






Embedding Key Themes - November

Activity One	November							
Key Themes	M- Maths	E- English	ILT- Information Learning Technology	EDI- Equality, Diversity Inclusion	S- Safeguarding	P- Prevent	HS- Health and Safety	BV- British Values
Overview	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;">  <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>In November, thousands of men - and women - decide to get hairy in the name of a good cause.</p> </div>  </div> <p>That's because Movember starts on the first of the month. Here's our guide to what it's all about, which charities it supports and how you can get involved. It started in 2003 with a group of 30 young men in Melbourne who decided to grow moustaches for a bit of a giggle. The next year 450 men took part and they raised around £25,000 for prostate cancer research. The trend quickly grew into a global phenomenon and is now a major annual event. Now around five million people - dubbed Mo Bros and Mo Sistas - take part in at least 21 countries.</p> <p>The Movember Foundation charity raises awareness and vital funds for the biggest issues in men's health: prostate cancer, testicular cancer, and mental health and suicide prevention. Every year 10,000 men die of prostate cancer - one an hour - and suicide is the biggest cause of death in men under 50. The charity says men are facing a health crisis that isn't talked about, and by 2030 aims to cut the number of men dying prematurely by a quarter.</p> <p>What are the rules for Movember? Every participant starts with a clean shave on October 31 - with a "before" photo to prove it - so you best get cracking! Mo Bros then spend the next 30 days growing and grooming their upper lip hair. You get extra kudos for unusual styles or recreating the look of a famous tache wearer. If you're being strict, no beards are allowed. That means you cannot join your moustache to sideburns, or join chin hair to handlebars. However, the organisers want as many people as possible to get involved, so people who already have a beard are encouraged to sacrifice it to make way for a Mo at the start of the month.</p> <p>Want to learn more? Visit https://uk.movember.com</p>							
Key Themes	Differentiation/Stretching and Challenging Questions							
S EDI HS	<p>B (Beginners)</p> <p>Globally, every minute, a man dies by suicide. In United Kingdom, 75% of suicides are men. Why do you think this figure is so high for men?</p>	<p>I (Intermediate)</p> <p>The most common treatment for testicular cancer is the removal of one testicle. What effect do you think this would have on a man's ability to have sex? How would his fertility be affected? Answer: Testicular cancer and the removal of one testicle should not alter your ability to have sex nor have children. The effect on fertility following removal of one of the testicles is minimal as a single testicle produces such large numbers of sperm.</p>	<p>A (Advanced)</p> <p>Do both men and women have prostates? Answer: men only What is the prostate? Answer: The prostate gland is usually the size and shape of a walnut and grows bigger as you get older. It sits underneath the bladder and surrounds the urethra, which is the tube men urinate and ejaculate through. Its main job is to help make semen – the fluid that carries sperm.</p>					



Activity Two	11 November - Armistice Day (Remembrance Day)							
Key Themes	M- Maths	E- English	ILT- Information Learning Technology	EDI- Equality, Diversity Inclusion	S- Safeguarding	P- Prevent	HS- Health and Safety	BV- British Values
Overview	<p>At the eleventh hour on the eleventh day of the eleventh month – we will remember them.</p> <p>The Armistice, an agreement to end the fighting of the First World War as a prelude to peace negotiations, began at 11am on 11 November 1918. To this day we mark Armistice Day around the United Kingdom with a Two Minute Silence at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month.</p> <p>The National Service of Remembrance at the Cenotaph in London is held on Remembrance Sunday, the closest Sunday to 11th November. The service is attended by senior members of the Royal Family, including Her Majesty the Queen, HM Government and features a March Past involving 10,000 veterans.</p> <div data-bbox="280 745 416 884" style="float: left; margin-right: 10px;">  </div> <p>The symbol of the British Legion is the poppy.</p> <p>Our red poppy is a symbol of both Remembrance and hope for a peaceful future. Poppies are worn as a show of support for the Armed Forces community. The poppy is a well-known and well-established symbol, one that carries a wealth of history and meaning with it.</p> <p>But what is the inspiration and history behind the poppy becoming a symbol of Remembrance?</p> <p>The Western Front</p> <p>During WW1, much of the fighting took place in Western Europe. The countryside was blasted, bombed and fought over repeatedly. Previously beautiful landscapes turned to mud; bleak and barren scenes where little or nothing could grow.</p> <p>Fields of Poppies</p> <p>There was a notable and striking exception to the bleakness - the bright red Flanders poppies. These resilient flowers flourished in the middle of so much chaos and destruction, growing in the thousands upon thousands.</p> <p>In the Spring of 1915</p> <p>Shortly after losing a friend in Ypres, a Canadian doctor, Lieutenant Colonel John McCrae was moved by the sight of these poppies and that inspiration led him to write the now famous poem 'In Flanders Fields'.</p> <p>As a result of the war, Britain's economy plummeted and in 1921 there were two million people unemployed.</p> <p>Over six million men had served in the war. Of those who came back, 1.75 million had suffered some kind of disability and half of these were permanently disabled. Then there were those who depended on those who had gone to war – the wives and children, widows, and orphans, as well as the parents who had lost sons in the war, on whom they were often financially dependent.</p> <p>The British Legion was established to care for those who had suffered as a result of service during the First World War and have been helping the Armed Forces community and their families ever since</p>							
Key Themes	Differentiation/Stretching and Challenging Questions							
ILT E EDI	B (Beginners) Use the internet to source the poem 'In Flanders Fields' Is it written in modern day English?	I (Intermediate) Research the meaning of Armistice using the internet. Answer: "Armistice" is Latin for "to stand (still) arms". <i>The noun means an agreement made by opposing sides in a war to stop fighting for a certain time; a truce.</i>	A (Advanced) What is the cenotaph? Answer: <i>The Cenotaph is a war memorial on Whitehall in London, England</i> Which countries signed the armistice agreement? Answer: <i>France, Great Britain and Germany.</i>					



Activity Three	16 November - International Day for Tolerance							
Key Themes	M- Maths	E- English	ILT- Information Learning Technology	EDI- Equality, Diversity Inclusion	S- Safeguarding	P- Prevent	HS- Health and Safety	BV- British Values
Overview	<p>What is International Day for Tolerance</p> <p>International Day of Tolerance on November 16 is a great opportunity for you to think back and recall the last time you had a different perspective than one of your friends? When's the last time you've had to learn something about their culture? We're betting it wasn't that long ago. And that's why, since 1996, we've celebrated International Day For Tolerance on November 16.</p> <p>History of International Day for Tolerance</p> <p>It was started by the UN General Assembly, with the goal of getting educational institutions and the general public to see tolerance as a staple of society. And it came after the United Nations declared a Year for Tolerance in 1995.</p> <p>In 1995, UNESCO created the Declaration of Principles on Tolerance as a way to define and provide awareness of tolerance for any and all governing and participating bodies. That day in 1995 was November 16. Now, as an anniversary of that Declaration, we celebrate the International Day for Tolerance every November 16 to help spread tolerance and raise awareness of any intolerance that may still be prevalent in the world today. Although we should be tolerant every day, it's always good to have one occasion to remind us just how important tolerance is.</p> <p>The United Nations (UN) is committed to strengthening tolerance by fostering mutual understanding among cultures and peoples. This lies at the core of the United Nations Charter, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and is more important than ever in this era of rising and violent extremism and widening conflicts that are characterised by a fundamental disregard for human life.</p> <p>This day affirms that tolerance is neither indulgence nor indifference. It is respect and appreciation of the rich variety of our world's cultures, our forms of expression and ways of being human. Tolerance recognises the universal human rights and fundamental freedoms of others. People are naturally diverse; only tolerance can ensure the survival of mixed communities in every region of the globe.</p>							
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BV P ILT EDI M	B (Beginners) What does the UN stand for? If this day was brought into effect in 1995, for how many years have we celebrated International Day for Tolerance?	I (Intermediate) How does this day support British Values? In what ways could you or your class support International Day for Tolerance?	A (Advanced) Both Ghandi in 1915 and Martin Luther King in 1963 have made a significant impact on the Civil Rights Act. Why do you think we particularly celebrate these people on International Day for Tolerance?					



Activity Three	An Introduction to Climate Change							
Key Themes	M- Maths	E- English	ILT- Information Learning Technology	EDI- Equality, Diversity Inclusion	S- Safeguarding	P- Prevent	HS- Health and Safety	BV- British Values
Overview	<p>What is climate change? Climate change refers to a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures. Since the mid-1800s, humans have contributed to the release of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases into the air. This causes global temperatures to rise, resulting in long-term changes to the climate.</p> <p>Burning fossil fuels produces energy, but also releases greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous monoxide into the air. Overtime, large quantities of these gases have built up in the atmosphere. Once in the atmosphere, greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide form a 'blanket' around the planet. This blanket traps the heat from the sun and causes the earth to heat up. Since the Industrial Revolution (mid-1800s), the average temperature of the planet has risen by around 1°C.</p> <p>Even if we stop all emissions today, we cannot avoid some level of warming. The amount of warming we will see, beyond what we have already caused, depends on the changes we make. If we continue to burn fossil fuels and cut down forests at the same rate, the planet could warm by more than 4°C by 2100. This warming could fundamentally change life on earth, with significant consequences.</p> <p>How climate change will affect you Scientific research indicates that because of climate change we may experience more intense and more frequent weather events. A gradual increase in temperatures also has major implications for ecological systems, rises in sea levels, growing seasons, crop and food supplies along with impacts on animals and their habitats.</p> <p>South Tyneside Climate Change Projections Studies have taken place to establish the future impacts of climate change within the North East, the findings show that there will be increased flooding, wind and heat-damage events. The main impacts to the North East coastline include coastal erosion, sea level rises, extreme weather events and increases in temperature (both air and sea).</p>							
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E ILT HS	B (Beginners) What changes do you think we will see in our seasons in the future, owing to the effects of climate change?	I (Intermediate) What do we mean by 'greenhouse gasses' and the 'greenhouse effect' How would this impact the weather and the environment of the planet?	A (Advanced) South Tyneside Council declared a Climate Change Emergency on the 18 th July 2019. The pledge states that all necessary steps will be taken for the Council to become carbon neutral by 2030. In what ways could the Council do this? Answer: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reducing energy use and carbon emissions from households, businesses and transport Promoting energy efficiency and encouraging the use of renewable energy/technologies Behaviour change reducing use of road transport, looking at healthier alternatives such as walking/cycling Reduce meat consumption (mainly Beef & Lamb) 					