



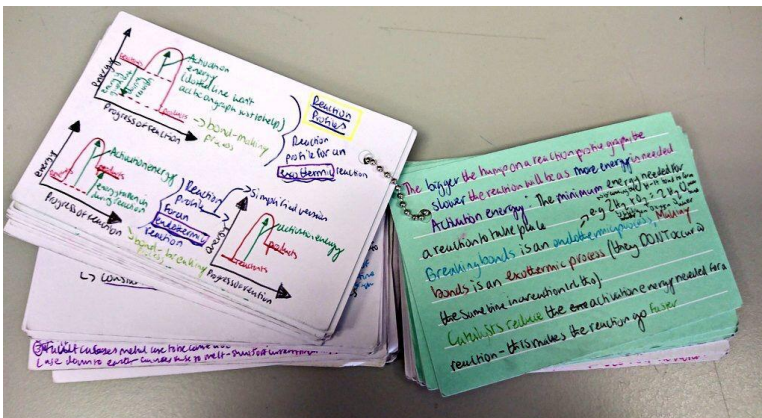
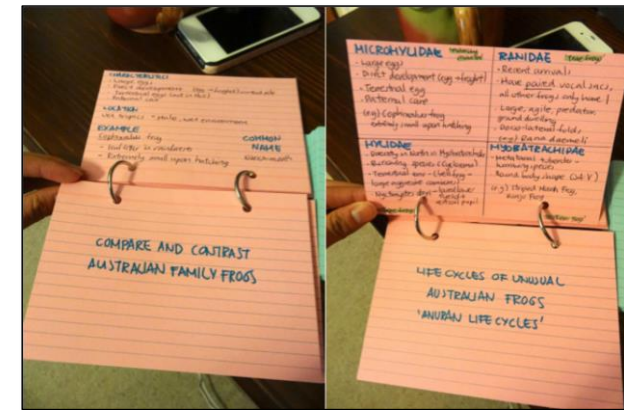
# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 1: Revision Key Cards

Side 1 – Key term / concept / questions  
Side 2 – The answer with associated imagery

### Rules

- One idea = one flashcard
- Spaced repetition
- Don't just use flashcards



 P ETE SANDERSON @LessonToolbox

Awesome #revision notes in this pocket-sized booklet via @Mr\_Patel100

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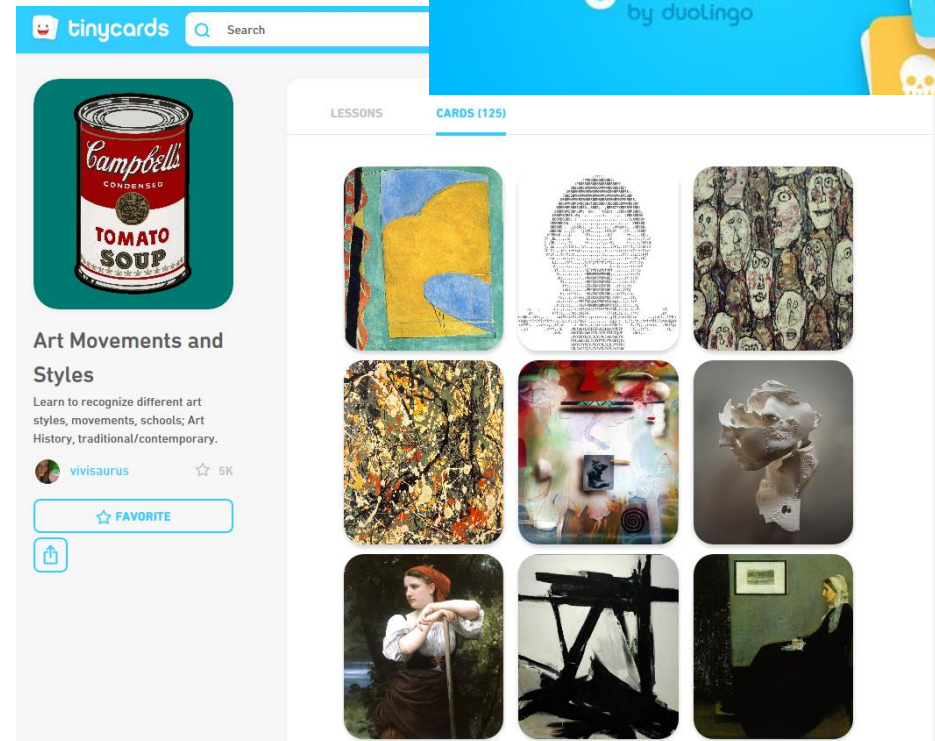
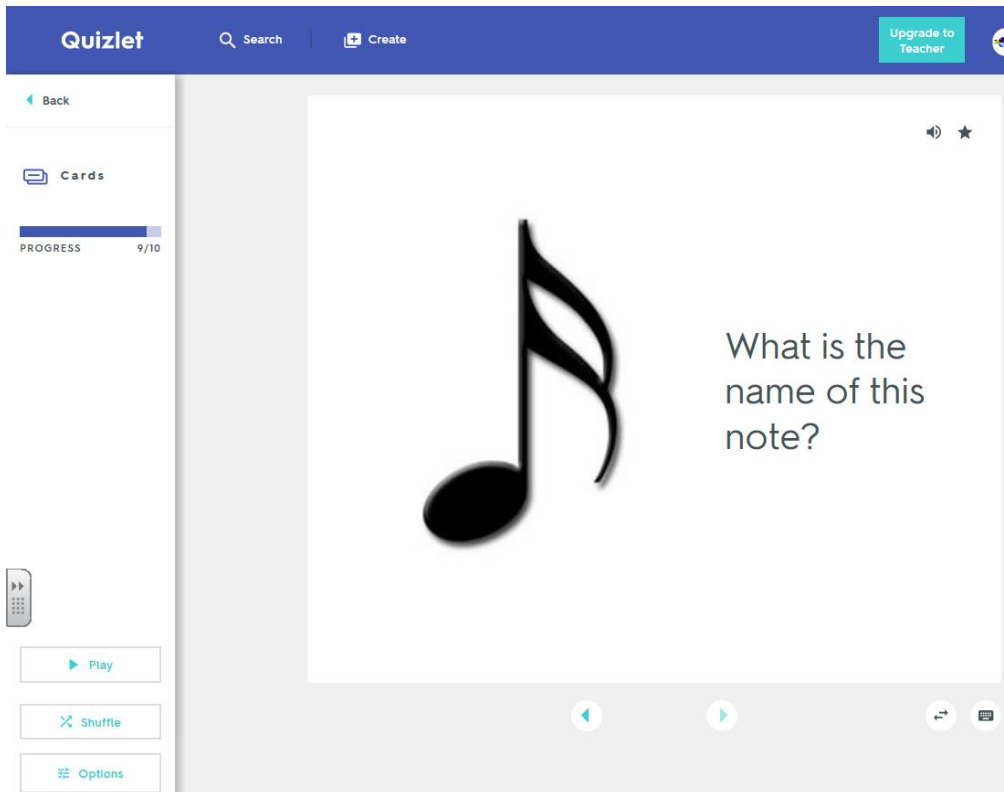




# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 2: Flash Card Apps

### Quizlet





# BGE Study Skills

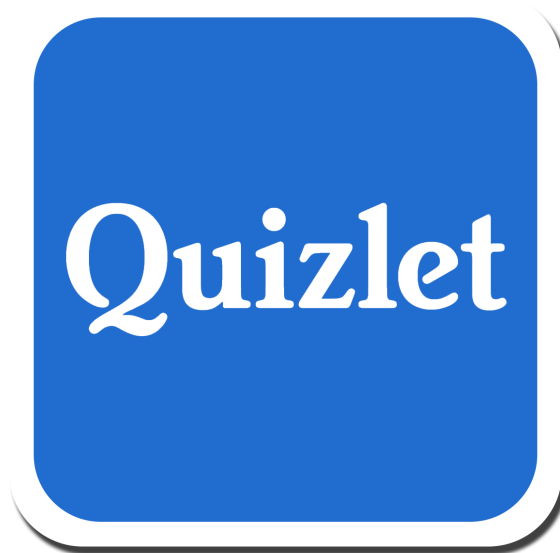
## Strategy 3: Creating Test or Quiz Questions

<https://mrshumanities.com/2018/03/03/resource-how-to-revise-in-geography/>

This method involves testing what you know. The effort to remember something helps to strengthen your memory.

- Create quizzes or test yourself and your friends. Types of quizzes may include multiple choice, true or false or odd one out.
- Try writing down all that you remember on a topic before reviewing your notes.

### Useful resources






# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 4: Jigsaw Pieces



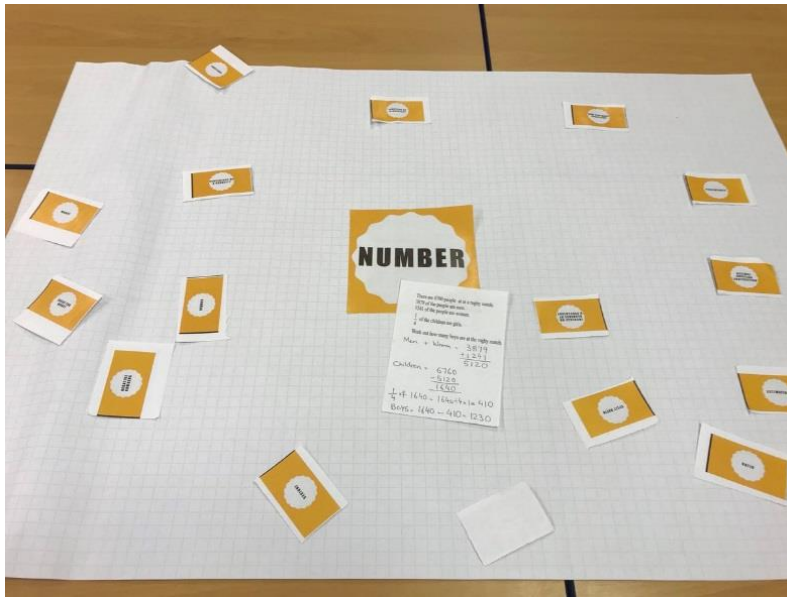
Karen  Knight @KKNTeachLearn

Weimar Germany revision to start the lesson on Friday period 5: pupils will be given a jigsaw piece when they enter, and will have to find the 3 other people whose pieces link to theirs, then explain how they link together. Great idea from [@jdurran](#)



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 5: Model Answer Paired Memory Challenge



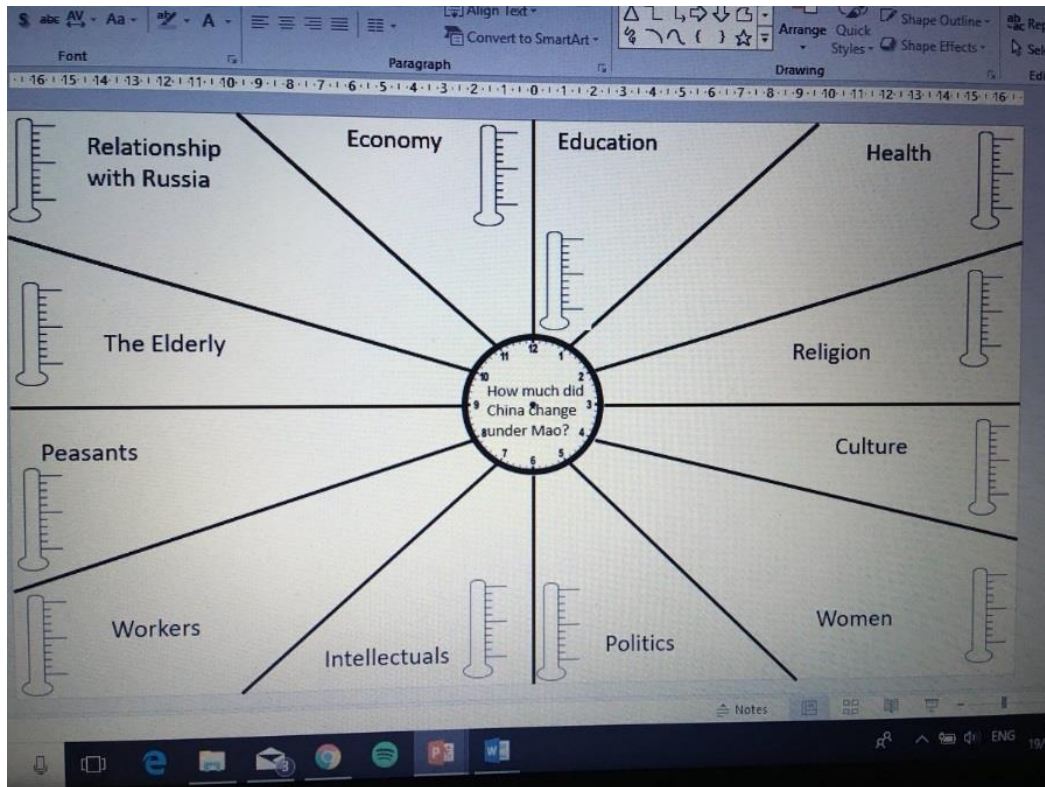
 **Outstanding Teaching @OTeaching**

Mr Rachid has created a memory challenge. Students, working in pairs, take turns to learn and memorise a model answer. They then teach their partner the answer without looking back at the model. Then they apply the model process to a fresh question.



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 6: Revision Clocks



 TKidman @t\_kidman

Revision clocks to revise knowledge equipped with 'change-o-meters' to evaluate the extent of change in China under Mao for my year 8s tomorrow

[#PGCE](#) [#Historyteacher](#)



# BGE Study Skills

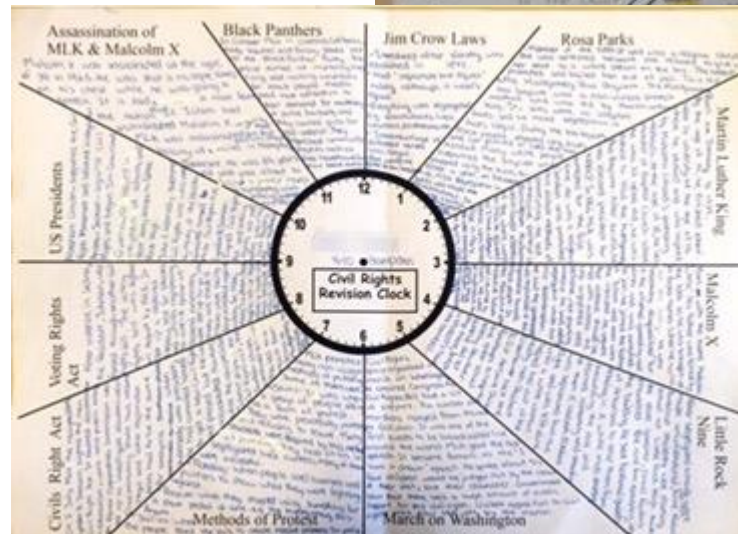
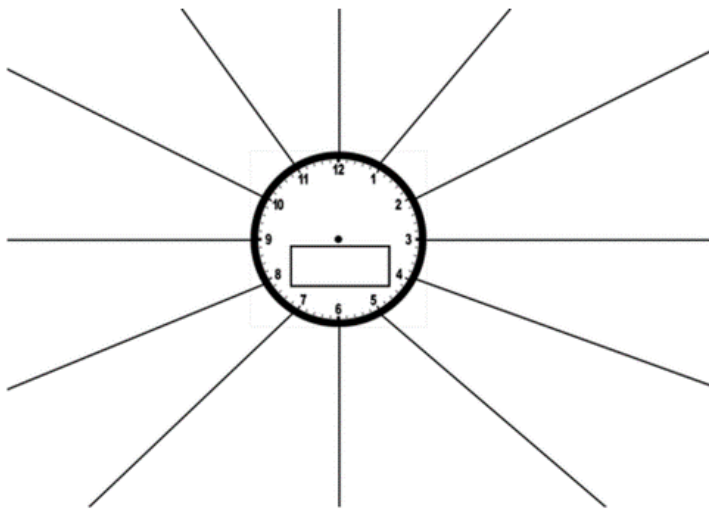
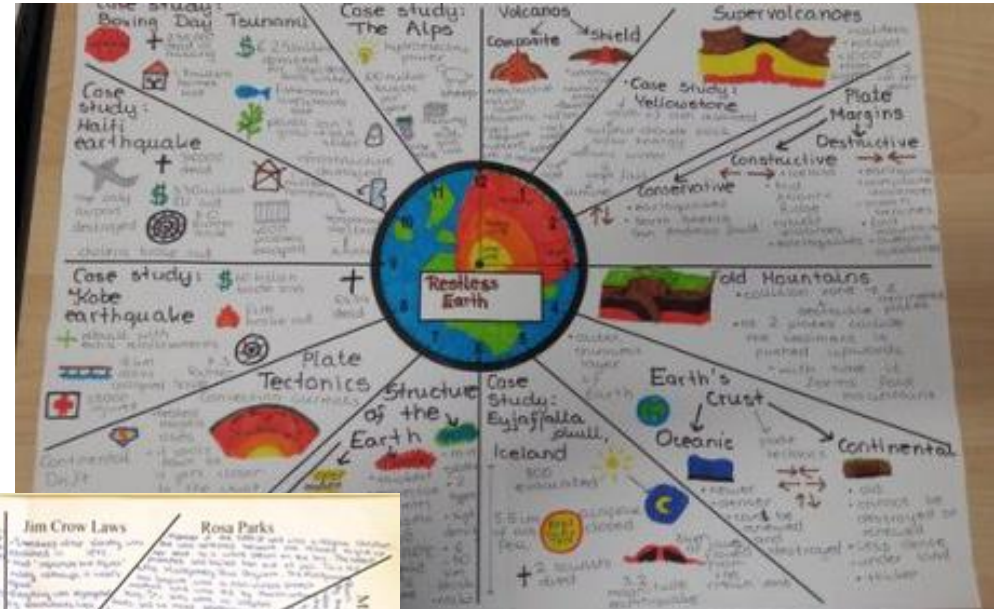
## Strategy 6: Revision Clocks

<https://mrshumanities.com/2018/03/03/resource-how-to-revise-in-geography/>

This method involves you breaking your topic down over a 1 hour period. You'll need an A3 sheet and a clock image in the centre. Split the sheet into 5 or 10 minute chunks. Give each section a focus from the topic. Spend no longer than the time designated to each section on that part of the topic.

Template available from

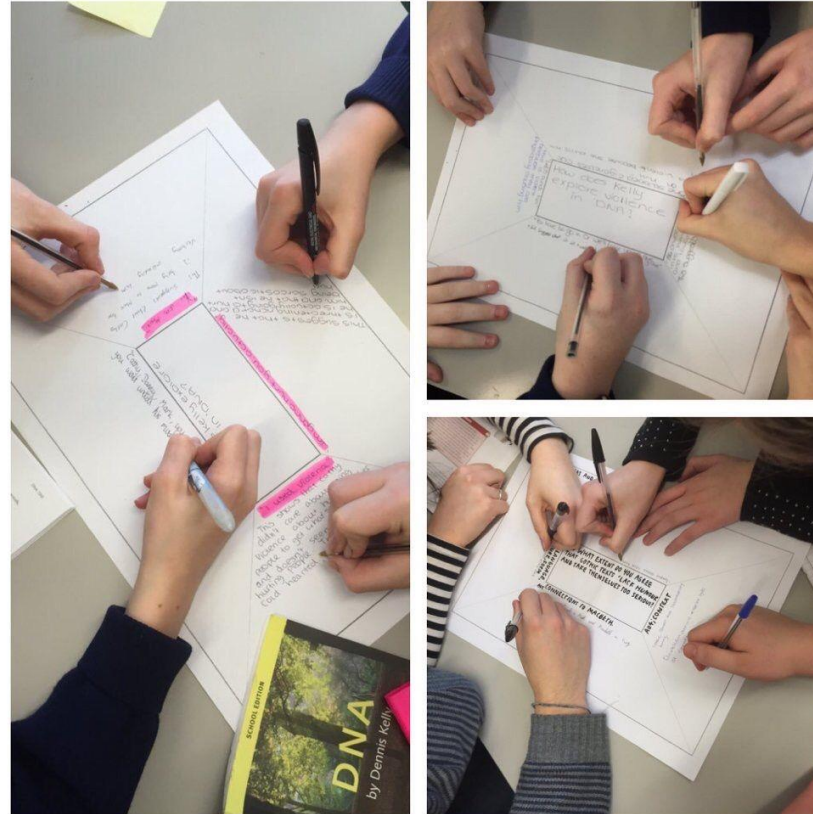
<https://livegeog.wordpress.com/2016/05/25/yr11-revision-clocks/>





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 7: Rotation Squares



 P ETE SANDERSON @LessonToolbox

Rotation squares via @HeadofEnglish #revision #ukedchat  
#aussieEd

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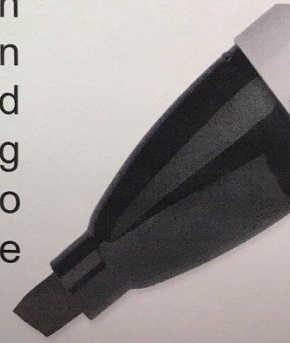
# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 8: Blackout / Reverse Highlighting

Highlighting key text is a common technique that teachers use. But it is very safe for pupils, because even if they make a mistake, the text is still there.



Instead, give pupils a black marker pen and tell them to black out the information that isn't important. They will be worried about making a mistake and losing information, and will work together to check they are right before using the pen.



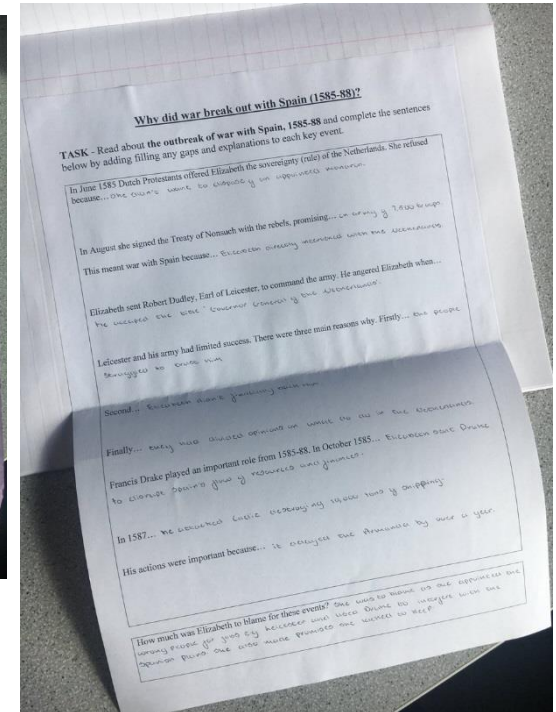
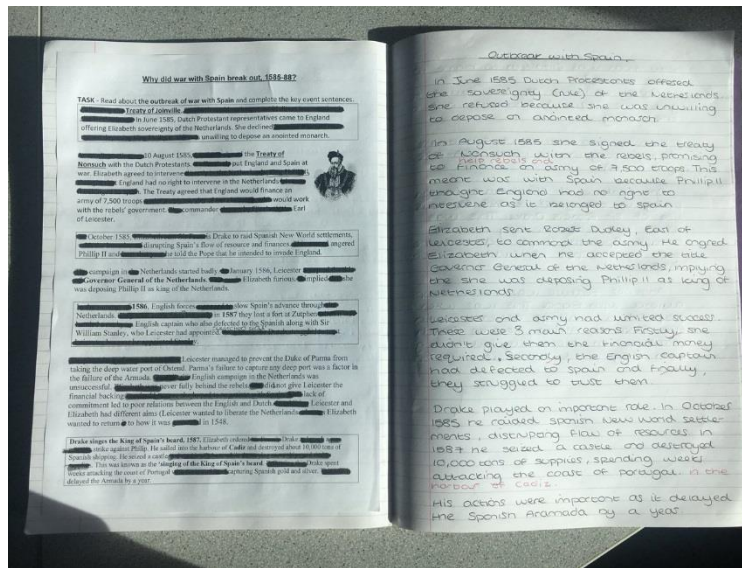
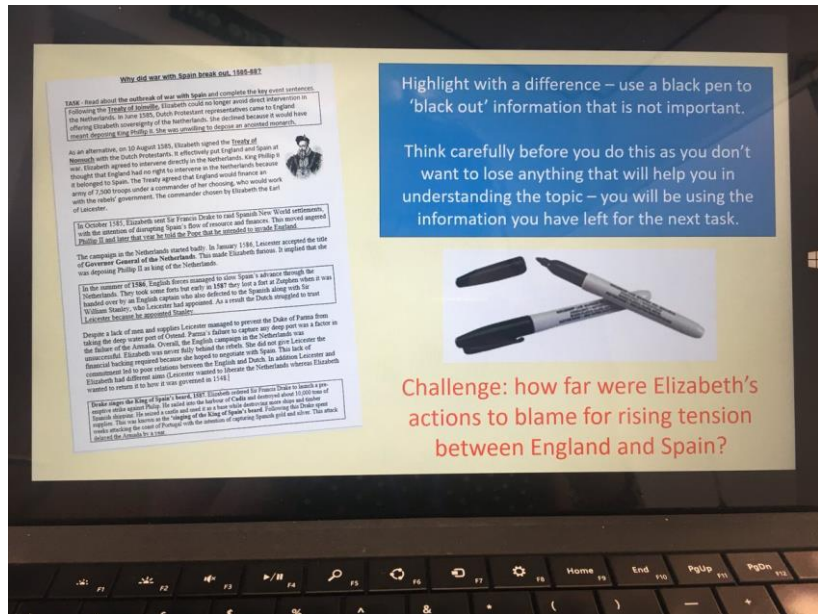
 **Karen Knight** @KKNTeachLearn

I always enjoy doing Blackout with a class.



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 8: Blackout / Reverse Highlighting



Miss Pickstock @MissP\_History

Finally tried an idea from a tweet I saved from @KKNTeachLearn a while ago - reverse highlighting worked really well with y10 and encouraged them to really engage with the information given #historyteacher



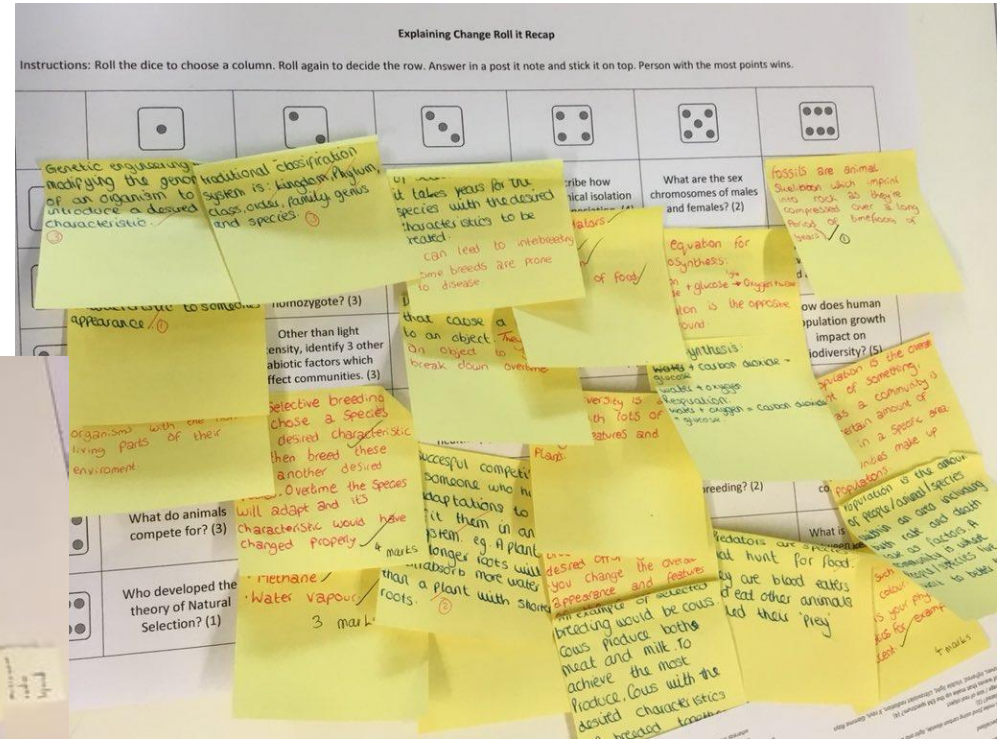
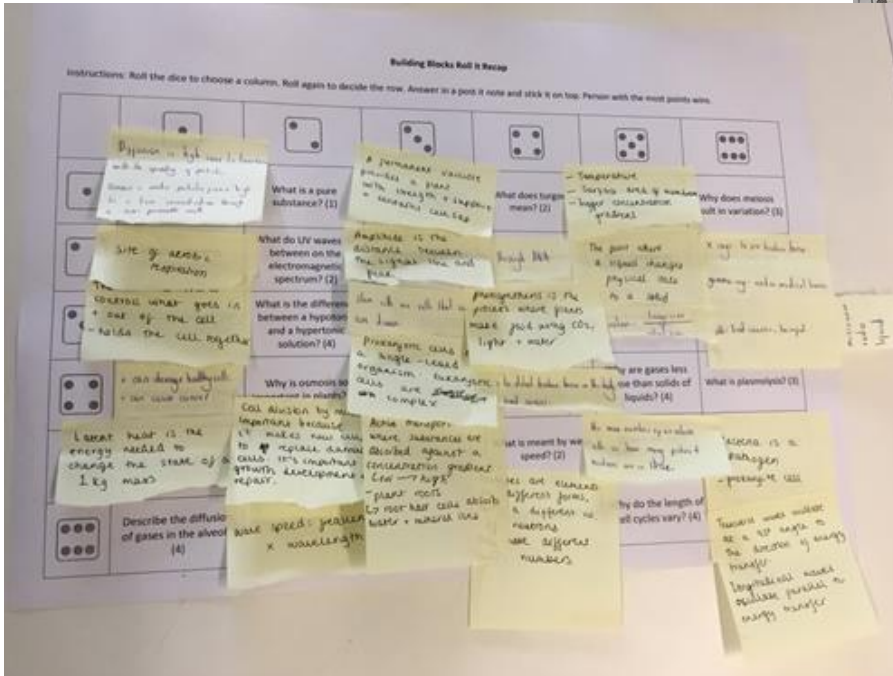
# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 9: Roll It Recall Game



**Beth Reynolds @BethReynolds14**

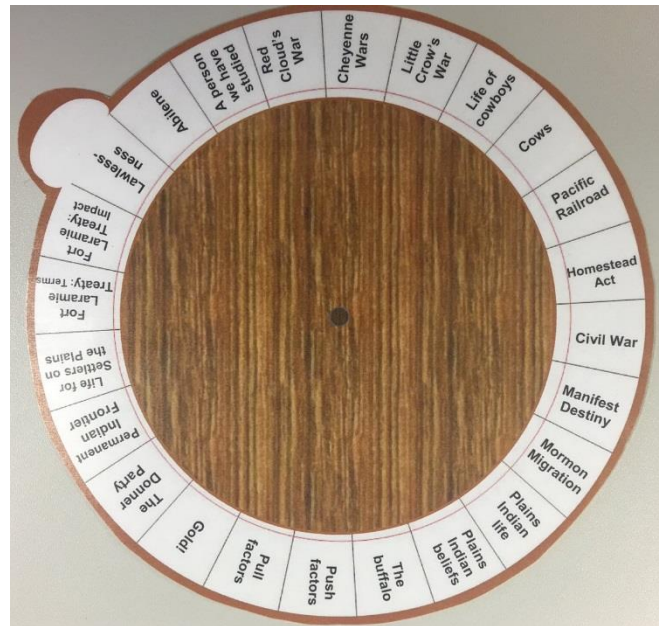
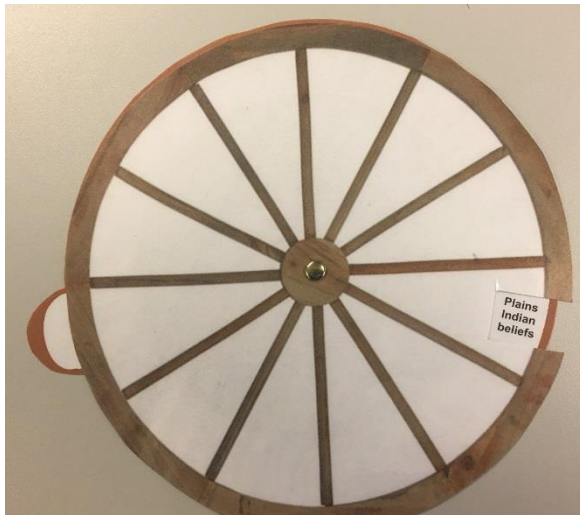
Thanks to @Miss\_\_Thomson and @LessonToolbox for the Roll it Recall game...my Year 11s loved it! #revision #science





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 10: Revision Wheel



### American West Revision Wheel

Take it in turns to spin the wheel. You then have to talk about the word/phrase accurately for 30 seconds. You will fail the word if you keep pausing.

Put a tick or a cross to indicate whether you passed or failed the word.

	Pass	Fail		Pass	Fail
Manifest Destiny				FL Treaty: Impact	
Mormon migration				Lawlessness	
Plains Indians life				Abilene	
Plains Indians beliefs				Person from the topic	
The buffalo				Red Cloud's War	
Push factors				Cheyenne Wars	
Pull factors				Little Crow's War	
Gold!				Life of cowboys	
The Donner Party				Cows	
Perm. Indian Frontier				Pacific Railroad	
Settlers on the Plains				Homestead Act	
FL Treaty: Terms				Civil War	

Karen Knight @KKNTeachLearn

Keyword revision wheel. Pupils turn the wheel, and have to talk to a partner for 30 seconds about the word/phrase that comes up. They put a cross next to the words they can't explain to focus their revision.

[#historyteacher](#) [#revision](#)



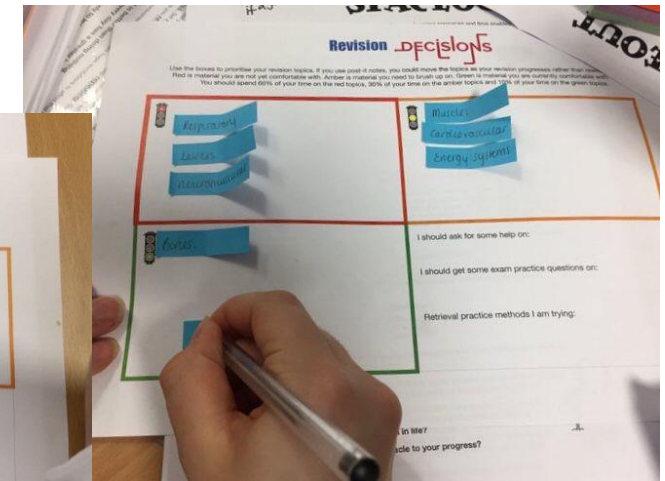
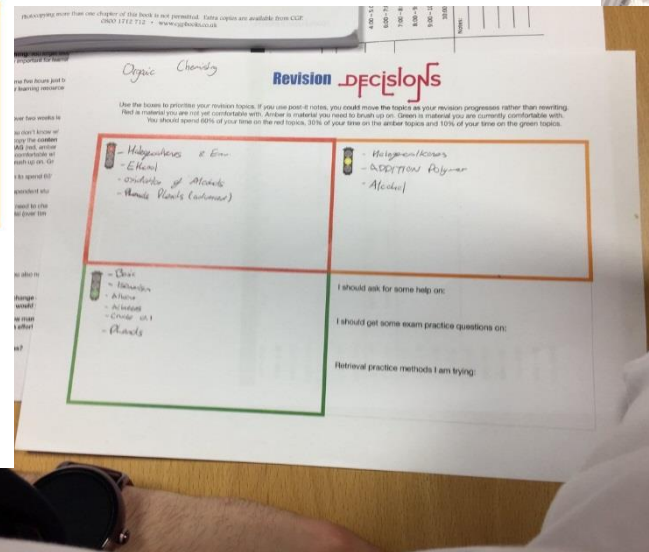
# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 11: Revision Decisions

### Revision Decisions

Use the boxes to prioritise your revision topics. If you use post-it notes, you could move the topics as your revision progresses rather than rewriting. Red is material you are not yet comfortable with. Amber is material you need to brush up on. Green is material you are currently comfortable with. You should spend 60% of your time on the red topics, 30% of your time on the amber topics and 10% of your time on the green topics.

I should ask for some help on:	
I should get some exam practice questions on:	
Retrieval practice methods I am trying:	



PETE SANDERSON @LessonToolbox

Revision Decisions: Useful RAG to visually help students prioritise their revision via [@HillHouseTandL](#)  
[#aussieED](#) [#growthmindset](#) [#ukedchat](#) [#sschat](#)

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# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 12: Revision Toolkit

### Ideas for revising alone

1. Dictate your notes into a recording device and listen to them
2. Write notes and diagrams on post-its and have them on something you see everyday
3. Mind map your topic
4. Memory challenge - look at the labelled version of a drawing or a piece of text for 30 seconds. Cover it up and try and draw or write what you saw. Compare the two pictures or notes. Whatever you didn't include is what you need to revise more
5. Cheat Cards- PRETEND you can cheat by putting the key points of a topic on a scrap of paper you can hide in your pencil case. Limited space means you can only write the most important things (Don't use this in the real exam!)
6. Concept Map - Write key words onto A3 paper, link them with arrows, write over the arrows how the two words are linked
7. Invent a Mnemonic or Acrostic for remembering difficult concepts
8. Read the revision guide/your notes
9. Make bullet points from revision guide/ notes
10. Create an exam paper include questions and a mark scheme. If working with others, swap and answer. Then swap back and mark.
11. Draw diagrams/pictures from your notes
12. Write descriptions of diagrams
13. Answer questions from the revision guide

### Ideas for revising with others

14. Put key words and definitions on to separate cards, turn them all over and mix them up. Then try to find the pairs by turning them over, if you get a pair you get another go. The person with the most pairs wins. Play a few times and keep adding more key words and definitions
15. Get pieces of A4 paper with key topics written on the top. Each person writes something about that topic on the paper and pass it to another. Keep passing the paper until it is full. Afterwards, check you understand everything on the paper, what you don't know you need to revise further.
16. Talk-Listen-repeat - Face a partner and talk on a subject for 30 seconds (they might want to write it down first). Now swap. Repeat trying to get more key words into the 30 seconds without looking at their notes.
17. Using the criteria, give an answer to a question that will give you an E. Next person moves this up to a D and so on... can you work as a team to push to the higher grades
18. Each person writes a list of 10 questions on the topics you find the hardest (include the answers) then ask you questions to each other and score each other.
19. Pictionary / speed Pictionary - draw pictures which represent words, team members or partners guess what they are
20. Paper in a bucket - Write topic key words on scraps of paper, put them all in a bucket, each person picks one out and has to describe the key word without saying the word. Person with the most wins that round. Then put them all back. Round 2 - same thing but only say one or two words. Round 3 - same thing but act out the word

### Student Revision Toolbox

22. Back 2 Back - One person describes what they can see on a diagram or picture on the topic, the other person can ask lots of questions but not look at the same thing. Student 2 draws what they think student one sees. When finished compare two pictures.
23. Rizla/post-it note game (post it notes on forehead - students have to ask yes/no questions to work out what/who they are)

### Ideas revising in class or in a group

24. The big question. Write out about 5 questions. Split class into groups of 5 give each member of the group a different question, give the pupils 1 minute to read the question then one minute to write a response then tell them to swap papers and repeat, pupils read other pupils ideas (revision) and add their own. Mark them as a class and see which group got highest marks.
25. Pass the parcel: for the last lesson before they leave big pass the parcel revision, in each layer is a question - question has to be answered correctly for silly prize.
26. Make Spider diagrams of a topic
27. Individual whiteboard quizzes
28. Jeopardy (give them the answers, they make the questions).
29. Pictionary with key words
30. Diamond 9 on suitable topics
31. Make snakes and ladders game - positive for ladders negative for snakes
32. Keywords and definitions to match (card sort)
33. Dominoes with questions and answers,
34. Keyword mind maps - link words with a statement
35. "Teach you/ the class" - pick mini topics, give them 20 minutes. You will be concentrating on the "facts" so other groups can report on the delivery, coverage etc (this focuses their attention and allows a bit of fun).
36. Bingo with keywords
37. Flip chart paper with different topic titles - Each student/team gets different colour pen - all add what they know to each poster for 20 seconds then move to the next poster. Gets harder and harder the more you move around the room.
38. Speed dating - ten questions on a topic (e.g. a page in the revision guide) Table in a circle - half the pupils inside, half outside the circle. For 4-5 minutes the pupils ask each other their questions. At the end of the 4 minutes either the outside or inside pupils move round one seat and repeat the exercise.
39. Peer group learning - Split group up into 3s. Each group takes a topic to summarise on A3 paper. After only 20 minutes chose one person from each group to go to the next group (they are the 'LEARNER') and learn about the topic they have summarised. The group have 5 minutes to teach the topic to the learner. After 5 minutes you liaise with the learner to find out what they have learned.
40. In pairs pupils make poster on double spread from textbook (15-20 mins) one becomes the expert. I rearranged desk into horseshoe shape. Expert explains poster to student from another group. All rotate round so seen all posters then swap over. I found 40 sec was best for each one

41. Play Who Wants to be a Millionaire. Questions should increase in difficulty as the money gets higher.
42. Complete a question and then 'fight' for your grade. Around the room, display limited numbers of grades alongside the criteria. Students must discuss and reason with each other in order to get the grade.
43. Highlight what your strength and weakness are for a topic. Where you have your strength, others may have as a weakness. Write them a letter with key information that will help them. Someone will write you a letter for your weakness area.
44. Put the topic word on the board, pupils think about all the words associated with that topic but they expand that branch. Can do this on paper as well and then photocopy it for all

### Revision websites

45. BBC bitesize - [bbc.co.uk/schools/bitesize](http://bbc.co.uk/schools/bitesize)
46. Yacapaca - revision quizzes on all topics - <http://yacapaca.com>
47. General revision topics - <http://getrevising.co.uk>
48. Revision guidance <http://www.rtc.co.uk/StudySupport.aspx>
49. Quizzes and games for most subjects at [sheppardssoftware.com](http://sheppardssoftware.com)
50. Make a cartoon strip at [makebeliefscomix.com/Comix](http://makebeliefscomix.com/Comix)
51. Make a mind map using "freemind" [http://freemind.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main\\_Page](http://freemind.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main_Page)
52. Make a mind map online for other users to contribute to - [bubbl.us/index](http://bubbl.us/index)
53. Make a speaking avatar talking about a topic [voki.com](http://voki.com)

### Golden Rules/Things to keep in mind

54. Don't revise for long periods - Have a break. 20-40 minutes per topic at a time with a break in-between might help.
55. Revise somewhere you won't be disturbed and it's easy to work. Bedroom/Public Library/School Library/A café (you might have to buy something to stay there)/Friends or relatives house /The bottom of the garden or A local park (if you have one and it is not raining)

### Planning your revision

56. Make a revision diary AND a planner - Planners can be ignored, but if you write down what you have done you know how much you have actually covered
57. Divide the number of topics you have to revise between the number of days you have left.
58. Draw the plan - one week per A4 sheet of paper.
59. On the plan enter the fixed events which you have to attend: e.g. birthday party, Youth Club, Saturday job etc.
60. Divide the remaining time into morning, afternoon, and evening sessions of about 3 hours each, e.g. 9-12 a.m.; 2-4 p.m.; 7-9 p.m.
61. On separate pieces of paper take each of your subjects and make a list of all the topics for each one.
62. On another piece of paper re-list the topics in order of difficulty - most difficult at the top.
63. On the plan enter 3 topics for each session, one from each subject, most difficult first.
64. Memory is about repetition - covering things once is not enough



P ETE

SANDERSON @LessonToolbox

Student #Revision Toolbox! #Study ideas for students

© Pete Sanderson @LessonToolbox



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# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 13: QR Revision Bookmarks

 Susan Wilk @SuWilk79 Jan 9

Made QR revision bookmarks for year 10  
(inspired by @MissKeloglou and @LessonToolbox)

<https://mrshumanities.com/2018/03/03/resource-how-to-revise-in-geography/>



I often compile a bibliography for pupils with suggested reading material, resources and useful websites and links. There is so much revision information available on the internet, all of varying quality and for different exam boards. It can help if we guide pupils in the right direction suggesting what we think are most useful/reliable/relevant websites because there is so much out there it can be overwhelming! QR codes are a great way to do this and very easy to create (I create my own QR codes using the site which can be found [here](#)). I then use the QR codes in a variety of ways including QR codes bookmarks, revision displays and in revision booklets. Pupils can then use their own devices in their own time to be directed to a specific website, video, podcast, past paper etc





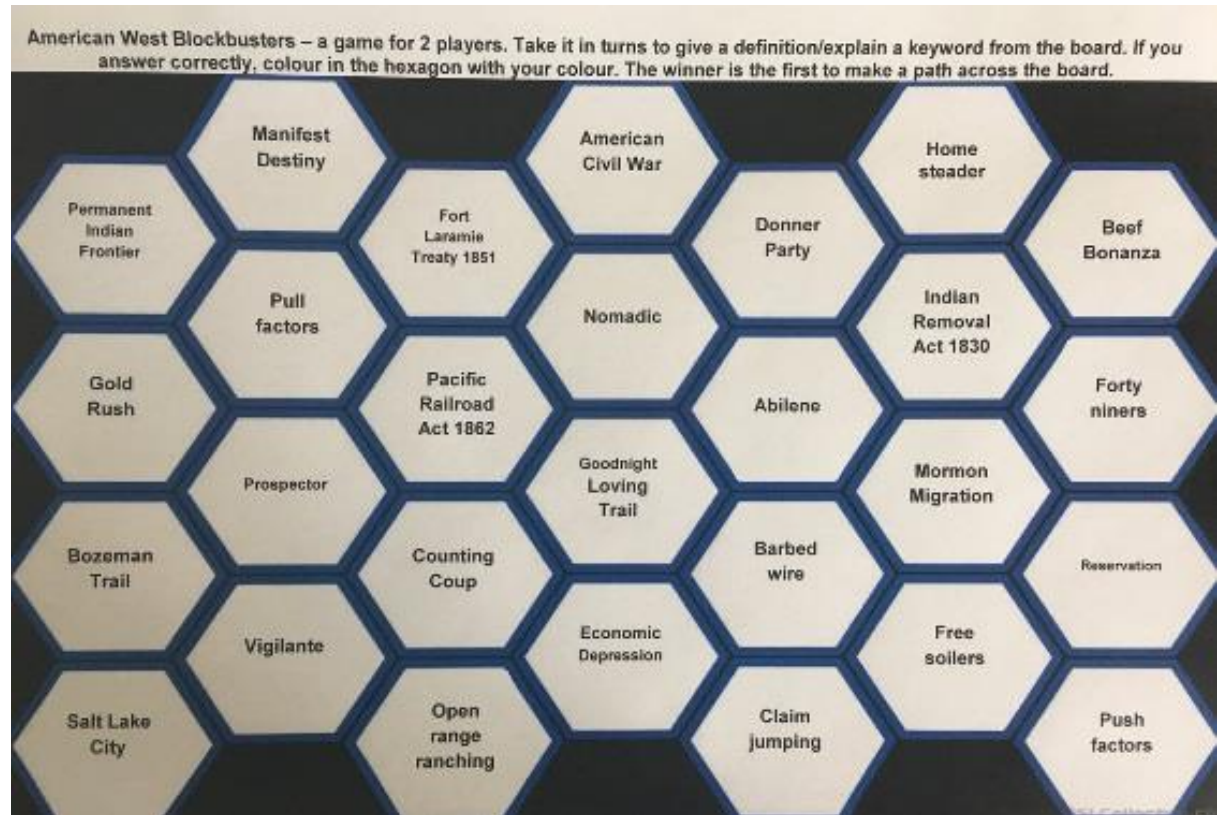
# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 14: Blockbusters



Karen Knight @KKNTeachLearn

Blockbusters revision: give an accurate definition of the keyword, colour it in if you're correct, first one to make a path across the board wins [#revision](#) [#oldfavourite](#) [#historyteacher](#)

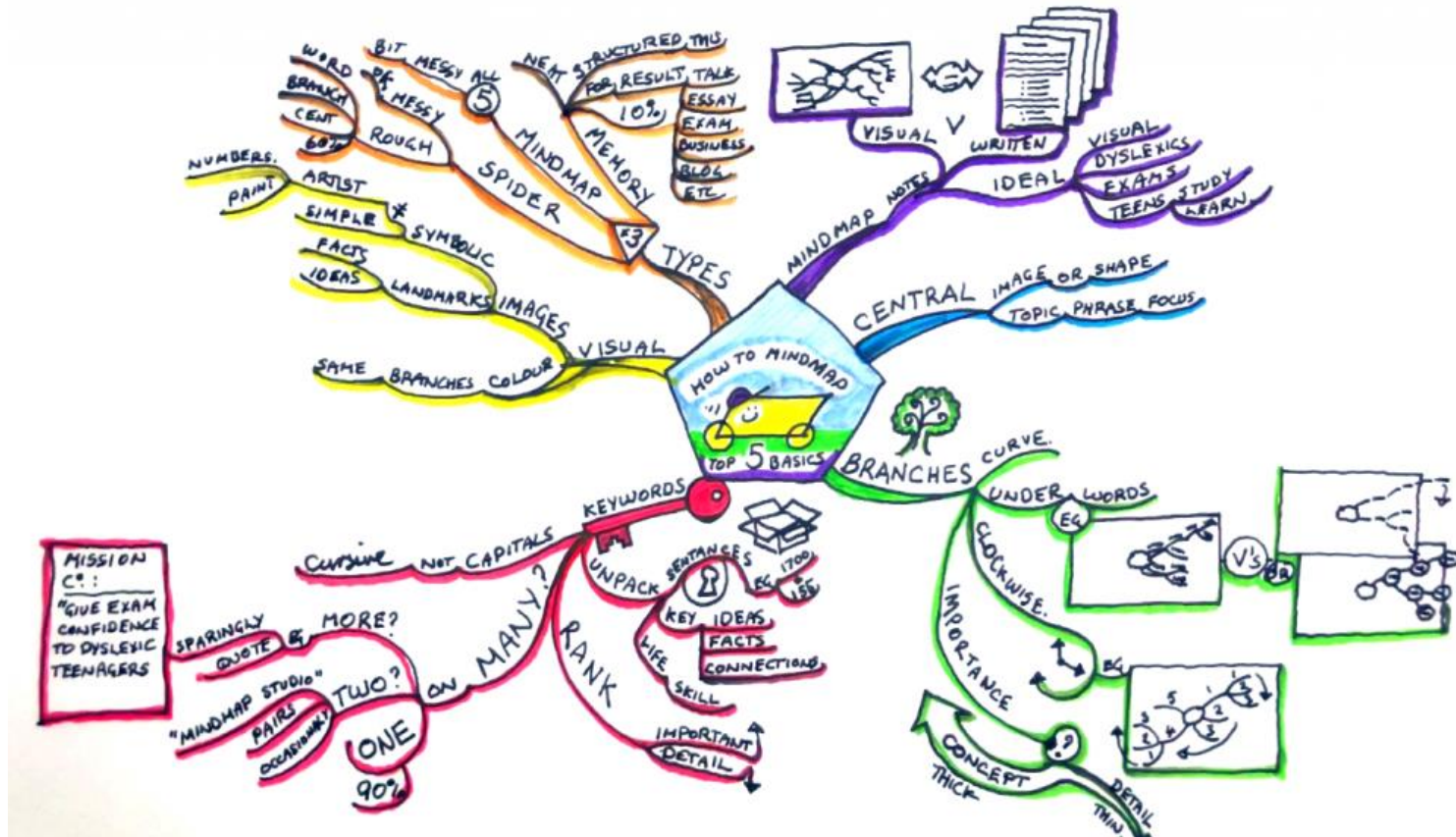






# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 15: Mind Mapping



Video showing 5 basics of how to mindmap <https://mindmapstudio.com/howtomindmap/>



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 16: Visual Revision

<https://mrshumanities.com/2018/03/03/resource-how-to-revise-in-geography/>

This method involves you transforming your notes into a visual format. Whether this be putting the subject content into a graphic organiser such as a Venn diagram, a mind map, chain diagram, infographic, or a sequential thinking model, the key idea is to make it visual to allow you to draw links between stages, content and images.

When you have the same information in words and visuals it gives you two ways of remembering the information later on.

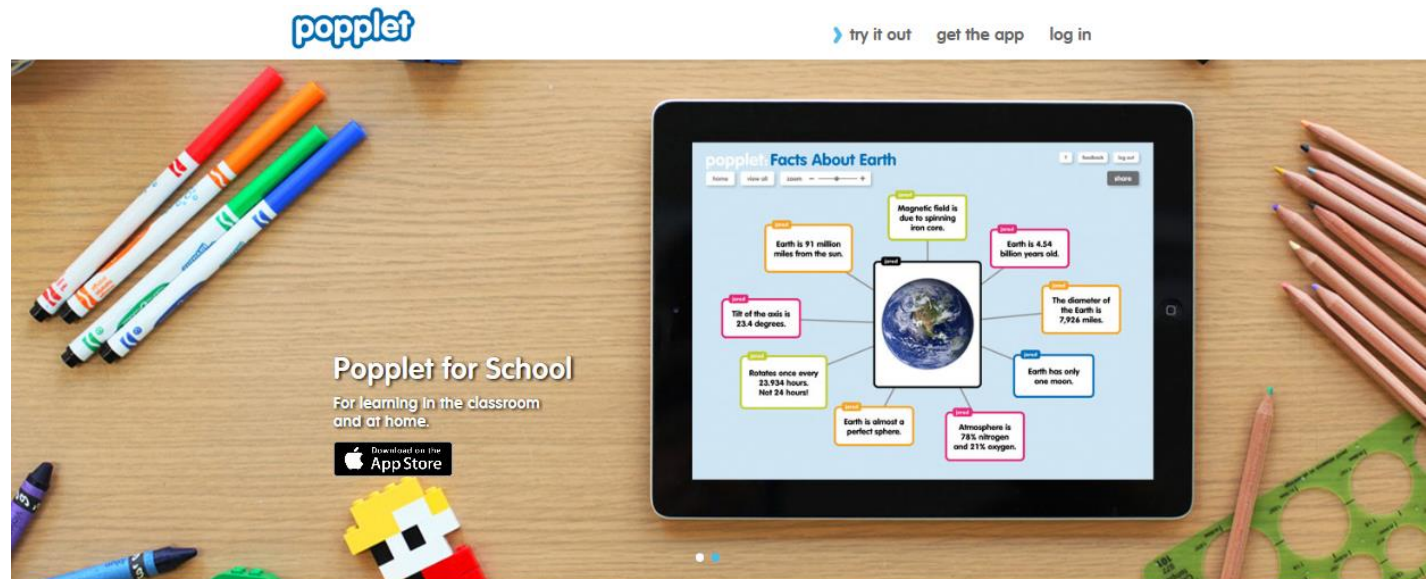
### Possible formats

- **Venn diagram** – compare and contrast
- **Flow or chain diagram** – outline a process or sequence
- **Mind Map** – organise and link content
- **Infographic** – use to summarize key points
- **Storyboard** – narrative

### Template organisers available from

<https://www.eduplace.com/graphicorganizer/>

**popplet** <http://popplet.com/>



Popplet is a tool for the iPad and web to capture and organize your ideas.

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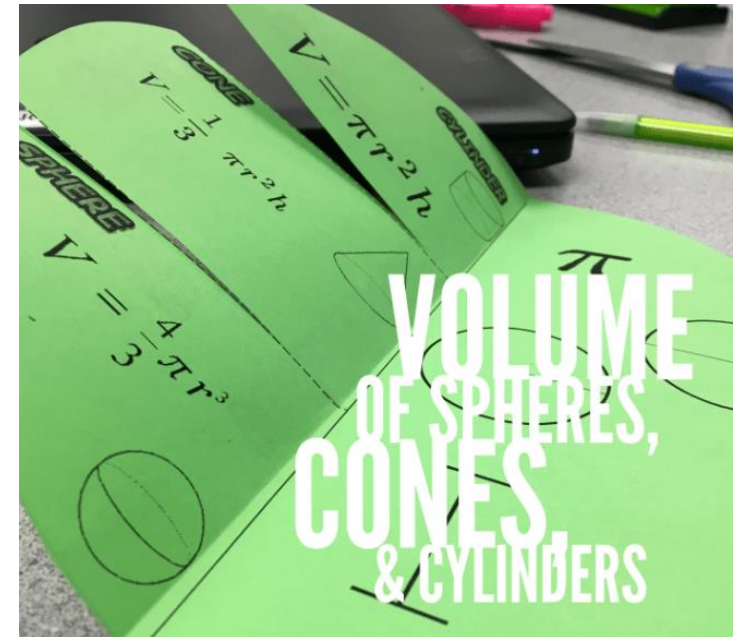
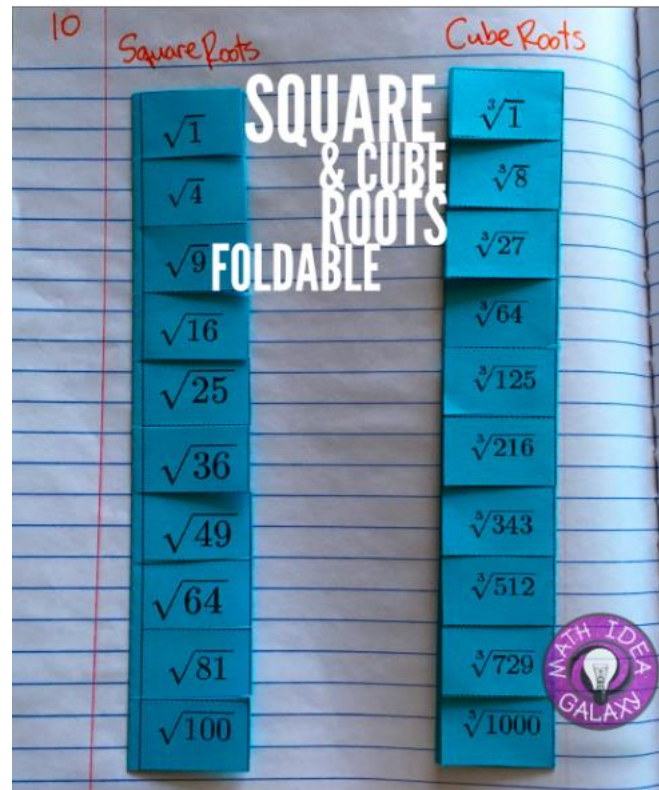
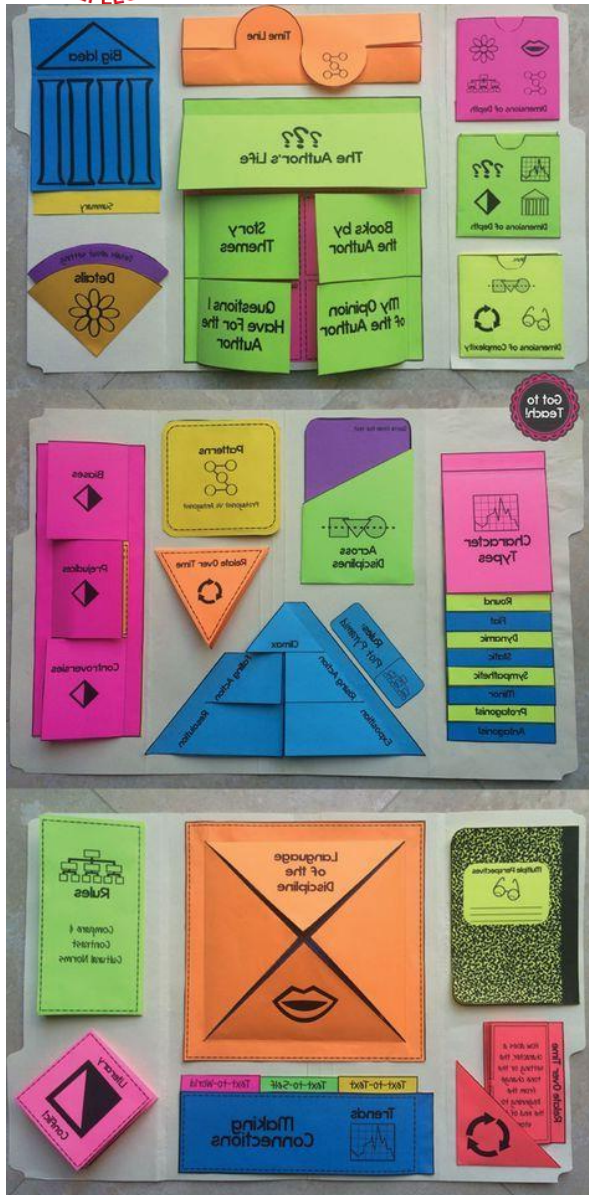




# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 17: Foldables

<https://ideagalaxyteacher.com/5-ways-to-use-foldables-in-math-classroom/>





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 18: Note Taking (Cornell Notes)

**TITLE** Date


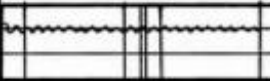
**Keywords**

- Main notes
  - ideally, using abbreviations

**Questions**

- Key thoughts

**SUMMARY**

Topic: _____	Name: _____
	Class: _____
	Period: _____
	Date: _____
Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
What is a "sideout"?	* if the birdie hits the net but falls over, a player can continue the rally (game) * player may not reach over the net to hit birdie * loss of serve is called sideout * match is played 2 out of 3 games - each to 15pts.
How many shots are there?	Types of shots: (4 shots) Long shot - birdie is hit far to backcourt Drop shot (dink shot) - lightly hit over net. Drive shot - hard, fast * at opponent
How do you serve?	Serving: - Birdie must go diagonally - only 1 serve permitted unless birdie is missed completely
	
	1) position self    2) Bend knees    3) Swing racket to birdie
What is out of bounds?	* All lines are in bounds * red line is the net
	
	* thick blue lines are out in singles
Summary:	* squiggly blue lines are out in doubles

Mrs. Caramagno  
World Studies  
9/1/2012

Social: \_\_\_\_\_  
Political: \_\_\_\_\_  
Economic: \_\_\_\_\_  
Topic: Weimar Republic

**Problems After WWI**

After WWI (Germany)

- Human losses: Millions dead
- Economic losses: Ger. owes \$ to allies and has lost resources and colonies
- massive unemployment for citizens

**Democracy Trial**

Germany and Europe try Democracy

- New gov'ts are unstable
- no experience
- can't compromise, so decisions don't get made

**Weimar Republic**

Def: Germany's new democratic gov't. Weimar Republic faces economic and social problems

How does printing money cause problems?

- Prints \$ to pay war debt
- This causes massive inflation
- Germans lose savings. \$ becomes worthless
- (Example) Children play w/ blocks made of bills tied together.

**Dawes Plan**

Def: Economic recovery plan created by Charles Dawes (USA) to loan \$200m to Ger. It works! Economy stabilizes.

Summary:

After WWI, Germany is having a hard time w/ a weak government, \$ and no clear solutions. USA tries to help out with loans - Dawes Plan.







# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 19: Self-Assessment / RAG

<https://mrshumanities.com/2018/03/03/resource-how-to-revise-in-geography/>

Start your revision with a self-assessment of what you already confidently know, what you need to review and what you need to cover again.

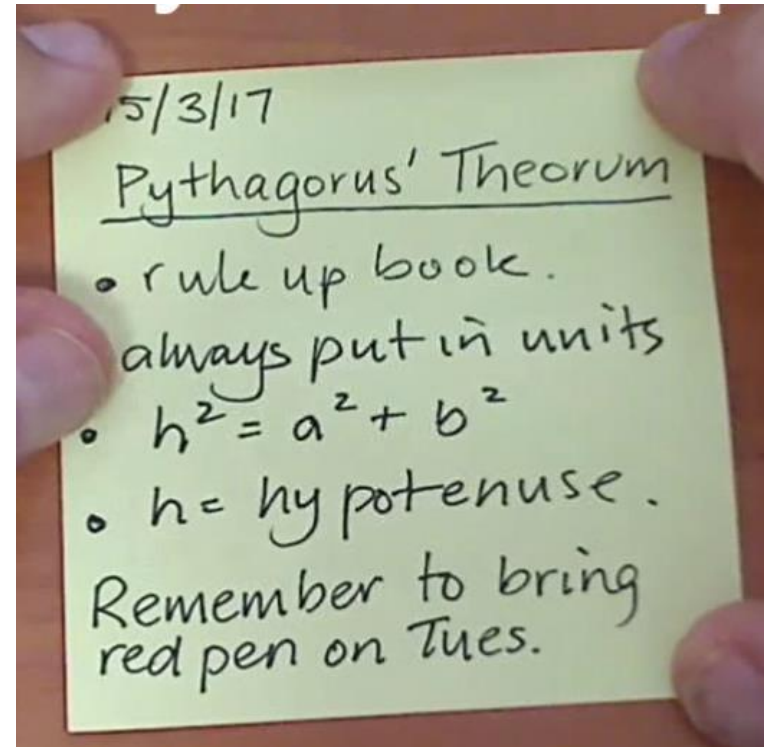
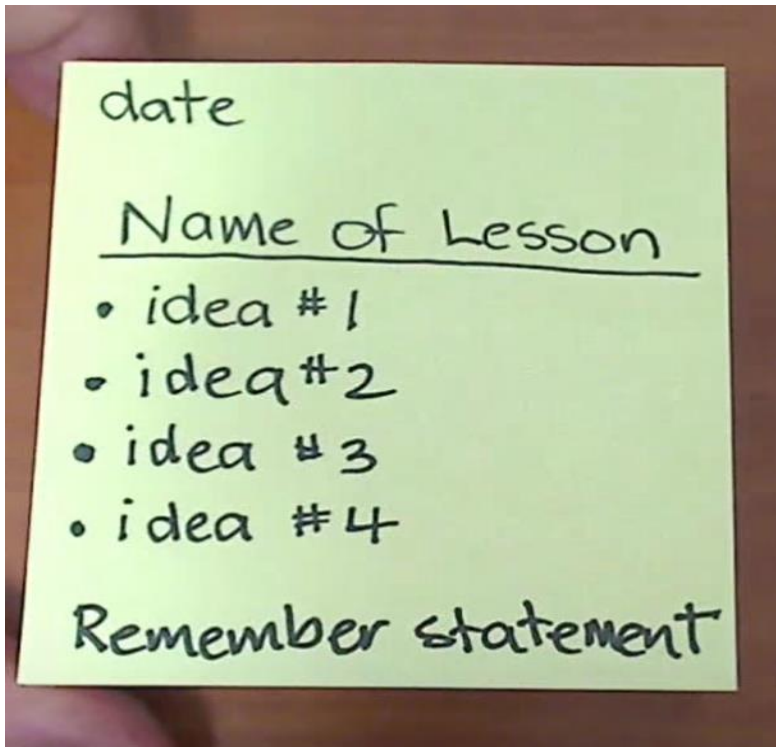
REVISION CHECKLIST	RED	AMBER	GREEN
Fill in the checklist below 	 don't understand	 only partly understand	 fully understand
<b>Historical sources (see chronology booklet)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What primary and secondary sources are</li> <li>Types of primary and secondary sources</li> <li>Why historians use a range of sources</li> </ul>			
<b>The Middle Ages (see jotter)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Start / end dates of the Middle Ages</li> </ul>			
<b>Feudal System (see jotter)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feudal diagram</li> <li>How the system worked</li> </ul>			
<b>Medieval Castles (see jotter)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The features of motte &amp; bailey, stone and concentric castles</li> <li>Strengths and weaknesses of each</li> </ul>			
<b>Attacking and defending a castle (see jotter &amp; mindmap)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methods of attacking and defending</li> <li>Strengths and weaknesses of each</li> </ul>			
<b>Medieval law and order / punishments (see jotter)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How trial by ordeal was used</li> </ul>			
<b>Black Death (see jotter &amp; newspaper article)</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What the Black Death was</li> <li>Where it came from and how it spread to Europe</li> <li>Symptoms</li> <li>"Possible" causes "Possible" cures</li> </ul>			

Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK Part B - Rivers			RAG	
Content	Key words / skills	Case Studies & examples	Before	After
Key Idea: The UK has a range of diverse landscapes.				
1. Landscapes of the UK	Location, upland areas, lowland areas, river Systems, cartographic skills			
<b>PPQ 1</b>				
Key Idea: The shape of river valleys changes as rivers flow downstream.				
2. River Profile	long profile, cross profile			
3. Fluvial Processes	fluvial processes, erosion – hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition, solution, vertical and lateral erosion, transportation – traction, saltation, suspension and solution, deposition			
Key Idea:				
4. Landforms - erosion	Characteristics, formation, erosion, interlocking spurs, waterfalls and gorges.	An example of a river valley in the UK to identify its major landforms		
5. Landforms – E & D	meanders and ox-bow lakes.			
6. Landforms - deposition	Levées, flood plains and estuaries.			
<b>PPQ 2</b>				
Key Idea: Different management strategies can be used to protect river landscapes from the effects of flooding.				
7. Flooding & Hydrographs	physical factors, human factors, flood risk, precipitation, geology, relief and land use. Hydrographs, precipitation, discharge.	An example of a flood management scheme in the UK		
8. Management	costs, benefits, hard engineering – dams and reservoirs, straightening, embankments, flood relief channels, soft engineering – flood warnings and preparation, flood plain zoning, planting trees and river restoration.			
9. Case Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>why the scheme was required</li> <li>the management strategy</li> <li>the social, economic and environmental issues</li> </ul>			



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 20: Post it note – Lesson Summary





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 21: Mnemonics



The Mnemonic

**D**oes  
**M**cDonalds  
**S**ell  
**C**heese  
**B**urgers  
**R**aw?



The Algorithm

÷ **D**ivide  
x **M**ultiply  
- **S**ubtract  
✓ **C**heck  
↓ **B**ring down  
○ **R**epeat or  
r **R**emainder

$$\begin{array}{r} 1 \overline{)7} \\ 2 \overline{)35} \\ \underline{-2} \phantom{0} \\ 15 \\ \underline{-12} \\ 3 \phantom{0} \\ \underline{-3} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

### OILRIG

**O**xidation

**I**s

**L**oss (of electrons),

**R**eduction

**I**s

**G**ain (of electron)

<b>K</b> ing	<b>K</b> ilometer (km)	1000m
<b>H</b> ector's	<b>H</b> ectometer (hm)	100m
<b>D</b> aughter	<b>D</b> ecameter (dam)	10m
<b>M</b> akes	<b>M</b> eter (m)	1m
<b>D</b> ark	<b>D</b> ecimeter (dm)	0.1m
<b>C</b> hocolate	<b>C</b> entimeter (cm)	0.01m
<b>M</b> ilk	<b>M</b> illimeter (mm)	0.001m

Hi - hydrogen (H)  
HEury - helium (He)  
Little - lithium (Li)  
BENny - beryllium (Be)  
Boy - boron (B)  
Caught - carbon (C)  
Naughty - nitrogen (N)  
Ozzie - oxygen (O)  
Fighting - fluorine (F)  
NELly - neon (Ne)

### History – How useful question

- **O**rigin of source
- **P**urpose of source
- **C**ontent of source
- **R**ecall relating to source
- **O**ld
- **P**eople
- **C**an't / **C**an
- **R**un





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 22: Thinking Quilts

Karen Knight @KKNTeachLearn

Thinking quilts are working really well for revision.

1. Check pupils know the meanings of all the words.
2. Colour in a corner to link with different topics (more able pupils can come up with their own headings).
3. Use to answer exam questions. [#historyteacher](#) [#revision](#)

Thinking Quilt: GERMANY 1918 - 1939	25 Point Programme	Dawes Plan	'Stabbed in the back'	High Treason	Reich Labour Service	Kapp Putsch	The Great Depression	Chancellor
Von Schleicher	Diktat	Locarno Pact	Reichstag	General Strike	Hindenburg	League of Nations	Constitution	Landsberg Prison
Spartacist Revolt	The Bamberg Conference	Nationalisation	Hitler becomes Chancellor	Oath of Allegiance	German Workers' Party	National Socialist German Workers' Party	Unemployment	Karl Liebknecht
Reichstag Fire	Josef Goebbels	Reich Church	Munich Putsch	Enabling Act	Gesetze	Communism	Greater Germany	Von Papen
Anton Drexler	Reparations	Left wing	Edelweiss Pirates	The Golden Age	Article 48	Strength through Joy	Catholic Church	The S.A.
'Kinder, Kirche, Küche'	Concordat	League of German Maidens	Armistice	German Labour Front	Concentration Camps	Marjus van der Lubbe	Young Plan	Fuhrer
Coalition	Censorship	Anti-Semitism	Nuremberg Laws	Culture and the Arts	Mussolini	Hyperinflation	Nazi Teachers' Association	SD
SS	Freikorps	Aryan	Night of the Long Knives	November Criminals	Opposition	Autobahn	General Ludendorff	L.A.M.B.
The Wall Street Crash	Writ Burning Anxiety'	President	Invisible Employment	Kristallnacht	Rosa Luxemburg	Propaganda	Swing Youth	Rentennark
Dr Wolfgang Kapp	Beauty of Labour	Mein Kampf	Kellogg-Briand Pact	Decree for the Protection of People and State	Gustav Stresemann	Invasion of the Ruhr	Right wing	Hitler Youth

End of the Great War	Challenges to Weimar Gov	Early Nazi Party	Growth in support for Nazis	Life in Nazi Germany	Opposition to Nazis
Weimar Government	1923	The Golden Age	Chancellor to Dictator	Key people	

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Handwritten notes on the quilt grid:

- Thinking Quilt:** A grid of 25 boxes, each containing a historical event or concept. Each box is color-coded and has handwritten notes in the corners.
- Notes:**
  - Article 48:** "The decision of the Reichstag and the President...".
  - Hyperinflation:** "The decision of the Reichstag...".
  - Mein Kampf:** "Hitler's book...".
  - Reparations:** "The decision of the Reichstag...".
  - Unemployment:** "The decision of the Reichstag...".
  - Hitler Youth:** "The decision of the Reichstag...".

Using different coloured pencils, colour in a corner of each box you could use to answer these knowledge questions about the Weimar Government. Watch out for red herrings!

Challenge: Think of other keywords, events or people that you could use in your answers, and write them in the empty boxes at the bottom.

Why did some Germans dislike the Weimar Government by the end of 1919?	How did Germans show their dissatisfaction with the Weimar Government?	Why was 1923 such a bad year in Germany?	Was 1924 to 1929 a 'Golden Age' in Germany?	What events led to Hitler coming to power in January 1933?
Passive resistance	Military	Social Democrats	Dawes Plan	Armistice
Jan 30 <sup>th</sup> 1933	Hyperinflation	Dolchstoß	N.S.D.A.P.	Wolfgang Kapp
Gustav Stresemann	Right wing	1929	May 1932 Presidential election	Unemployment
Munich Putsch	Karl Liebknecht	Coalition	Hitler's promises	Paper money
Article 48	The Spartacists	Mein Kampf	David Lloyd George	L.A.M.B.
Invasion of the Ruhr	July 1932 election	£6.6 billion	General Strike	Kellogg-Briand Pact
Rememorials	1919	The League of Nations	Locarno Pact	Colonies
Democracy	Stabbed in the back	Bamberg Conference	59 years	Proportional Representation
War banks	Blame	Friedrich Ebert	Rentennark	Woodrow Wilson
Young Plan	1923	Left wing	The Golden Age	Rosa Luxemburg
Hitlerberg	Freikorps	Georges Clemenceau	November 11, 1918	Treaty of Versailles
Wall Street Crash	November 1932 election	Kaiser Wilhelm	Reparations	The Fuhrer over Germany tour
Hitler's Rise to Power	Mussolini in Italy, 1922	Diktat	Brownshirts/SA	The 25 point programme





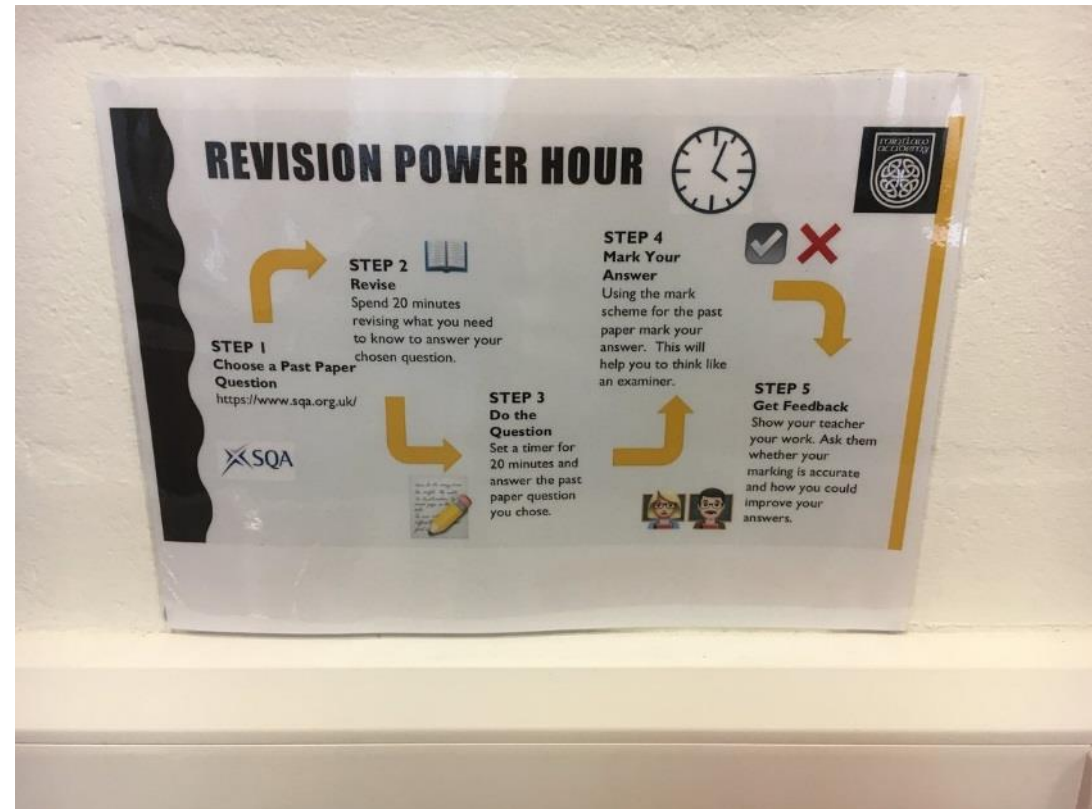


# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 23: Revision power hour/30 minutes

 Mrs Urquhart @b1010gy\_teacher

Try this one out and #StudySmart





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 24: Retrieval Practice



Dr Kristy Turner @doc\_kristy

Learning a routine for retrieval practice

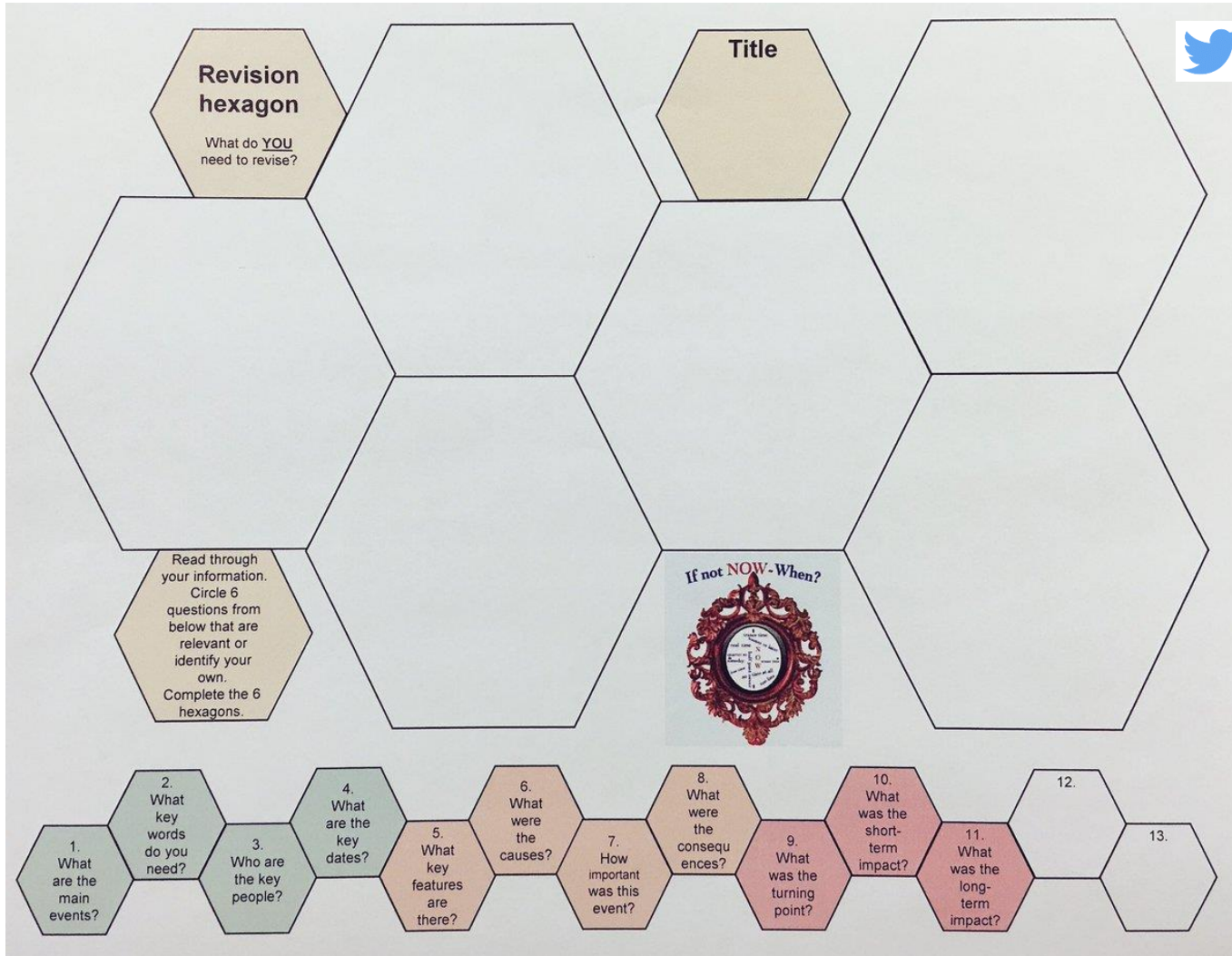
Lesson starter – one word/number answers

<b>1. Last lesson</b>	<b>2. Last week</b>
Suggest a suitable number for the Rf value of a spot on a chromatogram.	What physical property does separating liquids by distillation depend on?
<b>3. Last term</b>	<b>4. Last year</b>
Which subatomic particle has a relative charge of 0 and a relative mass of 1?	What process does the equation $\text{H}^+ + \text{OH}^- \rightarrow \text{H}_2\text{O}$ represent?



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 25: Revision Hexagon



Karen Knight @KKNTeachLearn

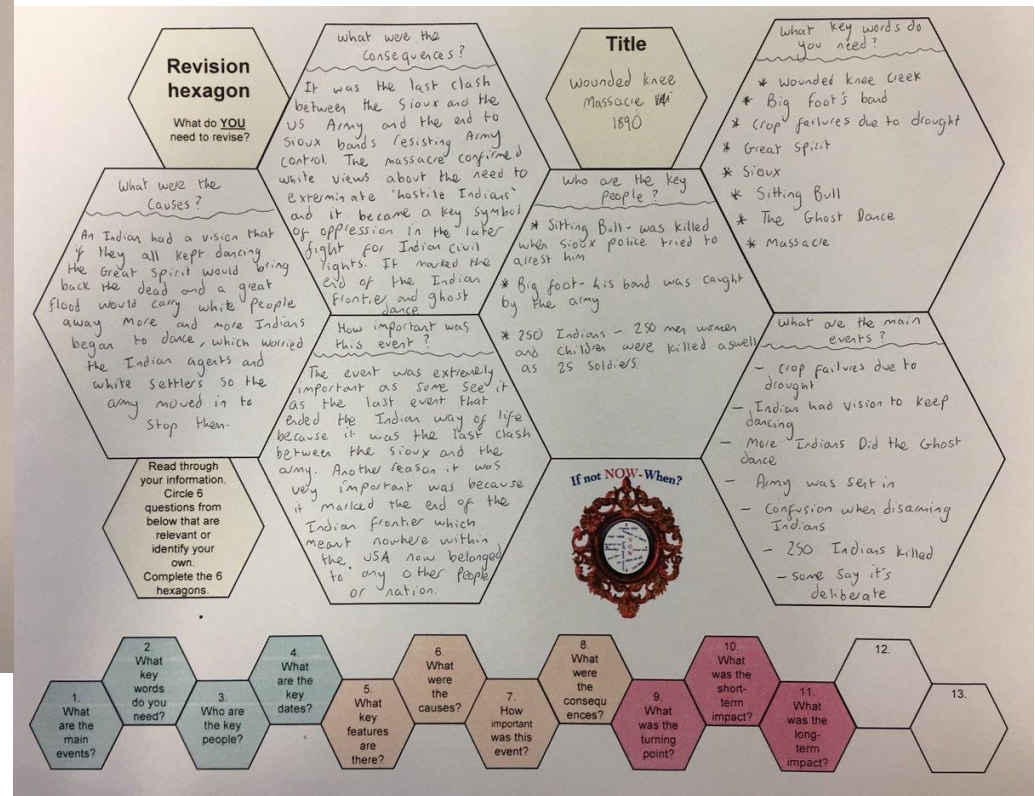
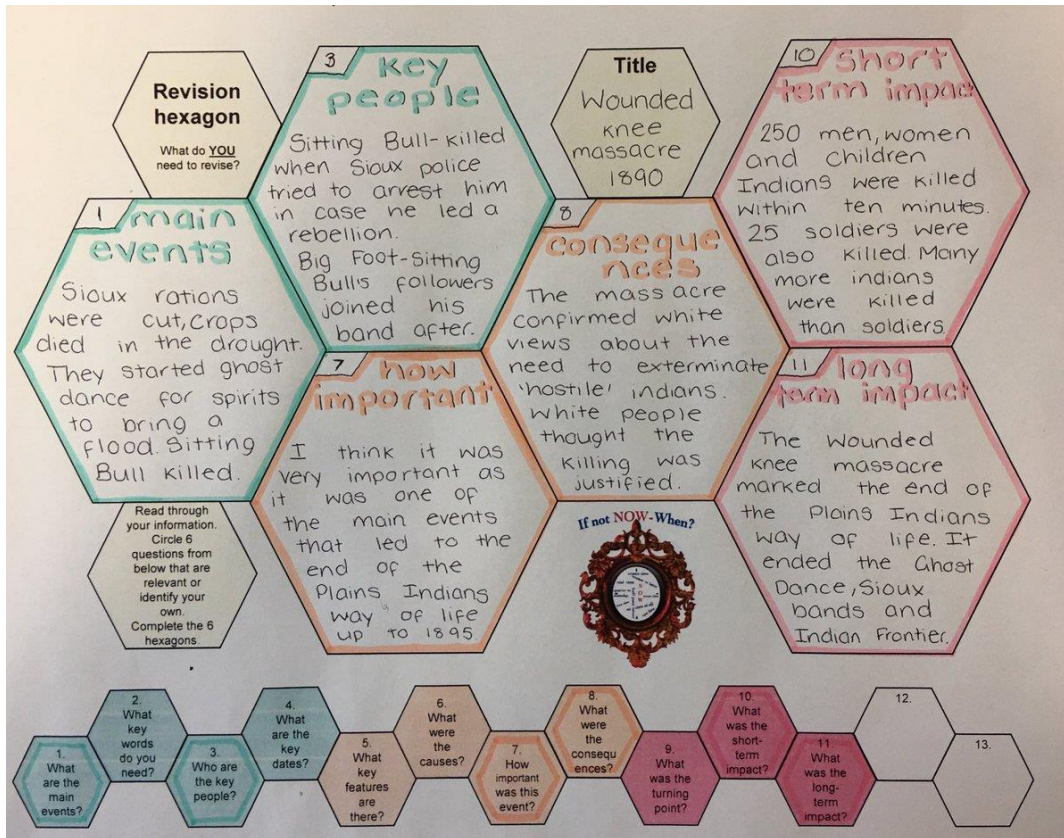
Tried a new generic revision template with Year 11 today. They decided what event they needed to revise, & chose 6 relevant key q, colour coded to show difficulty (or they could decide own q).





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 25: Revision Hexagon





# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 26: Bare Bones



### ELIZABETHANS BARE BONES



Kate Reed @KatieAReed



Queen, Government & Religion 1558-1569

**Key Individuals & Events**  
 Elizabeth I – Monarch – Protestant  
 William Cecil (Lord Burghley) – Secretary of State  
 Francis Walsingham – Secretary of State – Puritan  
 Mary, Queen of Scots – cousin – Catholic: threat. Fled to England in 1568. Imprisoned.  
 Robert Dudley – Privy Council

**Key Facts**  
 Elizabeth cleared Mary I's debt but kept on 10 of Mary's advisors, to represent Catholics.  
 The Act of Uniformity (1559) made everyone in England follow the Protestant church.  
 The Act of Supremacy (1559) recognised Elizabeth as Supreme Governor.

**Key Vocabulary**  
 Religious Settlement  
 Privy Council  
 Supreme Governor  
 Mary, Queen of Scots  
 Puritan  
 Secretary of State  
 Moderate  
 Patriarchal  
 Stability

Challenges at Home & Abroad 1569-1588

**Key Individuals & Events**  
 Philip II of Spain  
 The Revolt of the Northern Earls: 1569  
 Pope Pius V – Excommunicated Elizabeth (1570)  
 The Ridolfi Plot: 1571  
 The Throckmorton Plot: 1583  
 The Babington Plot: 1586  
 The Spanish Armada: 1588

**Key Facts**  
 Rebellion in Netherlands – Elizabeth secretly supported.  
 Walsingham's spy network uncovered the major plots.  
 Bond of Association after Throckmorton Plot, led to MQS execution.  
 MQS execution led to Spanish Armada. English were victorious.

**Key Vocabulary**  
 Treaty of Nonsuch  
 Spanish Armada  
 Spy network  
 Recusants  
 Jesuit & Seminary priests  
 Duke of Medina Sidonia  
 Francis Drake, Lord Howard  
 Bond of Association  
 Excommunication

Elizabethan Society in the Age of Exploration 1558-88

**Key Individuals & Events**  
 Francis Drake – circumnavigation of the world  
 John Hawkins  
 Walter Raleigh – colony in Virginia; attempts at Roanoke  
 Introduction of Poor Laws – giving deserving poor shelter/food 1563  
 Introduction of theatres

**Key Facts**  
 Increase in the number of Grammar schools.  
 University students increased.  
 Parish ales & village celebrations were popular.  
 Farming changes to enclosures.  
 New technology (astrolabe) helped exploration.  
 Piracy against Spain

**Key Vocabulary**  
 Colonisation  
 Circumnavigation  
 Vagabond/vagrancy  
 Harvests  
 Poverty  
 Golden Age  
 Piracy  
 Trade  
 Exploration

Thanks to the great idea from @mrfitzhist I've created Bare Bones #knowledgeorganiser this week. Already had some great feedback from year 11 on how much more manageable this makes the content feel. #teacher #pedagoofriday



# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 27: Rubik's Cube



Mr Fitzgibbon @mrfitzhist

Really enjoying seeing others using the 'Content Knowledge Rubik's Cube'. Year 8 will be consolidating their WWI long term causes understanding tomorrow. I'll also be using a 'Modelling slide' up to allow students who are comfortable with the task to run with it!



### The WWI Content Knowledge 'Rubik's cube'

The Process – Follow the stages given to complete the sheet. This will be left on the board for you to refer to.

#### Stage 1 - Sort

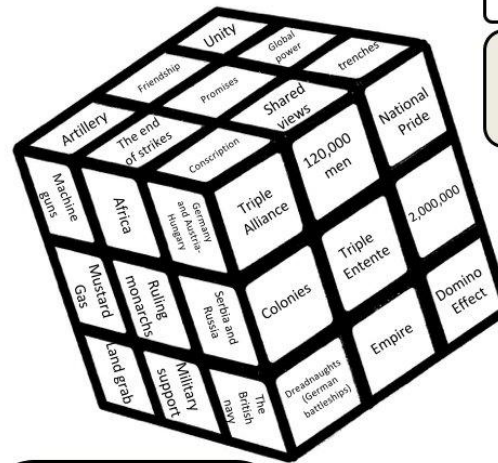
- Create a key for **Alliances**, **Militarism**, **Nationalism/Imperialism**
- Once completed colour code each factor within the cube on the left of your sheet so that it fits with the most applicable theme.

#### Stage 2 – Solve

- Now transfer the key factors into the cube on the right so that you have all the factors of the same theme together. (This should create one block of colour on each face of the Rubik's cube.)

#### Stage 3

- Using the keywords you have sorted, write an explanatory paragraph to answer the following question.  
*Which long term cause is the most significant in causing the outbreak of WWI?*



The Content Knowledge 'Rubik's cube'

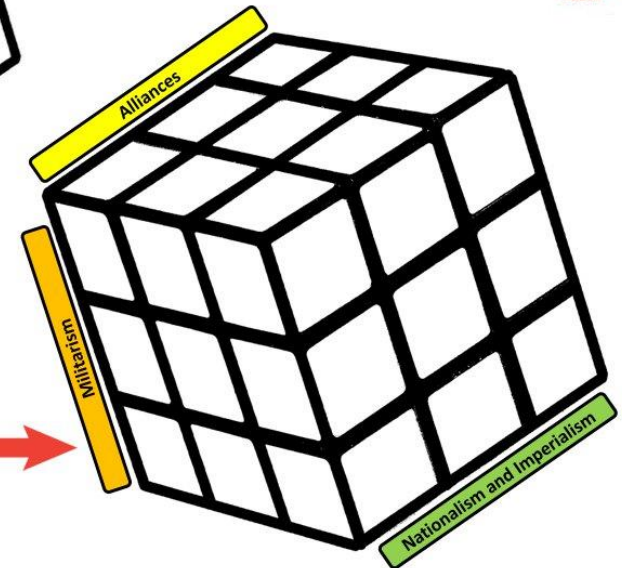
Within the Rubik's cube on the left, there are key terms, dates and statistics all connected to World War One and its long term causes.



#### Task

Your task is to solve the Rubik's cube and fit the key words, dates and statistics with the correct event.

Once you have connected each piece of evidence with the cause, you then need to write an explanatory paragraph to answer the stage 3 question on the board. This response should include the key terms you have just sorted.







# BGE Study Skills

## Strategy 28: What's the question?

Getting pupils to write questions is an effective study skill

*Give them the answer and ask them to write as many questions as they can relevant to that answer.*