searched for every 10,000 White residents, compared to 315 stops for every 10,000 Black people.

Police and race

- As of March 2019, there were 125,286 police officers employed by police forces in England and Wales where their ethnicity is known. Of those, 93.0% are White, while just 1.3% are Black.
- It means the workforce is much less diverse than the actual population.
- White people make up 84.8% of residents, while 3.6% of the population is Black.

HISTORY:

In the 16th and 17th centuries, punishments for criminal behaviour were usually public events which aimed to shame and discourage crime; these included the ducking stool, the pillory, whipping, branding and the stocks. Prison tended to be a place where people were held before their trial or while awaiting punishment. It was very rarely used as a punishment on its own. Much evidence suggests that the prisons of this period were poorly maintained and many people died of diseases.

During the 18th century, convicts were shipped to British colonies like America and Australia in hulks (prison ships). Prisoners would be put to hard labour during the day and then loaded, in chains, onto the ships at night. The appalling conditions of the hulks led to the end of this practice in 1757. In 1777, John Howard criticised the prison system for being disorganised, barbaric and filthy. He called for wide-ranging reforms, including the installation of paid staff, outside inspection, a proper diet and other necessities for prisoners. The first state prison was built at Millbank in London, in 1794. It held 260 prisoners kept in separate cells.

The Prison Act 1845 reasserted reformation as the main role of prison regimes. It led to the abolition of hard labour, and established the idea that prison work should be productive. The Probation Order, introduced in 1907, was the first community sentence. Over the course of the century the use of such community sentences increased.

① This is superb - excellent detail - Spring examples

Do prisons work?



SUPPORT:

- help protect public from dangerous criminals - physical prevention from harming the public
- imprisonment represents an effective punishment, which serves to convince offenders that crime has serious consequences
- possibility of imprisonment prevents many people from committing crimes because they're afraid of going to prison themselves
- certain prisons offer meaningful activities such as a job or degree, and help them find a job when they get out - reducing the chances of them committing a crime in the future
- addressing mental health problems or traumas and tending to their well-being might help improve their self-control and confidence
- they create a safe, guided environment in which prisoners can learn or re-learn to be part of a society, and have a purpose.



AGAINST:

- offenders' families, especially children are affected - it can be distressing for them and potentially have a negative impact on their mental health, spare life and inclusion in society
- due to lack of funding, under-staffing and overcrowding, many prisons are unsafe for prisoners and guards.
- in the UK, 75% of ex-inmates reoffend within 3 years of release, and 33-41% within the first 12 months
- by keeping prisoners in a violent environment and not being able to offer them enough support in improving their lifestyle when they get out, it fails to bring about that change in the offenders' life
- don't address underlying problems enough - drug, alcohol, mental health, welfare etc - these need treatment not punishment
- expensive - £58,000 per prisoner per year, around £5bn per year!



Q1 How important is representation in democracy?
 How do trade unions protect the rights of workers?
 How do pressure groups protect the rights of citizens?



Trade unions set up to protect employees' rights and campaign for fair wages
 organisation of workers who join together to achieve common aims such as better pay and improved working conditions
 representatives find to offer financial help to help members if they have a major life crisis
 education and training from training centres to help their members learn new skills
 if people are members of a trade union and have been treated unfairly by an employer or are their union for help and advice
 representation at work to accompany and advise people who need to discuss a complaint or disciplinary matter with their boss

PRESSURE



Pressure groups - a group of people who share similar views on an issue and who advocate their case to elected representatives

Junior Doctors' Strike

look to defend or raise awareness to support a section of society
 they want to represent what it will be what of their society or community

CASE STUDY: The Tolpuddle Martyrs

- 1830s - farm workers' lives were hard and getting worse, they were threatened by more cuts to their pay - some bought back
- 1834 - group of farm workers in Tolpuddle, Dorset, formed a trade union in order to fight for their jobs and pay
- although unions were legal and growing fast, the 6 leaders were arrested and sentenced to seven years transportation to Australia - a very harsh punishment
- A massive public sympathy for the country and many people organised petitions and protest meetings to demand their freedom
- The campaign won and the Tolpuddle Martyrs returned home in triumph
- government was proposing to increase hours and decrease pay so they thought it was unfair
- Junior doctors protested about the NHS
- prison safety is still a priority to them - several acts of self-harm by staff in a prison



They work on strike supported by the NHS
 is not wanting to be owned by politicians or the government - in fact
 Health and safety concerns



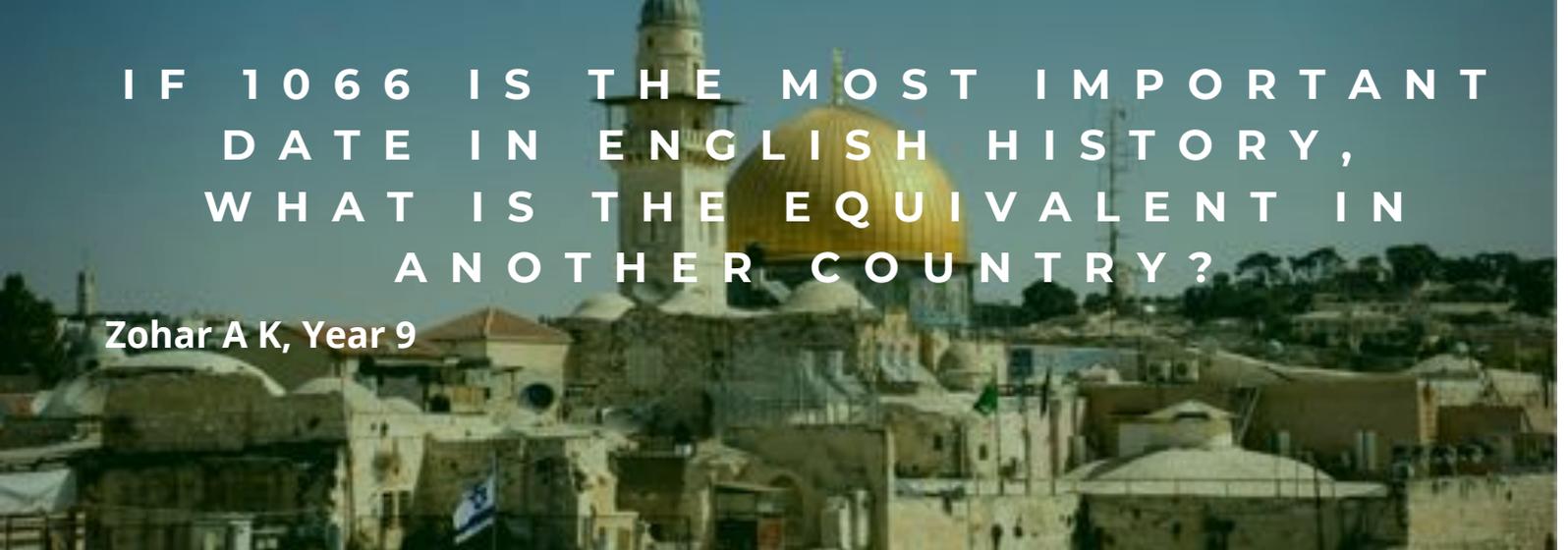
DID AKBAR MAKE THE RIGHT DECISION IN CHITTOR?

JONATHAN R, Year 7

Did Akbar make the right decision in Chittor? 18/05/2020 I do think Akbar made the right decision when attacking Chittor as it was a key strategic point, it was the obstacle stopping Akbar from expanding his empire. It would give a huge morale boost to Akbar's troops and the Mughal empress civilians while the victory would make enemies think twice before they try stopping Akbar. For all of these reasons Akbar's decision to invade was the right one especially considering there was no option for a peace deal which would have been the preferred option.

While I do think Akbar's decision to invade was correct, the way he did I disagree with. I believe that building a Sabat was not a good idea, instead he should try to starve the Chittor forte of supplies so that they'd had to surrender by laying siege. This would have resulted in less casualties on both sides. Of course, Akbar would also run out of supplies himself if he camped there for ever, so he'd need to set up a supply line and fortify. He could have ordered his men to build fortifications but away from enemy fire. All the while, he could weaken the fort by firing volleys of arrows at the building. If the people in the fort still wouldn't surrender, he could mine and palace explosives beneath the fort. I think it was a bad idea for Akbar to build a Sabat because it would result in many casualties and would allow the people in Chittor to pick off Akbar's engineers or troops of like flies. While I do disagree with his decision, I do also understand why Akbar built a Sabat, while the casualties would be huge once completed the Sabat would have allowed Akbar's troops to easily ride straight into the fort without being mowed down by enemy fire. Akbar also used mining which I do think was a good idea.

I highly disagree with Akbar's decision to massacre the inhabitants of Chittor as they were completely innocent and did not lead the fighting. It is very cruel to kill innocents even for the time, a lot of them were just kids and their mothers. The rest were just farmers. Instead Akbar could have recruited them to his cause and invited them to Akbar's empire. This would have been beneficial for both sides; Akbar would have more people on his side and the inhabitants of Chittor could live. Akbar probably made the decision he did because he wanted people to fear him, but this still does not justify killing civilians.



IF 1066 IS THE MOST IMPORTANT DATE IN ENGLISH HISTORY, WHAT IS THE EQUIVALENT IN ANOTHER COUNTRY?

Zohar A K, Year 9

1066 is considered the most important date in British history. This essay will argue that 1948 is the equivalent of this date in the history of Modern Israel. The Battle of Hastings, which started the Norman conquest, had major ramifications for Britain on many levels. From a religious perspective, the Norman conquerors were Catholic, while the Anglo - Saxon church had pagan customs. William the Conqueror reformed the church, building enormous cathedrals and monasteries, putting French clergy in charge and strengthening the ties with the Pope. The language of Britain was also changed by the conquest, the Normans' French influencing and adding considerably to British vocabulary. In terms of land ownership, not only did the Normans now control the land that the Anglo - Saxons used to own, they also introduced the feudal system. These three aspects - religion, language and land, are also present in the changes which the proclamation of the modern state of Israel, on May 14, 1948, has brought about to the region. In this essay, I will explain how.

In 1948, an independent Jewish state was created, fulfilling the dreams of many, particularly after the devastation of the Holocaust. This was an enormous change in the religious landscape of the area, which was mostly Islamic. Israel was and is, a Jewish state, both nationally and religiously. For example, a law, called 'The Law of Return' was created to allow any Jew in the world to instantly become an Israeli citizen. However, this did not come without conflict. Following the vision of Theodore Herzl, the founder of the Zionist movement, the leadership of the new state sought to create a new, secular, national Jewish identity. Prior to 1948, under the British mandate, religious groups had no political power. However, in order to get the support of Jewish religious groups, David Ben Gurion, the new prime minister, had to come to an agreement over the religious character of the new state. This agreement, known as the 'Status Quo', gave religious bodies, in particular Orthodox Judaism, the authority over personal status issues such as marriage and divorce. This means that certain aspects in the new state, came under religious law - there was no longer a separation between 'church' and state. This makes 1948 a significant date religiously, and the implications of the 'Status Quo' are still affecting the country today as the divide between secular and religious Jews is broadening.

The Declaration of Israeli Independence was written in Hebrew. This was a very unique event, as for centuries Hebrew was an ancient language used only in prayer and had no native speakers at all. One of the Zionist movement's main values was to revive Hebrew as a national language, and in 1948 it became the new state's official, language. However, this also led to the decline of other Jewish languages, such as Yiddish and Ladino, which in the eyes of the Zionist movement, symbolised the exile and clashed with the new image of the Jew which it was trying to create. The other official language was Arabic, a symbol of peace and good will towards the Arab population. However, decades later, in 2018, Arabic was demoted to an 'affiliate' language, which is telling in terms of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

There were changes in land ownership 1948. Although, the plan to split the land between the Jews and the Palestinians was made by the UN in 1947, it only came into effect in 1948, which was also in the middle of a war between the Jewish settlers and their neighbouring Arab countries who objected to the UN's decision. By the time the war had finished, the State of Israel expanded and conquered more than their allotted area. Many Arabs were driven from their homes as result of the fighting, and their lands were claimed by the new state. This came to be called 'Al Nakba' (the disaster) by the Palestinians. This was a significant change and its repercussions are still felt today, as the 'Right to Return' of Palestinians who fled is still being debated.

In conclusion, 1066 is considered an important date because of its impacts on the religion, language and land ownership of Britain. Similarly, this essay showed that 1948 is the most important date for Israel, as it also had similar impact on the Middle East.

Should water supply be taken more seriously?



By Lily May Ellis

What is water supply?

- Water supply is an ongoing issue in many parts of the world we live in today.
- water supply is just like how it sounds it's when water is unable to get to different countries which makes it hard for those people to get water.
- Many communities and charities all over the world are working really hard to make water supply easier to get.
- In many countries with low water supply the children will have to go out and travel to a lake or swamp just to get water (everyday) and this is not even fresh water.



Why is it important that water supply should be taken more seriously?

- Well first of all I think it's important that we take this more seriously because I and so many of us out there have the privilege of being able to have clean and fresh water accessible at any time. So for the people who don't have the water accessible at any time we should be helping them more by coming money to give to them to buy some sort of water supply



Here are some of the facts I researched about water supply:

- 844 million people are lacking in drinking water that is more than 1 in every 10 people in our planet
- Women and girls spend an estimate of 200 million hours searching and collecting water every day in those poorer areas
- The average woman in rural Africa walked around 6 km every day just to grab 40 pounds of water
- Every day more than 800 children under the age of five die from poor water and sanitation conditions
- By 2050 at least one in four people will likely live in a country affected by water shortages

Should we help counties with water shortages?

Yes

- Some children are having to carry litres of water on their back for miles just to get enough water for less than half a day

No

- Countries with poor water conditions should had of used their money better and instead of wasting it on other stuff they should of used it on water supplies



My opinion



- In my case I believe the strongest viewpoint/argument is the one where people who are privileged enough to live in a country and have the money to live off of really whatever they want to eat or live. Then those people should take advantage of themselves and help other people in different countries who do not have the money and do not have water. For example their children are having to carry litres of water on their backs For miles just to get clean water to clean this water for around half a day. And imagine doing that every single day of your lives and not having any help from people who you know have the money.

Hannah E, Year 9

'How did
Appeasement
contribute to WWII'

⑧ Appeasement was one cause of WWII. For example, when Britain and France did nothing after Hitler built up his army because they wanted Europe to be strong in case of an attack from the USSR, it gave him confidence. When the League of Nations did nothing to help Ethiopia from being invaded by Mussolini in 1935 this only added to Hitler's confidence. This confidence was greatly reinforced in 1938 when Britain and France refused to help Austria from the Nazis. The final act of appeasement was from Chamberlain in 1938 when he signed the Munich Agreement with Hitler which stated he could have Sudetenland but not Czechoslovakia. Despite Hitler's bad track record with treaties, Chamberlain believed this would work.

However, there are some other factors that caused WWII. For example, some people believe the Treaty of Versailles was too harsh. For example, they had to pay reparations for every country, were limited to 6 battleships 100 thousand and no air force, despite the fact that they joined the war to help an ally, just like Britain

and France. Some of the severity of their punishment could be linked to George Clemenceau, as France was the most affected by the war. The 100,000 caused hyper-inflation in Germany which led to the Dawes programme in 1924. This meant they were over-reliant on America's economy and when it was in a crash in 1929, Germany was very nearly bankrupt. They had five banks closed, unemployment rate rocketed, imports and exports plummeted and farms were failing. At the time, the Weimar Republic was already in trouble and the economy fell apart. The country's fear led to the election of Hitler and perhaps WWII.

Hitler's aggressive actions also contributed. For example, he broke the Treaty of Versailles multiple times, as well as the Anti-Soviet pact and the Munich agreement. Overall, appeasement contributed a lot but if WWII may still have happened without it.

Archie B, Year 10

The Nazi's became the largest party in Germany because of The Reichstag Fire. How far do you agree with this statement?

The Nazi's became the largest party in Germany because of The Reichstag Fire. How far do you agree with this statement?[18 marks]-
The Reichstag fire, to a great extent, helped the Nazi's become the largest party in Germany and this is evidenced by the fact that, in February 1933, the Reichstag building, seat of the German government, was burned down and that although it is unknown as to who truly caused the fire, Hitler suspected it to be part of an attempted communist uprising and therefore arrested and threatened communists as a result.

Firstly, I, along with some historians, may agree that the Reichstag fire helped the Nazi's rise to power as the fact that Hitler suspected the fire to be part of a communist uprising meant that the Nazi's went on to ban other political parties shortly afterwards, which transformed Germany from a liberal, multi-party democracy to a totalitarian, autocratic regime, which, therefore, highlights my point as the Reichstag fire only helped the Nazi's to eliminate political opposition and become the largest and eventually, the only party in Germany. However, to contrast, other historians may not agree with this statement and may even suggest that the Great Depression of 1932 helped the Nazi's to rise to power instead, as suggested by the fact that because of the Great Depression, at least 6 million Germans became unemployed, along with many of those Germans going without food as a result of the loss of their jobs and wages and that the Nazi's, via powerful usage of propaganda (eg. Radio, newspapers, posters etc), promised jobs, food and freedom to the German people, which, therefore, made people demonstrate their support for the Nazi's, which, in turn, helped the Nazi's to become the largest party in Germany as a result of the Great Depression.

In conclusion, there are many reasons as to why the Nazi's rose to power and although some people agree that the Reichstag fire was the most important reason for the Nazi's rise to power, other people may state that other, important things (eg. The great depression) helped the Nazi's to become the largest party in Germany, thereby creating a very conflicting argument as a result.

LANGUAGES

- a) un melon = a melon €
b) un chou-fleur = a cauliflower 3€10
c) des agrumes = an orange 2€60
d) des artichauts = artichokes €
e) des tomates = a tomato 2€50 59
f) des carottes = a carrot €
g) des pommes = an apple €
h) des citrons = a lemon €
i) des pommes de terre = a potato 2€70
j) des haricots vert = a green bean 4€40
k) des olives = an olive €
l) des oeufs = an egg €
m) le poisson = a fish €
n) le fromage = cheese €
o) le jambon = ham €
p) la salade = lettuce €

~~When~~ When buying food, you can use:

- The indefinite article;

une barane

- a number: six baranes

- a quantity followed by de deux kilos des baranes,

remember that de shortens to d' before a vowel or silent h: 300 grammes d'

T H E M A T I C S



Researching a poet

to develop an understanding of a poet through researching their life, the literary period in which they lived, their style of writing and their influence on poetry.

Study - themes - the factors surrounding a text that help us to understand it, the background context that help to explain something (Context - central unifying ideas) that run through a text
 Poetic form - the way a poem is written, its ~~length~~ ~~style~~ rhythm, rhyme pattern & ~~line~~ line length

Early life / Family	Poet's name / birth / death	Picture of poet
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Her family had deep roots in New England. Her grandfather was the founder of Amherst College where she went. She started writing as a teenager. She had one sister and one brother. She married and had three children (Austin, Anne, Emily, Anne) 	<p>Name: Emily Dickinson</p> <p>Birth: 10 December 1830 (Massachusetts, US)</p> <p>Death: 15 May 1886 (Massachusetts, US)</p>	
Famous work / major themes	Fun facts	Why I chose them
<p>"Hope" is the thing with feathers, because I could not stop for death - Jim Neelohy, "Who are you?", Wild Nights, I heard a fly buzz, a bird came down the walk, success is counted sweetest.</p> <p>Themes: religion, death, home, family, nature, love</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In her spare time she studied botany. She died of kidney disease. She spent most her life in isolation (away from family). She spent the last 15 years of her life locked up in her house. She may have suffered anxiety or depression. 	<p>Why I chose them</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> She is America's greatest poet. She is known for her unusual ^{unusual} life. Emily lived a life of simplicity and seclusion, yet wrote poems of great power questioning nature, death and immortality. She is one of the most famous poets.

Icons - Year 7

I believe that Malala Yousafzai should be in the top icons of the 21st century. This is because she stood up for the rights of women. Even after being shot 3 times by a Taliban she wouldn't give up unless there was equality. This leadership would be very good as without her there would not be a lot of equality. People like her who stand up for their rights is a strong brave person. Therefore, I believe she should be in the top five icons of this century.

Another person who should win the top 5 is Steve Wonder. This is because although he was blind, he didn't sulk and moaned about how it wasn't fair, he treated himself like a normal child. That perseverance brought him to what he is today. He didn't let his disability control him, he controlled his disability. Therefore, I believe he should be in the top five icons of this century.

Another person who should win the top 5 is Mahatma Gandhi. This is because, like Malala, he stood up for his rights. He believed that violence and war is bad, but peace and no violence was everything. He was an Indian lawyer who made a very big change to our society. Therefore, I believe he should be in the top five icons of this century.

Barack Obama is another person that I believe should be in the top 5 icons. This is because once he was the first Black president of America. At first, he was treated different like he did not have what America wanted.



Thematic Learning
Icons Project
By Khiana Mirpuri 7JVA



Thematic Learning –
Icons project
Pele
By Theophil Fernandes 7JVA



S I M O N E B I L E S -
A P O E M

HER NAME, WELL HER NAME IS SIMONE BILES,

HER STORY, WELL ITS AN INTERESTING ONE

SHE IS A GYMNAST WITH A GOOD HEART

AND NOTHING CAN TEAR HER APART

SHE IS INSPIRING, TALENTED AND KIND

AND SHE COULD WALK THE BEAM FLAWLESSLY EVEN IF
SHE WAS BLIND

SHE HAS BEEN ASSAULTED AND DISCRIMINATED AGAINST

BUT SHE ROSE UP AND SPOKE THE TRUTH

EVEN IN HER YOUTH

SHE HAS BEEN THROUGH A HARD TIME

BUT ALWAYS MANAGES TO SHINE

SHE PUTS A GOOD SPIN ON A BAD DAY

AND IS POSITIVE IN EVERY WAY

WE COULD ALL LEARN A LITTLE FROM HER

AND IT WOULD HELP US SEE THINGS IN LESS OF A BLUR

HER NAME, WELL HER NAME IS SIMONE BILES,

AND HER STORY WELL ITS AN INSPIRING ONE

ASHA W, YEAR 8



BUSINESS STUDIES

CASE STUDY - ARIADNA SG, YEAR 10



URUN is a satisfactory product it portrays features of a product that can be seen in a trainer specialised shop, it portrays great strength from Quorum Ltd expecting the running shoes to have a product life cycle, Quorum is trying to do a product extension, by producing a trainer that wants to expand its business into a new market that is not seasonal .will increase sales , e.g.(Nike air force 1) . Another strength is our trainers are only sold on Quorum's e-commerce website; we use advertisement across it to promote their product, this is a great way to let others know and create awareness of the product, social media platform is massive and influencing many people in the platform. We know that our sales 8,000 will increase next year so we finish paying the loan from the bank by the end of this year. Our sales have increased over the last 3 years so the extra profit that we made we will be used in different departments of the business. We analysed our prices realistically over £50 not many people will buy it as our market is not based on the upper or lower but in the middle, the price we priced we think it is reasonable due to the number of sales and our future objectives.

Our weaknesses are, our quality with some of the trainers supplied by the manufacturer as we said one of our objectives to make URUN run is to go through a quality assurance process , this is a way to improve and the customers to see our improvements, customer feedback is key to our business. Another weakness is we are only selling online and not in stores, we are only starting business we need to be realistic with our objectives, after every step a new one we begin for our company, it will be too expensive for renting and bills so for now, no. Right now, we are selling only three styles each season, our company likes to be minimalist, we produce products that will actually make revenue and people will like rather than promoting it and declining, like in other companies do. Our head-quarters are based in Newcastle and manufacture in the UK, we are happy where we have distributed that's why we are not thinking outside, for now. We have an amount of opportunities, in year two our predictions of sale are supposed to be 12,000 this is a great result, our third year will be increasing even more hopefully by then our customer service will be excellent and our quality immaculate. Our Quorum high tech material can be used to further projects if so, with URUN or other, this will cut back some money as we won't need a third party for the supply of a different material to be used. Additionally, we want to expand our business into a new market that is not seasonal, this is different not many companies are doing what we are doing, if we don't need to spend more money on manufacturers to produce new designs every season this will be a cut back of material, expenses and shipping. We do want to expand our warehouses in the UK due to our sales increased, we are thinking of our company ahead, sales increase more revenue and, in the end, spend it where it's needed to grow. Finally, threats, we are now producing the URUN so we would not need to worry about seasons, if it's in sale or not. Quorum Ltd want to expand to a new market by doing this we are launching a new product that is not seasonal called URUN, with quality in order to have a longer product life cycle.

Evaluating the project:

When I began evaluating this project, I started by reading the project brief, taking notes and highlighting the SWOT, I then began to do research on trainers, the range of prices and volumes sold every year, the income of the UK every year, the different styles and the ones specially aimed at a target e.g: girls, boys, adults and elders, there is a huge market of it, the sustainable ones by looking at the quality ranges in prices or in some cases this is not the same . To do the market analyses I searched up the volume of shoes in the UK sold every year, I therefore used the section of 5(Analysis) and copied the new URUN trainers aimed at. In the section 4 Marketing I searched up shoe companies that differentiate from Quorum Ltd, by style a price and from gender. I almost analysed every question and answered with the best of capability. With this concludes my project.

EVALUATION

FIVE DIFFERENT METHODS TO DETECT EXOPLANETS

Erad, Year 11

Detection of planets outside our own solar system gives us an important insight into the composition of our universe. It might help us understand the formation and destruction of stars and as a consequence, the possible future for our universe. It can also help us detect exoplanets which might be able to sustain life or exoplanets which actively sustain life, giving us insight into the possible forms which life might take throughout the galaxy and its abundance, providing information on the possible future of humanity.

However, some difficulties arise when attempting to find exoplanets. The first is the sheer size of the Milky Way. 100,000 light years in diameter, stars on earth look to the naked eye as no more than shiny dots. This fact, together with the relatively small mass of exoplanets and the fact that they do not emit their own light, make it very difficult to detect exoplanets. In this essay I will explore 5 methods in which researchers attempt to overcome those difficulties.

Astrometry -The gravitational pull of the star on the exoplanet is strong because of the high mass of the star relative to the exoplanet. However the exoplanet has mass, and it therefore also exerts a gravitational pull on the star. This creates a motion in which both the star and the exoplanet orbit the centre of mass of the entire system. The star emits light which can be detected using a telescope, and compared with other stars to detect its motion in the sky. When using this method, the only information received about the exoplanet is its mass and its orbit. This method detects the exoplanet using its mass, and is therefore biased towards massive stars. It is also detecting the exoplanet using its orbit, which changes with the orbit of the stars - so exoplanets with a wider orbit are easier to detect. This method can also only be used to detect movement in the transverse plane - so exoplanets which move closer or further away from us during their orbit instead of to the sides are harder to detect. This method hasn't been very successful so far, with only 1 exoplanet found using this method.

Direct Imaging -In this method, the exoplanet is directly viewed through a telescope. To make the faint light reflected by the exoplanet visible a variety of methods are used to block the light produced by the star, and sometimes infrared light is used instead as it is reflected more by some exoplanets (like earth)⁵. This method reveals lots of information about the exoplanet including its mass, orbit and chemical composition, making it very useful when attempting to understand our universe. The separation needed between the exoplanet and the star means that this method is more sensitive towards wider orbits³ and planets which reflect more light. With only 49 exoplanets discovered so far, this method is still not very effective.

Gravitational Microlensing -When a star stands between us and another star, the foreground star will bend the light emitted by the background star around, creating a ring shape and a spike in light level received. The foreground star acts as a sort of lens, focusing the light from the background star towards earth. When this foreground star carries an exoplanet, a second shorter spike in light level can be seen when the background star passes behind the exoplanet, which can be detected.

This method only gives us the mass of the exoplanet. However it has one unique trait - it can be used to detect rogue planets (which do not orbit a star), making it especially useful. An exoplanet with a higher mass is easier to detect. Also an exoplanet in a wider orbit is more likely to be detected than one in closer orbit. However the biggest drawback of this method is the fact that an occasion like this when one star passes in front of the other is very rare. 89 exoplanets have been discovered using this method so far.

Radial Velocity -The Radial velocity method is like the opposite of Astrometry. When a star moves towards/away from us, the wavelength of the light produced by the star shortens/stretches. This change can be caused by the orbit of the star around the centre of mass of both the exoplanet and itself. This method only reveals a rough estimate for the mass and orbit of the exoplanet. Exoplanets with a higher mass are easier to detect using this method, as well as exoplanets in closer orbit. This method can only detect movement in the radial direction, so orbits where the star barely moves towards/away from us are harder to detect. With 804 exoplanets discovered so far, this method is very successful.

Transit Photometry - When an exoplanet moves in front of its star, it blocks some of the light emitted by the star. This reduction in light intensity can be detected from earth, and the wavelength and intensity received can be used to deduce the nature of exoplanet.

This method can provide both the orbit and the size of the star detected, as well as the chemical composition of the exoplanet's atmosphere.

This method is more sensitive towards closer orbits and larger exoplanets which block more light. With 3169 exoplanets discovered so far, this method is by far the most successful and effective.

With the effective methods of Radial velocity and Transit Photometry which also provides valuable information about the exoplanet's atmosphere, it might be tempting to forget about the less effective methods. However it is very important, in order to give a balanced view of our universe, to use different methods which might balance each other's biases, or at least to be aware of those biases.













