

Humanities Herald

The Humanities Herald was set up so that pupils, parents and any other interested parties can be kept up to date with what's happening within Meden Schools Humanities department.

Meet the journalists:

Charlotte Barlow, Year 10 Geography



Maisie Smith, Year 10 Humanities



Louise Reed, Year 9 History



Elle Moss, Year 9 Geography



Special events in Humanities this term

- Year 13 residential trip to Dorset
- Local archeological project
- New appointment: Head of History

Humanities quote

"Give a man a fish, and you feed him for a day; show him how to catch fish, and you feed him for a lifetime."



Big congratulations to all the Humanities students who received certificates for their hard work this term.

Mrs Heath looks super pleased to be signing so many off.



@MedenGeography

Should England be in the EU?

During this term, some of our teachers organized speakers Roger Helmer (UKIP) and Bill Newton-Dunn (Liberal Democrats) to come into our school to give us more information on whether or not England should be in the EU as a debate. This debate was set up by Dr. Perry for year 9 GCSE History students, all year 10 students and A-LEVEL History students.

Some of the key facts we learnt during this debate were:

- The European Union is made up of 28 European countries.
- The countries of the EU comprise 7.3 per cent of the world's population.
- It governs common economic, social and security policies of its members.
- The EU is run by five main bodies: European Parliament, Council of the Union, European Commission, Court of Justice, and the Court of Auditors.
- In 1973 - The U.K and Ireland become member countries.

During the debate we had the chance to ask some questions. The key questions included things like:

- Would Britain's legal system, democratic institutions and law-making process change?
- Are there any viable options for Britain leaving the EU?
- Would taxes change?

One of the questions they answered was 'Would Britain's legal system, democratic institutions and law making process change?'



MEP's Roger Helmer and Bill Newton Dunn joined students at Meden School in Warsop for a debate on the EU

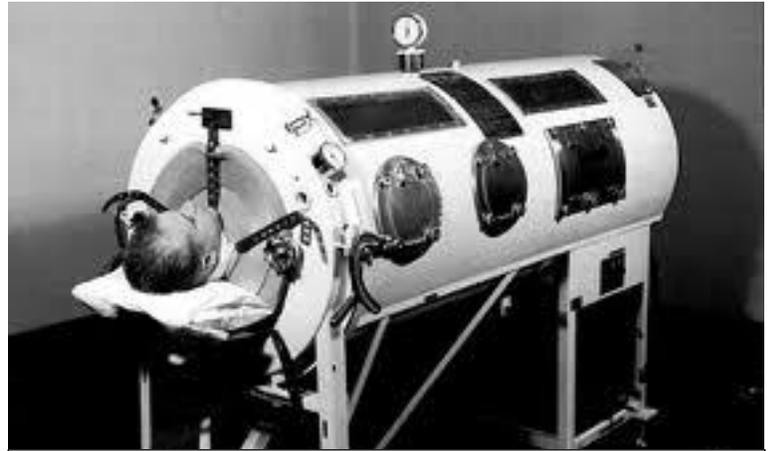
UKIP speaker Roger Helmer gave the answer of 'Yes. Britain could negotiate an "amicable divorce", but retain strong trading links with EU nations. UKIP leader Nigel Farage says Norway and Switzerland have thrived outside the EU. Both countries have access to the single market but are not bound by EU laws on agriculture, fisheries, justice and home affairs. Some argue for a clean break from the EU, with the UK free to make trade deals with nations around the world.' However Liberal Democrats speaker Bill Newton-Dunn gave the answer of 'No. An "amicable divorce" is a pipe dream. France, Germany and other leading EU nations would never allow Britain a "pick and mix" approach to the bloc's rules. Norway and Switzerland have to abide by many EU rules without any influence over how they are formed. If Britain went for a clean break from the EU, its exports would be subject to EU export tariffs.'

The debate allowed us to get to know more about the EU. It was really fun to do and allowed us students to have an opinion and ask questions we wouldn't normally be able to ask.

Thackery Museum of Medicine through Time

On Thursday 26th June, the year 9 history classes went on a trip to the Thackery Museum of Leeds, to learn a little more about their year's topic: Medicine through time.

Whilst there, they wandered through a number of exhibits, ranging from old fashioned surgery, to the treatments of various diseases- for example, did you know that Polio sufferers were often put onto a machine which allowed them to breathe, when the disease paralysed their bodies? It was nicknamed 'the iron lung'. Polio patients lived in fear of power cuts- their life support machines depended on electricity, without which they would die; some patients were forced to live out the entirety of their lives hooked up to these. However, thanks to Jonas Salk - who created the Polio vaccine in 1952 - the disease is no longer a threat!



The Iron Lung, first used for Polio patients in 1928

In addition, the museum had an exhibit which was created to look like a real Victorian town- unfortunately; it was designed to smell like one too... gross! The students were asked to choose one of the fictional characters and find out which illness they had, how to treat it and whether or not they would be likely to survive- overall, not many did, due to a lack of understanding of disease, poor hygiene and a lack of money to buy treatments.

The museum showed how much medicine has advanced; I'm glad to have been born in the 20th century!

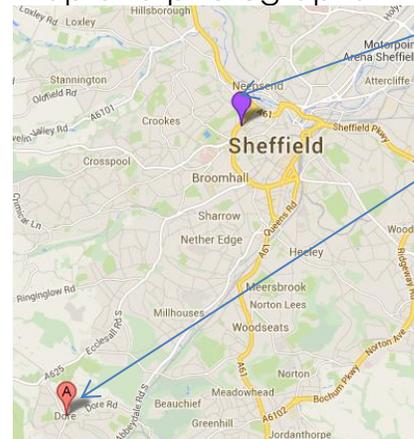
Burgess in Sheffield

This term in Geography we headed to Sheffield to find out whether Sheffield follows the Burgess model. We went to visit 2 places in Sheffield Dore and Netherthorpe to see if the standard of living and quality of life changes as you get closer to the city centre (CBD). The discoveries were:

- Dore had the scored highest on our environmental quality grid (2 and 1's) with a wide range of housing types such as detached/semi-detached and the occasional flat. Compared to Netherthorpe who had the lower environmental quality grid (-1 and -2's) and has lots of terraced housing and flats.
- Netherthorpe has the most traffic (as it is just over 1 mile from the city centre) with more vehicle types: the total amount of cars pass on area in Netherthorpe in 5 minutes is 18 vehicles but in Dore there was only 9 vehicles pass by.
- There was low access to services in Netherthorpe with no general stores/bakers or even chemists; in fact Dore has 87.5% more services then Netherthorpe yet did not have any tram stops like Netherthorpe does.

Dore had the higher standard of living and quality of life as it had a lack of litter whereas Netherthorpe had a lot of litter along the streets however in Netherthorpe you have street lights beginning to appear/ telephone boxes and signs which raises the standard of living in that area.

Map and photographs

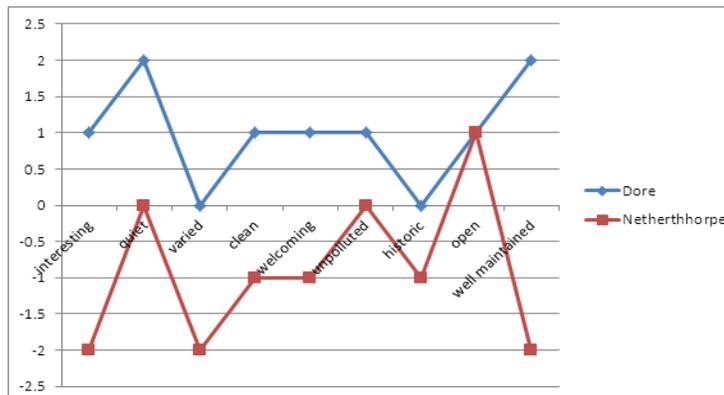


Netherthorpe.

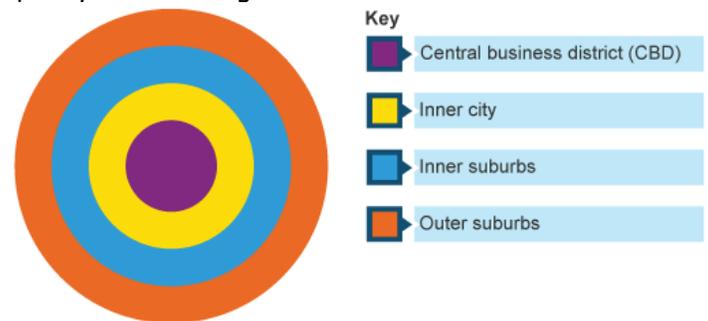
Dore



The Burgess model is from the model of cities designed by Ernest Burgess which shows a 'typical' city layout describing the types of housing and land values and how the values increase the closer to the city centre due to competition being at its highest there. This leads to high rise buildings and compacted buildings which is in contrast to the outer part of the model, the outer suburbs, where there is low density buildings and more greenfield sites with detached housing, schools and low crime. The inner city is where old factories were built but where they have shut down there is lots of derelict buildings and land, there is also many terraced housing as that is what was built to keep families and factory workers close to their job. Then there are the inner suburbs with standard of living and quality of life beginning to increase it creates a happier atmosphere with semi-detached housing and the odd detached house and flat meaning crime is beginning to lower and school quality is increasing.



This graph shows the environmental quality grid which allows us to compare the qualities between the 2 places. 2 is the highest then 0 is neutral all the way to -2 which is the lowest.

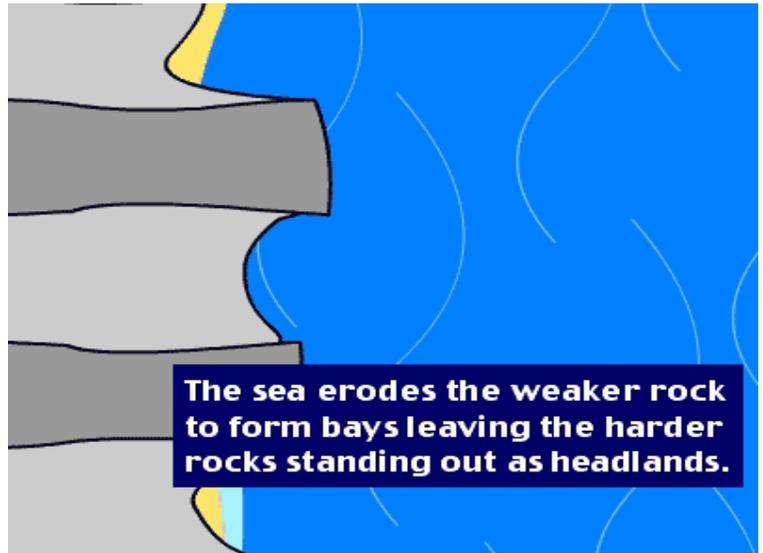


£10 million plan to solve coastal erosion is announced

A plan to prevent further erosion in Exmouth, Devon has been announced by the Environment agency, and is planned to be finished by 2017. The agency have planned to build a sea wall and move around 25 million tonnes of sand onto the beach which was dragged off shore by severe winter storms which also caused groynes to collapse and gabions have been destroyed. These defences will prevent further erosion and protect towns and villages in Exmouth.



Another thing that we studied is how coasts are used. We found out that coasts are used in more ways than we thought, for recreational activities, import and export, industry such as fishing and wind farms, like Skegness!



This term in year 10 geography, we have been studying coasts, focusing on coastal processes and coastal landforms. We looked at a case study on the Holderness coastline, where the coast of Clifton by sea had been experiencing severe erosion as a result of a sea wall which was put in at Sandtop, a town north of Clifton by sea. The whole class was put into groups and we did a project to try to find the best method to protect the coast within a budget and with the least possible environmental impact. Also, we looked at landforms such as headlands and bays and wave cut platforms, which are both erosional landforms. We looked at depositional landforms such as spits, bars and tombolo's which are formed when the sea loses its energy and drops material