Bottisham Village College

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 9 **TERM 1**

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

At Bottisham Village College, we are striving to create a five-year curriculum plan that builds effective revision strategies into homework and lessons, to ensure that students are able to place powerful knowledge into their long-term memories. Additionally, we hope that this will help build effective learning strategies from early in their time here at the college.

Based on evidence, we know that regular recall activities are the best way of achieving this goal and committing powerful knowledge into the students' memories.

At the start of each term, we shall publish all the knowledge organisers that students will require for their studies in each curriculum area. These will cover a range of aspects: facts, dates, characters, quotes, precise definitions and important vocabulary. We are clear: if this fundamental knowledge is secured, students can then develop their higher-level skills of analysis and critical understanding with greater depth.

They will be given an electronic A4 Knowledge Organiser (KO) booklet for each term containing all of the knowledge required. In lessons, Bottisham staff will be regularly testing this fundamental knowledge, using short-quizzes or even more formal "Faculty Knowledge Tests".

The best way to use these organisers at home, is to follow a simple mantra:

LOOK — COVER — WRITE — CHECK

1. **Look at a certain aspects of a particular knowledge organiser**
2. **Cover up part of their knowledge organiser**
3. **Write it out from memory**
4. **Check and correct any spelling mistakes, missing bits or mistakes**

So simple but so effective.

You will learn about what Body Adornment means, where it originated from and how it has changed through time.

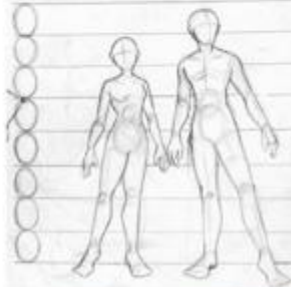

Tattooing

Contemporary Headress Adornment

You will create a double page of research on an aspect of body adornment

You will learn how to draw the figure and adorn it with inspiration from sculptures.

TOP TIPS

- Keep **inside the lines** to make a sharper image
- Keep your pencil **sharp** for more accurate lines
- Avoid scratchy shading by holding your pencil at roughly a **45° angle**
- Avoid smudging your drawing by putting a piece of paper under your hand.

Key words;
Score & slip
Refine
Manipulate

CLAY VOCABULARY

You will learn how to sculpt a clay figure. You will also learn how to adorn it with different forms of mark making on clay & you will learn to refine your work appropriately.

ART

You will learn about the artist Stephen Johnston

STEPHEN JOHNSTON

Award winning artist Stephen Johnston was born in County Down in 1987, graduating from University of Ulster with first class honours in Fine and Applied Art.

Johnston places realistic figures and ordinary objects in unusual contexts, giving new meanings to familiar things while challenging observers' perceptions of reality.

1. Artist research
2. Page Layout
3. Note taking
4. Imitating sketches.

Keywords

1. Shape
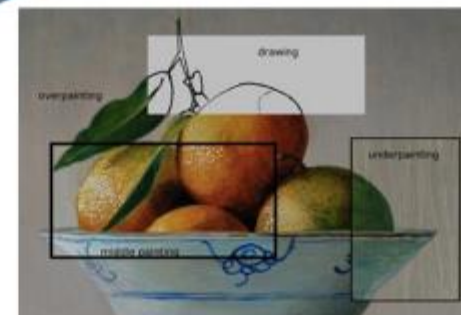2. Line
3. Form
4. Value
5. Texture

TOP TIPS

- Keep **inside the lines** to make a sharper image
- Keep your pencil **sharp** for more accurate lines
- Avoid scratchy shading by holding your pencil at roughly a **45° angle**
- Avoid smudging your drawing by putting a piece of paper under your hand.

You will learn how to use a drawing grid, how to draw the shapes within objects and how to shade and tone appropriately

Top Tips

- Draw up accurately using a grid
- Create a base wash with little paint
- Keep you palette neat and mix from the outside in.
- Test out your paint before applying
- Be careful of edges.

You will learn how to do an initial base wash, apply paint accurately, mix tones and refine your work.

ART

Computing
Yr 9 Knowledge Organiser

Unit Topics:

Spreadsheets
Computer Systems recap
Programming

Programs use:

GoogleSlides, GoogleDocs
Microsoft Office
Python

Digital Literacy

Excel tools: (Spreadsheet)

COUNTIF – counts a particular item within a range to tell you how many times it appears.

VLOOKUP – finds a value and tells you what it is.

IF Statement – an action is carried out depending on a value in a cell. For example, if the value >50, it will say you passed the exam, if <50, it will say you failed.

Basic Formulas in Excel

=SUM =MAX =MIN =NOW
=AVERAGE =COUNT =COUNTA =LEN
=ABS =RAND =RANDBETWEEN =UPPER =LOWER
=PROPER

Dreamweaver tools: (website making)

Hotspot Image – an image on a site which had a hyperlink.

Rollover Image – an image which changes to another image when you hover your cursor over it.

Target Audience – who the site as aimed at.

Site map – how the site links together. Also called the navigation.

WYSIWYG – What You See Is What You Get.

Computer Science

Python 3 cheatsheet (the basics) — GROK LEARNING

Learn more in Intro. to Programming @ groklearning.com

E-safety

Digital Footprint – the trail of data you create while using the Internet.

Privacy Settings – the settings which can be applied so that you choose who sees your content.

Fake News – content which has been manipulated or incorrectly reported.

Photoshopping – editing images.

Age Restriction – an age limit in place to help protect users from seeing inappropriate content.

12 Tips For Students To Manage Their Digital Footprints

1. Be kind, helpful, and understanding
2. Use privacy settings
3. Keep a list of accounts
4. Don't overshare
5. Use a password keeper
6. Google yourself
7. Monitor linking accounts
8. Consider using an anonymous secondary email
9. At least skim the terms and conditions
10. Know that sending is like publishing-forever
11. Understand that searches are social
12. Use digital tools to manage your digital footprint

Need help? Search for:
Childline, internetmatters, ceop or thinkuknow for information and advice.

COMPUTING

Infra

Trailer: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N64OFLfGndo

Key Terms:
Infra – Latin meaning 'below'.
Stimulus – Something which is the inspiration for movement.
Motif - A movement phrase representing an idea that is repeated and developed throughout the dance to help communicate meaning.
Motif Development – Changing the way a motif is performed when it is repeated.

Technical, Expressive, Mental & Physical Skills
T- Moving in a stylistically accurate way
E- Projection
M- Rehearsal discipline, Capacity to improve
P- Extension, Alignment, Posture, Flexibility, Control

Dance Styles:
Contemporary: Parallel feet, contraction, floor work, isolation.
Ballet: Turn out, extension, pointed toes, upright posture.

Choreography:
Pedestrian movements: movement which are from everyday life but performed in a stylised way
Structure: Having a clear beginning, middle and end
Choreographic Devices:
Fragmentation
Retrograde
Motif Development

Performance Environment: Proscenium Arch

DANCE

Students study Dance & Drama under the combined subject heading of Performing Arts

Shadows

Social/Historical/Political Context:

A family living in poverty in 20th Century Europe
Waiting to be taken by an unseen force
Influenced by WW2 events – concentration camps

Key Terms:

Repertoire: sections of movement taken directly from an existing piece of professional work
Dynamics: The qualities of movement based up-on variations in speed, strength and flow
Narrative Structure: The piece tells a clear story

Dance Styles:

Contemporary:

Parallel feet, release, contraction, floor work, isolation.

Ballet: Turn out, extension, pointed toes, upright posture.

Expressive Skills

- Focus
- Facial expression
- Sensitivity to other dancers
- Communication of choreographic intent
- Spatial awareness
- Projection
- Phrasing
- Musicality

Mental Skills

- Rehearsal discipline
- Response to feedback
- Systematic repetition
- Capacity to improve
- Movement memory

Safety in Lifts

- Spatial awareness
- Communication
- Using your core muscles
- Lifting with your legs
- Following instructions (staying safe)

Set/Staging (Not Lighting)

- Location
- Quality/Condition of living
- Symbolism
- Colour
- Props

Performance Environment: End Stage

Context in Drama
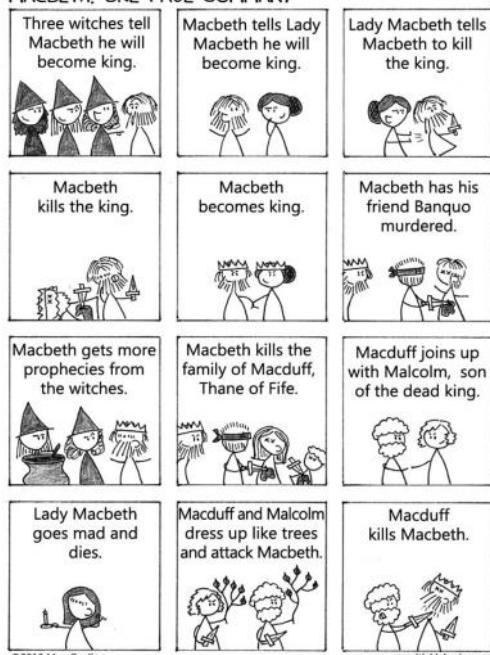
CONTENT WITHOUT CONTEXT IS USELESS

social - the society featured in the play, including the character's **social class**, their financial or economic status and the type of government power they live within.

historical - the events in the past that impact on the current situation or characters.

cultural - the views and practices of the characters, including their religious views, superstitions, family values, morals and ethics

Basic	Physical	Vocal
Being seen	Gait	Volume
Being heard	Posture	Pitch
Facing the Audience	Movement	Projection
	Stillness	Tone
	Facial Expression	Clarity
	Gesture	Pronunciation
	Eye Contact	Emphasis
	Reaction/ Interaction	Pause

MACBETH: ONE PAGE SUMMARY

Three witches tell Macbeth he will become king.

Macbeth tells Lady Macbeth he will become king.

Lady Macbeth tells Macbeth to kill the king.

Macbeth kills the king.

Macbeth becomes king.

Macbeth has his friend Banquo murdered.

Macbeth gets more prophecies from the witches.

Macbeth kills the family of Macduff, Thane of Fife.

Macduff joins up with Malcolm, son of the dead king.

Lady Macbeth goes mad and dies.

Macduff and Malcolm dress up like trees and attack Macbeth.
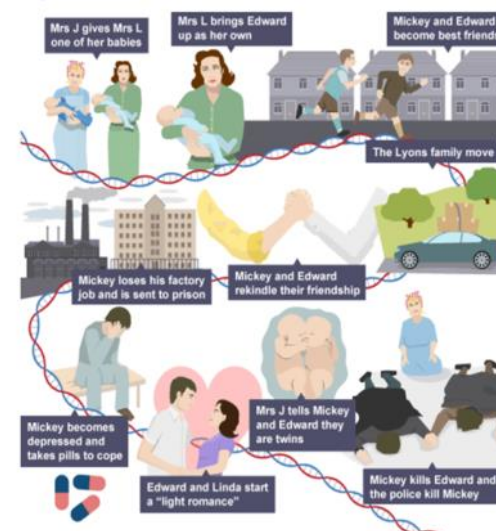
Macduff kills Macbeth.

©2016 Mya Gosling   www.goodticklebrain.com

Macbeth was written by William Shakespeare and has themes of murder, madness and royalty. They live in a society ruled by monarchy not government.

Many people are desperate to be King and rule the land. The characters are power hungry and willing to be violent to get what they want.

The witches are a supernatural force.

Mrs J gives Mrs L one of her babies

Mrs L brings Edward up as her own

Mickey and Edward become best friends

The Lyons family move

Mickey loses his factory job and is sent to prison

Mickey and Edward rekindle their friendship

Mickey becomes depressed and takes pills to cope

Mrs J tells Mickey and Edward they are twins

Edward and Linda start a "light romance"

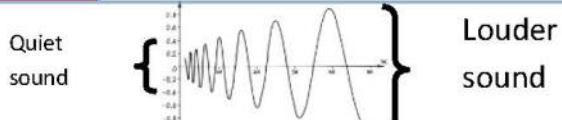Mickey kills Edward and the police kill Mickey

Blood Brothers was written by Willy Russell and has themes of class, murder and superstition.

They live in a society under the rule of Margaret Thatcher and the conservative party.

Twins are separated at birth and not told that they are brothers. One grows up in a rich family and one stays with the poor family.

DRAMA

DESIGN & TECHNOLOGY

DESIGNING

Ergonomic	An ergonomic design is safer and more comfortable to use. Add softer or rounded edges to make your speaker more ergonomic to handle
Chamfer	You can add a chamfer to the edges of your speaker by filing or sanding an angle on each edge
Precision	You will need to be precise in measuring your template, to allow the sound to reverberate through the speaker
Upcycling	You will be upcycling materials for your speaker. Remember the 6r's-Recycle, reuse, rethink, refuse, reduce, repair

MATERIALS

Hardwood	Dense wood, taken from slow growing deciduous trees. These trees lose their broad leaves in winter.	
Softwood	Lighter, less dense wood taken from fast growing conifers. Conifers are evergreen trees that have needle-like leaves	
MDF	Medium density fibreboard- A manufactured board that is versatile and made from bonded wood fibres-stable and dense	
Pine	A yellow-coloured softwood. Pine has a clearly visible and attractive grain pattern	
Plywood	Plywood is an engineered wood made from multiple layers of thin veneer that are glued together.	

MANUFACTURE

Wasting	Shaping by wasting is removing material by cutting, filing or drilling. The material removed is 'wasted'
Bespoke	A one-off product designed and made for s specific purpose or client. Often a bespoke product is 'made to measure'
Template	You will create a template that fits your own smart phone. Your template needs to make allowances for the speaker holes in your phone
Hole saw	You will use a hole saw to make I holes for your speaker. This will help the sound reverberate and project forward

EXPLORE—STEM

Amplitude	The height of a sound wave. The loudness of a sound signal depends on the height of the amplitide
Frequency	The number of sound waves per second is measured in Hertz (Hz). 1Hz is equal to one complete sound wave cycle per second
Pitch	The pitch of a sound signal is determined by the frequency or number of cycles per second. Higher pitch sounds have higher frequencies

large amplitude   high frequency

small amplitude   low frequency

FUNCTIONA

Acoustic	A non-electronic way of transmitting a sound. Any instrument that doesn't need to be plugged in is an acoustic instrument. Examples include brass (saxophone), guitar, cello or drums
Amplifier	A system that makes sound louder. Amplifiers are normally electronic, boosting a sound signal's amplitude.
INPUT	The sound signal going into the speaker
OUTPUT	The louder, amplified sound coming out

Quiet sound { } Louder sound

CRITIQUE

ACCESSFM	An acronym which designers use to evaluate products. Each letter stands for a different aspect for evaluation
	A = Aesthetics; how the product looks
	C = Cost: how much to make or buy
	C = Customer or client; who the product is for
	E = Environment; is the product harmful to the planet?
	S = Safety; is the product safe to use
	S = Size; Is the product the right size
	F = Function: how does it work, how well does it work
	M = Materials; what is it made from, is it a good use of materials

Vocabulary – Hardwood, Softwood, safety glasses/goggles, apron, pillar drill, hole saw, adhesive, template, sanding, sealer, wood/timber, finishing, vice

Health and Safety - Wear protective clothing. Tie long hair back. Listen to instructions. Use the correct technique. Stay calm and sensible at all times. Tidy up after you have finished. Use the correct equipment safely

YEAR 9 PRODUCT DESIGN   KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: PASSIVE SPEAKER

Romeo & Juliet

Literary Techniques & Definitions

prologue	a speech addressed to audience at the beginning of a play
tragedy	a play in which a main character suffers a major downfall as a result of a flaw in their character or because of some inescapable force
oxymoron	a combination of words that have opposite meanings
pun	a play on words for humorous effect
sonnet	a poem made up of 14 lines that typically rhymes in a fixed manner
imagery	the use of descriptive language that appeals to the senses
metaphor	direct comparison
soliloquy	a speech where a character speaks his thoughts out loud so that only the audience can hear them
personification	giving human qualities to inanimate objects
simile	a comparison using "like" or "as"
hyperbole	deliberate/outrageous exaggeration
blank verse	writing that has a rhythmic structure but doesn't rhyme
rhymed verse	writing that has a rhythmic structure and uses rhyme
prose	writing without a rhythmic structure
iambic pentameter	a line of verse with 5 pairs of stressed and unstressed beats
semantic field	a set of words related in meaning
foreshadowing	a hint of what is to come
dramatic irony	a literary technique where the audience knows more than the characters on stage

Plot

1	In Italy two noble families, the Montagues and Capulets, have hated each other for years. Romeo Montague is in love with Rosaline who does not love him. He goes to a Capulet ball where he falls in love with Juliet.
2	Romeo creeps into Lord Capulet's garden to see Juliet. She appears on her balcony and talks of her love for Romeo. He reveals himself and they pledge their love and agree to get married.
3	Romeo and Juliet are married secretly by the Friar with the Nurse's help. After the wedding, Tybalt comes looking to fight Romeo. Mercutio defends him and is killed. Romeo kills Tybalt in his rage and is banished. Juliet is told by her father that she has to marry Count Paris.
4	Juliet seeks help from the Friar who tells her to take a pill which will make her appear dead. He writes to Romeo to tell him of the plan so that they can escape together.
5	The Friar's letter fails to reach Romeo. When Romeo hears that Juliet is dead, he buys poison and returns to Verona. He fights and kills Paris and then commits suicide by Juliet's side. When Juliet wakes up and realises Romeo is dead, she stabs herself. The Capulets and Montague decide to reconcile.

Symbolism

light and darkness
day and night
death
religion

Themes

love
fate and free will
parents and children
violence and conflict
individual vs society

Romeo & Juliet

Key Vocabulary

Adjective	Meaning
antagonistic	being hostile
hyperbolic	over-the-top
combative	eager to fight
vengeful	wanting revenge
impetuous	acting without thought

Verb	Definition
juxtapose	place close together for contrasting effect
abhor	hate
provoke	make angry
reconcile	make up
immortalise	give unending fame

Noun	Definition
fervour	intense feeling
catalyst	a person or event that causes change
futility	pointlessness
acquiescence	Passive acceptance
inevitability	certain to happen

Key quotes (Romeo's Emotions)

"Did my heart love till now? Forswear it ,sight!
For I ne'er saw a true beauty till this night" *Romeo on first seeing Juliet*

"Oh, she doth teach the torches to burn bright!" *First sight*

"Sin from thy lips? O trespass sweetly urged.
Give me my sin again" [He kisses her] *From the first conversation*

"But, soft! what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun!" *Romeo*

"No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean/ But 'banished to kill me? Banished?" *Romeo's Banishment Monologue*

"Eyes look your last!/ Arms take your last embrace! O you/ The doors of breath, seal with a righteous kiss." *Romeo's last speech.*

"I defy you stars" *Romeo*

"For never was a story of more woe/
Than this of Juliet and her Romeo." *Prince*

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Characters

The Montagues	The Capulets	Others
Romeo Montague, Lord and Lady Montague (his parents), Benvolio (Romeo's cousin)	Juliet Capulet, Lord and Lady Capulet (her parents), Tybalt (her cousin), Nurse (her nursemaid)	Mercutio (Romeo's best friend), Friar Laurence (Romeo's priest), Prince Escalus (Leader of Verona), Count Paris (suitor for Juliet)

Context

Duelling	Maintaining the honour of your family name was hugely important in Elizabethan England and c14th Italy. Most gentlemen carried swords in public.
Courtly Love	Shakespeare uses C14th Verona to set Romeo up as a typical 'Petrarchan lover' of the time. Petrarch was an Italian poet whose sonnets were all the rage in Renaissance England. A Petrarchan lover is melodramatic and suffers for love.
Women & Marriage	Women were seen as the weaker sex and were the property of their father and later their husbands. Arranged marriages were common to match or improve social standing.

ENGLISH

Depending on which Technology rotation students are on, they may be working in Computing, D&T or Food Technology

Recipes to learn:

- Stir fry noodles
- Macaroni cheese
- Chicken, chorizo and
- chickpea stew
- Swiss roll
- Spanish tortilla
- Ratatouille
- Hob nob biscuit
- Shortbread
- Savoury rice
- scone

Scientific processes to learn

- Rubbing in – fat coats starch to limit the amount of gluten released
- Dextrinisation – starch turns brown in dry heat
- Denaturation – proteins change their structure when heated, whisked or mixed with acid
- Coagulation – proteins set when heated
- Aerating – adding air to a mixture to help it rise
- Caramelisation – sugar turns brown when heated.
- Convection heat – where heat is transferred through a liquid or gas.
- Conduction heat – where heat is transferred through solid materials.
- Gelatinisation – how starch thickens sauces

Skills to learn

- Chopping safely using the **'bridge and claw'**
- How to 'rub in' butter and flour
- Sauce making (roux)
- Mixing
- Whisking

Other topics to learn:

- Healthy eating
- Religion and diet
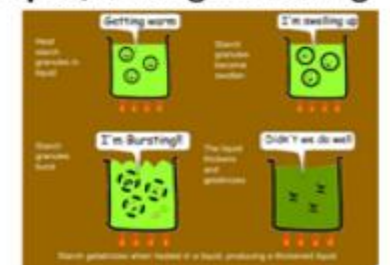- Nutritional needs of different groups

GELATINISE

starch grains swell and then burst open when heated with liquid, causing thickening

for example:

potatoes, rice and pasta soften

bechamel or cornflour sauces thicken

Year 9 Geography: What does it mean to be developed?

Key term	Definition
HIC	High Income Country. Those with an average income of more than $12,376 per person per year
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy. Countries that have begun to experience higher rates of economic growth
LIC	Low Income Country. Those with an average income of less than $1,045 per person per year
Birth rate	The number of births per thousand of the population in a year
Death rate	The number of deaths per thousand of the population in a year
GNI/capita	The average income of each person in a country in a year
Human Development Index (HDI)	An average measure of development taking into account multiple measures of development
Trade	An exchange between two parties
Fair trade	A way of trading that improves the quality of life for people in less developed countries

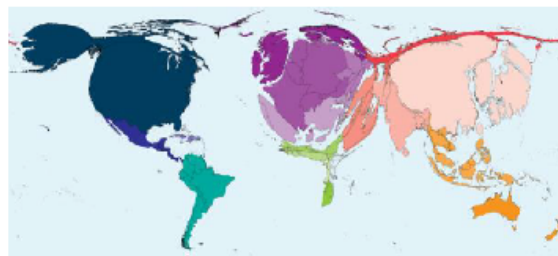## Key idea 2: There are large variations in levels of development

Global variations

Despite the contested nature of development, the development data from around the world can be used to show the variations that exist between countries. This data can be displayed in a number of ways to reveal these differences.

Country	GNI/capita	Life expectancy	HDI
UK	$43 350	81	0.920
China	$18 170	76	0.758
Ghana	$4 650	63	0.596

A graph showing global income v. health

GNI 2018 – the larger the country, the more wealth

Key idea 1: Defining and measuring development is complex

What is development?

Development is about the quality of people's lives and how this changes over time. However, it is complicated by the facts that there are many different ways in which to measure development, that it can change over time and that it is a contested term, meaning that people cannot agree about exactly what it stands for.

Social development indicators	Economic development indicators
Life expectancy	GNI/capita
Literacy rate	Employment structure
Birth and death rates	GDP

HDI

This is a composite development indicator of different social and economic indicators. It combines Life Expectancy, GNI/capita and Adult Literacy. Countries are given a score between 0 and 1, where 0 is the lowest score and 1 is the highest possible.

The changing concept of development

The Brandt Line (see map) used to divide the world into two groups: the rich countries of the 'Global North' and the poor countries of the 'Global South'. However, as countries change and develop over time and people have further debated what it means to be developed, this model is no longer useful for dividing up the world.
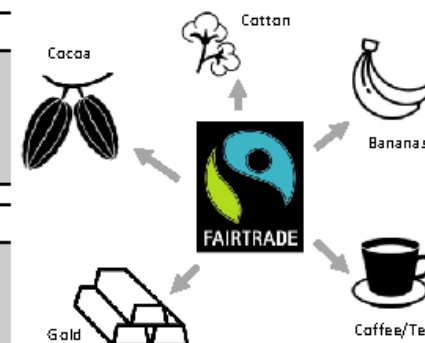
Key idea 3: The development level of a place can change

Changing levels of development

Many countries around the world have taken great development strides in recent decades with major improvements in health, wealth and education. The role of development projects has played a significant role in these improvements. One example of this is Fair Trade.

Fair Trade

'Fair trade is about better prices, decent working conditions, local sustainability and fair terms of trade for farmers and workers in the developing world' (Fairtrade Foundation). It requires companies to pay sustainable prices so as not to unfairly discriminate against the poorest.

HISTORY

Key People

Abraham Lincoln Became President in 1860 and led the North in the American Civil War. He signed the 13th Amendment in 1865.

Rosa Parks Arrested in 1954 for refusing to give up her seat for a white passenger

Emmett Till A 14 year old black boy from the North. He was murdered for wolf whistling at a white woman in Mississippi

Martin Luther King A civil rights leader. He was assassinated in 1968.

Lyndon Johnson American President who signed the Civil Rights Act in 1964

Stephen Lawrence A black British teenager who was murdered in a racist attack in 1993

George Floyd A black American man who was murdered by a police officer in America in 2020

Key history terms
Continuity Things staying the same over time. The opposite of change.
Hinder Make it hard for something to happen

Slavery Ends; Segregation and the Civil Rights movement.

1861-5: American Civil War (Northerners vs Southerners)

1911: NAACP set up

1955: Emmet Till murdered. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, leading to the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Key events

- In 1860 the states in which slavery was allowed left the USA because they thought that President Lincoln wanted to end slavery. The North went to war to stop them. 600 000 people died in the war; at the end of it slavery was made illegal.
- The end of slavery did not bring massive improvements for African Americans in the Southern USA. The Ku Klux Klan used violence to keep them in their place. They could be lynched if they tried to resist or rebel against white domination.
- Laws were passed in the Southern United that segregated black people. This means that they had to use separate facilities to white people, including schools, restaurants, theatres, hospitals. The facilities for the African Americans were much worse.
- In 1911 the NAACP was set up; this was an organisation designed to end discrimination against African Americans. Later on it helped to organise many of the civil rights protests.
- By the 1940s and the 1950s people had started to challenge this situation. African Americans in the South started to take action: in 1955, Rosa Parks refused to move when she sat in the part of the bus reserved for white people. When she was arrested African Americans organised a protest which resulted in segregation on buses ending. Rosa had partly been inspired to take action by the story a young boy called Emmet Till who was murdered by white racists. The people who committed the murder were let off by a white jury: people across the USA were outraged by this.
- Other black and white protestors went into segregated cafes and sat down together in the 'whites only' section, waiting to be arrested; freedom riders travelled on buses in order to test the law on desegregation on interstate buses.
- The most important figure in these protests was a man called Martin Luther King: an African American preacher from Atlanta whose bravery inspired others to take action. He believed in non-violent protest.

The Civil Rights Act

- 1954: the Supreme Court ruled that schools and colleges could not be segregated
- 1964: Civil Rights Act passed by Johnson

Key events

- President Kennedy tried to persuade congress (US parliament) to pass the Civil Rights Act, ending segregation, but they refused. In 1963 he was assassinated and replaced by Lyndon Johnson who was finally able to get the law passed in 1964
- Allowing African Americans to vote ended the dominance of white people in the South. Black politicians became powerful, and in 2008 the USA elected its first African American President.
- African Americans are still one of the poorest groups in the USA, though many individual African Americans are highly successful, as business people, sports women and men, and celebrities. African Americans are more likely to go to jail than other groups in America: there is a lot of evidence that some members of the police in some areas discriminate against them.

Black British history

1948: Empire Windrush arrived in Britain

1958: Nottingham Hill riots

1965: Race Relations Act

2019: Windrush compensation scheme launched

Key events

- The Empire Windrush was a ship that arrived in Britain on 21 June 1948. It had travelled from Jamaica and on board were 492 Black people from across the islands of the West Indies.
- The people who arrived in Britain on the ship in 1948 came because they had been taught that Britain was their 'mother country' in the British Empire. Britain needed workers following WW2 and they were willing to work.
- Many of black people arriving in Britain faced discrimination. Tensions in Notting Hill, London, culminated in riots breaking out in 1958. 400 mainly young white men attacked local black people and their homes. Many of the newspapers blamed black people for the disturbances.
- The 1965 Race Relations Act investigated cases of racial discrimination. The law made it illegal to discriminate against people on the ground of race in some areas of life but not others. The 1968 Act expanded the law, but discrimination still continued.
- In the 1980s the idea of Black History Month was brought to Britain, an idea that had been started in the US back in the 1920s. The aim was for the local community to challenge racism and educate others about the British history that was not taught in schools.
- Black Lives Matter was founded in 2013 in America in response to a white man being found not-guilty of murder, having shot and killed 17 year old Trayvon Martin. The movement aims to combat acts of violence against black communities and to "create space for black imagination and innovation".
- Black Lives Matter protests against racism have taken place in Britain, including a series of protests held in June 2020 in response to the murder of a black man, George Floyd, in police custody in America.

Key Topic Terms

Abolition To get rid of something e.g. wanting to abolish (end) slavery

Discrimination Treating a person unfairly because of who they are

Emancipation Being set free

Immigration The act of moving to another country to live there

Segregation Keeping two groups of people apart. In the USA this meant black people couldn't use the same facilities as white people

Plantation A farm on which cotton or tobacco is grown

Sharecroppers Freed slaves were given land by their ex-masters. In return they had to pay them a high rent, limiting their ability to make money
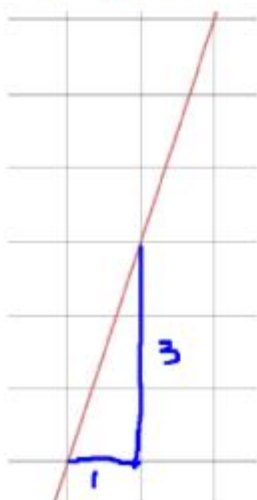
Standard Form

First significant figure must always be in the ones column.

$$1,200,000 = 1.2 \times 10^6$$
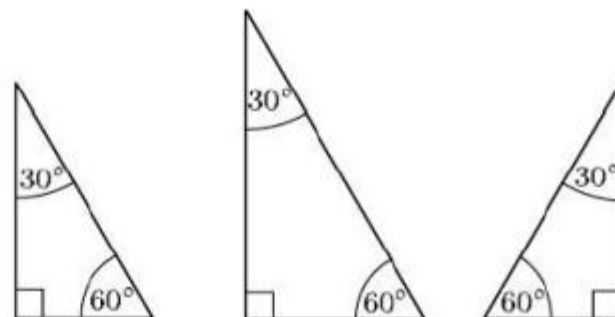
$$0.0034 = 3.4 \times 10^{-3}$$

Similar Shapes

When a shape is enlarged:
The sides change length
Angles stay the same
The ratio of the sides stay the same

Prime Numbers

Numbers with only themselves and 1 as a factor:
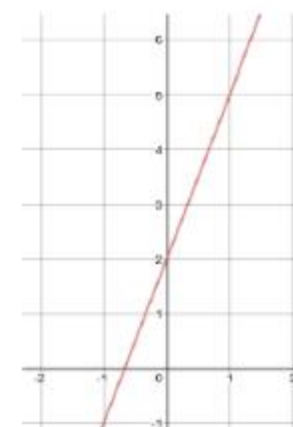
2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, ...

Gradient of a line

How much the goes up/down for every one step across

Linear Graphs

$$y = mx + c$$

m is the gradient

c is the y-intercept

$$y = 3x + 2$$

Maths – Year 9

Expanding pairs of brackets

$(x + 3)(x + 5)$

	x	3
x	x^2	3x
5	5x	15

$x^2 + 3x + 5x + 15$

$x^2 + 8x + 15$

Nth Term of a linear sequence

How much is the sequence changing by each time? This is the times table it is similar to.
How much is the first term different from the timestable. This is what you add/subtract at the end.

2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, ... goes up in 3s. The first term is 1 less than 3 so the nth term is 3n - 1

Indices

$a^m \times a^n$	a^{m+n}
$a^m \div a^n$	a^{m-n}
$(a^m)^n$	a^{mn}
a^0	1

Jamaican Music

Key Features of Jamaican Music

Off-Beat feel	Guitar & Piano emphasise chords on beats 2 & 4 or on the second weaker quaver e.g. 1+ 2+. This is usually known as the "skank"
Organ Shuffle/Bubble	Left hand plays bassline plays offbeat quavers whilst the right hand plays the offbeat skank
Staccato	A lot of Jamaican music is played with a short and detached feel
Riff	Repeated music pattern. Often the bass-line or a repeating horn or organ tune will be based around a riff.
Chord Patterns	Often quite simple, Jamaican music usually uses repeated chord patterns used throughout a song.
Rim Shot	Where the drum stick hits the rim and the skin of the snare drum simultaneously. Jamaican drums are often tuned very high to sound like traditional African drums
Political Lyrics	Songs often critical of politics and raise awareness of social issues such as racism and poverty
Call & Response	A feature of many traditional work songs, Jamaican music often features question and answer style interplay between the main singer and backing singers or horn parts
Sound Systems	Sound system culture was really important in the development of Jamaican music. DJ's would hold massive parties and fierce competition drove the musical creativity

Ska	Rocksteady	Reggae
Millie Small - My Boy Lollipop	Alton Ellis - Rocksteady	Toots and the Maytals -Pressure Drop

MENTO:
- Jamaican folk music popular in the 1950s
- Used guitar, banjo & drums
- Featured lots of verses (Strophic Form)
- Light-hearted lyrics of every day life

SKA:
- Fast dance music that emerged in the late 1950s
- Fuses American Rhythm & Blues with Mento rhythms
- Uses electric guitars and jazzy horn sections (trumpets, saxophones & trombone)
- Uses an off beat "skank" that emphasises beats 2 & 4
- Melodies are usually catchy and soulful

ROCK STEADY:
- Dance music that emerged in the mid-1960s in response to the hardship of live in downtown Kingston
- Rhythms more relaxed than Ska
- Loud bass guitar playing steady 4/4 beat
- Songs often about love, sometimes about Rudeboys

REGGAE:
- Slower than Ska and emerged in the 1960s
- Amplified bass guitar riffs (short repeated patterns)
- Associated with Rastafarianism (a religious movement worshipping Haile Selassie)
- Characteristic rhythmic pattern with no emphasis on the first beat
- use of dub remixing techniques where effects such as delay are added and some musical parts are often muted or replaced
- Lyrics are often political

DUB:
- Popular in the 1970s
- Instrumental remixes of existing reggae tracks
- Most of the vocals would be removed
- Drum and bass parts emphasised
- Effects such as echo delay and reverb added
- Early form of popular electronic music.

You will learn
the benefits of physical activity for :

Emotional/Mental Health

- Improved body image
- Increased self-confidence
- Reduces stress
- Makes Endorphins (happy hormones!)

Physical Health

- Reduced chance of:
- Obesity, heart disease, high blood pressure, osteoporosis (brittle bones), injury

Social Health

- Increased chance of making friends
- Reduced chance of loneliness
- A feeling of belonging to something

Avoid a SEDENTARY LIFESTYLE

- A lack of exercise
- Lots of sitting down

PE

How we perceive the world around us?
(ethics, morality and interpretation)

Key Term	Definition
Ethics	Applying a sense of right and wrong as a judgement
Morality	A sense of right and wrong
Truth	Objective idea usually referred to as fact
Empiricism	Physical Evidence
Realism	the quality or fact of representing a person or thing in a way that is accurate and true to life
Idealism	any of various systems of thought in which the objects of knowledge are held to be in some way dependent on the activity of mind.

Ethical Theories	
Kantian Ethics **Everything we do must be for the good of the people involved.** **the rule has to be copied by everyone.**	**Utilitarianism** The best course of action was one that was in **the best interests of the majority.**
Natural Law Natural law is **designed to help humans live good lives in the way that God intended.**	**Situation Ethics** This is a theory that tries to reflect on what Jesus might do – **the most loving thing**.

Realism is a way of thinking about the world in which things have an existence even if no one is studying them (looking, hearing, smelling, touching them). This was different from older philosophers who said that things only exist because of people who are aware of them. For example: beauty only exists because someone sees something that they think is beautiful. A realist philosopher might say that beauty is there whether anyone sees it or not.

Idealism is the philosophy that believes the ultimate nature of reality is ideal, or based upon ideas, values, or essences. The external, or real world cannot be separated from consciousness, perception, mind, intellect and reason in the sense of science.

Key words
Believe / Belief
Faith
Evidence
Interpretation

Skills in REP
Debate
Empathy
Enquiry
Discussion
Analysis

REP