

# TEAM BLATCH



Online Learning Bulletin

22nd January 2021



# Online Learning Bulletin

Dear Team Blatch,

Welcome to our third bulletin of the term.

We continue to be incredibly impressed by how hard our students are working and how creative they're being in completing their work from home.

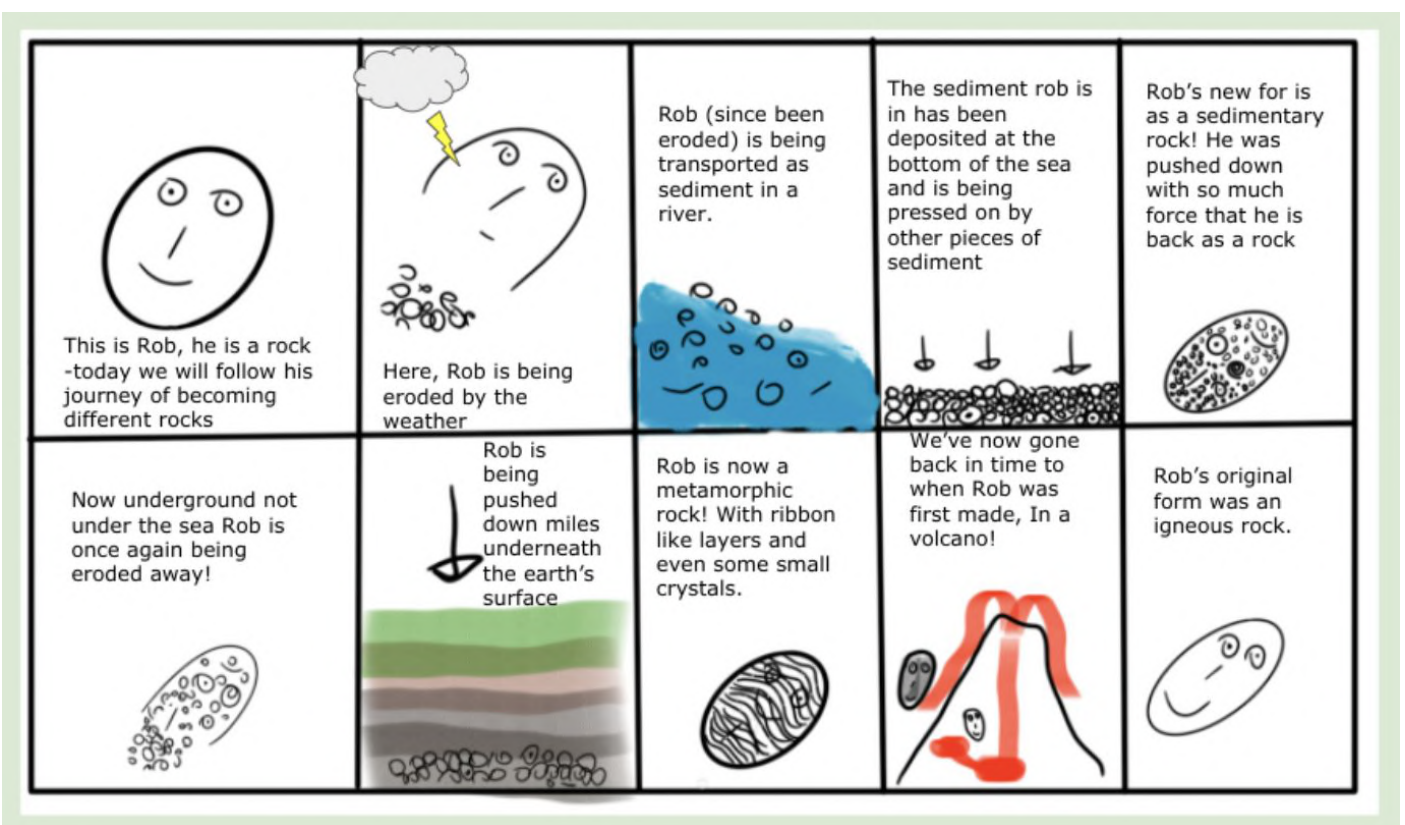
Our teachers are delighted to be able to be issuing so many achievement points to recognise our students' efforts.

Thank you to everyone who is working together across our community to support our students, we hope you enjoy reading and seeing their work.



## Science

In Science, Amara J in year 8 created this excellent storyboard showing how various types of rocks are created.



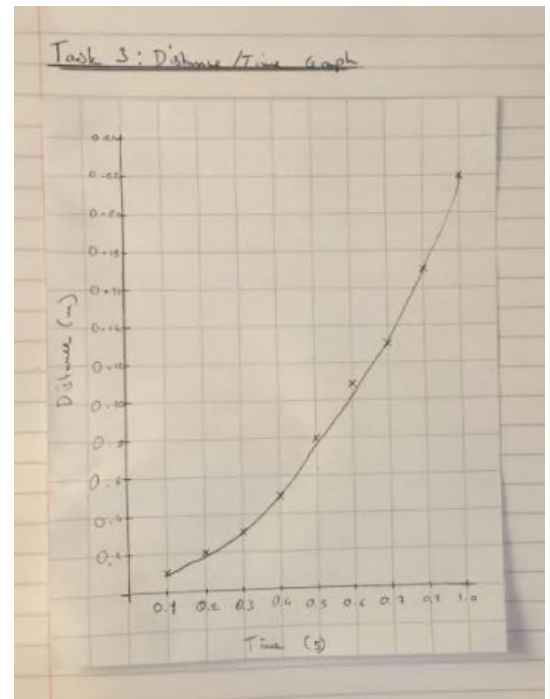


# Science

Meanwhile in year 9 Science, students have been carrying out virtual practicals to investigate speed.

Task 2: collecting Results.

| Section | Distance (cm) | Distance (m) | Time (s) | Speed (m/s) |
|---------|---------------|--------------|----------|-------------|
| 1-5     | 0.6           | 0.006        | 0.1      | 0.06        |
| 6-10    | 1.3           | 0.013        | 0.1      | 0.13        |
| 11-15   | 1.8           | 0.018        | 0.1      | 0.18        |
| 16-20   | 2.1           | 0.021        | 0.1      | 0.21        |
| 21-25   | 2.5           | 0.025        | 0.1      | 0.25        |
| 26-30   | 2.8           | 0.028        | 0.1      | 0.28        |
| 31-35   | 3.1           | 0.031        | 0.1      | 0.31        |
| 36-40   | 3.5           | 0.035        | 0.1      | 0.35        |
| 41-45   | 3.8           | 0.038        | 0.1      | 0.38        |
| 46-50   | 5.1           | 0.051        | 0.1      | 0.51        |



Finley - 9B

STARTER 19/1/21

1- 0.5mps      4- 2m  
 2- 1.6mps      5- distance ÷ speed  
 3- Speed × time      6- 0.25 m

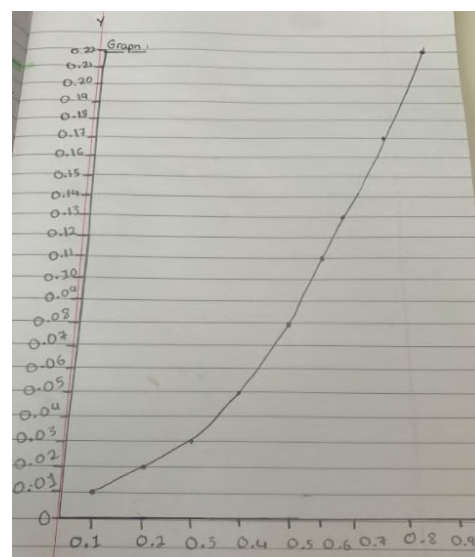
Online Ticker timer:

- 1) B- was travelling a lot faster as the angle was a drop, therefore it went directly down.
- 2) B- because it is going faster it ~~travels~~ takes less time to travel the same distance.
- 3) I think the faster it goes the wider the distance is between the dots

**KEY NOTES:**

there is 0.02s between each dot on the tape  
 the higher the speed, the further apart the dots are.

| Section | distance cm | distance m | time s | Speed m/s |
|---------|-------------|------------|--------|-----------|
| 1-5     | 0.6         | 0.006      | 0.1    | 0.06mps   |
| 6-10    | 0.7         | 0.007      | 0.1    | 0.07      |
| 11-15   | 1.2         | 0.012      | 0.1    | 0.12      |
| 16-20   | 1.5         | 0.015      | 0.1    | 0.15      |
| 21-25   | 2.1         | 0.021      | 0.1    | 0.21      |
| 26-30   | 2.5         | 0.025      | 0.1    | 0.25      |
| 31-35   | 3.5         | 0.035      | 0.1    | 0.35      |
| 36-40   | 3.9         | 0.039      | 0.1    | 0.39mps   |
| 41-45   | 5.1         | 0.051      | 0.1    | 0.51      |

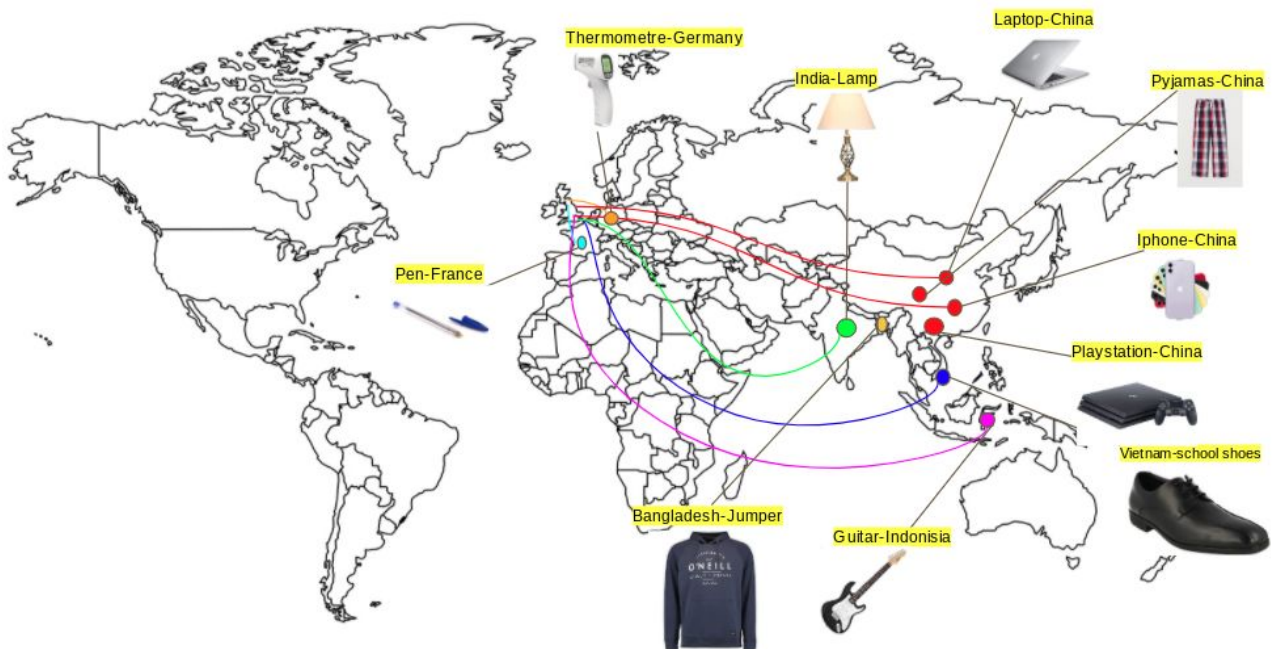


Isla - 9B



# Geography

Our year 9 students have been learning about Globalisation- how we are interconnected around the world through sharing cultures and trading. This week, year 9 have been asked to find a number of household objects and map where they have been made to see how they are globalised. They had to rummage around their homes and find as many items as they could with a 'Made in...' label and map where these items came from. Some of our year 9s have been really creative and used a number of different mapping techniques.



Alexander M

| Item              | Where is it from?    |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| hoodie            | <b>honduras</b>      |
| tissues           | <b>italy</b>         |
| Nike joggers      | <b>cambodia</b>      |
| canvases          | <b>china</b>         |
| colouring pencils | <b>taiwan</b>        |
| sketchbook        | <b>Prc (uk)</b>      |
| Ikea products     | <b>sweden /china</b> |
| guitar            | <b>japan/china</b>   |
| keyboard          | <b>japan/usa</b>     |
| Makeup brushes    | <b>china/france</b>  |

| Item                 | Where is it from?     |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| nikon camera         | <b>japan/thailand</b> |
| blankets             | <b>new zealand</b>    |
| memory foam mattress | <b>usa</b>            |
| fabrics              | <b>india/nigeria</b>  |

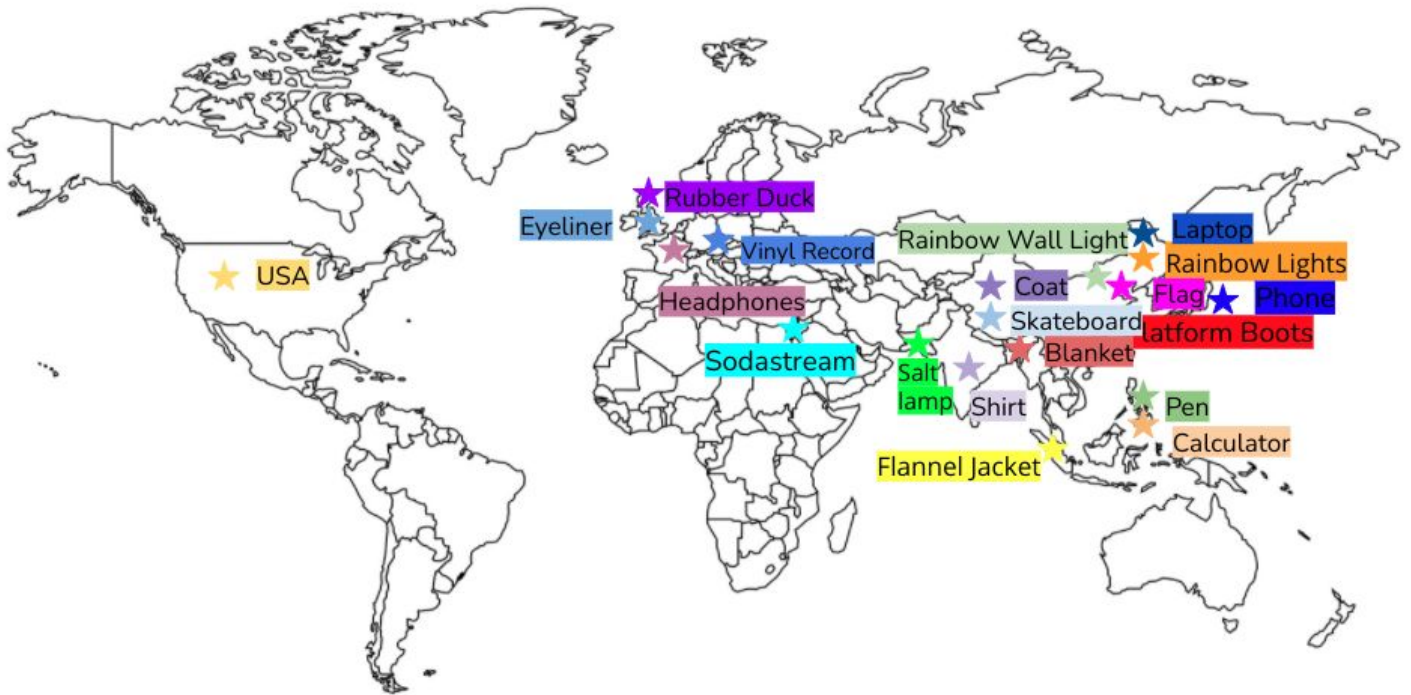


Martha P





# Geography



Amy C



Ciara B



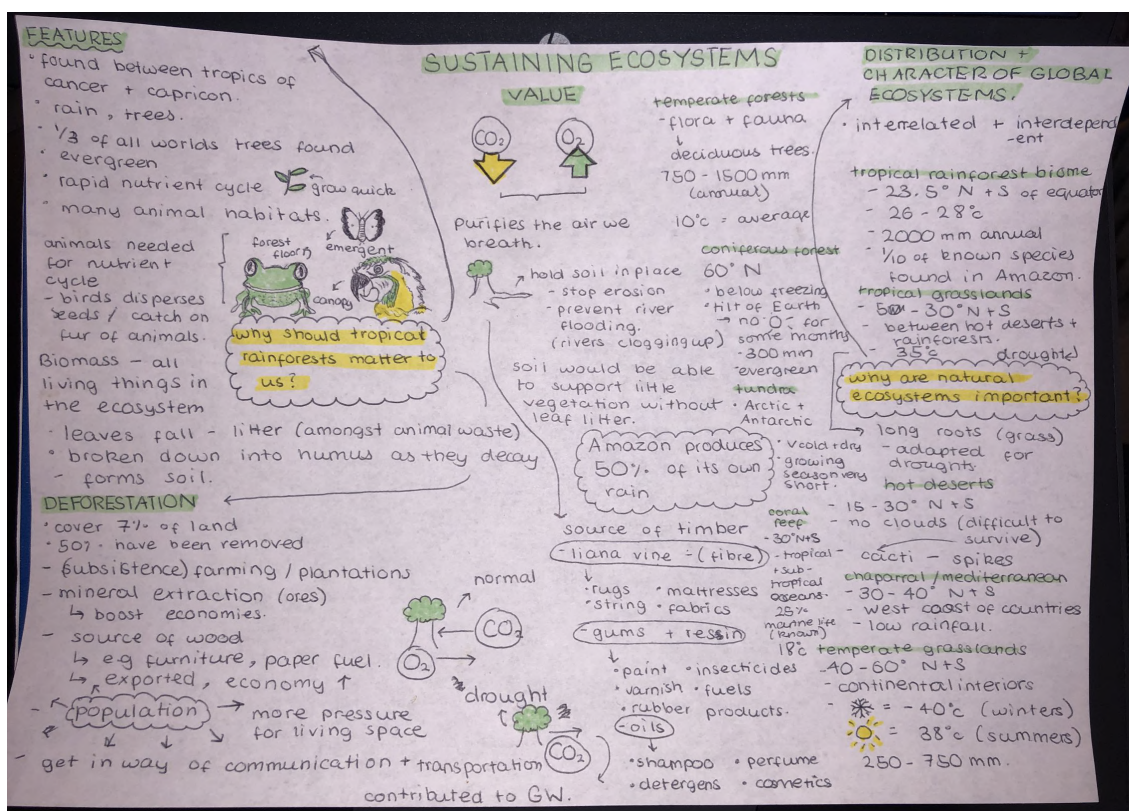
# Geography

Also in Geography, year 7 pupils were asked to write a letter to Li, a young girl in China suggesting the positives and negatives of the One Child Policy in her country as well as giving their own opinion. Here is an outstanding piece of work by Miller M.

Dear Li,

I believe the one child policy *could* be viewed as positive, the fact that it helped to tackle starvation, stop overpopulation, ensure families are better off supporting just one child. Parents would also receive the cost of child care and medical expenses for their one child. These are all obvious pros, but of course there are going to be some cons. In your culture boys are favored, so people were abandoning, handing over or aborting baby girls. Women were also pressured to abort second babies. Any couple that did keep a second child were severely punished, often ending up with the government irresponsible slashing their human rights, stripping them of their jobs and without a care in the world. There is also now a massive imbalance between females and males, 60,000,000 more males, the same population as the UK! China is now also experiencing an aging population. Your nation could possibly get old before it gets rich. Overall I would say the one child policy was necessary, but maybe should have been implemented earlier but not as harshly.

Meanwhile in year 11, Ava C M produced this excellent mind map on Sustaining Ecosystems!

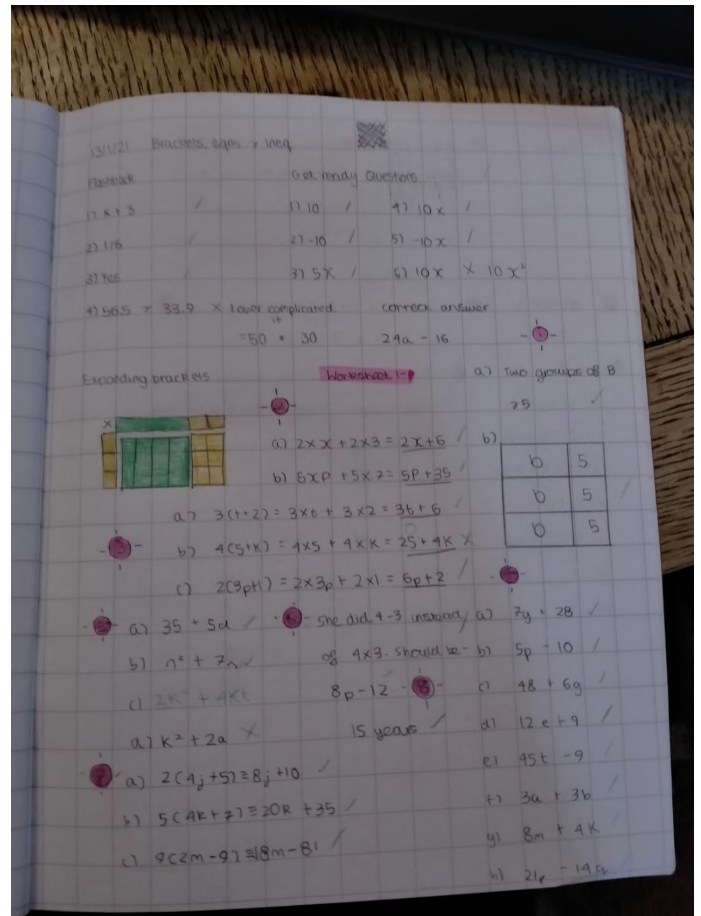
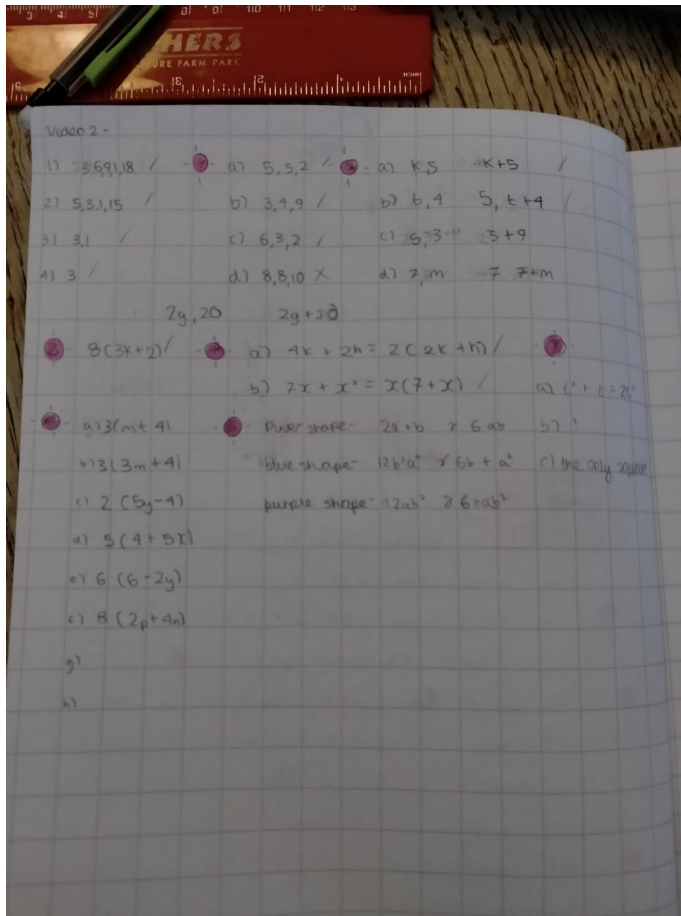




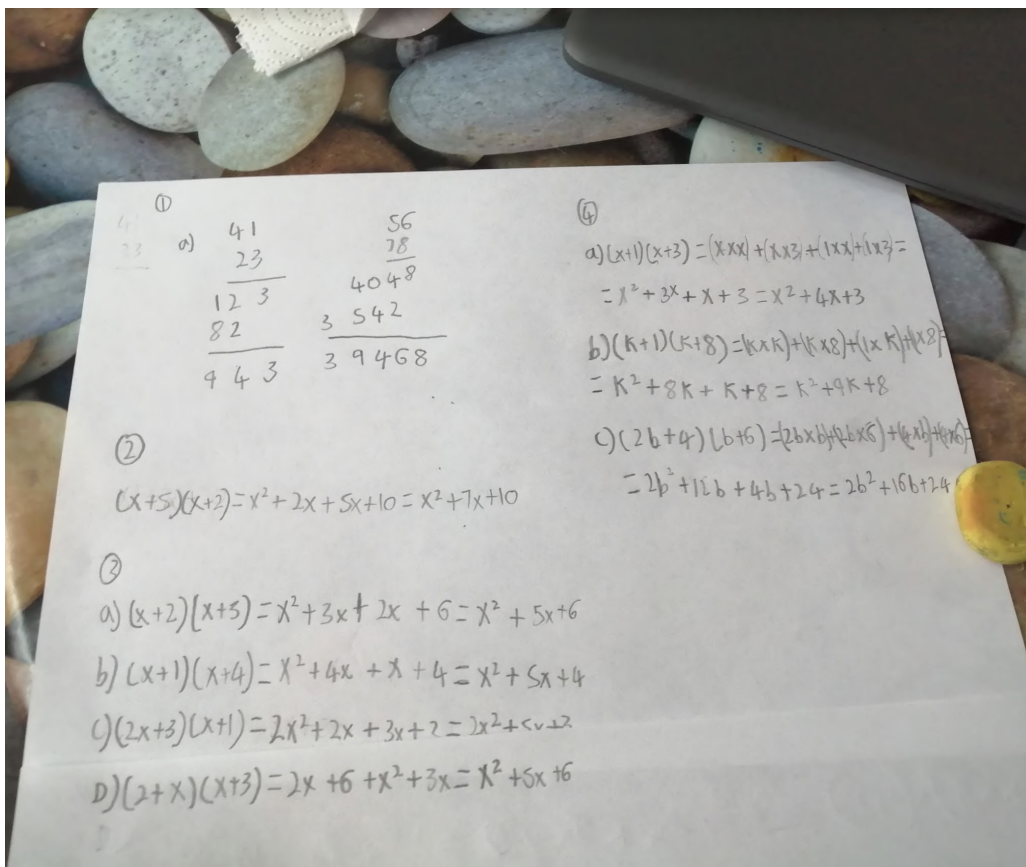


# Maths

In Maths this week, Mrs Markham was particularly impressed with these excellent pieces of work.



Amia S-P



Manuel H G



In English, students have been continuing with some brilliant creative winter writing.

## Brighton in the depth of winter

Brighton and Hove were gripped tightly by the depths of winter. As I trudged through the snow that crept up to my knees, the crunch of boots was the only sound that echoed through the streets. Apart from the waves. I could not ignore the waves rumble and crash that boomed from the shore sending shivers down my spine. Sprays of water were regurgitated out of the raging monster piercing into my skin as they landed. The snow engulfed roof tops and pavements, hiding any sign of normal. When will it end? When will normal life return? Families that have attempted to embrace the weather are huddled together keeping a firm grip on the only warmth they have. But one particular person caught my attention.

There he was knees tucked tightly to his chest in the shop doorway rocking from side to side. Nothing but a thin blanket protecting him from the harsh depths of winter. The closer I got the more I could see. His eyes sunk into his head, sorrowful with no emotion. Not even fear or despair could be found. When I saw the unkept bundle of greasy hair that hung from his chin and the dark ominous circles that occupied the space under his eyes I knew he had been homeless for months. Maybe years. He didn't look like he wanted to be bothered but as I briskly walked past I dropped a £20 note at his feet, hoping he would use it on food or shelter.

I continued on my journey trying to clear my head. I peered over to where the vibrant colours of the beach huts should glow. Nothing. Only a slight glimpse of greens and reds could be seen under the thick layer of snow. I usually like snow but not this. This is the kind of snow that distorts your view; the snow that sinks into your skin; the snow that thrashes down instead of a graceful flutter. Just when I thought I could never find my way home the clouds parted and a beam of light filled with happiness and joy darted down onto the desolate town of Brighton. Then I heard playful screams and screeches as the kids from the local school burst out of the double doors jumping with joy as they picked up mounds of snow launching them at their best friends. I smiled to myself. Everything will be ok. The grip had softened. Things will soon be normal.





The ground feels too dense. The air is too cold. I am tired. The weather hasn't changed in weeks, the cold feels biting and the wind whips around me like a cruel reminder that winter is still here. The ground is slippery and yet grips my shoes at the same time. Everything is frosted over even the sea looks like it has a thin layer of frost over it. The cold has started to bite at my face, turning my cheeks rosy and nose blooming like a rose. My hands have started to lose feeling despite the wooly gloves that are clinging to them. It is too cold and I wish it were over.

When I breathe in, the air smells clean. Just like when floorboards are drenched in disinfectant, but it's just the cold. It's all just the cold. It tickles my nostrils and seems to take over my brain, I wrinkle my nose in distaste at the feeling and my eyes blink harshly. The wind whipping around me stings, like a new made graze being cleaned, everything feels too clean and too cold. Too cold. The wind is still biting and howling around me, making it hard to breathe and my eyes start watering. The taste of salt water on my tongue is prominent and feels so natural, but so different. It is no longer the warm welcoming sting of salt water, it's too cold. My thumbs graze over my fingers, trying to regain feeling, and utterly failing. The rough fabric feels soft compared to the wind scraping against me. The caws of seagulls come often and loud, in a last sound of defiance against the cold weather, good to know their insufferable presence is still apparent even in the frozen weather. It's too bright. The sun streams down and blinds those on the promenade and yet no heat is gleaned from it. Too bright and too cold.

The sea is too calm. The wind is too harsh for the sea to be this calm, this gentle in its lapping at the beach. The waves are barely waves, just soft kisses to the stony ground. The little ripples in the water are so small and so calm that it takes my attention away from the cold for once, the beauty of it too eye catching to not notice. It looks like a lake that's been iced over, but the colour is wrong and the ripples give it away. I miss the warmth. If the sea was like this when it was warm I would dive in it, destroying the calm for a minute, and then just lie in the calm, maybe it would calm my rushing mind. It is no longer warm and my mind is still rushing and the wind is still biting.

My eyes drift slowly over my surroundings and I am caught on this girl. She is around my age sitting on a bench and yet my brain can't let go. It is too ordinary to make such an impact on me. She is so beautiful and makes me feel like all of the problems could be solved if she were just to speak. Her hair is ebony and shining, it is greasy and yet I want to run my fingers through it over and over until all of the knots are gone. Her skin is so dark it's enrapturing. I want to stroke over her deep eye bags and remind her she is enough, but I do not know her. She is so effortlessly, perfectly imperfect. Her eyes drift up to meet mine. They are piercing, dark and twinkle with a mischievous spirit, the crow's feet that are planted at the corners of them show her kindness. I don't know her but I know she smiles after having no sleep. I like to notice these things about people. It helps me come to terms with my own insecurities.

Next to the bench is a forgotten coffee cup. A bright pink lipstick mark stains the cardboard rim of the cup and has started to fade. It rolls over in the wind and skitters down the road and runs right into a table that has collapsed over in the harsh wind. The table is one of the cheap shiny ones found at a cafe that is freezing to the touch or burning depending on the weather. Of course it is cold now. Everything is cold.

The light has started to dim. The sun is settling on the cold. The wind settles as well. It doesn't seem so bad now. Maybe it isn't too cold. Maybe I'm just distracted. The girl and coffee cup stick in my mind more than the cold now. My fingers are still dead but it doesn't seem like a problem. Even if it is the coldest it's been, I'm grateful to be here.



## English

Also in English, year 11 students have been analysing the language used by Laurie Lee when writing about the Aberfan disaster. Take a look at their excellent analysis below.

One way that Lee uses language to describe the coal tips is in the depiction of them as “inching ominously down the mountain” This use of personification begins a running idea in the rest of the extract, that the tip is trying to fall upon the village, suggesting a kind of intelligence to the tip as it has a goal it wants to reach. It gives the reader the image that the tips are moving, over many years, to destroy the village. The use of the adverb “ominously” suggests that to many they had become a permanent presence, a spectre creeping towards them that couldn’t be stopped. This concept contrasts with the fact that this disaster could have been prevented, but people neglected the problem until it was too late.

Another way the writer uses language is by telling reader that, “the newest tip, number seven, was a killer with a rotten heart”. The noun “killer” further attributes intention to the coal tip, suggesting to the reader that it was always planning to fall on the village. In addition, this implies a sense of malevolence and a lack of conscience, it has the human intelligence to plan, but lacks human morality, making the reader perceive it as otherworldly and something to be afraid of. Furthermore, the phrase “rotten heart” implies that it has no qualms about extinguishing the lives of over a hundred children and that is what it wants.

As well as this, “rotten” has connotations of filth and decay, making the coal tip seem like an almost lovecraftian horror, an imperceivable terror that murders because it can.

A final way that Lee describes the coal tip is by presenting its fall as a “wave of stupefying filth”. The noun “wave” conveys the sheer power of the coal tip, acting almost as a direct comparison, a strong force that acts over many years before completely destroying something. Alongside this, the verb “stupefying” suggests the unpredictable nature of the fall, implying that it happened so fast no one could respond in time. “Stupefying” is another use of personification, further implying a malign intent and shifting the blame on the coal tip rather than anyone with the power to prevent the disaster. Overall, the continued use of personification throughout the extract makes the reader feel as though the coal tip is a destructive enemy, rather than a clear and present danger that no one stopped.



## English

When Lee writes 'as though dumped by the hand of god', it creates the idea that the tips are unwanted, and have just been discarded by god. It creates the image that they are an eyesore that nobody wants, even god. The contrast between god, who is traditionally very forgiving and accepts everyone and everything, with the verb 'dumped' shows how filthy and unwanted they are, if even god doesn't want them. It shows how they have been put where they are without much thought, so safety probably wasn't a priority when they were built, hence the accident. The metaphor 'hand of god' might suggest that they have been around for so long that no one knows when they were originally built, so they just put it down to god.

Another way the tips are described is massive and intrusive to the landscape and the village. This is shown when they are described as 'rising like black pyramids in the western sky', which creates the image of huge black shapes in the sky, that you can't help but notice. The phrase 'black pyramids' shows how although they are massive like the pyramids, they are also black and dirty due to them being made out of coal mining waste. This contrasts with the idea of pyramids, which are a wonder of the world that people visit and find them awe inspiring and beautiful, whereas the tips are an ugly nuisance that no one likes. The phrase 'western sky' implies that they are so big and intrusive that they cover up the sky, so they are always where you look.

This, along with the verb 'rising' which suggests that they are still getting bigger and being filled with more waste, creates an image of immense, foreboding structures that take up the whole sky, and just in general are in the way.

They are also described as dangerous, shown when Lee writes 'the fatal seeping of water was turning Tip 7 into a mountain of moving muck'. The alliteration of the letter 'm' implies that this tip is important, and could be very dangerous. It creates a sense of tension, like something bad will happen with tip 7 specifically. The adjective 'fatal' reinforces this idea, and creates an image of an unstable tip that could cause danger and be fatal at any moment. The verb 'seeping' also creates the idea that this tip is not safe and might be unstable, making the tip seem like it is wet and muddy instead of solid, and therefore more likely to break and fall. The tip being described as a 'mountain' that is 'moving' shows how dangerous it is, as it is as big as a mountain, but also moving and unpredictable. Overall, this tip is shown to be just as big and dirty as the others, but a lot more dangerous and unstable.





Laurie Lee uses many different language and descriptive techniques to portray the image of these tips to the reader.

Lee starts off the description of the tips with the phrase 'the evening sun sank early behind them' the sibilance of "sun sank" paints a picture in the reader's head of the sun getting blocked out by these towering tips, which are opaque enough to stop the brightest of lights reaching the town, this makes the reader begin to feel uneasy and nervous. The word 'sunk' also creates the impression of drowning which while creating a sense of tension for the reader also foreshadows the children that get smothered or suffocated by the black mountains. This phrase sets the scene by describing how ominous these tips were as if it was just a disaster waiting to happen.

Later in the paragraph Lee creates an even clearer image by incorporating the quote 'rising like black pyramids in the western sky' this quote creates impressions for the reader, Firstly, the word rising creates the image that this coal stack is ever growing, it continues to get bigger and bigger as it blocks out the sky. They are described as "black pyramids" which gives the reader the idea of how gigantic these tips were while also creating a sense of irony because unlike the pyramids which have been structurally intact for thousands of years these coal tips are very unstable and collapse later on killing and harming many people.

This phrase gives the reader a clear image of how absolutely massive these Pyramid shaped structure while also preparing the reader for some disaster. On line 33 Lee tells the reader that the 7th tip 'was a killer with a rotten heart' this is the final paragraph before the unimaginable disaster occurs, the word 'killer' describes this tip and suggests that it's an assassin and that its duty was to kill people when they don't expect it and the phrase 'rotten heart' declares that this tip isn't afraid to do anything horrible, these two phrases are connected and show that this tip is about to commit an atrocity. Finally the two words 'killer' and 'heart' juxtapose each other because a heart has connotations of love and kindness while a killer has connotations of 'death' and 'ruthlessness'.

All these phrases come together to give a clear description of these tips and floods the reader with ideas about how sinister and evil they are before the disaster happens.



# Art

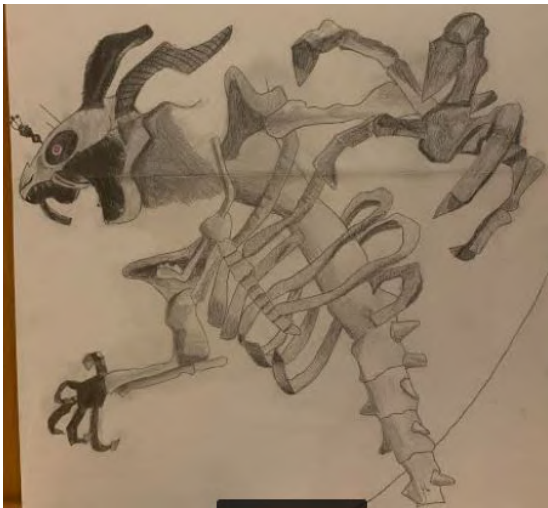
In Art this week, there have been lots of brilliant pieces of work coming in. Take a look at some below!



Aliyah C



Kit H



Percy S



Carter G



Annie-May M



Grace W



Thanjya M





# History

In History this week, students have been producing balance sheets, detailing the negative and positive outcomes of the Soviet Union's five year plans.

## 5 year plans

### Positives:

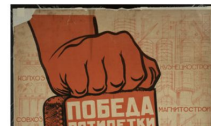
- Over the course of 1928 to 1938 steel production increased from 4 tonnes to 18 million tonnes. This shows that the 5 year plans really were working well.
- Millions of people were sent to gulags by the NKVD to work in industries like railway and road building. From an economic perspective, this would really help the USSR catch up with its ongoing issues of slow production.
- Huge amounts of power was created by hydroelectric dams. This meant that more homes could have power and have access to better living conditions. It also meant that the USSR was advancing in the way Stalin wanted and could keep up with the other countries.
- The USSR decided to provide free healthcare and education for workers as compulsory. This means that people are becoming more educated and have longer life expectancy. Also, they are catching up with that gap Stalin was worried about.
- The USSR managed to defeat the Nazis through their success of the 5 year plans. This shows their strength that they have built through the capital goods that are produced on a bigger scale.
- Due to the compulsory education, more people were able to advance in education so more universities and colleges were built. This was great for not only society but the economy too. Not only does this create building, office, teaching jobs and more but it creates well educated citizens that can then create advancements in the economy, science and technology which can then advance society as quickly as other countries.
- By 1939, the USSR had closed the "50 to 100 years" gap Stalin warned of.
- Large, thriving towns and cities like Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk were built from nothing well away from the USSR's western border. This means that people are encouraged to build healthy families to build the population but also creates jobs that exist in suburbia like shop workers, restaurant workers, and builders. It also meant that city workers had good conditions to live in.
- Many women got the opportunity to go to university and work in typically 'male' jobs. This creates tolerance and acceptance amongst society whilst also creating more workers and developments in the economy.
- The USSR produced 12 million tons of oil and 35 million tons of coal in 1928. In 1940 31 million tons of oil and 166 million tons of coal were produced. This means



that Stalin's aims were being met and he could then export for better goods and improve the conditions, economy and society of the USSR.

### Negatives:

- Millions of people were forced into gulags to work in railways and building. Although there are economical advantages, these people were practically enslaved. The conditions were just horrible, with a huge amount of suffering and little attention paid to their basic human needs and welfare.
- Many of the plans were never 'plans'; they were just a list of unmettable orders. This meant there was no organisation and all the unrealistic 'plans' never worked out the way they should have. There was little to no support for the factories meaning they were overworked, stressed and have no way of completing the plans.
- Many factories had to 'cut corners' in order to meet the targets. This meant they created a large quantity of products but the quality was so bad that it almost wasn't really worth it.
- The 5 year plans allowed Stalin to take more control over the USSR. As he had little to no interest in human welfare, many people were poverty stricken and dying under his rule.
- It is estimated that about 100,000 slave labourers died during the construction of the Belomor Canal. However, it had been badly planned and was too shallow for larger ships to use. This is another example of how the managers of these workplaces were terrified of not meeting their targets or producing enough that they cut corners and allowed horrific work conditions.
- The Alexei Stakhanov story was a set-up. It was designed to make people work harder to get the rewards that Stakhanovites received. Many Stakhanovites were beaten up and some were even killed by their workmates. This shows that the work was incomplete and the set up was made to mask that. I also think there is something to be said about how they want to 'reward' hard workers that can climb to the top through their work ethic. This is how you would describe capitalism in a competitive work environment.



- Labourers would die everyday whether it was because of poor working conditions, poverty or the NKVD, millions of people would have lost family members regularly, and suffering was across the whole of Russia mostly due to Stalin's heinous ruling.

Orla S

| WHAT WERE THE RESULTS OF THE 5 YEAR PLANS?   |   |
|--|---|
| positives:   | negatives:  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ steel production increased from 4 million tons in 1928 to 18 million tons in 1938</li> <li>→ several dams were built across the River Dnieper - huge amount of hydro-electric power</li> <li>→ free healthcare and 11 years of compulsory education to give USSR healthy, educated workers</li> <li>→ USSR became strong enough to defend itself from, and eventually defeat, Nazi Germany (WWII)</li> <li>→ 5 year plans helped Stalin to gain more control over the USSR - retention of power</li> <li>→ large increase in universities and colleges - hundreds of thousands more people gained higher education</li> <li>→ large expansion of scientific + engineering subjects</li> <li>→ advances in education would have allowed people to get better careers further developing the USSR</li> <li>→ by 1939 the USSR had closed the '50 to 100 years' gap that Stalin warned of</li> <li>→ increase in large, thriving towns and cities would have helped development + industrialisation</li> <li>→ USSR changed from an economically 'backward' country to a superpower in 20 years</li> <li>→ women gained the opportunity for 'higher education and a space in scientific careers typically only 'male'</li> <li>→ Alexei Stakhanov became a 'hero of production' after mining over 100 tons of coal - inspired other workers to become 'stakhanovites'</li> <li>→ USSR produced 12 million tons of oil and 35 million tons of coal, compared to 31 million of oil and 166 million of coal in 1940</li> <li>→ allowed the USSR to undergo drastic change in a very short period of time</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ millions arrested and sent to gulags in remote parts of the USSR to provide slave labour</li> <li>→ factories sometimes given little help on how to meet their targets - some historians say targets were more like orders a list of orders</li> <li>→ if workers or managers didn't meet their production targets they could be accused of 'wrecking' and arrested - strict + extreme repercussions</li> <li>→ being late to work became a criminal offence</li> <li>→ due to high targets, quality of products was often overlooked - Soviet products were often terrible</li> <li>→ quality of products would be forced to 'cut corners' during production to meet targets</li> <li>→ it's estimated that 100,000 slave labourers died during the construction of the Belomor Canal - bad working environment</li> <li>→ Belomor Canal was badly planned and too shallow for larger ships to use - not well thought through</li> <li>→ due to heavy emphasis on heavy industry, ordinary workers suffered shortages of food + consumer goods</li> <li>→ workers suffered terrible living conditions, long working hours and low wages</li> <li>→ millions of Soviet citizens died due to 5 year plans - many gulag prisoners - so NKVD were ordered to arrest more people to replace them</li> <li>→ Alexei Stakhanov story was made up to push people to work harder and gain rewards of a stakhanovite</li> <li>→ many stakhanovites were beaten up or even killed by their workmates</li> <li>→ some workers couldn't cope with the pressure leading the rules to become stricter</li> </ul> |

Sylvie W





# History

## The 5 Year Plans balance sheet

| Positives  | Negatives  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Women got new opportunities in industry, science and technology: "I'm off to join the tractor factory". They got to study at university</li> <li>- "It was like a fairytale"</li> <li>- "The most fulfilling days of our lives"</li> <li>- Workers were excited about new machinery</li> <li>- Some workers would start early</li> <li>- The Moscow Metro was built: a showpiece project</li> <li>- There was genuine enthusiasm</li> <li>- Skilled technicians were coming to the Soviet Union from around the world</li> <li>- The USSR was turned into a modern state (which was able to resist Hitler's invasion).</li> <li>- There was genuine Communist enthusiasm among the young 'Pioneers'.</li> <li>- Advancements in education, doctors &amp; medicine, transport &amp; communications, engineering, due to large increase in colleges and universities</li> <li>- New cities built (Magnitogorsk)</li> <li>- The USSR produced 12 million tons of oil and 35 million tons of coal in 1928. In 1940 31 million tons of oil and 166 million tons of coal were produced.</li> <li>- Steel production increased from 4 million tons in 1928 to 18 million tons in 1938.</li> <li>- USSR was largely free from unemployment</li> <li>- The USSR changed from an economically 'backward' country to a superpower in just 20 years; by 1939 the USSR had closed the "50 to 100 years" gap that Stalin warned of.</li> <li>- Several dams were built across the River Dnieper. This created a huge amount of hydro-electric power.</li> <li>- The USSR needed healthy, educated workers. Free health care was provided for all soviet citizens</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lots of workers didn't know how to use machines</li> <li>- Some people who accidentally broke their machines were accused of wrecking</li> <li>- Massive shortages of consumer goods "my feet were size 4 and the boots were 11s" - worker</li> <li>- Appalling and dangerous conditions for workers: "it was like going down into hell"; worker talking about climbing down ladders underground</li> <li>- "The plan was a sacred text that could not be allowed to fail"</li> <li>- Copying capitalist styles, compromising communist morals</li> <li>- 1928: The Shakhty Trial; 5 shot because they didn't meet their target.</li> <li>- Poorly organised – inefficiency, duplication of effort and waste: Factories were sometimes given little help or advice about how to meet their targets. Some historians say that they weren't really plans, just a series of orders.</li> <li>- Some historians claim the tsars had done the 'spadework', setting up the basis for industrialisation, and that Stalin's effort had very little effect on a process that would have happened anyway.</li> <li>- Accidents and deaths: 100,000 workers died building the Belomor Canal. It had been badly planned and was too shallow for larger ships to use.</li> <li>- Millions of people were arrested and sent to gulags in remote parts of the USSR in order to provide slave labour on industrial projects like roads and canals.</li> <li>- If workers or managers did not meet their production targets they could be accused of 'wrecking' and be arrested. Being late to work became a criminal offence.</li> <li>- Because factories had to meet high targets the quality of products was less important than the quantity</li> </ul> |

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| and 11 years of education in school was made compulsory. | <p>produced. Soviet products were often of terrible quality because factories 'cut corners' during production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Because of the emphasis on heavy industry ordinary Russian workers had to endure shortages of food and consumer goods. They also suffered terrible living conditions, long working hours and low wages.</li> <li>- Millions of soviet citizens died as a result of the 5 year plans. Many of these people were prisoners in gulags. The NKVD were ordered to arrest more people to replace them.</li> <li>- The Alexei Stakhanov story (man who mined over 100 tons of coal on one shift) was a set-up. It was designed to make people work harder to get the rewards that Stakhanovites received. Many Stakhanovites were beaten up and some were even killed by their workmates. Rewarding groups of people could go against communist ideals. The movement created tension between workers because Stakhanovites raised targets for other workers, and made the other workers look bad.</li> </ul> |
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Sasha R

### 5 year plans

#### Positive

1. Steel production increased from 4 million tons in 1928 to 18 million tons in 1938. Major increase shows how hard the people are working, but this could also have been false as often, to not be arrested workers would lie about the amount worked.
4. Several dams were built across the River Dnieper. This created a huge amount of hydro-electric power. This gives them more energy therefore making them less of a backward country.
5. The USSR needed healthy, educated workers. Free health care was provided for all soviet citizens and 11 years of education in school was made compulsory. This meant that russian children could have the possibility to have a longer education and not have to work at such a young age.
6. The USSR became strong enough to defend itself from, and eventually defeat Nazi Germany during World War II. This meant that they had a high chance of winning in WWII, and get some of the land back given, when they signed the treaty of brest-litovsk.
10. There was a large increase in the number of colleges and universities. There was a big expansion of scientific and engineering subjects. Hundreds of thousands more people were able to gain a university education. More educated people this meant that Russia was becoming more educated overall.
11. By 1939 the USSR had closed the "50 to 100 years" gap that Stalin warned of.
12. Large, thriving towns and cities like Magnitogorsk and Chelyabinsk were built from nothing well away from the USSR's western border.
13. The USSR changed from an economically 'backward' country to a superpower in just 20 years. Shows that the plans were working even though it meant that lots of people died during this time, the effects were seen as greater than the suffering.
14. Many women got the opportunity to go to university and to train as doctors, scientists or engineers. These had been traditionally 'male' occupations. Even if Stalin only cared about having more people work this meant that even women could work and be as equal men.
16. Alexei Stakhanov became a 'Hero of Production' when he supposedly mined over 100 tons of coal in one shift. He became a national hero and thousands of workers were inspired to become 'Stakhanovites'. Positive and negative as yes even this was not true it inspired people to better themselves and the country would see this, but often this would push co-workers to kill each other as the best one increased the expectations.
17. The USSR produced 12 million tons of oil and 35 million tons of coal in 1928. In 1940 31 million tons of oil and 166 million tons of coal were produced. As we can see the numbers increased drastically making Russia more efficient than other countries.

### 5 year plans

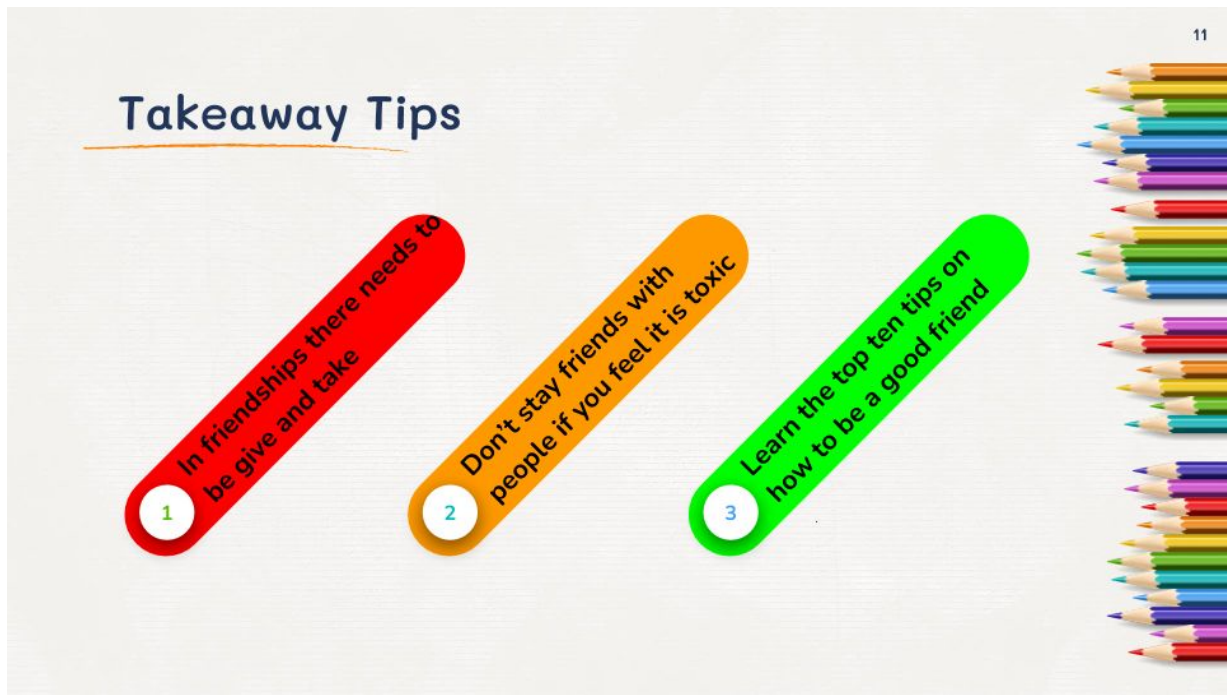
#### Negatives

2. Millions of people were arrested and sent to gulags in remote parts of the USSR in order to provide slave labour on industrial projects like roads and canals. Free labour was provided to the country making Stalin more powerful, but the people suffered drastically from this.
3. Factories were sometimes given little help or advice about how to meet their targets. Some historians say that they weren't really plans, just a series of orders. People had no clear instructions, they were treated like cheap labour.
7. If workers or managers did not meet their production targets they could be accused of 'wrecking' and be arrested. Being late to work became a criminal offence. Made lots of workers and managers lie about the amount of work, as they were scared of being arrested, the country worked on fear rather than people actually wanting to better themselves.
8. Because factories had to meet high targets the quality of products was less important than the quantity produced. Soviet products were often of terrible quality because factories 'cut corners' during production. Lots of products were made but the quality was not good.
9. The 5 year plans also helped Stalin to gain even more control over the USSR. This was bad as Stalin did not care about the people he just wanted Russia to be the most powerful country even if it meant the sacrifice of many lives.
15. It is estimated that about 100,000 slave labourers died during the construction of the Belomor Canal. However, it had been badly planned and was too shallow for larger ships to use. Shows that the government, especially Stalin, didn't care about the people, only the power, that Russia needed to have over other countries.
18. Because of the emphasis on heavy industry ordinary Russian workers had to endure shortages of food and consumer goods. They also suffered terrible living conditions, long working hours and low wages. Once again shows that people were not cared for.
19. Millions of soviet citizens died as a result of the 5 year plans. Many of these people were prisoners in gulags. The NKVD were ordered to arrest more people to replace them. This provided cheap labour making most of the "new Russia" free, the more people arrested the better for the country, this meant that people lived under fear of being sent to the gulags.
20. The Alexei Stakhanov story was a set-up. It was designed to make people work harder to get the rewards that Stakhanovites received. Many Stakhanovites were beaten up and some were even killed by their workmates. This showed the people how Stalin was controlling them with false propaganda, this would have made them furious, but the fear of being arrested was greater meaning that they would not go against Stalin.

Sofia P



In PSHE, year 7 have been learning all about positive relationships and how they can manage the challenges that occur in friendships. Here is some excellent work by Percy S.



## Scenario

- One friend lies to another friend about where they were at the weekend

The friend that was lied to would have been feeling upset and hurt because they really wanted to see that friend.

The friend that told the lie would have been maybe guilty but then happy that they were doing something different.

I don't know why they lied though so I can't make a judgement about it.

The only thing I could do is reach out to them both and see if they want to hang out with me or talk about it. I might be able to help them by asking the friend that was lied to, to play. That might make them feel more happy.

Don't forget to share any work, photos, or learning tips with us on Twitter [@blatchmill](https://twitter.com/blatchmill)



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