

## **T&L Carousel: strategies and activities for developing critical thinking through questioning**

1. Hinge questions and whole-class feedback / Extension questions.
2. Fan & Pick with blooms-planned questions.
3. 4 Square group questioning.
4. Differentiated 5 Ws / "Kipling Questions".
5. Provocative statements and responses.
6. "Unpacking the Question", defining the terms and setting your own criteria.
7. Find someone who...
8. Ranking pyramid / Diamond nine / Venns– exploring rankings and the transitive property...
9. What happens if...? / What happens next...?
10. Randomisers – lollipops, spreadsheets, dice, "bouncing".
11. Toddler questions – Why? Why? Why? Why? Why?
12. Think – Pair – Share / Snowballing.
13. P.M.I / KWL
14. Make your own rule for...

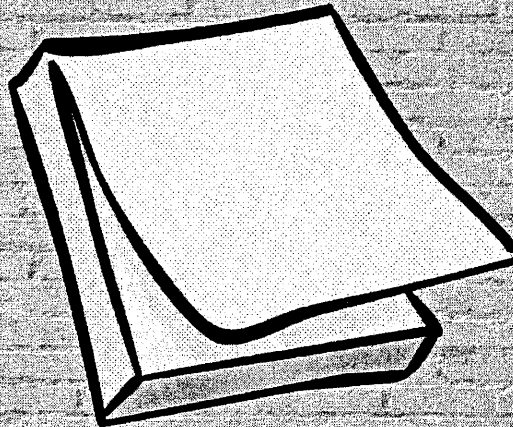


①

How did Hitler rise to power?

Consolidation: Post-it activity

Why would the German people like Hitler?



By the end of this lesson we will....

**Know** some of the reasons why the Germans voted for Hitler.

**Understand** the main reasons why the Germans voted for Hitler and how the reasons are linked.

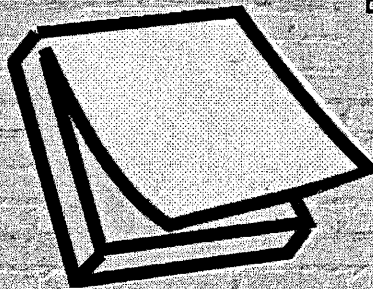
**Be able to** evaluate the reasons and reach a conclusion as to why Hitler was able to get into power.

1

## How will the Government fight the Recession?

**CONNECT**

You are George Osborne, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The economy is going into recession. Unemployment is rising. Businesses are going Bankrupt...



What would YOU do to save the British economy? And why?

### Key words

Fiscal policy  
Taxation  
Public Spending  
Multiplier effect  
Budget deficit  
Budget surplus  
Balanced Budget  
Reflationary policy  
Deflationary policy

**What do we want to achieve today?**

**To know:** what fiscal policy means

**To explain:** how the Government can use it to boost or slow down the economy

**To evaluate:** the advantages/disadvantages and problems of using fiscal policy to manage the economy

①

What are the ways we can reduce the effects of global warming?

**KEYWORDS**

Sustainable

Energy saving

Appliances

Reduce, Reuse, Recycle

**Consolidation:**

Recycling is the best way to tackle Global warming...

New technology and renewable energy will fix Global warming

**AGREE**

**DISAGREE**

There is no solution: the world will become just like "the Carbon Diaries"...

By the end of the lesson...

To identify solutions to global warming

To explain how recycling can reduce the effects of global warming

To evaluate solutions to global warming



**Activation: What is Monetary policy? How does it work?**

Monetary policy is the name for policies which are designed to control the amount of money in the economy. This is important because the more money there is floating around in the economy, the greater chance there will be of higher inflation - remember, one of the causes of inflation is lots of money supply. The Government has given the task of running monetary policy to the Bank of England. It is their job to try to hit the Government's inflation target. The inflation target is for prices to be rising by 2 per cent each year (per annum), measured on the Consumer Price Index (the CPI). But it would be impossible for inflation to be exactly 2% month after month, year after year. So instead there is a target band - the Bank of England must keep inflation between 1% and 3%. Hopefully this will average out at 2% most of the time!



**The monetary policy Committee (MPC)**

The Bank of England is responsible for making sure Britain has low inflation. The job has been given to a special team of Economists known as the monetary policy committee, or the MPC. The MPC is led by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mervyn King. They meet every month to decide what the base rate of interest shall be in the UK. All the other banks must follow the Bank of England's base interest rate. This makes the MPC the most powerful group of Economists in the land!

The box opposite shows you that the Bank of England has cut interest rates dramatically since 2008. What are they today?

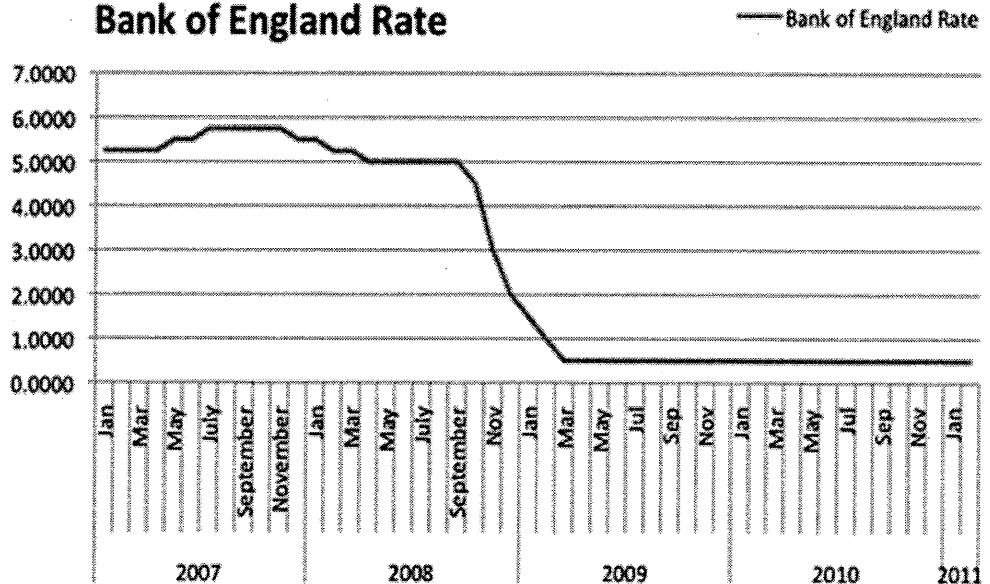
**How do interest rates work?**

If the MPC believes inflation is likely to rise, it will raise interest rates. This will lead to higher interest rates for loans and savings across the economy. Higher interest rates mean that:

- Saving will be more rewarding for consumers - they will save more and spend less.
- Borrowing will be more expensive - so consumers will not be able to afford to borrow to buy expensive items like Cars or Houses.
- Borrowing for firms becomes more expensive too - so they will invest less.
- People with mortgages will have to pay back even more interest to the bank. They will have to cut their spending to be able to do this.
- Higher interest rates also make your currency (the £) more expensive, this will make imports cheaper and help to reduce prices.

All these reasons mean that the level of total demand in the economy will fall, and this should lead to lower prices and lower inflation!

**Bank of England Rate**



2

What is monetary policy?	What is the Government's target for inflation? Whose job is it to hit the target?
What is the role of the MPC? Why are they important?	Explain how a rise in interest rates will reduce inflation (give at least 3 ways)
What has the Bank done to base rates since 2007? Why do you think this is?	Who is the Governor of the Bank of England?
<b>Extension/ Brainstorm</b> - why do you think the Government has given this job to the Bank of England? Why doesn't it do the job itself? Clue - think about what Government's might be tempted to do....	

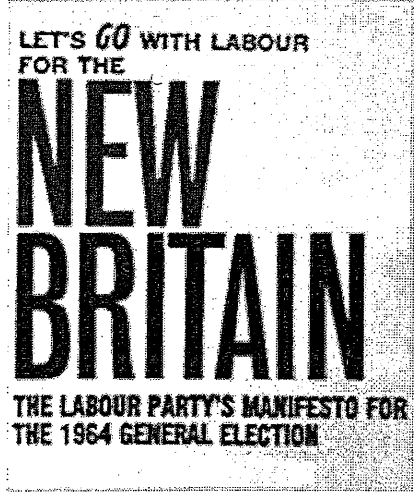
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## The return of the Labour Party; how did Labour recover to win the election in 1964?

### Labour 'Revisionism' in the 1950s: Hugh Gaitskell and Tony Crosland.

Revisionism is the term given to a movement in the Labour party in the 1950s that wanted to revise the Party's policies - especially the commitment to Nationalisation. This began when Hugh Gaitskell became the Labour Party leader in 1955. He saw that the old agenda of public ownership did not appeal to the 'affluent society' generation. Another Labour politician, Tony Crosland, wrote an important book *The Future of Socialism* that made the case for modernising the Party. However, Labour remained bitterly divided through the 1950s.



### Labour and the 'Scientific Revolution'

Eventually the Labour Party managed to unite around a new idea - Labour would be able to promote economic and social change by planning the economy and taking advantage of a 'scientific revolution'. Labour used dissatisfaction with the old establishment to promote itself as a modern alternative, which was open, fairer and more professional - using experts instead of old public school friends to get things done. This appealed to people disillusioned with the Conservatives, and also helped to reduce Labour's own divisions.

### Harold Wilson



In 1963 Hugh Gaitskell died suddenly. The Labour Party elected Harold Wilson to replace him. At first Wilson helped to unite the party, because it was hard to put him on either the 'left' or the 'right' of Labour (he had supported - and betrayed - both sides over the years). More importantly, Wilson was a clever and skilful manipulator of the media. He made himself look much more modern than the Conservatives, particularly their new leader, Sir Alec Douglas-Home. Wilson himself was a 'Grammar School boy' from a working class Northern family, who had worked his way up through sheer effort - he stressed this and created an image as a 'man of the people'. Wilson also perfected the idea that Labour could modernise Britain by using the 'White heat of technology' - this also appealed to the wider social changes taking place.

**Harold Wilson:**  
Labour leader from 1963. Prime Minister in 1964. Resigns as Labour leader in 1976!

2

<p>Why did Labour remain unpopular throughout the 1950s?</p>	<p>Who was Hugh Gaitskell? How did he believe the Labour Party should change?</p>	<p>Why do you think Nationalisation and Socialist ideas had become less popular in the affluent society of the 1950s</p>
<p>What was "the Scientific Revolution"?</p>	<p>How did Labour use the idea of planning to make a contrast with the Conservatives?</p>	<p>Describe Harold Wilson's personal background. Why was this important?</p>
<p>Brainteaser: What did Harold Wilson have in common with Harold MacMillan (NOT his first name!)</p>	<p>Why was Wilson in a good position to unite (bring together) the Labour party?</p>	<p>Debate point: Do you think there are enough big reasons here to make Labour popular? Do you think Labour won or the Conservatives lost in 1964?</p>

What are the main points that MLK makes in his speech?

How do you think people responded to the speech?  
Would everyone react in the same way?

What kind of words and language does Martin Luther  
King use to make his point?

How does MLK deliver his speech - his style of  
speaking (tone, volume?)

World Book Day in history: listen carefully to our reading. Evaluate the source to learn how Jewish people were treated in Europe during the Nazi rule. Use the 5Ws.

What is happening?

When is this taking place?



Where is it?

Who is involved?

Why is this happening?

Extension: How useful is this memoir (a real-life story or diary) as a source for historians? Explain you thinking...

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## Provocative statements...



"Imagine there's no countries  
It isn't hard to do  
Nothing to kill or die for  
And no religion too  
Imagine all the people living life  
in peace"

John Lennon, *Imagine*

Christianity will go... It will  
vanish and shrink. I needn't  
argue with that; I'm right and  
I will be proved right. **We're**  
**more popular than Jesus now;**  
I don't know which will go first  
— rock and roll or Christianity.

John Lennon, 1966

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Positives	Negatives	Interesting

5

Britain's entry into Europe under the Heath Government



The Observer Newspaper, 20 February 1972 (Britain's negotiations to join the EU are underway)

The French President, George Pompidou, is walking away from Edward Heath, saying "I was going to ask about all that technological know-how Britain will bring into Europe"

6

## The end of the consensus: Was effective government impossible in the 1970s? Part I - the Economy

CONNECT



EDWARD HEATH: 1970-74



WILSON II: 1974-76



JAMES CALLAGHAN: 1976-79

What makes a government effective?

Key Words  
Stagflation  
Stop-Go  
Keynesianism  
I.M.F. Crisis  
Industrial relations

Lesson objectives today are...

- To describe the economic policies of the Conservative and Labour Governments of the 1970s.
- To explain how effective these policies were and assess the reasons for their failure.
- To reach a relative judgement through evaluating the extent & nature of their failure.

6

Evaluating post-war Governments: developing and using different criteria

In table groups, discuss your assessment of each British Government from 1951 to 1979. First discuss the criteria and agree what you think they mean -this will make it easier to make judgements. Then rank each Government, for each criteria from 1 to 10 (1 is the lowest/worst score). You do not have to agree your numbers, but you must give a short explanation of your own choice in the grid.

	Success	Impact	Effectiveness	Were they a 'Good' Government?
Conservatives under Winston Churchill: 1951 - 1955				
Conservatives under Anthony Eden: 1955-57				
Conservatives under Macmillan and Douglas-Home: 1957 -64				
Labour under Harold Wilson: 1964-70				
Conservatives under Edward Heath: 1970-74				
Labour under Harold Wilson: 1974-76				
Success means...	Impact means...	Effectiveness means...	I would have believed this to be a good Government because....	



7

Find someone who...

You need to write the NAME of the person who can answer this question in the box!

Can name the river that flows through London.	Can spell the capital city of Egypt backwards.	Can name all SEVEN continents.
Give you 3 reasons why we study Geography at school.	Spends 20 minutes walking to school every day.	Knows what type of bean Ghana is famous for exporting.

Find someone who...and be the expert!

Decide what you can answer questions on now that we have finished global warming.

Come up with 4 questions where you need extra help - now find the expert!

		I am now an expert on...
		Ask me questions about...

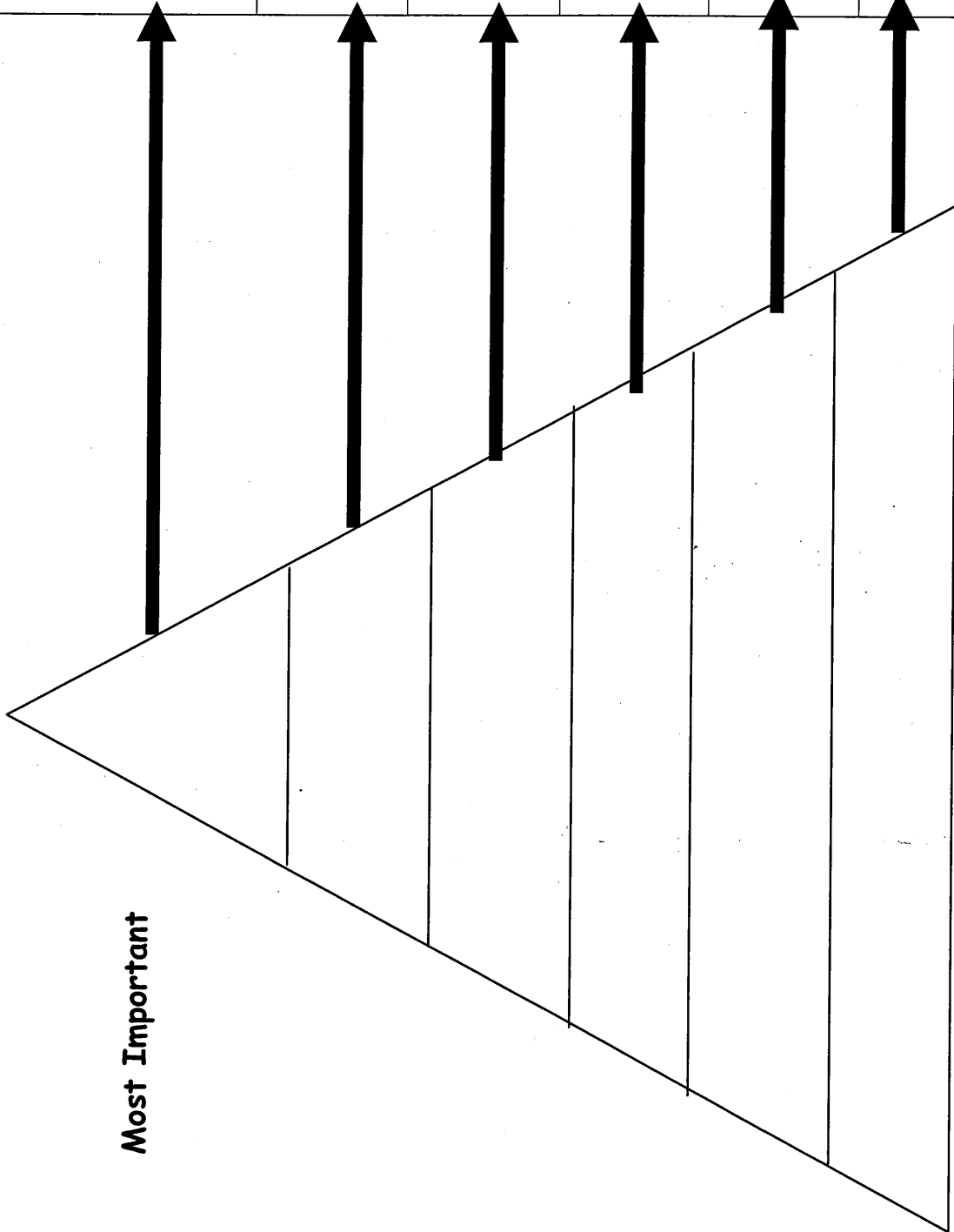


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Pyramid Ranking: What is the worst problem associated with inflation?

REASON:

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Most Important

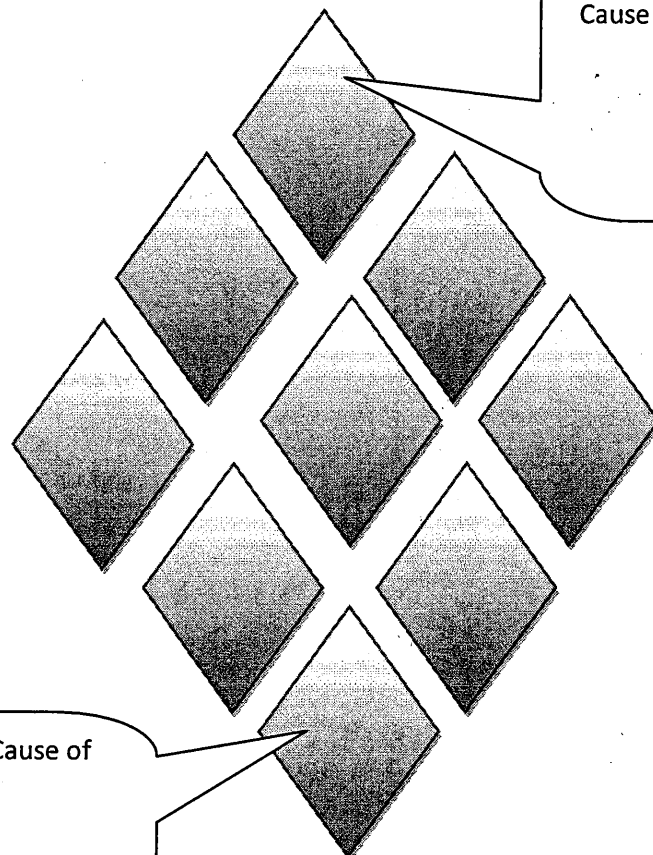
Least Important

4

## What is the Final Cause of human beings?

- Read the possible Final Causes of human beings in the grid below.
- Decide which you most and least agree with by ranking them in the diamond nine. Write the statement number in the diamond.
- Give reasons for your first and last choice.
- Write your own Final Cause for the ninth reason

1	Perfection of our human natures
2	Controlling our bodily instincts or desires
3	Getting everything we want
4	Reproduction
5	To live a moral life
6	Being an active member of society by fulfilling your role in the community (Aristotle)
7	Union with God in the afterlife
8	Happiness, a feeling of contentment and well-being (eudaimonia) (Aristotle)
9	



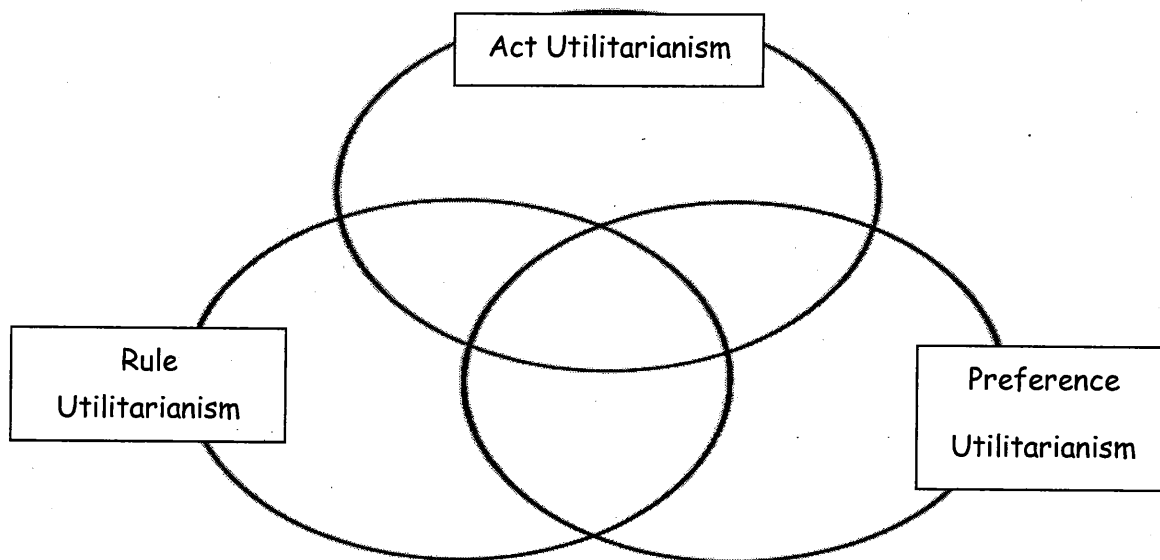
I most agree that this is the Final Cause of human beings because .....

I least agree that this is the Final Cause of human beings because .....

8

## What are the strengths and weaknesses of Utilitarianism?

**TASK:** Write the letters for each statement from the table below on the correct place on your venn diagram. Some of the statements are strengths and weaknesses. You must identify which type of utilitarianism they apply to. Then, try to think of your own statements and write them on the venn.



A	Associated with Jeremy Bentham
B	Associated with John Stuart Mill
C	Peter Singer
D	The principle of utility is applied directly to a particular action
E	The principle of utility is applied to rules, which are used to decide what is the right course of action. Everyone should follow rules that bring about the greatest good for the community
F	Moral actions are judged according to whether they fit in with the preferences of those involved; everyone's preferences or interests are weighed equally.
G	Maximisation of happiness is the focus
H	Minimisation of suffering is the focus
I	What brings about pleasure and happiness is subjective.
J	What brings about pain is less subjective than what brings about pleasure.
K	'The greatest happiness for the greatest number' ignores the rights of minorities
L	Equally weighing the preferences of all those involved, takes account of the view of minorities
M	Judging actions according to the quality of pleasure that is brought about prevents the justification of some immoral acts
N	It is impossible to accurately predict the outcome of an action.
O	
P	



9

Demand for British exports decreases

Americans decide to go on holiday in the UK this summer

The Bank of England buys up millions of Pounds

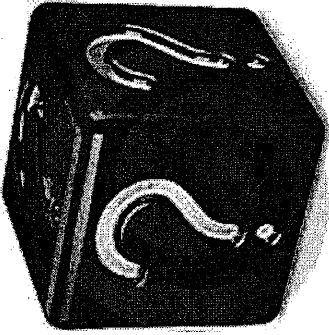
The Bank of England sells millions of Pounds

Big Banks get more confident about the UK economy and buy more pounds.

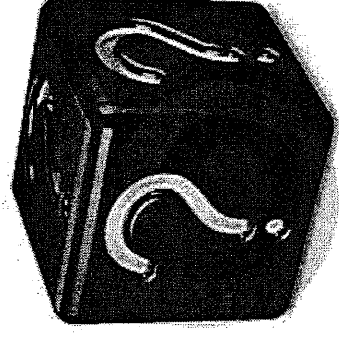
The British Government is in lots of debt. Foreign banks are scared that they cannot pay it back.

Interest rates go up in UK. £s in the bank earn you more interest than \$s

Inflation is higher in the UK compared to other countries. So the value of what a £ can buy is falling



# Question Box



**This strategy is useful for student-led AFL. It can be used as a connect activity, recapping prior learning, as a consolidate or as a method of formative assessment during the lesson.**

- On small strips of paper, students write their name and a question they would like to ask about a topic/issue.
- Students fold up the strip of paper and put it in the question box
- Students each take a question out of the box (making sure it is not their own) and try to answer it
- Students find the person who wrote the question and tell them how they would answer it.

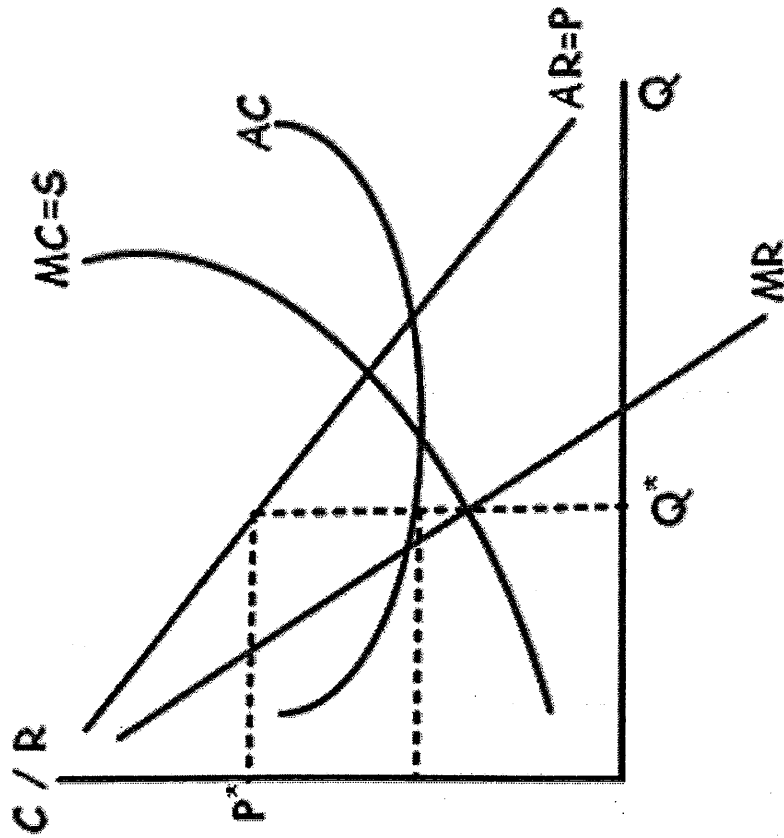
**See Jennie Sanderson for resources**



Who loses out under Monopoly: Answer the Qs and annotate the diagram to work it out

1. How do we know that Monopoly is good for the firm? What does it make? Shade it!

2. In Monopoly, the Marginal Cost Curve is basically the Supply curve for the whole market. So, where would a NORMAL market equilibrium be? Hint:  $S=D$ . What do we notice about prices and quantity produced who must benefit?



3. Now find the Consumer Surplus and Producer Surplus triangles at  $S=D$ . When the Monopolist maximises profits at  $MC=MR$ , instead producing  $Q^{Equil}$ , there will be a deadweight loss to society. Can you find the Deadweight loss triangle?

4. Finally, what about Allocative efficiency and Productive efficiency? Check out whether  $MC=P$  and if  $AC$  is minimised

9 e 14

The losses from Monopoly....

