

# PARENTS REVISION SUPPORT EVENING

Wednesday 13<sup>th</sup> February

# Year 11 Data

Autumn 2	+0.03
Spring 1	+0.01
Spring 2	-0.03
Summer 1	-0.01
Summer 2	+0.03
Autumn 1	-0.11
Autumn 2	-0.09

# Current Position

## YEAR 11

- ▣ Progress -0.09
- ▣ Basics 48.8% (5+ENG and MATHS)
- ▣ EBACC 19.5%(5+)
- ▣ Attainment 8 47.1

## TOYNBEE'S BEST RESULTS

- ▣ Progress +0.24
- ▣ 56% Basics (ENG and MATHS)
- ▣ EBACC 29%
- ▣ Attainment 8 51.8



# Time Left

There are approximately **63** school days until the exam period.

**315** curriculum hours in total.

**330** holiday/weekend hours



# Year 11 Revision Focus

- ▣ Four strategies
- ▣ PDL day- 6<sup>th</sup> Feb
- ▣ Parents revision forum- 13<sup>th</sup> Feb
- ▣ Formal school revision programme –starts 25<sup>th</sup> Feb
- ▣ High quality revision at home- **SHOULD HAVE STARTED**

# PDL Day 6<sup>th</sup> February

- ▣ Focussed classes led by staff “experts”.

Topics covered:

- ▣ Creating a successful revision timetable/Year 11 experiences (ex Year 11 student.)
- ▣ High grade aspirations
- ▣ Impact of sleep/Spaced learning/GCSE POD
- ▣ Memory developing skills
- ▣ Preparing to succeed
- ▣ Using exam questions to revise
- ▣ Learning key terms

# Formal Revision Programme

	Block One	Block Two
<b>Monday:</b>	Triple Science - Period 6 Lesson Combined Science (3.00-4.00)	Music (4.00-5.00)
<b>Tuesday:</b>	History (3.00-3.45)	Computing (3.45-4.30)
<b>Wednesday:</b>	Maths Clinic (3.00 - 3.45)	Geography (3.45-4.30)
<b>Thursday:</b>	English (3.00 - 4.00 )	Dance-(3.45-4.30)
<b>Friday:</b>	French (3.00-3.45)Technology (3.00-3.45)	RS (3.45-4.30)

Spanish - Lunchtimes by arrangement with Miss Ravelo

Technology - open door policy, students can turn up until 1630

Art - open door policy, students can turn up until 1700

Drama - one to one or small group sessions available Tuesdays or Fridays

PE - revision classes will take place during core PE lessons

French - Tuesdays 3.45-4.30 can be booked by students for individual revision sessions

**Students should attend Core Subject Revision Sessions as a priority. If you are in any doubt or have any queries please contact the relevant Head of Department.**

# Your Revision!

## REVISION TIMETABLE

Week Commencing:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
9:00am							
10:00am							
11:00am							
12:00am							
1:00pm							
2:00pm							
3:00pm							
4:00pm							
5:00pm							
6:00pm							
7:00pm							
8:00pm							
9:00pm							
10:00pm							



# School Revision Spaces

Fully staffed and supervised

Quiet group revision or silent individual revision

Every day

Before School

800-840

After School (except Fridays)

1500-1630

**LIBRARY**

# Theme of tonight

- ▣ Setting up a programme
- ▣ Doing a programme/supporting a programme
- ▣ Managing stress

# Setting up a Revision Programme

- ▣ Study Environment
- ▣ Timetable
- ▣ Project Manager!

# Study Environment

- × SLEEP
  - + Try to get 8 hours
  - + Go to bed early... get up early = Very productive morning
- × EAT well & exercise
- × Make revision time PRODUCTIVE
  - + Find a quiet space
  - + Revise at a desk or table
  - + Put your phone somewhere out of sight

Research<sup>1</sup> has suggested that even being able to see your phone can cause you to be less focused

# Study Environment

- ▣ Workbox of pens etc. Keep topping up
- ▣ Have a set file for revising each subject
- ▣ But ONE good revision aid-be selective
- ▣ Past papers
- ▣ Flashcards/Revision cards
- ▣ Water
- ▣ Food

# Give me a break ?

## × Every Hour...

- + Go outside
- + Make Something
- + Talk on phone
- + Move about



TIP

- Getting Distracted ?
  - Stop for 10 minutes
  - Then come back

# Timetable

- ▣ Include revision lessons in school/quiet rooms
- ▣ 3 hours a night
- ▣ 5 hours a weekend
- ▣ Break topics into doable chunks
- ▣ Prioritise.
- ▣ Don't leave difficult to end
- ▣ Include other activities-work/sport/family time

# Final Timetable

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
9-10						Music	
10-11						Geog	E. Lit
11-12							Music
12-1						Training	Geog
1-2						Training	Lunch
2-3						Lunch	
3-4	Science	Art	Maths	Art		E. lang	French
4-5	E. Lang	Geog	Music	Science	E. Lit	Maths	Science
5-6	French	E. Lit	Tea	Geog	French		
6-7	Tea	Training	E. Lang	Training	Tea	Tea	Tea
7-8	Piano	Training	Training	Training	Maths	French	
8-9		Tea	Training	Tea			



# Project Manager

- ▣ Agree not impose rules - music/ phone
- ▣ Agree balance between work and social life and stick to it
- ▣ Help them make a realistic timetable -VITAL
- ▣ Balance timetable with “fun stuff” - build in REWARDS
- ▣ Place timetable on family calendar
- ▣ Help them prioritise
- ▣ Weekly review

# HIGH QUALITY REVISION

Mr Kerwood



*...revision...revision...revision*  
*...revision...revision...revision*  
*...revision...revision...*

*...revision...*

*...revision...*

*...revision...*

*...revision...*

*...revision...revision...revision*  
*...revision...revision...revision*



### Key content

In order to fully understand the focus points, you will need to have a good working knowledge of:

- the origins of the Weimar Republic and revolution of 1918–19
- economic and political problems in Germany during the 1920s
- German recovery in the 1920s under Stresemann
- the effects of the Depression on Germany
- how the Nazis took power in 1933
- life in Nazi Germany
- Nazi treatment of the Jews
- opposition to the Nazis
- Nazi economic and foreign policy
- Germany and the Second World War.

## 7.1 The origins of the Weimar Republic and revolution of 1918–19

When Germany was clearly losing the First World War, the German Kaiser Wilhelm II abdicated. In November 1918, the Government of Germany was left in the hands of a new Chancellor, Friedrich Ebert. Ebert and his colleagues drew up a new democratic constitution for Germany, and in the summer of 1919, he was elected the first President of the new Weimar Republic.

### A democratic Germany

In theory, the new Weimar Republic was a nearly perfect democratic system.

- The 'lower house' was elected by **proportional representation**. The vote was based on universal suffrage (every adult could vote). Elections were held every four years.
- The 'upper house' was made up of representatives from each of the German states.
- Germany had a new President, elected by new laws. The President was the head of state and was elected every seven years. The Chancellor (usually the head of the largest party in the Reichstag) led the government. The Chancellor's role was therefore similar to the Prime Minister's role in Britain.

It proved very difficult to get one party into power. Governments were formed by a coalition of different parties and they tended not to last very long.

### Problems in the new Republic

In the years immediately after the First World War, the new Weimar Republic was constantly under threat from extreme political groups.

#### Spartacist Revolt, 1919 – opposition from the left

- In November 1918, an independent socialist state was created in Bavaria under the leadership of Kurt Eisner.
- Communists in Germany, known as Spartacists, wanted a revolution similar to the one in Russia in 1917. In January 1919, Communist activists led by Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg seized power in Berlin and the Baltic ports.
- Within weeks, however, all the revolts had been crushed by regular troops and the Freikorps (groups of ex-soldiers). The Communist leaders were assassinated.

#### The Kapp putsch, 1920 – opposition from the right

German nationalists saw democracy as weak. For many nationalists, the new Weimar Republic was a symbol of Germany's defeat in the war. They were

### Key terms

**Kaiser:** emperor.  
**Chancellor:** chief minister (equivalent of Prime Minister in Britain).

**Constitution:** an agreement method of governing a country, with the details usually written down and agreed on by those being governed.

**Weimar Republic:** a republic is a country without a hereditary ruler, such as a king or emperor. The new Government first met in the town of Weimar.

**Proportional representation:** the number of representatives from a given party is determined by the share or proportion of votes that party gains nationally.  
**Putsch:** a revolt, rebellion or uprising aimed at overthrowing the current government.

### Exam practice

- 1 Describe the main features of the Weimar Constitution. (4 marks)

**Exam tip** This is typical of the questions you will face in questions 8 or 9.

This is a starter question. It tests your **factual knowledge**. Try to include four details about the Weimar Constitution.

furious with the Government for signing the hated Treaty of Versailles (see pages 12–14).

Source 1 below expresses what many people in Germany felt about the treaty at the time. They associated the Weimar government with Germany's defeat in the war.

### SOURCE 1

*Deutsche Zeitung*, 28 June 1919.

*Vengeance, German nation!*

*Today in the Hall of Mirrors, the disgraceful treaty is being signed. Do not forget it. The German people will reconquer the place among the nations to which they are entitled. Then will come vengeance for the shame of 1919.*

Many Germans wanted a strong government to make Germany great again.

- In March 1920, Wolfgang Kapp, an extreme nationalist, and a group of Freikorps units seized power in Berlin.
- Kapp was not supported by the workers in the factories. The workers organised a strike in Berlin in support of the Government. Within hours, the German capital came to a halt and supplies of gas, water and coal stopped.
- After four days, Kapp and his supporters gave up and fled Berlin. Ebert and the Weimar Government returned to power.

Source 2 below gives us Kapp's view of the new Weimar Republic:

### SOURCE 2

Wolfgang Kapp, March 1920.

*The nation is in grave danger. We are approaching the collapse of law and order. Hardship is growing. Starvation threatens. The government has no authority and is corrupt. We are threatened with Bolshevism. We shall get rid of this weak republic and replace it with a strong government.*

Kapp was obviously biased against the Weimar government. Even so, the source shows that some people viewed the government in 1920 as weak, corrupt and without authority.

## 7.2 Economic and political problems in Germany during the 1920s

### Reparations and the invasion of the Ruhr

According to the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, Germany had to pay for the damage caused during the First World War. These payments were known as **reparations** and were a major burden to the new state.

- The Reparations Commission announced that Germany would be required to pay 132,000 million gold marks in annual instalments.
- In 1922, the German Government announced it would not be able to pay the annual instalment and asked for more time.

The British Government agreed to this, but the French Government insisted that Germany must pay. In January 1923, the French and Belgian Governments sent troops to the Ruhr, the centre of German industry. The results were disastrous for Germany.

- German workers used 'passive resistance' against the invaders (they did not fight but they refused to co-operate-workers went on strike).
- Factories closed and the German economy ground to a halt.

**Exam practice**

1 Explain the reasons for the collapse of the Weimar Republic.

2 Evaluate the importance of each reason.

**Exam tip**

your knowledge and understanding of the Weimar Republic.

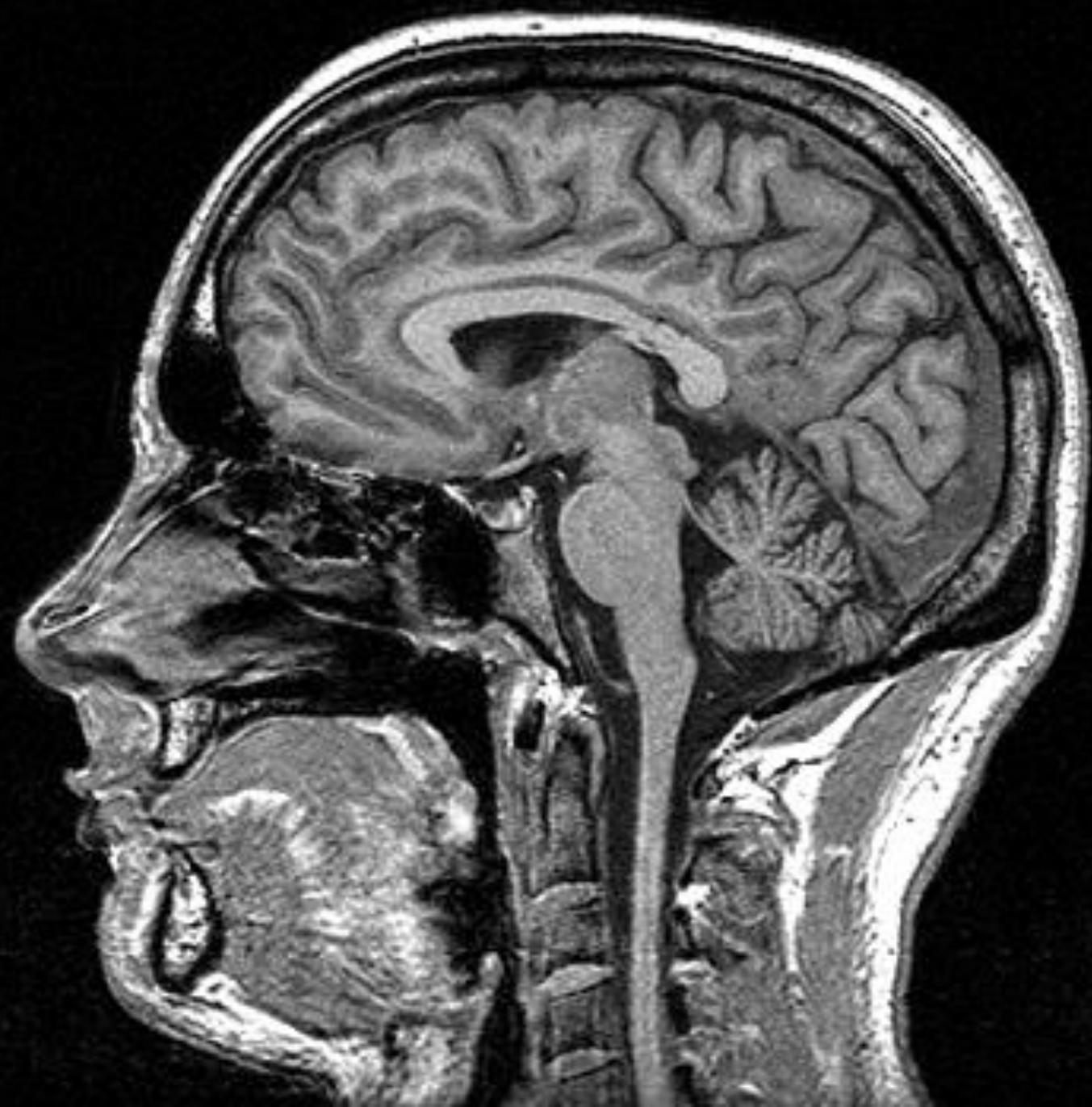
- A low level answer (1–2 marks) will state or list reasons.
- A better answer (3–4 marks) will explain each more fully.
- A top level answer (worth 5–6 marks) will do all the above but also explain and evaluate the importance of each reason.

**Revision tasks**

- 1 Make a list of key words to show that the new Republic was not popular in Germany.
- 2 Give two examples of threats to the new Republic and explain why they were a threat.

**Key terms**

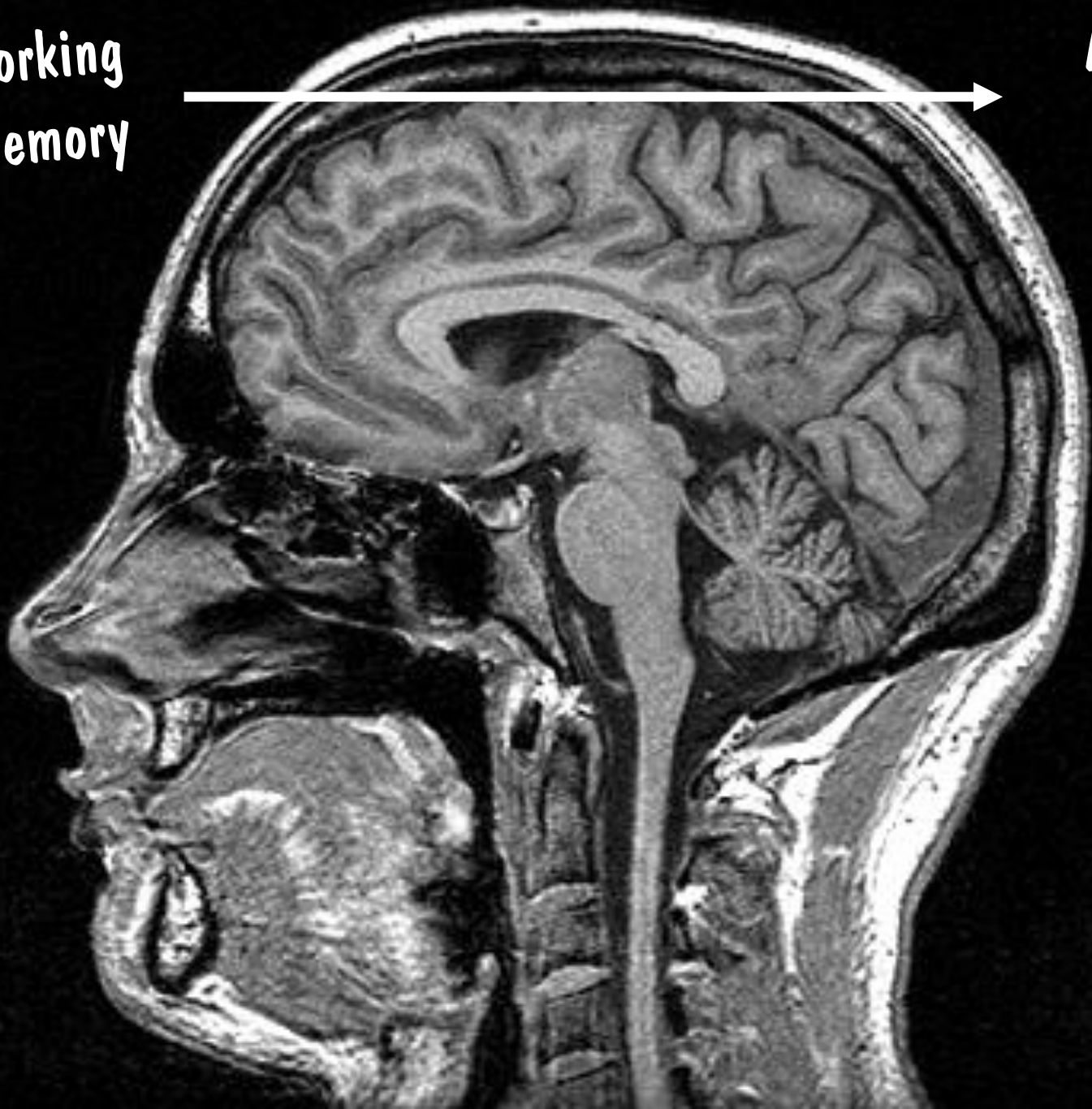
**Reparations:** repair, or compensation for damage caused by the war.

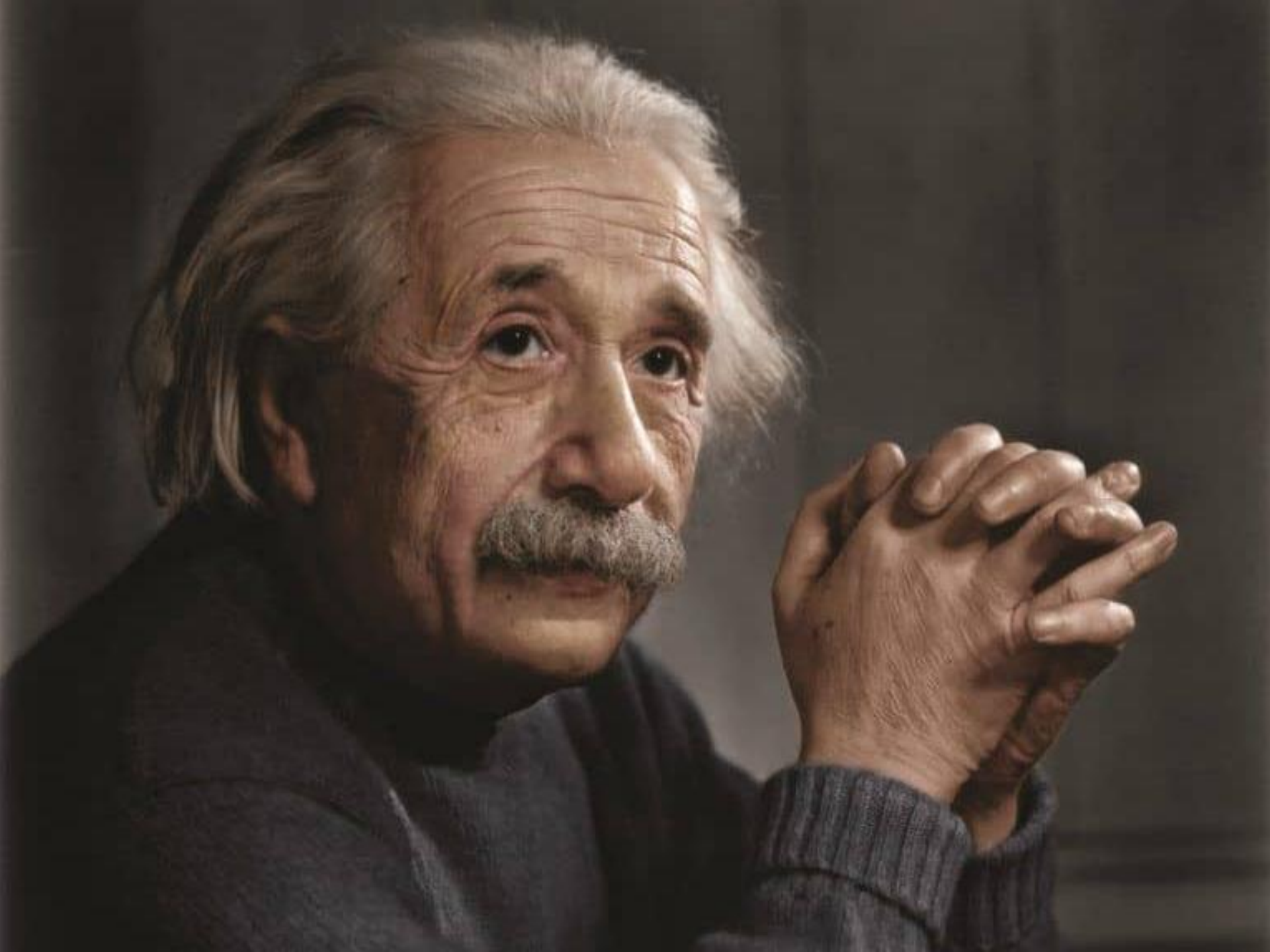


*Working  
Memory*



*Long-Term  
Memory*

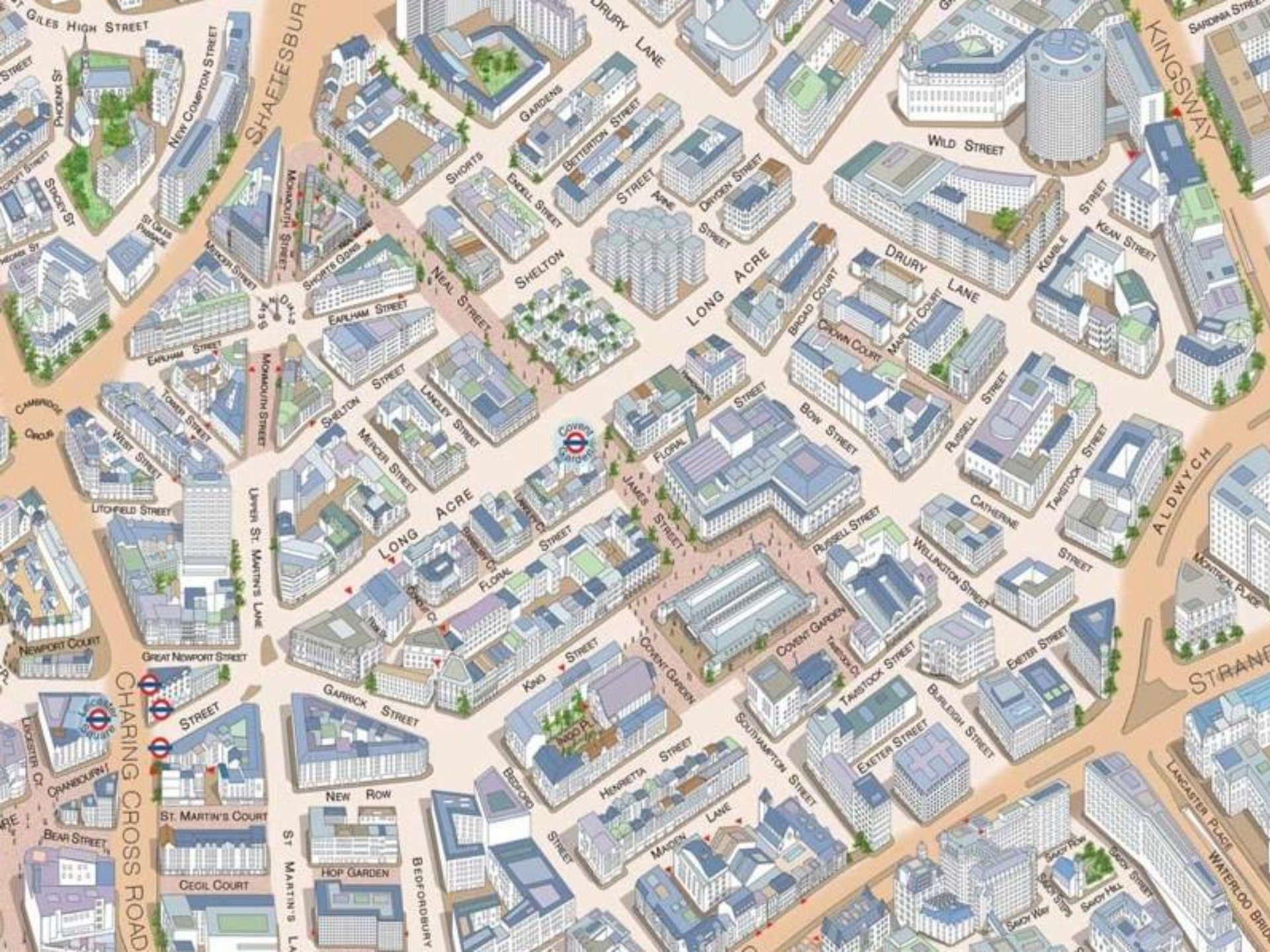




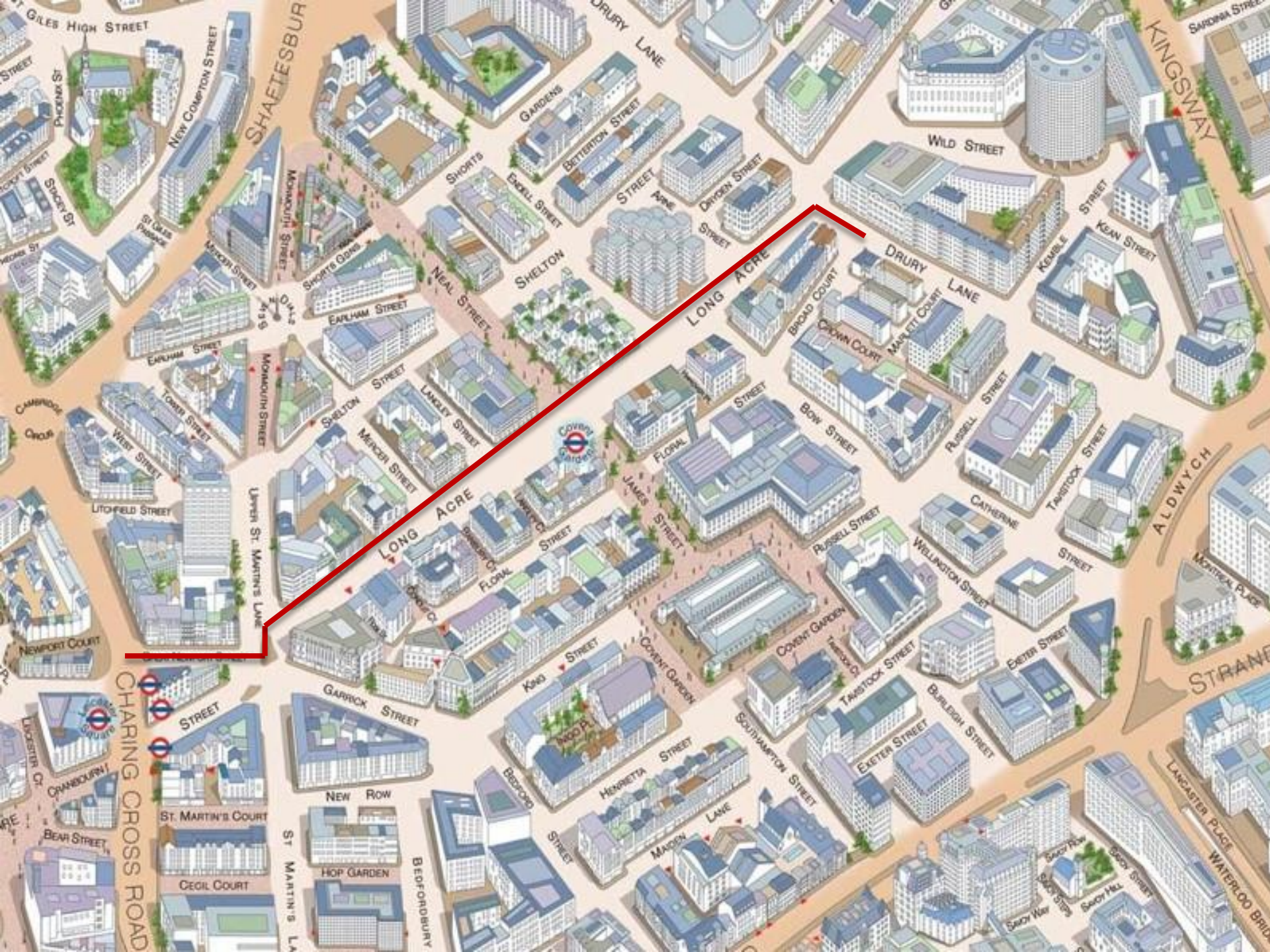








**What is the  
quickest route  
from Charing Cross  
station to Drury  
Lane?**



GILES HIGH STREET

PHOXIM ST

STICKY ST

NEW COMPTON STREET

ST GALE PASSAGE

MONMOUTH STREET

SHORTS

EARLHAM STREET

EARLHAM STREET

TOLETT STREET

WEST STREET

LITFIELD STREET

NEWPORT COURT

CHANDOURN

BEAR STREET

ST MARTIN'S COURT

CECIL COURT

ST MARTIN'S LA

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EARLHAM STREET

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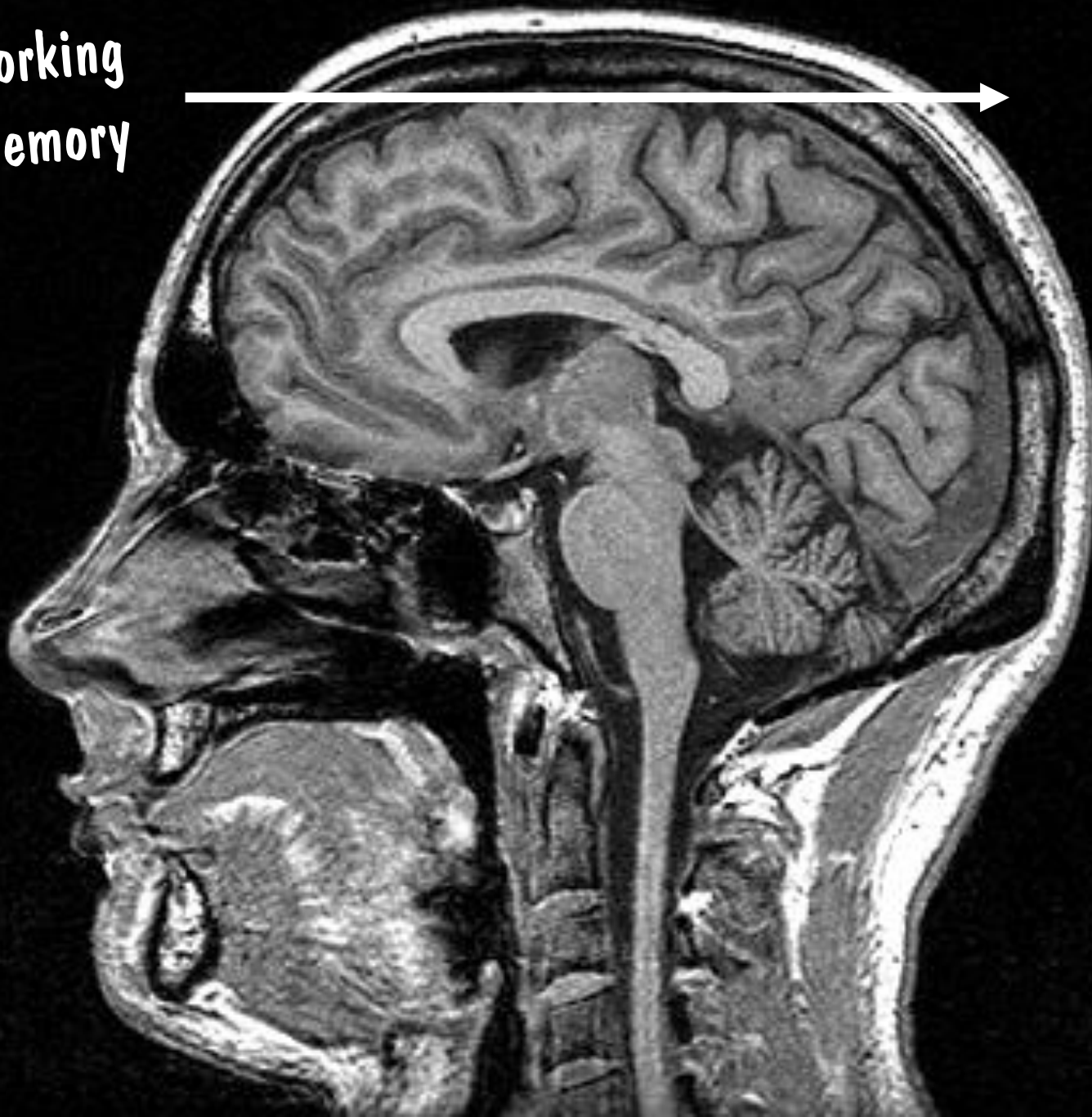
## Ebbinghaus Forgetting Curve



**Working  
Memory**



**Long-Term  
Memory**











Use  $t$  the subject of the formula  $k = \frac{2(t+3)}{(t-2)}$

$$k(t-2) = 2(t+3)$$

$$kt - 2k = 2t + 6$$

$$kt - 2t - 3k = 6$$

$$t(k-2) = 6+3k$$

$$t = \frac{6+3k}{k-2}$$

Find the value of  $\left(\frac{100}{216}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{100}{216}} = \left(\frac{100}{6^3}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{100}{36}$$

Plot the following straight line on the Cartesian plane

$$x = 0 - 4$$

$$10x = 4$$

$$100x = 43$$

$$90x = 39$$

$$x = \frac{39}{90} = \frac{13}{30}$$

Find the value of  $\sqrt{16}$







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*...revision...revision...revision*











25

29

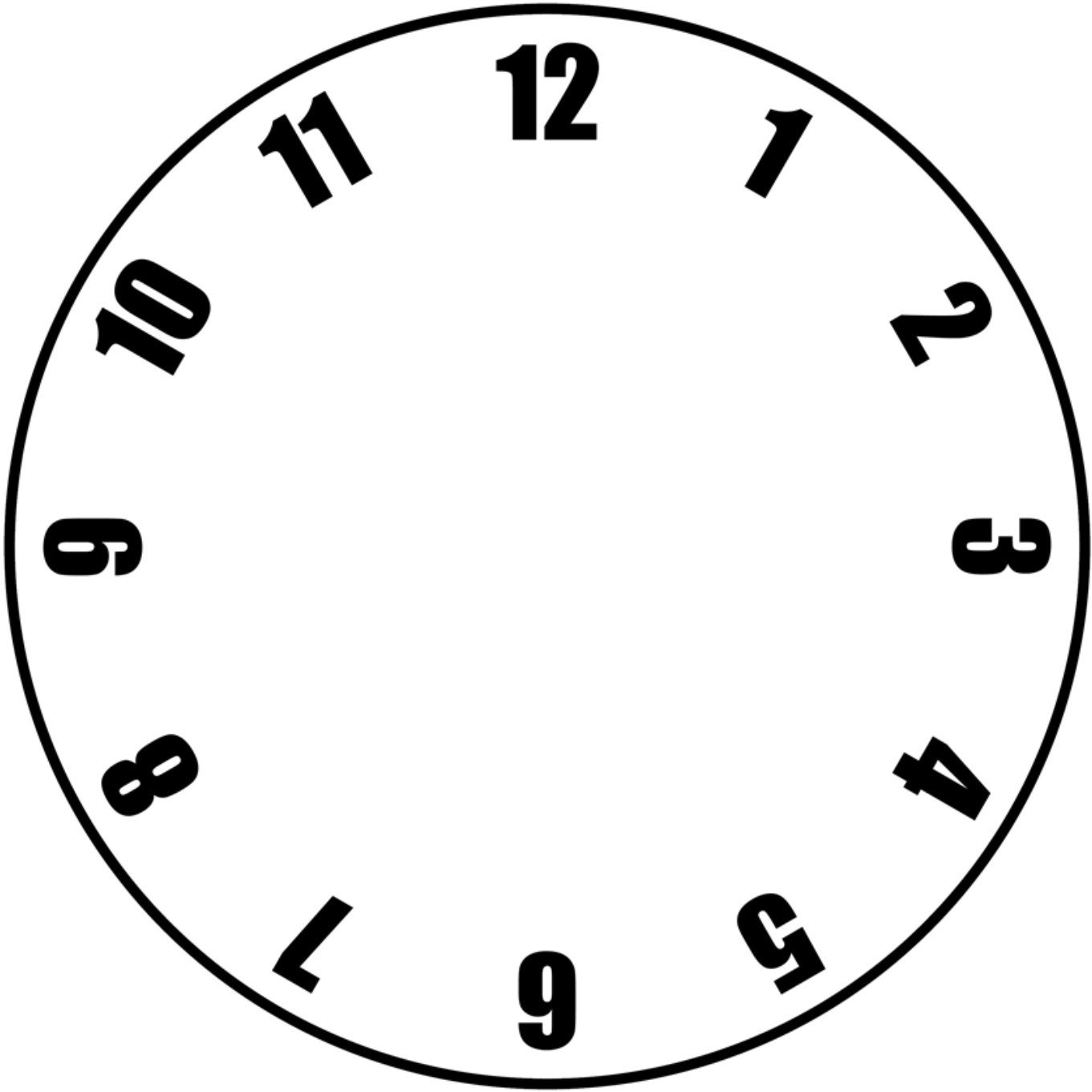
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Pay Tax

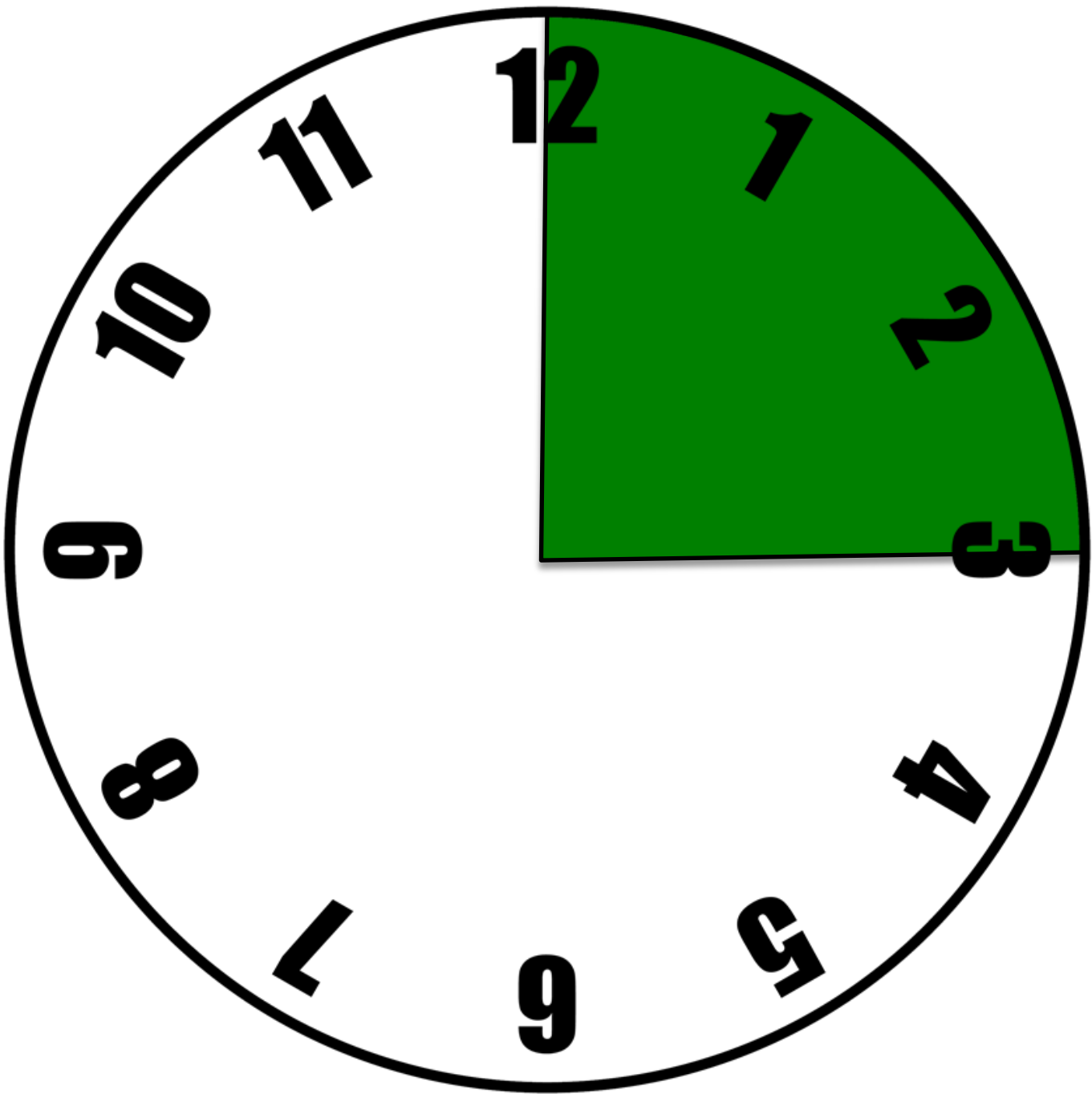
# CALENDAR

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
				31		









## Julius Caesar Revision.

### PLOT:

Act 1: Romans celebrate Caesar's return.

Act 2: Conspirators plot to kill Caesar.

Act 3: Death of Caesar

Act 4: ???

Act 5: Brutus and Cassius die.

### CHARACTERS:

### KEY QUOTES

Caesar     Sarbanes     → "Beware the Ides of March".

Brutus

Cassius

Decius

Cooper

### THEMES:

Power

Conflict

## DRAMATIS PERSONAE

**Julius Caesar** A Roman general and senator who, having defeated the tyrant Pompey, is crowned emperor.

## CAESAR'S SUPPORTERS

**Mark Antony** A senator and soldier who is loyal to Caesar. Antony is a manipulative man, able to turn the civilians against Brutus.

**Calpurnia** Wife of Caesar. She asks him not to visit the Capitol on the ides of March.

**Octavius Caesar** Nephew and adopted son of Julius Caesar. Octavius is the named heir to his uncle.

**Lepidus** One of the rulers of Rome after the assassination of Caesar.

**Soothsayer** A prophet who warns Caesar to beware the ides of March.

## CONSPIRATORS

**Marcus Brutus** A senator and staunch Republican, who is persuaded by Cassius to revolt against Caesar.

**Caius Cassius** Manipulative and greedy, he exploits Brutus's loyalty to the republic in order to overthrow Caesar.

**Portia** Loyal, loving, and trustworthy wife of Brutus.

**Lucius** Serving boy to Brutus.

**Trebonius, Decius Brutus, Metellus Cimber, Cinna, Caius Ligarius** Conspirators against Caesar.



The people of Rome celebrate Caesar's victory over Pompey.

1.1

Act 1

1.2

A soothsayer warns Caesar to beware the ides of March.



Caesar and Cassius meet in a thunderstorm and discuss overthrowing Caesar with the help of Brutus.

1.3

Act 2

2.1

The conspirators—Cassius, Decius, Casca, Cinna, and Trebonius—meet in Brutus's orchard and plan to assassinate Caesar.

Despite Calpurnia's plea for Caesar to remain at home, Decius convinces Caesar to go into the Capitol.

2.2

Brutus convinces the plebeians that Caesar deserved death. Antony convinces them immediately after to mutiny against Brutus in protest of Caesar's murder.

3.2

Act 3

3.1

In the Capitol, Casca stabs Caesar, after which the other conspirators attack Caesar in turn. Antony vows vengeance over Caesar's body.



Antony, Octavius, and Lepidus form a triumvirate and wage war against Caesar's assassins.

4.1

Act 4

4.2

Brutus accuses Cassius of pocketing money but they reconcile.



Portia dies and Brutus is visited by Caesar's ghost who warns that he will die at Philippi.

4.2



Overrun by Antony and Octavius's army, Brutus kills himself and is promised an honourable burial by the conquerors.

5.5

Act 5

5.3

Cassius, believing Titinius to be defeated, kills himself with the sword he used to stab Caesar.

In Rome, the people celebrate a holiday, the Lupercal, and also rejoice in the triumph of Julius Caesar over the former leader, Pompey.

While greeting his followers, Caesar is warned by a soothsayer to beware the ides (15th) of March. Caesar ignores this warning and dismisses the soothsayer as a dreamer. As he leaves, Cassius draws Brutus aside to convince him that Caesar has become too self-important and that Brutus himself would be a better leader, being of equal standing and as

respected by the public. After this, Cassius and Brutus learn from Casca that Caesar has been offered a crown three times, but refused it, albeit unconvincingly, each time. He finally accepts the offer, agreeing to become king and sole leader of Rome. Cassius, left alone, admits that he will use whatever deception necessary to convince Brutus to overthrow Caesar.

During a thunderstorm the night before Caesar is to be crowned Casca notes that many ill omens have appeared. The conspirators meet at Brutus's home and agree to

murder Caesar in order to liberate the country from his dictatorship. Brutus has reservations, but he agrees that it must be done to put a stop to Caesar's ambition.

The next day, on the fateful ides of March, Caesar is convinced by Decius that he should go into the city, where he is stabbed by each of the conspirators. When the great soldier Mark Antony hears of this, he laments the death of Caesar, but he shows respect for the people who murdered him, asking them if he can give a speech to the people before

Caesar's funeral. Brutus agrees to let Antony do this, in spite of Cassius's warning that it would be dangerous to let him rally the public in Caesar's name.

After Brutus gives a speech to the people, Antony convinces them that Caesar was unjustly murdered by the conspirators, and that this injustice must be avenged. The people then take Caesar's body to be buried, and start a public mutiny. When Caesar's son Octavius returns to Rome, he and Antony start a war against Brutus and the conspirators.

Brutus sees the ghost of Caesar, and acknowledges that he will lose the battle. After he finds Cassius dead, Brutus asks his servant Lucius to hold his sword while he runs onto it and he dies. Finally, Antony and Octavius arrive as victors after the war, lamenting the fall of Brutus and noting that, despite his crime against Caesar, his intentions were the most honourable of all the conspirators. The play closes with Octavius promising to give Brutus a respectable funeral. ■

## JULIUS CAESAR OUTLINE

### MAIN CHARACTERS:

Caesar	Supporter of Caesar
Brutus	
Cassius	Conspirator
Mark Antony	
Lepidus	
Octavius	
Calpurnia	
Portia	Atemidius

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### THEMES:

Tragedy of Brutus - Rome's most noble man reduced to a murderer on the run because of his principles.  
- Play could be called the Tragedy of Brutus.

Power - Democracy vs Dictatorship - which is preferred?  
- is it right to kill in order to protect democracy?

Conflict - People vs Wealth.

Rhetoric - This is where the play excels - there is much conflict but much of this is acted out through words and the power of language.

↓  
Examples: Mark Antony's Soliloquy.

Fate / Destiny :

Plot: Conflict established immediately.

Scene 1: Romans celebrate Caesar's victory over Pompey.

Scene 2: Soothsayer warns Caesar to beware Ides of March.  
Act 1

Scene 3: Cassius and Brutus plot to overthrow Caesar.

Scene 1: Conspirators meet and persuade Brutus to join the plot (key scene).

Scene 2: Calpurnia warns Caesar after dream.  
Act 2

Scene 3: Artemidus writes Caesar a letter warning him of plot.

Scene 4: Soothsayer again warns Caesar.

Scene 1: Death of Caesar - stabbed in the back.

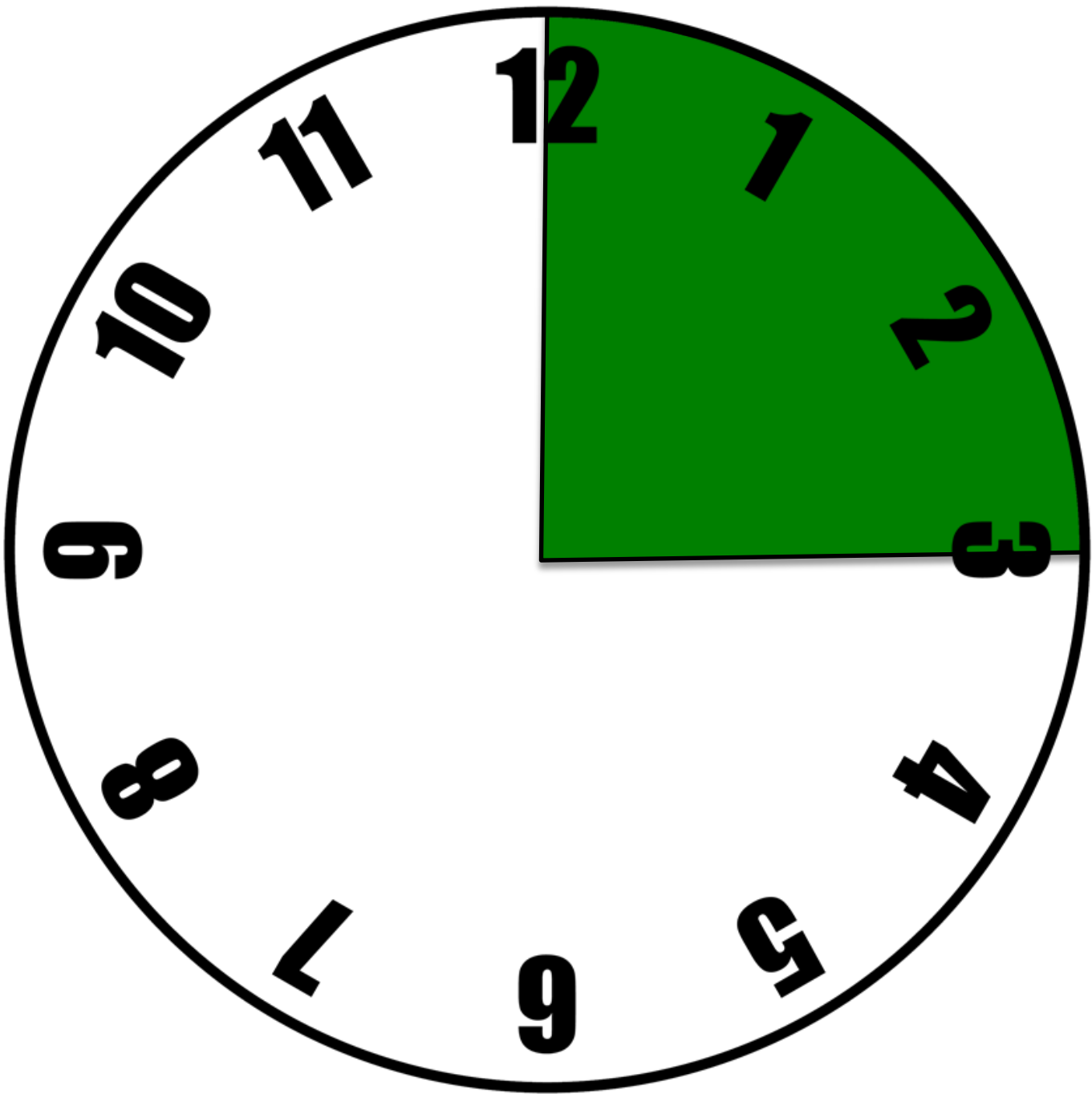
Scene 2: Funeral (Crucial scene) - Brutus speech  
Act 3

- Mark Antony convinces Romans to nothing against conspirators.

Scene 1: Antony, Lepidus and Octavius form a triumvirate and rule Rome.  
Act 4

Act 5

□ = Tension created in play using these scenes.





# JULIUS CAESAR

Main Characters

"Beware the Ides of March."

## CAESAR'S SUPPORTERS

Mark Antony  
Senator, loyal, manipulative

Calpurnia  
Wife of Caesar

Octavius Caesar  
Nephew and adopted son of Caesar; heir

Lepidus  
One of the rulers after Caesar's death.

## CONSPIRATORS

Marcus Brutus  
Senator, republican, principled

Caius Cassius  
Senator, manipulative, greedy

Portia  
Loyal wife to Brutus

Trebonius, Decius, Metellus  
Cimber, Cinna - other conspirators

Said by : Soothsayer

Act : Act 1 Scene 2

Analysis : Important line in the play as it is one of several warnings given to Caesar about his impending doom. Caesar chooses to ignore it because of his pride.

Quizlet

## Julius Caesar

Read the following extract from Act 2 Scene 1 of Julius Caesar and then answer the question that follows.

At this point in the play Brutus has decided to assassinate Caesar.

**BRUTUS**

It must be by his death. And for my part  
I know no personal cause to spurn at him  
But for the general. He would be crowned:  
How that might change his nature, there's the question.

5 It is the bright day that brings forth the adder  
And that craves wary walking. Crown him that,  
And then I grant we put a sting in him  
That at his will he may do danger with.

Starting with this speech, write about how Shakespeare explores ambition in Julius Caesar.

Write about:

- what Brutus says about ambition in this speech
- how Shakespeare explores ambition in the play as a whole.

[30 marks]  
AO4 [4 marks]

# Revision Cards



IMPORTANT

- × Cheap - Get LOTS of them, use them all !
- × Always have a pot of blank cards on desk
- × WRITE YOUR OWN
- × Don't spend time making them look nice - It's not a Pinterest board
- × Highlighters - Mark up KEY words
  - + Use Yellow initially when you create the cards
  - + Go over in Orange to show you have re-visited that card.  
Before exam this also helps you to fully note the important words the day/week before
- × Copy ALL information needed onto the card
  - + Forms a summary of everything in the revision guide
  - + CGP books have 'fact boxes'
    - Often each box can be worth a mark in the exam

# Revision Cards

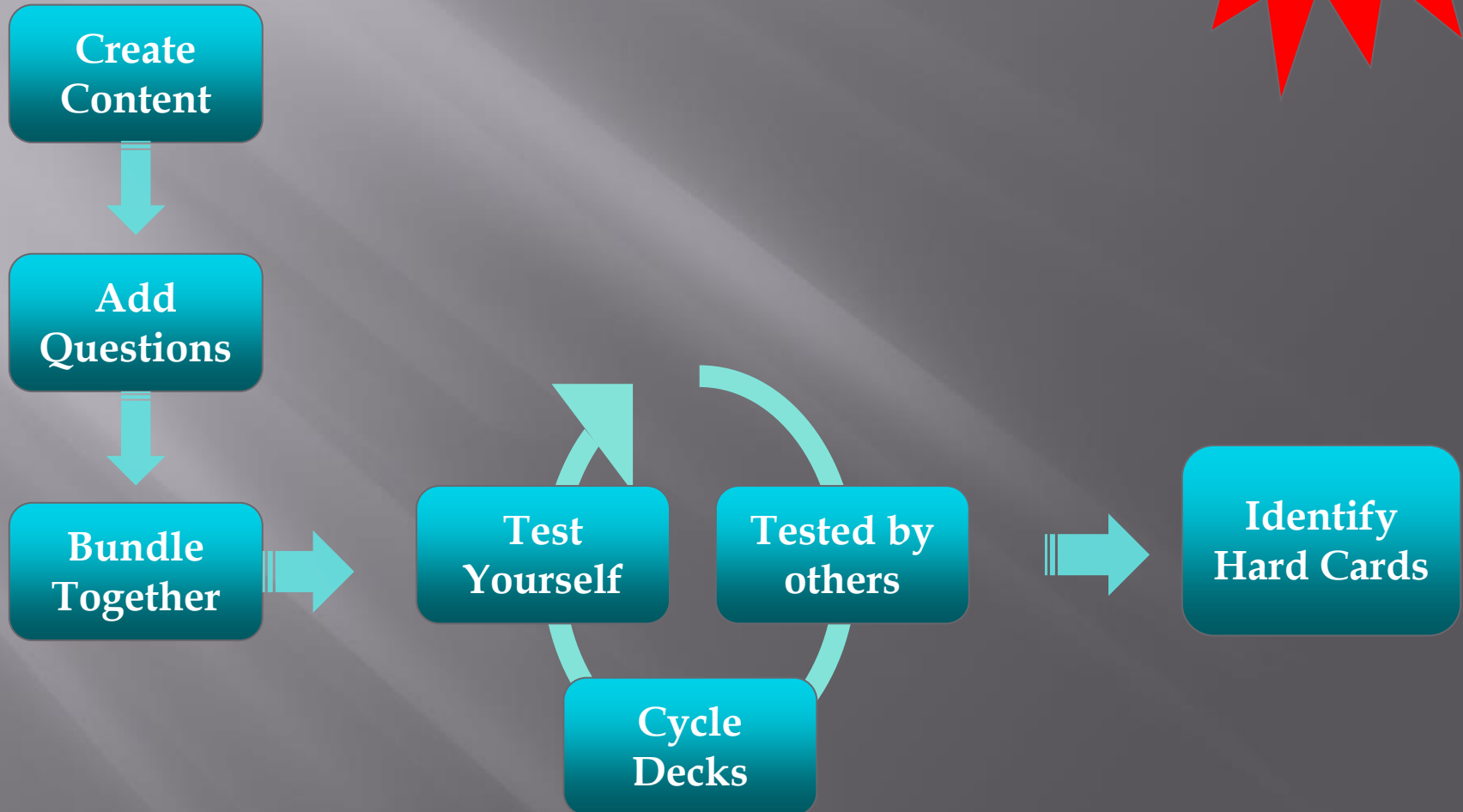


IMPORTANT

- × Write questions on back of each card
  - + Make up and ask yourself the questions
  - + Have others test you using the questions until you can answer them all
  - + Work through decks of cards in lots of mini-tests to solidify in memory
- × Order them, clip together with elastic band/bull-clip.
- × Go Back through them
- × Every morning:
  - + Review recent cards
  - + Add to pile in bundles for constant rotation
- × “Hard Cards”
  - + Identify cards you just can’t remember
  - + Go through the Hard Cards more regularly & on exam morning

# Revision Cards

IMPORTANT



# Where can I get my questions?

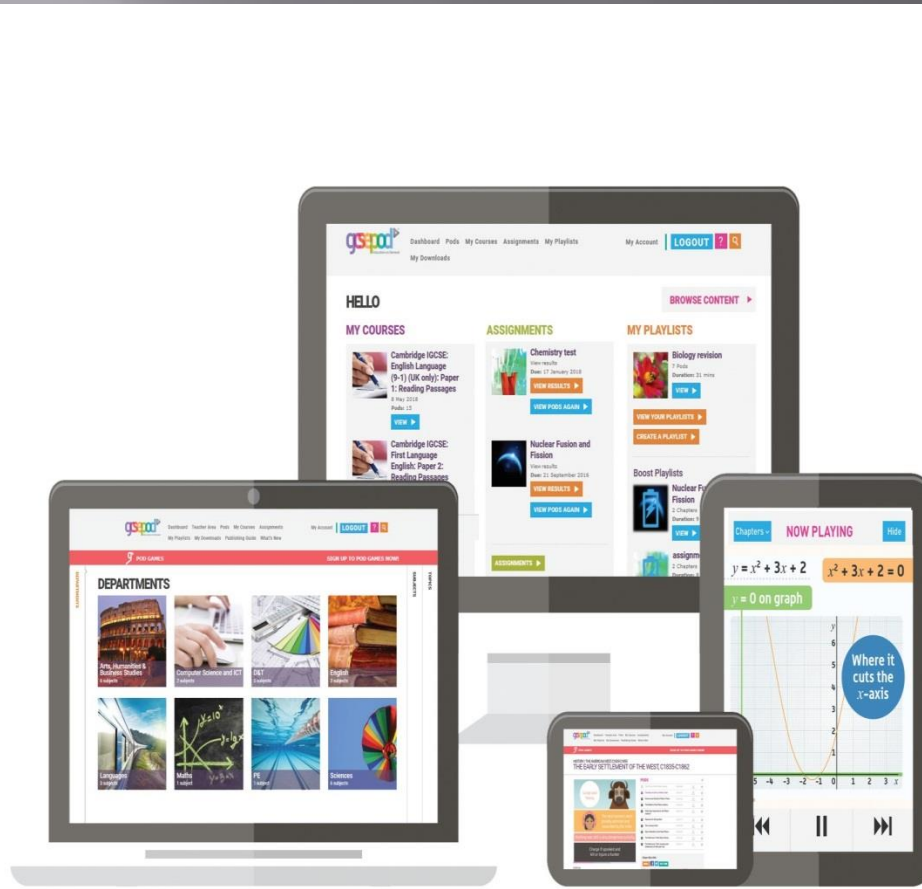
- ▣ Your teachers
- ▣ <https://www.aqa.org.uk/exams-administration/exams-guidance/find-past-papers-and-mark-schemes>
- ▣ <https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/support/support-topics/exams/past-papers/past-papers-information-for-students.html>
- ▣ <https://www.cgpbbooks.co.uk>
- ▣ <https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/past-papers/>
- ▣ <https://www.wjec.co.uk/students/past-papers/>



# Past Papers

- × Get from AQA website or CGP on Amazon
- × Extremely useful pointing out areas you can improve on
- × To FULLY make use of past papers:
  - + MUST mark them properly
  - + Collect a sheet of new goals to work on
  - + ACT on this feedback so you don't make same mistake twice

# Students use GCSEPod to revise on any device.



# Must be active

- ❑ Revision is relooking at stuff. Aim to reduce notes to one page of key points you can expand on
- ❑ Spider maps
- ❑ Pictures-around house
- ❑ Revision aids around house-toilet door, fridge, front door etc.
- ❑ Record yourself making key points
- ❑ Highlighting
- ❑ Apps.You tube/GCSE POD
- ❑ Read a page shut book what do you remember
- ❑ Tell someone what you have learned
- ❑ Family quiz
- ❑ Acronyms, Picture stories, Mnemonics
- ❑ Exam Qs- refer to PDL day

# MANAGING STRESS

# Support them!

- ▣ Study buddy- be interested/ testing
- ▣ Sounding board-help to break down tasks
- ▣ Go between-contact school with problems-  
HOD, GM, PD
- ▣ Familiarise yourself with exam structure
- ▣ Support them in sticking to it
- ▣ Empty bag and end of day
- ▣ Provide snacks and water for revision period
- ▣ Check in but don't nag! Show an interest!

# Managing stress

- ▣ Relax between revision and bedtime
- ▣ Take a break if frustrated but note down the subject/topic
- ▣ Talk to your child explain support is available
- ▣ Be flexible. If they want to go to a party on a revision night agree when they will make the time up
- ▣ Be sensitive to the pressure. Understand if they are not up to it on a given day.
- ▣ Pick battles to have e.g. washing up

# The Exam Day

- ▣ Breakfast!
- ▣ Check times
- ▣ Check equipment
- ▣ Before exam remind them of how much you love and value them regardless of what happens in the exam
- ▣ Don't conduct a long post mortem- tomorrow is another day