NEWSLETTER - TERM 3: JANUARY 2024

Our Christian value this term is: Dignity



This term we will be focussing in school on the value DIGNITY.

We hope your family will find these ideas helpful as you explore the value and have fun together.

TALK TOGETHER ABOUT DIGNITY

One dictionary definition of dignity is: 'being worthy of honour or respect'

The Bible teaches that every human being is made in the image of God, therefore every human being is worthy of dignity and respect. lesus taught his followers to treat others as

Jesus taught his followers to treat others as they would want to be treated. Look at the Bible verse opposite.

Talk together about:

- Times when you have been treated in a way that made you feel especially valued and loved.
- An occasion when you do not think that you were treated with dignity. How did this make you feel?
- An occasion when, looking back, you know that you did not show proper respect to another person.



READ TOGETHER ...

Treat everyone with dignity (Matthew 7.12)

Do to others as you would have them do to you.

THINK TOGETHER Words of Wisdom

Things have a price and can be for sale, but people have a dignity that is priceless.

Pope Francis
What do you think Pope Francis
means when he says a person's
dignity is priceless?



QUIZ Understanding Dignity Dignity is a word that was once used a

great deal in the English language but is not as common today. Eight words which are linked to the meaning of dignity have been split in two. Draw lines to reunite them with their partner, One is done for you...

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Mahandas Gandhi

Mohandas K Gandhi was born in 1869 into a Hindu family in Porbandar, India. He was a quiet, shy boy and absolutely no-one would have guessed that he would become one of the most famous and respected leaders of all time!

After studying for a law degree in London, Mohandas went to South Africa to practice as a lawyer. There, he experienced the injustice of racial segregation (apartheid) which meant that people were treated differently simply because of the colour of their skin. On one occasion Mohandas was told to get off a train just because he was not white. He was so angry that he began to organise protests against the apartheid laws. Despite these demonstrations being peaceful and orderly, Mohandas was imprisoned several times for daring to speak out against the authorities.

In 1915, Mohandas returned to India, a country governed, at that time, by the British. Indians were often treated without respect or dignity by their colonial rulers. In many ways they were like second class citizens in their own country! Mohandas knew that he had to work for change. Once again, he began to organise peaceful protests.

In 1930 Gandhi led one of the most famous marches ever. The British had decided that they needed more funds and introduced a law that levied a tax on salt. Salt had always been freely available and cheap in India. It was needed by everyone for cooking and many other things and now, due to the tax, salt was too expensive for ordinary people. Mohandas organised a march to protest, walking 240 miles west to the coast. Many people joined in along the route to show their anger at the injustice of the salt tax. When, finally, the marchers reached the sea, they made their own salt from the sea water, an act that was banned under the new salt law. The marchers were punished and so many were imprisoned that all the gaols became completely overcrowded.

Despite the danger and hardships of his eventful life, Mohandas who later became known simply by his last name, Gandhi, lived to be an old man. He continued to work for reform in his country and lived long enough to see British rule in India come to an end.



Mahatma Gandhi could have settled down to become a well-paid lawyer with a comfortable lifestyle. Instead, so shocked was he about the lack of dignity with which some people were treated in South Africa and India, that he devoted himself to working for change.

There are lots more fascinating facts about Gandhi that we were not able to include in the Hall of Fame, Find out some more and make a Fascinating Facts sheet about him.



Salt occurs naturally in sea water. It is also mined from below the earth's surface in many parts of the world. In England the biggest salt mine is in Winsford in Cheshire, where salt is mined from 200m below ground.

At the time Gandhi was alive the British colonial rulers of India knew that salt was an essential item but still put a tax on it.

Why is salt so important?

- Every cell in the body contains salt. An adult body contains 250 grams of it.
- The body needs salt (sodium) to conduct nerve impulses, move muscles and keep the correct levels of water and minerals in the body.
- Adding small amounts of salt to our food during cooking can bring out the flavours and make it much tastier.
- Too much sait however, is very bad for us. It increases blood pressure and can contribute to causing heart disease.



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CELEBRATION WORSHIP AND AWARDS

Stars of the week



Mathletics Certificates



COOKERY DAY

What a great cooking day. We made Swiss Mac and cheese with an apple sauce and salad. Hope you all enjoyed it. All recipes can be found on the school website.



A SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM MRS REED

Thank you all so much for your kind words, Xmas gifts & fundraising. I have just got back from a weekend in London with my family. We watched The Lion King (a family favourite) and explored the sights. The Pirate Day fundraising went towards this and we are so grateful.



EYFS FOREST SCHOOL

In forest school the weather was cold so we decided to feed the birds. We put some on the field and some in the playground. The birds discovered it before we had even left.



WREN CLASS

Wren class are enjoying their history topic, transport and are looking forward to their forthcoming trip to STEAM.



The children have also been learning about balance in PE.



In science Wren class were using scooters to learn about push force.



KINGFISHER CLASS

Kingfisher class had a great time discovering sound vibrations. They used tuning forks to feel the vibrations. We could see them in the water, when they touched a ping pong ball and when they placed it near a drum. Then they channelled the sound vibrations down a string telephone.



OWL CLASS

In science Owl class were looking at irreversible changes. They cooked eggs and then made casein. We heated milk, added vinegar. Then stirred forming curds and whey. Then squeezed all the moisture out creating casein. It definitely was an irreversible change.



NCSA – PRELOVED JANUARY UNIFORM SPECIAL SALE

£1 per item

Please contact Leslie (Ryan's mum)

Trousers

(3) Next 7 yrs

(1) Next 5yrs

F&F 5/6 yrs

F&F 4/5 yrs

Jumpers w/school logo

28 - 71cm

7-8yrs (older, but faded)

5/6 yrs

4/5 yrs

Cardigan w/school logo

(2) 5/6 yrs

26-66cms

Blue Polo

10yrs

(2) 9yrs

Summer dress uniform

(2) F&F 7/8yrs

F&F 6/7 yrs

Tu 13yrs