

DSHS GALLERY

5th – 8th January 2021

Excellent History Work by Ambar Pitcher in Year 10

Gandhi and the Propaganda Machine

Gandhi's role in the Indian independence movement was a German Nazi, American and kind of propaganda from 1933 to 1945. He was one of the most famous to have and was known for his civil disobedience.

Propaganda: Propaganda was getting started early to convince the masses of Germans to think and believe what Hitler wanted them to. Gandhi was used by him and his "Minister of Propaganda".

Gandhi's followers were the British and they in England in the 1930s. This should be the government or every country making justice and peace in the world.

Newspapers:
 - Only stories that showed the good things Germany was doing were allowed to be printed.
 - Many negative stories about the Jews were allowed to be printed.
 - Any newspapers that printed stories without pictures about the Jews were shut down.

Radio:
 - The Nazis controlled the radio stations which were used to spread their ideas.
 - Chief had all with radio which could only tune into Nazi controlled stations.
 - Many speakers were placed in the streets, in factories and in every air radio broadcast.

Fun:
 - An idea that was shown to Germany first.
 - The Nazis had to show the world in a short time why the Germans should be trusted.
 - Why did the Germans do this?

Propaganda under the Nazis

Did Nazi Propaganda work?

Arguments that it did

- There was lots of it.
- It was Germany's main source of information about the world.
- It encouraged a sense of nationalism.

Arguments that it didn't

- Germany's economy was in a state of collapse.
- Many Germans were unemployed.
- It only worked on some fronts (e.g. working class).

Other arguments

- The propaganda was better for the Jews.
- It encouraged success that Germany wanted but didn't have.
- Germany refused to become a dictatorship but didn't want the regime itself.

Explain how German the mass of Germans were affected by Nazi Propaganda? [1]

German lives were spread across down by the Nazis but one way in which they did that is through Propaganda. The Nazis created something called censorship. This meant they controlled and checked everything that was on the radio and in cinema etc. This meant anything the Germans saw/heard were Nazi even well. Another way the Nazis 'brainwashed' the Germans were through posters. These posters were made by the Nazis to persuade the Germans to believe and think what Hitler wanted them too.

Der Stürmer

Jew ARRESTED for attacking Nazis. Propaganda.	German Director praised about creating excellent new film.
Jew and woman as our Nazi Propaganda. This is dangerous to everybody after they are looked after in our country like more and will show you thinking of doing the same will stop and think of their actions!	New Film Out Now! In your cinema now, written by the invisible. Who makes based on the events of WW1 that sabotaged by the Jew this time. Jew is your 100% Cinema enemy.

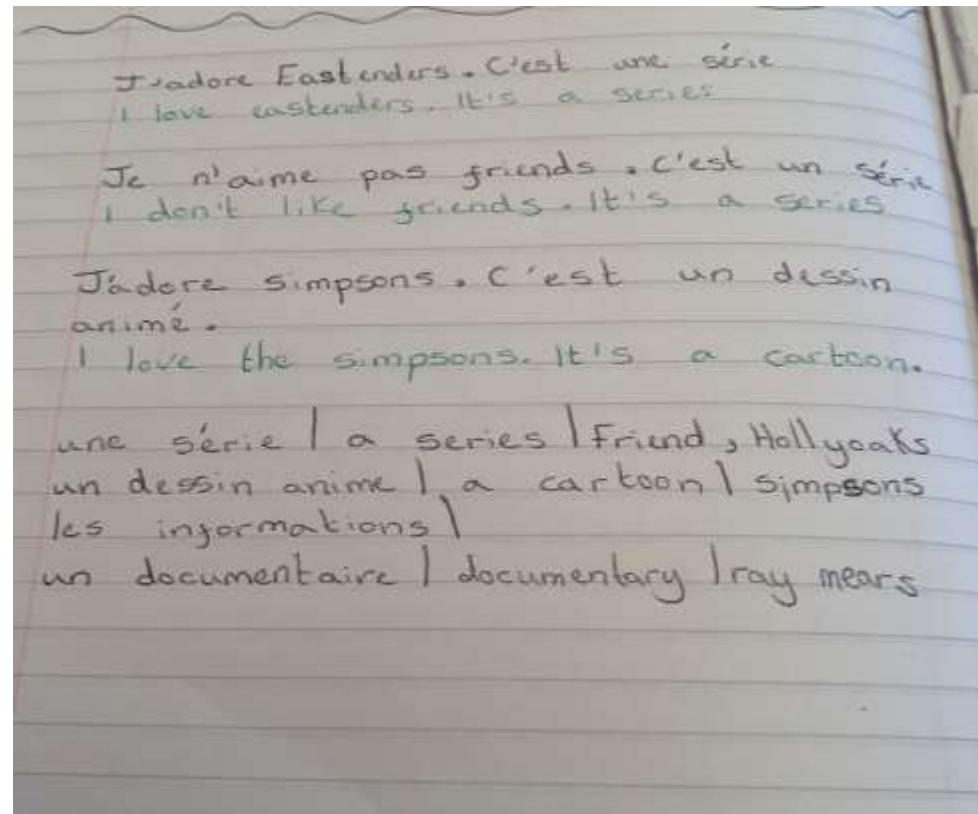
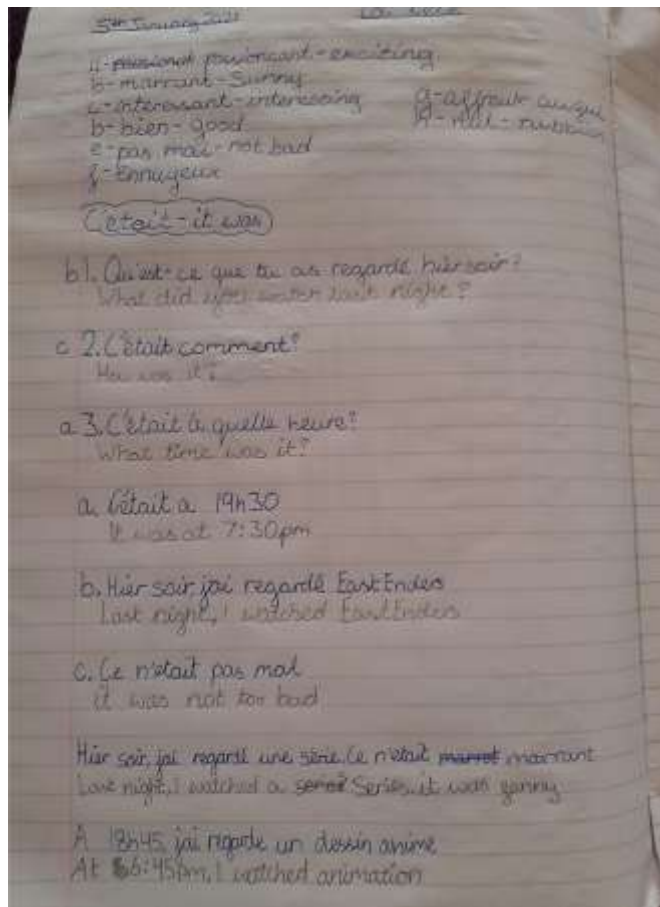
Hitler to Speak Tonight

Tune in on your radios and listen to what the Führer himself speak about his future plans for Germany and how we will rise to be the best country we can be. We will be the best!

Marvellous Year 11 French Work from Maisie Langdell

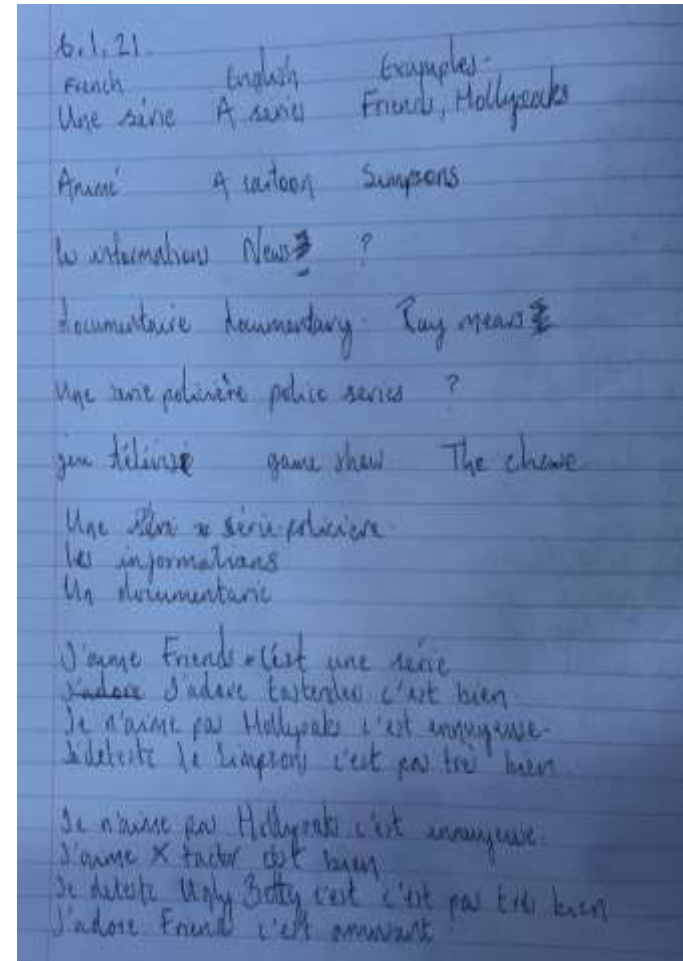
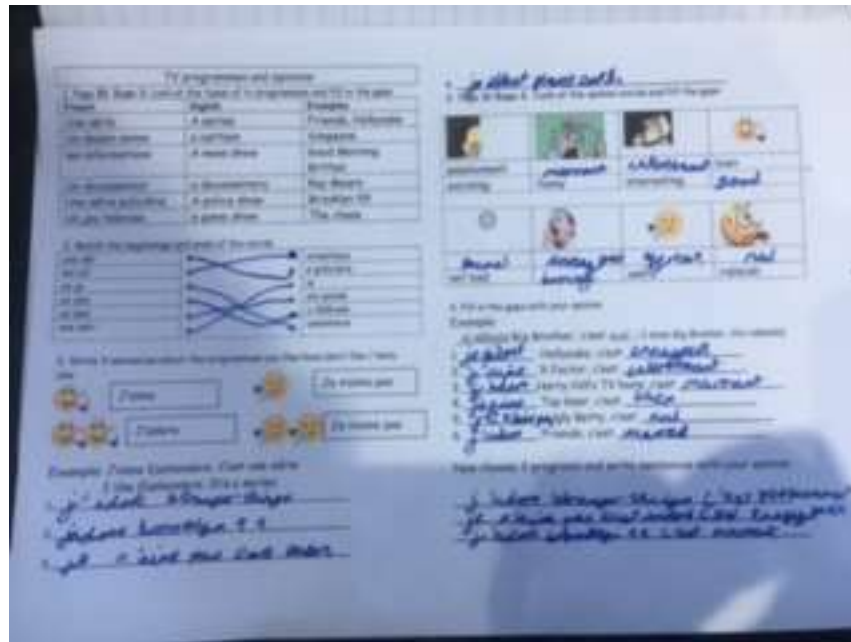
- 1 Moi, j'adore aller à l'étranger et voyager le monde. D'habitude je vais en vacances avec mon meilleure copine en Espagne. C'est toujours vraiment amusant.
- 2 Je pense que voyager en bateau est facile et confortable mais je déteste voyager en l'avion parce que l'aéroport est animé et bruyant.
- 3 L'année dernière j'ai visité l'Autriche et c'était froid. Il y avait beaucoup de choses à faire mais malheureusement c'était assez cher.
- 4 L'année prochaine, pendant en été j'espère aller en Allemagne avec ma mère. Nous allons regarder les monuments et rester dans un grand hôtel. Ce sera super!

Excellent French work by Lillie Greenhill and Rennay Whitmore-Benjamin in Year 8

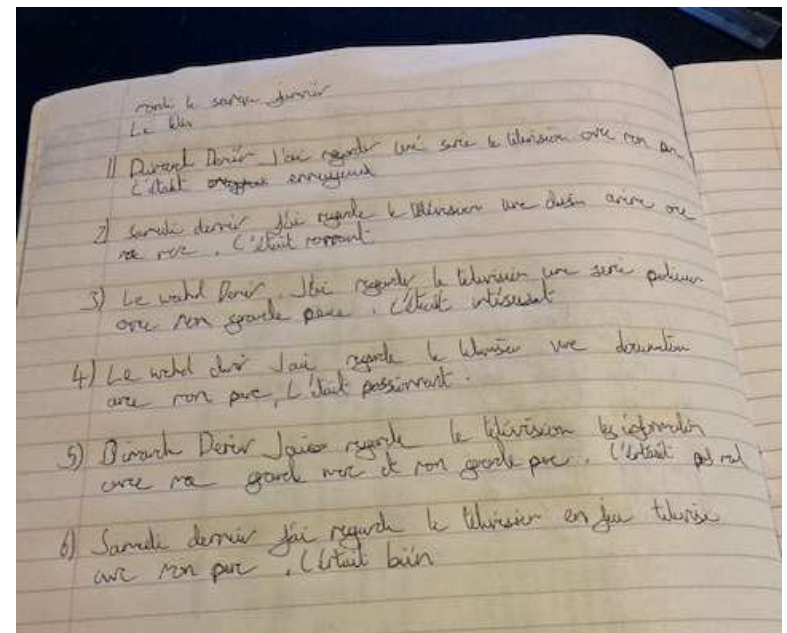
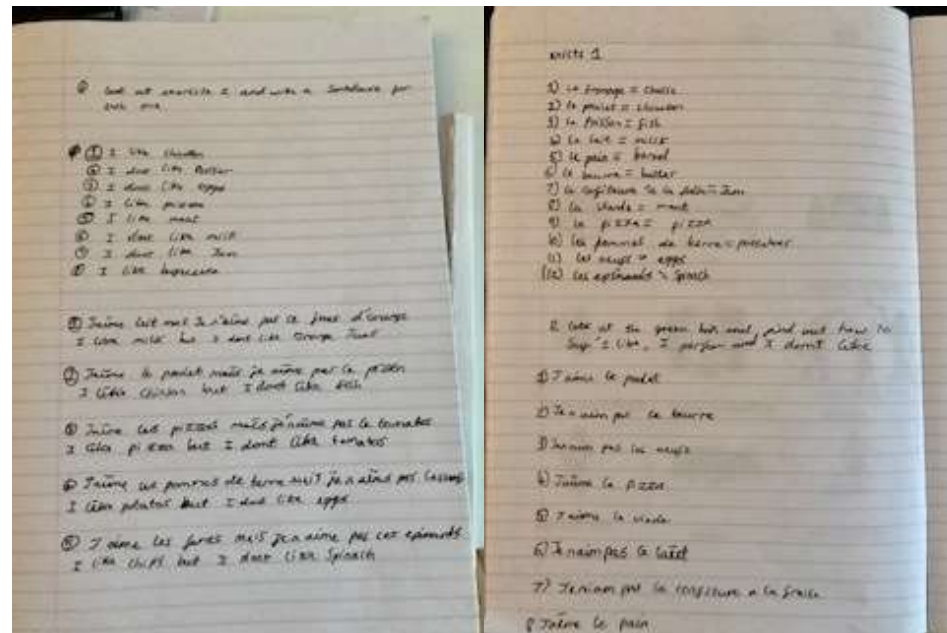


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Excellent French work by Samuel Perry and Amelia Chahal in Year 8

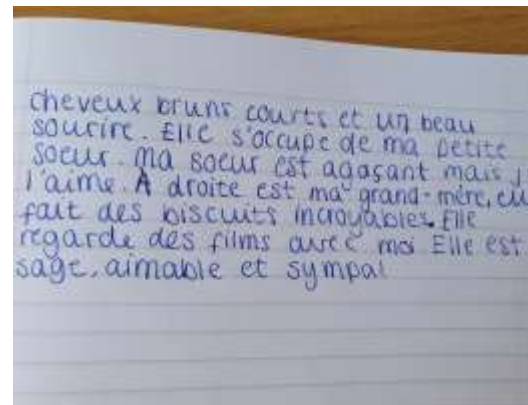
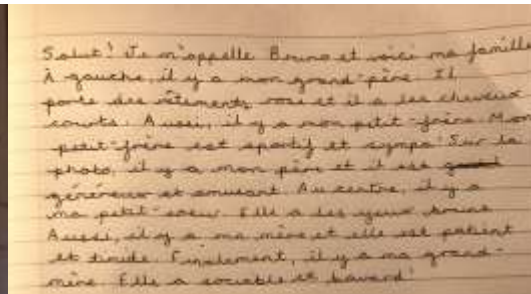


Excellent French work by Vinnie Paxton and Josh Hewlett in Year 8



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Excellent French work by Lucy Davis and Summer Goodwin in Year 9



Excellent French work by Alexis Smith and Aaron Cooper-Aston in Year 8

la télé

le week-end dernier j'ai regardé une série avec mon père
 last weekend I watched a series with my dad
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé un dessin avec ma mère
 last weekend I watched a cartoon anime with my mum
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé des séries avec mes amis
 last weekend I watched a documentary with my big brother
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé un jeu télévisé avec mon frère
 last weekend I watched the tv with my brother
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé un dessin animé avec mon père
 last weekend I watched a cartoon anime with my dad

le week-end dernier j'ai regardé une série avec mon père c'était intéressant
 last weekend I watched a series with my dad it was interesting
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé un dessin avec mon père c'était bien
 last weekend I watched a cartoon anime with my mum it was good
 le week-end dernier j'ai regardé un jeu télévisé avec mon frère c'était pas mal
 last weekend I watched the tv with my brother

Maria Si Jone

la télé

J'ai regardé la série avec ma mère. C'était intéressant.

J'ai regardé une news avec ma mère c'était intéressant

J'ai regardé un documentaire avec ma mère c'était nul.

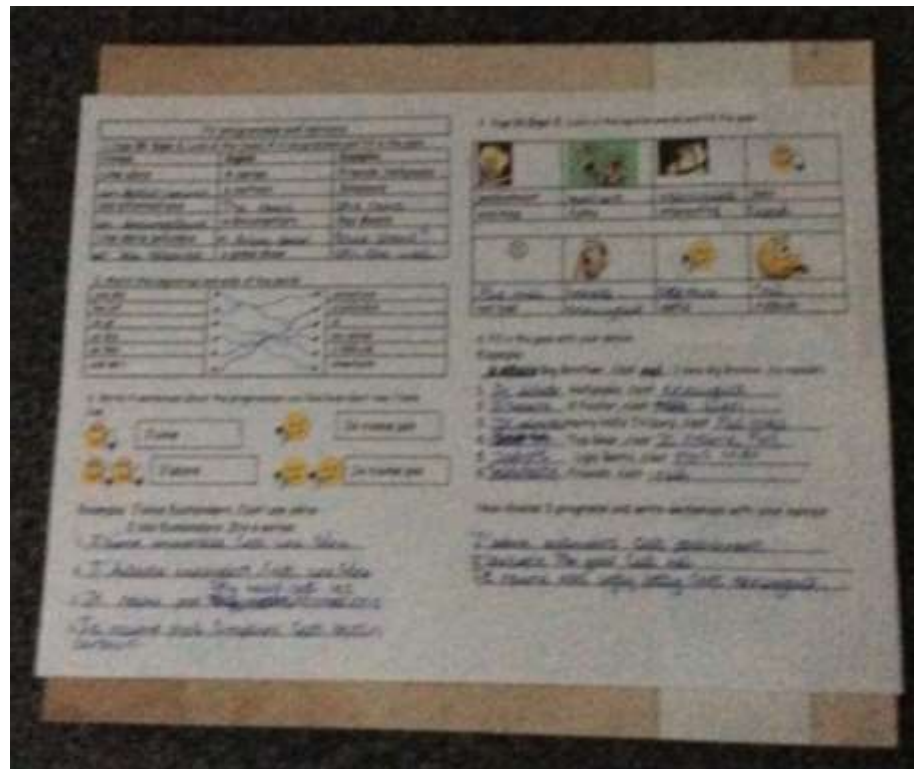
J'ai regardé un dessin animé avec mon demi-frère c'était ennuyeux.

J'ai regardé un jeu télévisé avec mon père c'était intéressant.

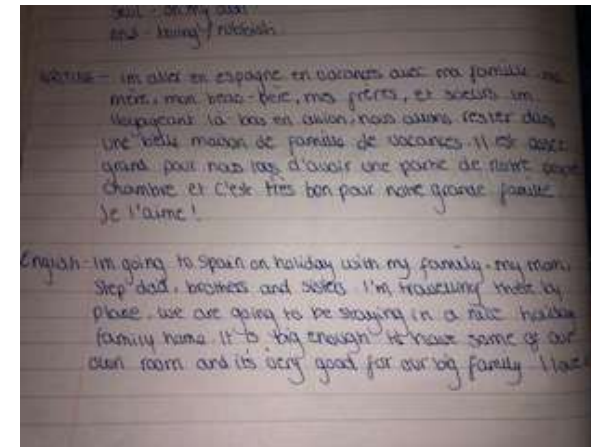
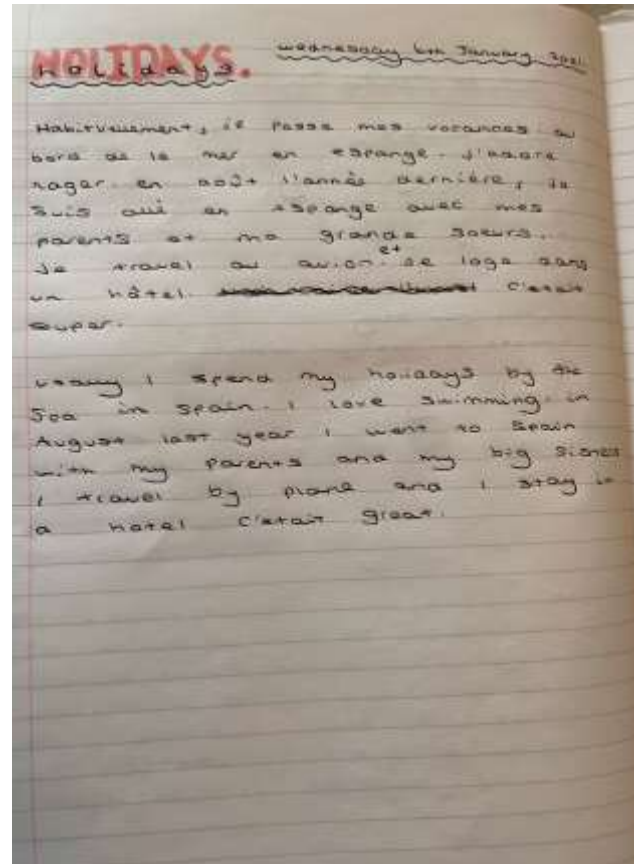
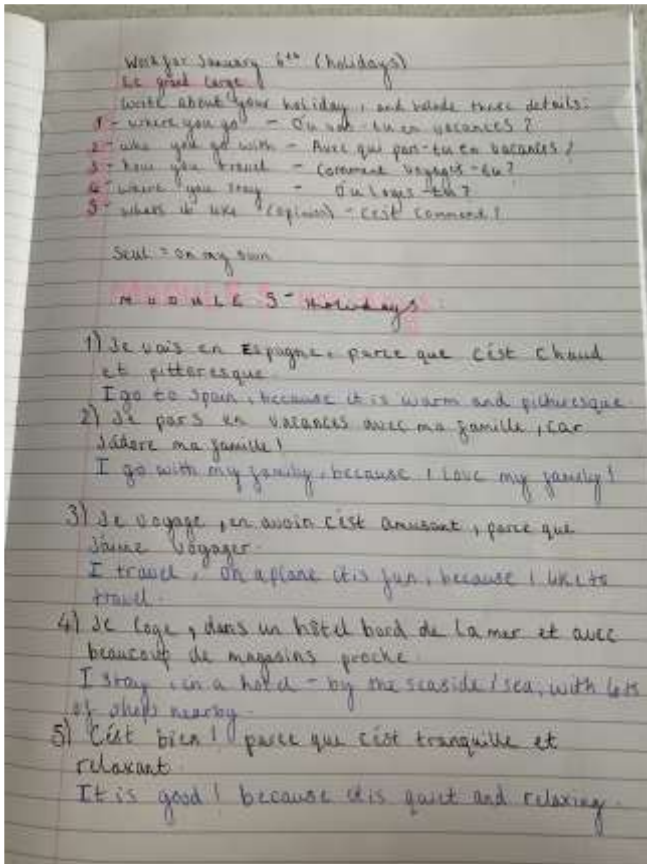
J'ai regardé un jeu télévisé avec grand-mère c'était bien.

French	English	Examples
un série	A series	Friends, Hollywood
un dessin animé	A cartoon	Simpsons

Excellent French work by **Hollie Baker** in Year 8



Excellent French work by Amy Golden, Grace Kasch and Willow Cound in Year 10



An admiral effort from Rhys Maidment for completing a 6km run for PE



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Detailed Geography work produced by Liam Jones

The globalisation of Slovakia

Demographics, politics, and topography of Slovakia.

Slovakia is a landlocked, central European country bordered by Poland to the north, Ukraine to the east, Hungary to the south and Austria to the west, and the Czech Republic to the north-west. It's quite a mountainous country, but the capital is situated on a flat plain.

The population of Slovakia is 5.46 million people. It has a very low crime rate (low compared to Europe), it has the highest concentration of Catholics in the world (97% of the population believe in God) in majority of those are Catholics and the other 2% is not. The GDP per capita is \$34,422 USD - which is around 2.5 thousand less than neighbouring countries. It has one of the lowest birth rates in the world which will place it in stage 4 of the demographic transition model. The birth rate is 1.40 births per woman.

Slovakia has had many borders of membership of the territory. It was a part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. After World War One in 1918, the empire was dissolved, and Czechoslovakia was formed which was the combination of both the Czech Republic and Slovakia. After a brief Nazi occupation, these parts of the larger Soviet Union. After the collapse of the Soviet empire in 1991, it was part of Czechoslovakia for 4 years and then was finally its own country on 1st January 1993. Slovakia joined the European Union in 2004.

The European Union and other international bodies

In 2004 the EU saw its largest accumulation of nations in one go - 10 countries at once. Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia all joined the EU in the biggest expansion of the political and economic union. The addition of Slovakia into the European union marks a huge action of globalisation of the country.

Slovakia also adopted the Euro as its national currency in 2007. The situation of an international currency in another way towards globalisation of Slovakia, as the country adopted a modern currency which is not affiliated with any one country. It is also a part of the Schengen area (a wide land free in the EU area, Hungary and Croatia are a few examples of EU countries that are not part of the area). The Schengen zone is an area which EU citizens can freely travel through without a visa, essentially, the zone is a free movement of a traditional border and the typical idea of a nation - further leading towards the globalisation of Slovakia.

Slovakia has also joined NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. They joined on the 29th of March 2004, along with Slovenia and Romania. NATO is an international military alliance originally set up to deter the threat of any war (especially nuclear) between the Soviet Union and the capitalist nations in Eastern and North America. An attack on one nation of NATO is an attack on all - this collective against military alliance now comprises many nations in Europe and North America. The withdrawal of all the countries of an alliance was another step towards the globalisation of Slovakia.

The world trade organisation is an international, intergovernmental organisation that regulates trade between countries and its purpose is to reduce tariffs and other barriers which make it hard to reduce trade between member states. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. Studies show the absence of the world trade organisation would lead to an increase in import tariffs by 10 percentage points (e.g., from 10 percent to 20%, or from 50 percent to 60 percent).

The globalisation of Slovakia

Economy of Slovakia and globalisation

Slovakia had a period of economic growth from 2003 to 2008, it grew by 53.4% in the year of 2007 alone. Much of this country's economy has been privatised and lowering much more of a free market.

The foreign direct investment in Slovakia has increased dramatically. Slovakia offers both cheap and skilled labour from its workers and a flat 19% tax rate (lowering your tax rate does not change with income at all, which is why it's a very attractive place for foreign investors). Many of these companies working are Bosch (20.8%), General (19.4%) and Audi (14.4%). The other foreign investment entries are Volkswagen (10.4%), banking and insurance (10.2%) and wholesale and retail (11.4%).

It is a foreign car manufacturing company which has a production factory in Slovakia, which provides 20,000 jobs directly to the people of Slovakia. It provides 400,000 cars per year which contribute to its large number of exports. 31.3% of Slovakia's exports are fully made cars, and if you include components, which engines make a large proportion of this number between 50-55% of the exports. Germany are the biggest investors of these exports, and Croatia are the second biggest investor from Slovakia. This shows the trade is mostly European, this is likely due to the economic alliance with the countries of the European countries and the proximity. Volkswagen also have a plant in Slovakia where they manufacture many SUV vehicles.

Slovakia has shifted to a rapidly service based economy - 69% of the country work in services, and this contributes to 63% of the GDP.

Slovakia's two largest companies by revenue are car manufacturers (although not all Slovakia but are foreign companies which manufacture there). Volkswagen Slovakia brings in 7,342 million euros per year in revenue, and the other Slovakia brings in 3,228 million euros per year.

Slovakia is a major exporting country. Slovakia exports 55.2% of its GDP per year in exports, putting it at 9th in the world for percentage of GDP that is exported each year.

The GDP index of globalisation is a method of measuring how globalised a country is. The system was created by Paul Fisher at the University of Southampton in 2007. It is based on the GDP index considers Slovakia the 11th most globalised country in the world.

The globalisation of Slovakia does have some benefits. While it provides a massive overall boost to the economy, this comes at a cost and cost in the short. The Bratislava region (the region of the capital city and surrounding areas) is the wealthiest and most important region to the country out of all of it. It is so important Bratislava being the second wealthiest population and the richest one. 40% of all the foreign investment is in the capital, leaving more of the other regions less developed.

The government of Slovakia

Exam questions

Explain how one country has responded to the globalisation of the world's economy (4 marks)

Slovakia is a member of the European Union - which is a political and economic group of European countries. Much of Slovakia's exports go to EU countries. Slovakia has also adopted the Euro, which is the official currency of the EU. That means members of the union have adopted themselves to get in order according to each country's own government and especially under the countries within. Slovakia exports around 55% of its GDP per year, this is the 9th highest percentage of GDP exported per year - which shows Slovakia is a very globalised country with a very open market. Slovakia has the low labour cost for high skilled labour - this is attractive to foreign investors as it can serve as a good place for manufacturing plants for many of the rich European nations around Slovakia.

To what extent can globalisation be considered an opportunity, and to what extent a threat, to a national economy? (4 marks)

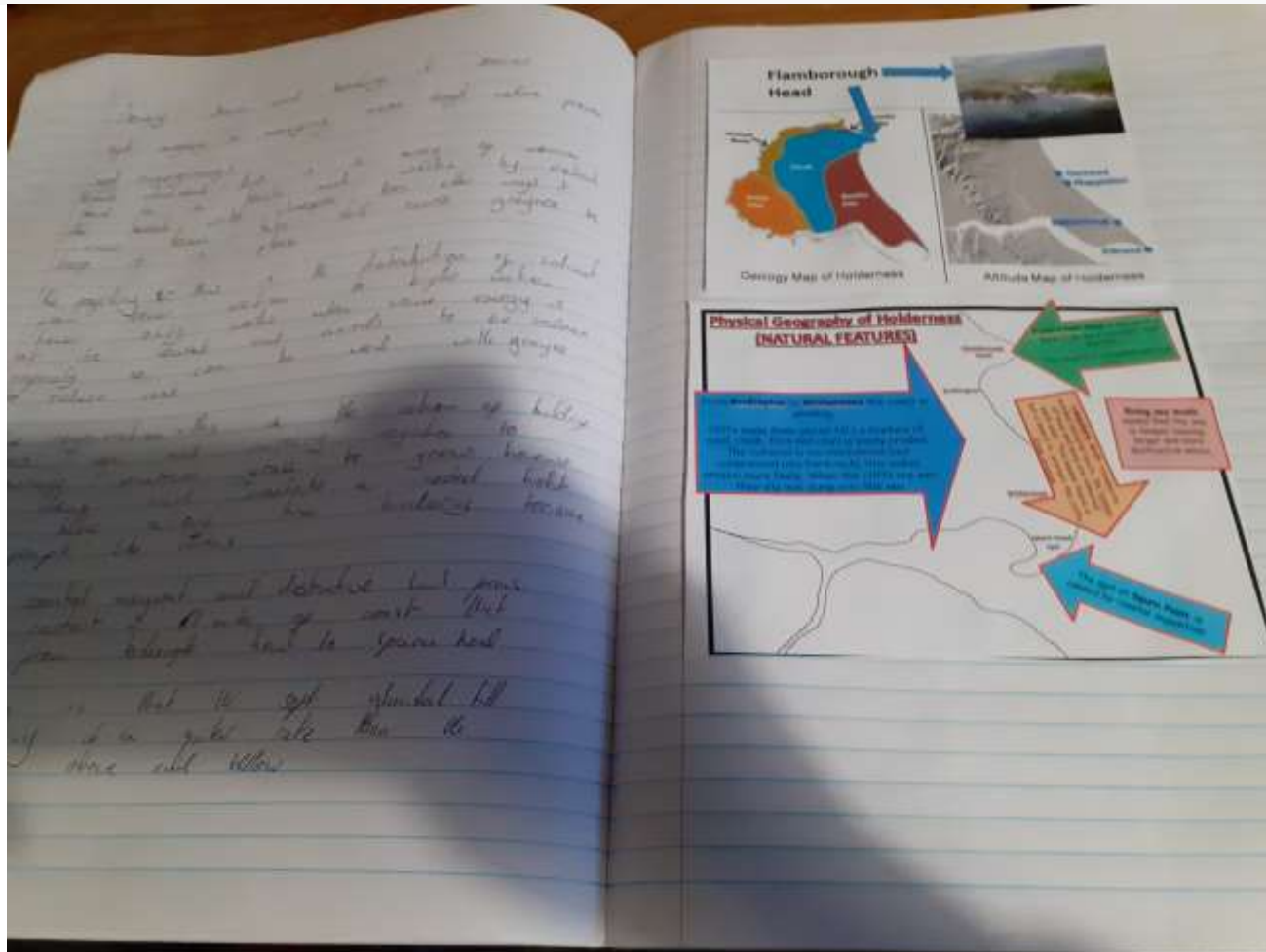
Globalisation can come in the form of foreign investment by multinational corporations, which will often result in the rich companies opening a manufacturing plant in some office in a country which provides jobs to the local people, and potentially even bring more people into the local area. However, they need to be built to the local law workers regarding or retraining into the area - and if the local workers may be less qualified, training into work, multinational corporations can often offer better pay and more work for people that don't do as they have less of money and are willing to pay for high skilled labourers.

Globalisation could lead to more migration of people from their native countries to another country for better working conditions and pay. This may lead to unemployment in certain nations, further reducing the amount of jobs and foreign investment - and overall increase the poverty rate and lowering the GDP of a country. While this will benefit the people that are immigrating out of the country, it will negatively affect their home country's economy.

Countries with cheap labour may cause competition to industrialised nations and slow their manufacturing and services in MNC and JCI. While this will reduce the number of jobs in one country, it will increase the number of jobs in another country. A real world example of this is much of the manufacturing jobs moving to China, Bangladesh, Vietnam, and other Asian countries - this reduces the number of jobs in MNC however it increases the price of the products as labour costs are much cheaper in comparison with pay products in JCI and MNCs.

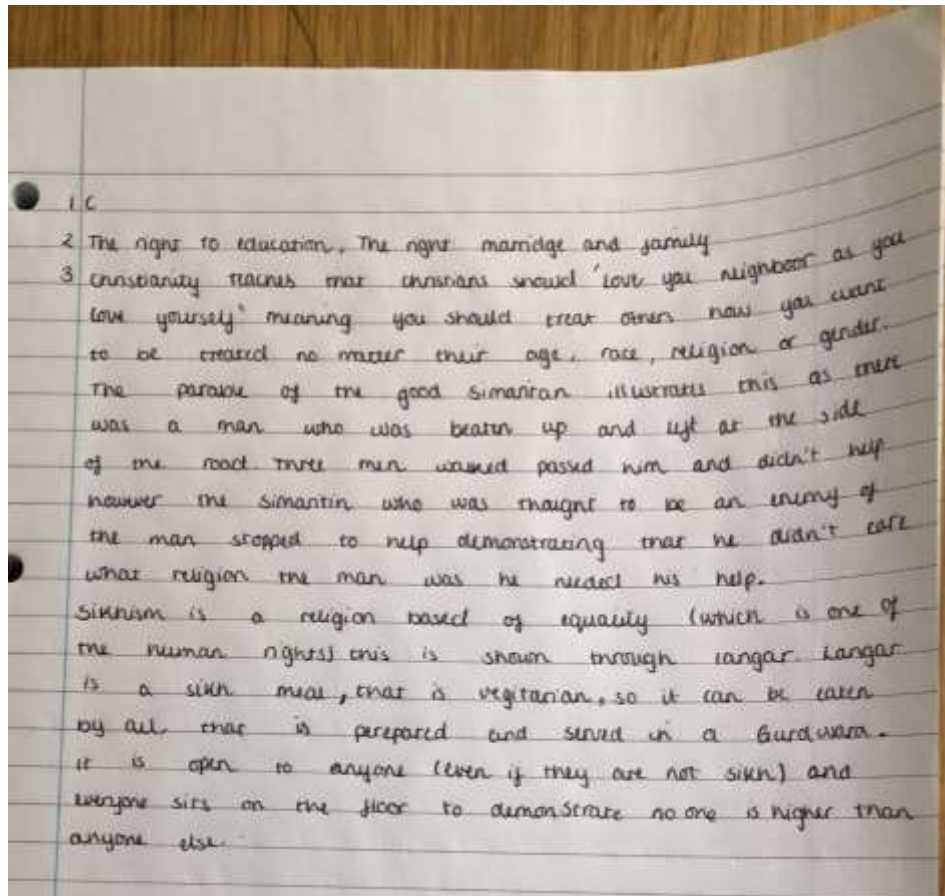
Overall, I think globalisation has caused consequences of opportunity, but overall, I think it is economically beneficial, allowing more jobs worldwide, and more accessible goods thanks to countries being more willing to trade. However, it can lead to larger income inequality as multinational corporations can exploit for cheap labour with poor working conditions.

Brilliant Case Study of Holderness by Gareth Evans



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Super example of an 'Explain' answer by Phoebe Crabb in her RS work



Positive news articles researched by the members of 8LR

5-year-old Izzy Fletcher was treated to a ballet performance by her doctors when she was undergoing leukaemia treatment. Both doctors dressed in colourful tutus while Izzy gave them instructions. Afterwards, the Royal Ballet tweeted saying 'get well soon' and 'we hope to see you dancing again soon'.

Izzy has acute lymphoblastic leukaemia and began her treatment in 2017. Although she completed her treatment in 2019, Izzy relapsed in earlier 2020 and is undergoing further chemotherapy and treatment.

Her mother said 'she has been going through a really tough time lately and it was something the doctors had been considering but she has been so poorly that it was a really nice treat for her.

Daisy Evans



Couple have their DIY wedding in a Manchester flat.

In late May 2020 couple to be Beth Davies and Pete Duncan said their vows in their DIY Church. After Pete and Beth found out there wedding wouldn't be in a traditional setting due to the pandemic they took matters into their own hands making there Manchester flat into a church fit with a scarecrow vicar. They

had hoped to have 175 guests, but this unique experience has left them guestless. Even though this different experience was weird the couple have stated "Having our own private wedding at home still felt like a big occasion." The couple then made their way to a park where they threw some confetti and enjoyed some food. They said instead of having a cake they used a chicken pie and cut it just like a cake. This couple have shown that in one of the loneliest times anyone can come together.

Freya Evans



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