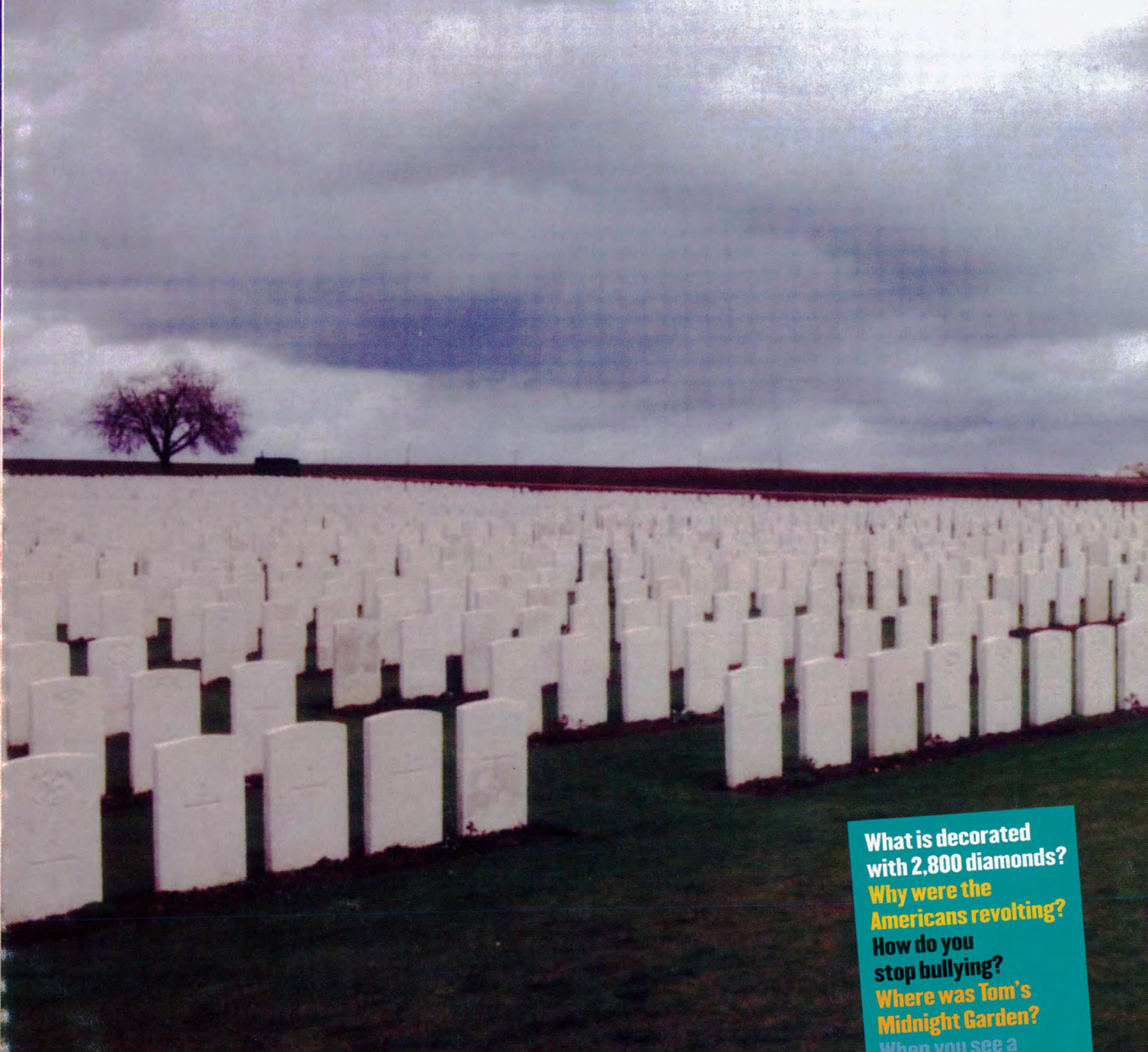


# NO KIDDING!

**FOR  
BOYS  
AND  
GIRLS**

Number 20  
Autumn 2000



What is decorated  
with 2,800 diamonds?  
Why were the  
Americans revolting?  
How do you  
stop bullying?  
Where was Tom's  
Midnight Garden?  
When you see a  
spotted hyena – run!



**Who fights  
in wars?**





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**Thank you**  
to all the children,  
teachers and parents  
who have advised  
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Graves Commission

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## ARRIVE ALIVE!

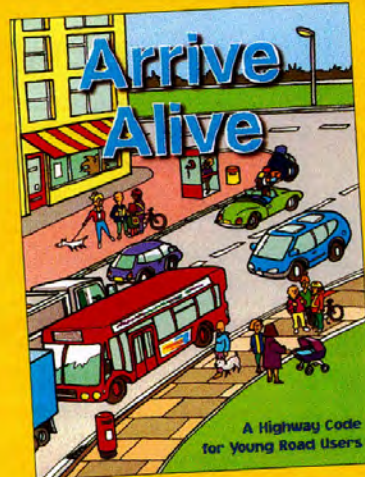
*Arrive Alive* is just for  
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- when you're walking,  
roller-blading, cycling  
or even horse-riding!  
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champion Jamie Baulch  
launched the new  
Highway Code for kids  
and said: "When I'm out  
training, I'm very aware  
of the amount of traffic  
there is on the roads.  
These days, kids need

to be road-wise as well  
as street-wise." In 1998,  
almost 25,000 children  
were killed or injured  
on roads while walking  
or cycling. Almost 1,200  
were killed or injured  
within 50 metres of a  
pelican crossing - it's  
worth being road-wise.

*Arrive Alive* has  
been produced by  
the government's  
Department of the  
Environment, Transport  
and the Regions (DETR)  
and has been put

together  
and written  
with the help  
of kids. Your  
copy is inside  
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like us to visit to tell you  
about how we make  
**No Kidding!**, get your  
teacher to ring us on  
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The names of the children whose pictures appear on the pages of this issue of **No Kidding!** are:

**Abisoye Ajibola**  
(Charles Edward Brooke School, Camberwell, south London)

**Azeez Ajibola**  
(Lark Hall Juniors, Stockwell, south London)

**Bunmi Ajibola**,  
(Charles Edward Brooke School, Camberwell, south London)

**Esther Akinfenwa**  
(Storey Primary, North Woolwich, east London)

**Tawsif Alam**  
(John Scurr

Primary School, Mile End, east London)

**John Aromin**  
(Brampton Primary, East Ham, east London)

**Jamil Bhudia**  
(Glebe First & Middle School, Kenton, Middlesex)

If you would like to be in **No Kidding!** write to us at: PO Box 10427 London N8 8UP. Make sure you send your address!

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## Wear your poppy

On Remembrance Day, we remember soldiers who have fought in wars around the world this century. The First World War ended in 1918 at 11am on the 11th day of the 11th month – that's why a 2 minutes' silence to remember those who died in wars is held at 11am on Remembrance Day on 11 November. Remembrance Day is organised by the Royal British Legion and its symbol is a poppy because much of the fighting in the First World War took place in France and Belgium where wild poppies grow.

## Front cover:

Ovillers Military Cemetery in northern France where 3,437 soldiers who died in the First World War are buried.

Family Learning Weekend?  
– what's it all about and when is it? Turn to page 8 to find out

**Jasmin Bhudia**  
(Glebe First & Middle School, Kenton, Middlesex)

**Camille Crick**  
(Beckford Primary School, Kilburn, north London)

**Kate Evans**  
(Julians Primary, Streatham, south London)

**Emilia Halton**  
(Coleridge Primary, Crouch End, north London)

**Becky Hinkson**  
(Wimbledon Chase Middle School, Wimbledon, south London)

**Laura Hinkson**  
(Dundonald First School, Wimbledon, south London)

**Edward Lindey**  
(Coleridge Primary, Crouch End, north London)

**Elliott Plumb**  
(Worcesters Primary, Enfield, Middlesex)

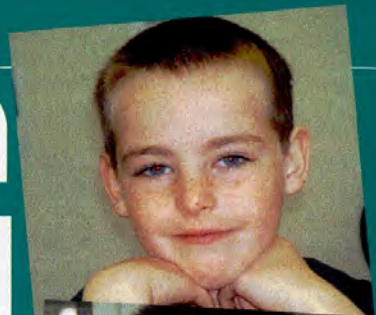
**Samantha Tilley**  
(Hitherfield Primary, Streatham, south London)





# BULLYING

We asked kids in year 4 and year 6 at Langtons Junior School in Hornchurch, east London, why they thought bullies bullied – and what was the best way to stop them.



YEAR 4

## Joseph Henderson

When I first came into juniors, I was scared that some of the older kids might bully me. I don't understand why bullies pick on others and threaten people. Bullies don't always tell the truth, but their mums often believe them.

## Callum Sutton

Don't show bullies you are scared – and if you are really scared, run away.

## Christopher Stamp

In infants, people kept calling me names. The teacher spoke to them, but they didn't stop. I tried to deal with it myself and called them names back but they still didn't stop.

## Christie Partlett

I think bullies should know what it feels like. Do what they are doing back to them.

## Sarah King

Bullies don't always know they are bullying. They might think bossing people around is a game.

## Amy Martin

You should just ignore bullies and not let them get to you. If they see you are upset, you are easy to pick on.

## Francesca O'Hanlon

If you're picked on in this school and tell someone, the bully's name gets written down in a book. If the same name keeps getting written down, the headteacher calls their parents.

## Katie Rivers

If you're bullied outside school, go and tell a shopkeeper and ask for help.

## Sean Brooks

In infants, a boy kept picking on me and swearing at me. I told the teacher and nothing happened. So I changed schools and came here.

## Darren Nicholls

I wear glasses and people kept calling me goggle eyes. The headteacher spoke to them and they stopped.

YEAR 6

## Anna Leddra-Chapman

Bullies may be jealous because you have something they don't, or you might be good at something they're not. I've been name-called, and someone took my diary, read it, and made fun of what it said. I was very upset and my mum came in to talk about it. The best thing to do is to tell an adult you really trust. When 2 girls teamed up and excluded me once, I felt like doing something horrible, but I didn't because I would have felt guilty and got into trouble.

## Jack Shaw

My sister's friend moved schools because she was being bullied. And older boys used to pick on my friend and he would go home in miserable moods. My dad advised me the best thing to do is to ignore them, stand up to them and do what they do to you back.

**Bullies need help too**, says the NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children). If they don't learn that what they are doing is wrong, they may grow up to be unhappy adults. It helps if classmates stand up for someone who is being bullied and get help from an adult if it's needed. If you don't say anything, a bully will think you think what he or she is doing is okay. The NSPCC works with schools to help stamp out bullying – they say kids, teachers, other staff at school and parents should all be involved in making rules to make sure your school is a safe place. If your teacher wants to find out more, get them to visit the website [www.nspcc.org.uk](http://www.nspcc.org.uk) or contact the NSPCC's Education Programme Co-Ordinator at 42 Curtain Road, London EC2A 3NH, 020 7825 2517. Kids and their parents can talk in confidence about bullying at any time by calling the NSPCC Child Protection Helpline on freephone 0800 056 0566.

## At Langtons Juniors...

Year 6 kids are to be trained to listen and help younger kids who are being bullied. Teachers are to be trained to spot bullying and deal with it too. At Langtons, everyone knows what bullying is: when a kid or a group of kids keeps saying nasty things or doing nasty things to another kid who finds it difficult to defend themselves. It's different to 2 kids who are equally strong having a fight or argument.





**Charles Barker**

Bullies make people sad by calling them names, taking their money or other possessions, by kicking, punching or pulling hair. I've been bullied and my parents came in to see the headteacher. He told me to write down who was being nasty and what they did every time it happened. It doesn't happen much anymore.

**Help for schools is available from the Department for Education and Employment. This year, all schools will receive a new pack which includes tips and advice and lists of materials that your teacher can use in the classroom to help stop bullying.**

**Victoria Dervish**

Sometimes people pick on other people to impress their friends. Another girl once started calling me names because she wanted to be friends with my friend. I got really upset. I just wanted to cry all the time and I didn't want to go to school. I told my mum and that helped – I think the best way to deal with bullying is to talk about it.

**Sacha Hartman**

Bullies are cowards. It makes them feel bigger and stronger by showing off.

**Hannah Maguire**

Bullying is when a boy or girl is name-calling or teasing someone else who is not doing anything wrong. It's different from an argument. The best thing to do is to stand up for yourself, talk to your parents and teachers.

**Hayley Florence**

People bully because they are jealous.

**Matthew Power**

Bullies are cowards. Picking on someone else makes them feel big.

**Scott Sarson**

If you show bullies you are scared, they do it more.

**Jaye Harrison**

Bullies want attention, they want to be noticed, they want to impress people.

If you are bullied, you have to decide whether you should tell. If you talk to a teacher, they will keep an eye on the bully, but sometimes bullies look as if they are changing but don't really.

**Louise Rains**

I've been bullied on several occasions. I told them teasing and name-calling was hurting my feelings but they just laughed and carried on. I didn't feel I could tell the teacher or anyone else because I thought it would make things worse if the bullies found out I had told. I didn't know what to do or who to ask. NKI



# FACT

*Girls eat more than boys... fruit and veg that is!*

*But, most children and adults need to eat more each day to keep healthy and help prevent diseases!*

## VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF LIFE!

*Most children eat only 2 portions of fruit and veg, so here are some ideas to make it easy to reach our daily goal of 5 a day.*

*Different fruits and veg provide different nutrients in varying amounts, so choosing from a wide variety of them is best. Why not try a new fruit or veg once a week or prepare it a different way!*

- Tinned tomatoes are full of anti-oxidants - spaghetti bolognese or pizza are great.
- Baked beans are a veg too and are full of fibre.
- A handful of raisins in a salad or added to ice cream count as a fruit portion.
- A glass of fruit juice counts as one portion and so why not take juice to school or have a glass with breakfast. Just one glass will provide your daily requirement of vitamin C. Remember that we need variety so it is not a good idea to just drink lots of fruit juice.



*give me* foodfitness



*five!*



**We should all eat at least 5 portions of fruit and veg a day.** There is more to fruit and veg than you might think. These foods are packed with vitamins and minerals and act as 'anti-oxidants' that help fight off bugs and strengthen our immunity to disease.

Raw carrots are boring!!

Yes chomping through raw veg can be dull. The good news is that a whole range of products are available that are nutritious, convenient and tasty!

Frozen veg and fruit are packed very quickly after harvest to maintain the vitamins and taste. One cup of peas, sweetcorn or green beans thrown into pasta, rice or a stew - that's another portion.

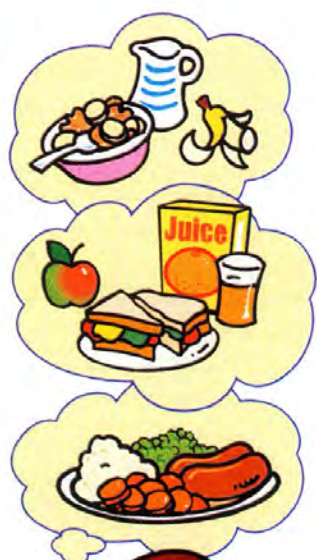
Fruit is very versatile and can be eaten raw, baked in pies, blended into a smoothie, added to breakfast cereal or thrown in a cake.

Carrots are full of vitamin A. Did you know that canned carrots contain more vitamin C and iron than raw ones and you don't need to peel them.

Potatoes don't count here although they are important in the diet for other reasons.

### Want more tips on a healthy lifestyle?

Foodfitness is run by the Food and Drink Federation. For further information visit our website - [www.foodfitness.org.uk](http://www.foodfitness.org.uk)





# JAINS NEVER HURT ANYONE OR ANYTHING

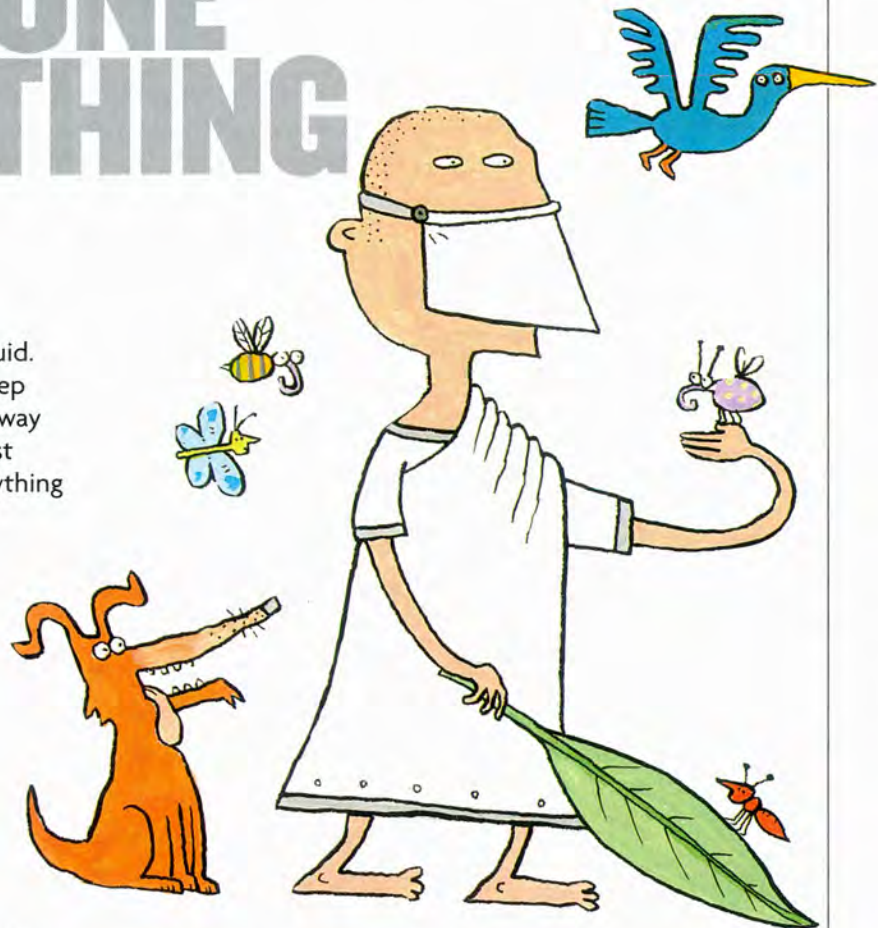
**They never eat meat and try hard never to harm another living creature – even flies and the tiniest of insects.**

Jainism is a religion that started in India thousands of years ago. Nowadays, there are about 4 million people in India who are Jains. They follow a set of rules which say they must not be violent towards anything living; they must tell the truth; they must not steal; and they must own as little as possible.

Jains can become monks when they are 8 years old. A Jain monk has no home and owns nothing except for the robes he wears. He also wears a face mask so he doesn't swallow an insect by accident, and strains everything he drinks in case a tiny creature might

be struggling in the liquid. He uses a brush to sweep living things out of his way when he walks. He must not ask for, or take, anything unless someone else gives it to him.

Jains try to make themselves better people by listening to what their *Tirthankaras*, their guides or teachers, had to say. *Tirthankaras* managed to stop feeling emotions like hate, jealousy and pain – as well as love and pleasure. By not feeling these things, they believed they made themselves perfect. Jains believe if they are perfect, they can stay in heaven – *Nirvana* – when they die. Until that time, they believe in reincarnation – that they are born again into different bodies after death.



Vardhamana Mahavira was a famous *Tirthankara* who lived during the 6th century BC. Some people think he was born a prince, but gave up all riches and wandered around with no home, no clothes and nothing to call his own for 12 years. During that time, he did not harm any creature

and did not get cross when people shouted at him and beat him because of the way he looked.

For the rest of his life – about another 30 years – Mahavira taught other Jains. He died because he chose not to eat anything – he believed this was a good way to end his life. 🙏



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[www.teatrail.co.uk](http://www.teatrail.co.uk)  
in the classroom...

Learning about the environment and the world of tea is fun with The Tea Council's new ecology module. Just click on [teatrail.co.uk](http://teatrail.co.uk) to learn about science, geography, design and technology – and improve your numeracy

and literacy skills with the help of tea!

**The Tea Trail** ecology module is designed for teachers and Key Stage 2 pupils to help them learn on the internet: there are classroom activities and interactive quizzes as well as guides for teachers.

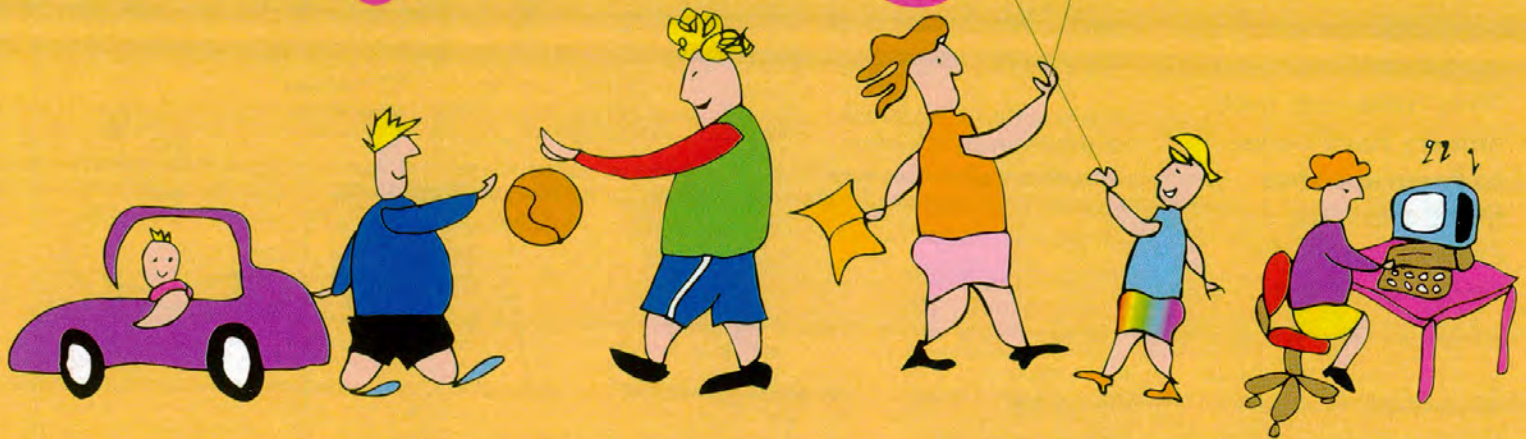
*The Ecology module is a new part of The Tea Council's educational website.*



Friday 6th to Sunday 8th October 2000



# Have fun with Family Learning Weekend



If you thought you met your first teachers the day you started school you'd be mistaken. In fact, you met them long before then. It's true. Our first teachers are our families and we never really stop learning from them, even when we grow up.

So that we don't forget how important these "teachers" are, why not get some members of your family together for Family Learning Weekend (6th to 8th October) and take part in one of the many fun events happening in your area.

Learning isn't just about sitting in rows being told what to do. It should be great fun because we learn things much better if we enjoy them. And adults can learn just as much from children as the other way round. For example, who knows more about computers - you or your Mum? But who can tell you what fashion was really like in the 1970's? - Exactly!

Learning with your family can take place almost anywhere at anytime. It could be when you're shopping, reading books or even when you're watching your favourite TV programme. Try this memory game: each member of the family writes down ten questions about an episode of Eastenders during the programme. In turn, each person asks the rest of the family their set of questions. The person with the most right answers wins.

## Win a library for your family!

You can win £50 worth of books for your family by taking part in this fab competition. Simply call leardirect free on **0800 100 900** and answer the three questions below - you might need to ask a few family members for their help!

**Who was king in 1940?**

**In the 1980's which American TV programme had leg-warmer wearing students of dance declaring "I wanna live forever!" ?**

**What is the latest card collecting and swapping craze (beginning with P)?**

The competition closes at 12 noon on Saturday 7 October.

## Take your family to school

On Friday 6th October lots of schools around the country are inviting pupils to bring an older family member to school for the day. Why not ask your teacher if your school can do the same? You could bring an aunt, your mum or even a grandparent. How does a day at school today compare to when your parents or grandparents were young?







## Nuts about learning !

Family Learning Weekend Supporter, Sun-Pat Peanut Butter is simply nutty about knowledge and suggests some family learning games for you to play:

### Who's a nutcase?

A perfect excuse to act silly!

One member of the family dresses up in three items of clothing to represent a famous personality. Each other member of the family has a go at guessing who they are. Once everyone has had a guess, another item of clothing or prop is added (eg jewellery) until someone guesses the personality. Actions may be used as clues.

### Nutty sayings!

One member of the family writes a sentence with 10 words or more at the top of the page. They then fold this downwards so that it cannot be seen. The next member looks at the sentence and has to re-write it underneath with one word replaced with the word nutty. They fold this over so that no one can see it or the first sentence. The next person then does the same, replacing another word with nutty. The last person has to guess what the sentence was.

### Test your nutty knowledge

As a family, put together a list of questions on a certain subject, such as peanuts: Where are peanuts grown? How many uses does a peanut have? Who invented peanut butter? Which two US presidents were peanut farmers? How much energy is there in a 40 gram serving of peanut butter etc. and use an encyclopaedia or the internet to find the answers. You'll learn some fascinating facts - then why not test yourselves afterwards to see how much you've learnt? A don't forget to reward yourself with a peanut butter sandwich.

**What's happening near you?**  
**To find out about Family Learning Weekend activities in your area call 0800 100 900 or visit [www.campaign-for-learning.org.uk](http://www.campaign-for-learning.org.uk)**

**Why not ask your school or local library to organise a family learning event in your community? For a free planning guide call 0117 966 7755.**

Here are just some of the events taking place in London during Family Learning Weekend, 6th to 8th October:

### Barbican Children's Library

On Saturday 7th October from 11am-12 noon, storyteller Lesley Brooke will be recounting some children's favourites including "The Nightingale and the Rose", "The Happy Prince" and "The Selfish Giant". The event is free but numbers are limited so get there early. Call 020 7628 9447 for information.

### National Army Museum, Royal Hospital Road, SW3

On Saturday 7th and Sunday 8th, 11am -5pm join the Modern Army 2000 - you can make your own helmet and shield and design your own family coat of arms. There are prizes for the best designs and it's great fun for all the family. Call 020 7730 0717.

### North Kensington Library, 108 Ladbroke Grove, W11

During a special open afternoon on Sunday 8th October you can meet Animal Hospital vet Graham Cornick who will be on hand to offer advice on petcare. Find out how to make a wormery! Test your tastebuds by trying foods from around the world and matching the fruit to the tree. There will also be storytelling, paw-print painting, a treasure trail and web-surfing. Find out more by calling 020 7727 6583.

### Victoria & Albert Museum, Cromwell Road, SW7

Between 1.30pm and 5.30pm on Saturday 7th, explore the museum with special family activity packs. Choose from: the explorer; the artist; antique detective; magic glasses; chinese treasures and metal detector. And on Sunday 8th, from 10.30am-5pm, check out the activity cart for a host of drawing, making and discovery activities.

### Children's Discovery Centre, Trident Centre, Bickersteth Road, SW17

On Saturday 7th take your pick from the writers club, maths club, drama club or crafty arts club. They take place throughout the day between 10am and 2.30pm. Places are limited so get someone to book for you to avoid disappointment. Call 020 8767 4551.

### Hammersmith & Fulham CLLS, Munster Centre, Filmer Road, SW6

Throughout Family Learning Weekend there are loads of activities for families to get involved in, such as crafts, IT, music, sport, web-surfing and art. Call Danielle Williams for more information on 020 7736 0864.

### City of London Community Education Centre,

99 Golden Lane, EC1

Show me the money! On Saturday 7th from 10am, the Bank of England is opening its doors to give families special tours around the money centre of Britain. Discover who has the best money brain in your family with quizzes and puzzles and enjoy a free lunch. It is essential to book places and priority is given to city residents. Call 020 7608 2753



**CAMPAIGN FOR LEARNING**



# Would **you** like to wear this?

**Kings and queens of England have always worn crowns made of precious metal and jewels to show how important they are. But crowns are heavy – and can be uncomfortable!**

King George V said the crown he wore for 3 and a half hours in 1911 when he visited India hurt his head. And the crown worn by William IV when he became king in 1830 was so heavy, it gave him toothache!

Kings and queens wear heavy headgear decorated with dazzling stones at their coronation – when they are officially made

● **The most shiny crown ever made was for George IV's coronation in 1821. It had more than 12,000 diamonds set in it to reflect the light.**



the royal leader or sovereign – and at important events. Queen Elizabeth II wears the Imperial State Crown (which has 2,800 diamonds on it) at the beginning of every new term of government.

The Imperial State Crown is part of the Crown Jewels and you can see

● **At a coronation, the king or queen's wife or husband is also crowned as a "consort". When the Queen Mother became consort to George VI in 1937, her crown was made of platinum and 2,800 diamonds. The biggest diamond is called the Koh-i-Noor and comes from India. Stories say only a woman should wear it – if a man wears the Koh-i-Noor, he will have bad luck.**

it, along with other crowns made for and worn by kings, queens, princesses and princes at the Tower of London. The Crown Jewels, which include other precious things made of diamonds, gold, rubies, emeralds and other expensive stones, have been kept there since the middle of the 1600s. Today they are behind glass, but visitors used to be able to touch them!

People have been able to see the Crown Jewels since Charles II became king in 1660. The crowns and jewels used before then had been destroyed by Oliver Cromwell who was in charge of the country after Charles I had his head chopped off in 1649. Cromwell didn't like kings or fancy things like crowns. After Cromwell,

Charles II had to have a new crown and other things made for his coronation in 1661.



● **Queen Victoria had a Small Diamond Crown made for her in 1870. It is only 9.9cm tall and 9cm in diameter but has 1,300 diamonds on it.**

The Jewels Charles II had made were kept in the Tower of London when he wasn't using them. The man who looked after them was called Talbot Edwards, and he let visitors see them if they paid him some money.

● **Kings and queens aren't allowed to take their crowns out of the country. This rule may have been made in case they sold some of the Crown Jewels when they were short of cash! When George V needed to go to India in 1911, he had to take a crown with him, so the Imperial Crown of India was especially made. It has 6,100 diamonds as well as rubies, emeralds and sapphires – and hasn't sat on anyone's head since.**





Photos David Chambers/Crown copyright: Historic Royal Palaces

In 1671, one of those visitors, Colonel Thomas Blood, tried to steal some of the Jewels. He had been to see them several times and had made friends with Mr Edwards. One day, he turned up with some other men, tied Mr Edwards up and grabbed the crown, orb and sceptre (the "ball" and "stick" held by kings and queens at coronations). The thieves ran away but were caught!

After that, the Crown Jewels were guarded. In the 1700s, visitors were locked into the room where the Jewels were kept behind bars. But if they paid some extra money, they could reach through the bars and feel them!

● Coronations have taken place at Westminster Abbey for the past 900 years.

**Kings and queens**

**used to borrow diamonds and precious stones for the day. They would hire them from a jeweller, put them in their crown, and then take them out and give them back after the coronation!**



● When Elizabeth II became queen in 1953, she held an orb and sceptre. On the sceptre is the biggest cut diamond in the world. The diamond is called Cullinan I and is one of 9 stones cut from a huge diamond named Cullinan, found in South Africa in 1905. You can see Cullinan II, the second largest cut diamond in the world, on the Imperial State Crown.

# THIS OCTOBER AN ATTEMPT WILL BE MADE TO STEAL THE CROWN JEWELS. WE ARE APPEALING FOR WITNESSES.

**IN THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF THE TOWER OF LONDON** only one man has attempted to steal the Crown Jewels - Colonel Thomas Blood.


From 21st to 29th October we will be re-enacting Blood's daring attempt five times daily. So you can witness, first-hand, his bid to commit the ultimate crime. Then you can try on some real armour for size, provided by the English Civil War Society. You can also view the historic Instruments of Torture and stand on the exact spot where axes fell and heads rolled.

Your all-inclusive ticket includes family trails, Yeoman Warder tours and much more.

With the Crown Jewels (safely in their rightful place), Thomas More's Cell and the Domesday Book exhibition, it's hardly surprising that The Tower of London was voted Visitor Attraction of the Year 2000 by the London Tourist Board.



**THE TOWER OF LONDON**  
900 YEARS OF ROYAL HISTORY

NEAREST TUBE - TOWER HILL  Your ticket is available at The Tower or in advance from any London Underground station. [www.hrp.org.uk](http://www.hrp.org.uk)



## FREE TIME TRAVEL AT THE CABINET WAR ROOMS!



Travel back in time to London during the Blitz and see and feel what life was like then. This secret complex, hidden beneath the streets of Whitehall, protected Winston Churchill and his staff from the worst air raids of the war. Preserved since 1945, this unique site is now revealed to the public. Using a free audio guide, visitors of all ages can find out what these tiny rooms were used for, and who worked here.



**Free admission  
for children.**

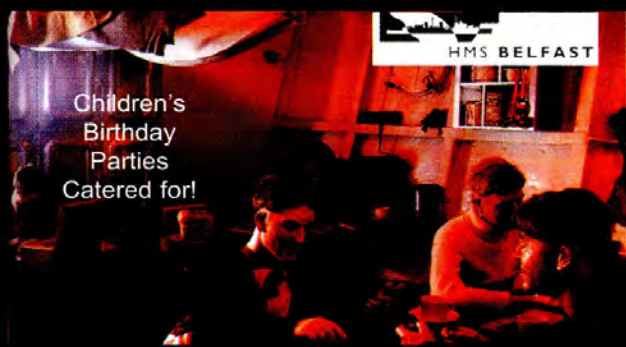
Call 020 7976 1091

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Catered for!

**October Half Term Holiday Drama  
Aye, Aye Captain!  
Saturday 21 - Sunday 29 October 2000**

Join HMS *Belfast* as a trainee ordinary seaman and meet the Captain of the ship who will put you through your paces!

Find out what it was like to be a messhand;  
Experience sleeping in a hammock;  
Learn to recognise ranks by trying on a number  
of naval uniforms.

Receive a certificate of merit if the Captain feels that you have passed his test and become an honorary seaman!

**Activity: 50p. Booking essential: 020 7940 6320.**  
HMS *Belfast*, Morgan's Lane, Tooley Street, London SE1 2JH  
Nearest station: London Bridge  
[www.hmsbelfast.org.uk](http://www.hmsbelfast.org.uk)





# WHO FIGHTS IN WARS?

**People in the Army, the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. These 3 organisations are called Britain's armed forces or armed services. Thousands of people work for them. In fact, the Army gives more people jobs than any other employer in Britain – 15,000 each year.**



The armed forces are there for 2 reasons: the first is to defend people who live in the United Kingdom and the land that it owns. The second is to help make the world a more peaceful place. People in the armed forces are always ready to fight if the government decides the world could be at risk or the UK is threatened. They are also sometimes sent to help rescue people in other countries who are starving or homeless because of flooding, hurricanes and other natural disasters, or to help get British people out of places where their lives are at risk. People in the armed forces do all sorts of different jobs – there are nurses, computer experts, chefs, dentists, engineers, lawyers, PE instructors, drivers, vets and even musicians. Everyone in the armed services learns how to use weapons. Apart from medical staff and chaplains, everyone needs to know how to fight in wars. →



# WHO FIGHTS IN WARS?

## THE ARMY

THE ARMY is split up into 3 big parts. In each part, there are teams of people who do different jobs. These teams are called *regiments* and *corps*. All people in the Army are trained as soldiers to fight and defend themselves. If there is a war, soldiers in the *Combat Arms* part of the army, will be the first to fight with an enemy. Combat Arms includes the Special Air Service Regiment (SAS), Armour (tanks), Army Air Corps (helicopters) and Infantry (soldiers who fight on foot).

People who are in the *Combat Support* part back up soldiers who are fighting. The Royal Engineers team,

for example, know how to get rid of bombs, build camps, make maps, build bridges and clear minefields. People in the Intelligence Corps find out information about enemies.

People who join the *Combat Service Support* part help organise the Army. There are people who look after equipment, PE instructors who keep other soldiers fit, carpenters, accountants who look after the Army's money, drivers, electricians – soldiers do loads of different jobs.

Lucy Giles finds stories about the work of the Army which can be told on television and radio or written about in the newspapers. Her job is in public relations and she is in the Royal Logistics Corps.

"Joining the army has been the best move I've made. I've taken part in all sorts of sports, including sky-diving, rowing, rugby, football and volleyball and I've learnt to ski."

Lucy's jobs with the Army have taken her to Bosnia, East Timor, Cyprus, Germany, Sardinia, South Africa, Kenya and Zimbabwe. "The helicopter I was in

was shot at when we were delivering supplies to our troops in Bosnia, but there was no damage to the aircraft or the people in it. At the time, I was 25 and in charge of 75 soldiers. We came back with everybody we went with, which was my main concern," she says.

"We're always training and have to be fit. Twice a year, we have to pass a test in which we run one and half miles in the best time we can do. Females are expected to do it in 12 minutes and 30 seconds, but I try to do it in the boys' best time of 10 minutes and 30 seconds!"



The bosses and leaders of teams in the armed forces are called officers and are given special training. There are lots of different "ranks" in the forces –

different titles like "sergeant", "corporal", "lieutenant", "major" or "general" show how high up or important you are in the organisation.



# Charge!

(no charge)

March on down to the National Army Museum and discover the compelling story of the British Army and the men and women who have served in it. There's so much to see and do - you can try on soldiers' kit, survey the opposing forces on an enormous model of the Battle of Waterloo, explore a recreated First World War trench and even test your 'military skills' in a series of exciting computer challenges.

What's more, *there's no charge!*



NATIONAL ARMY MUSEUM

Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, London SW3 4HT

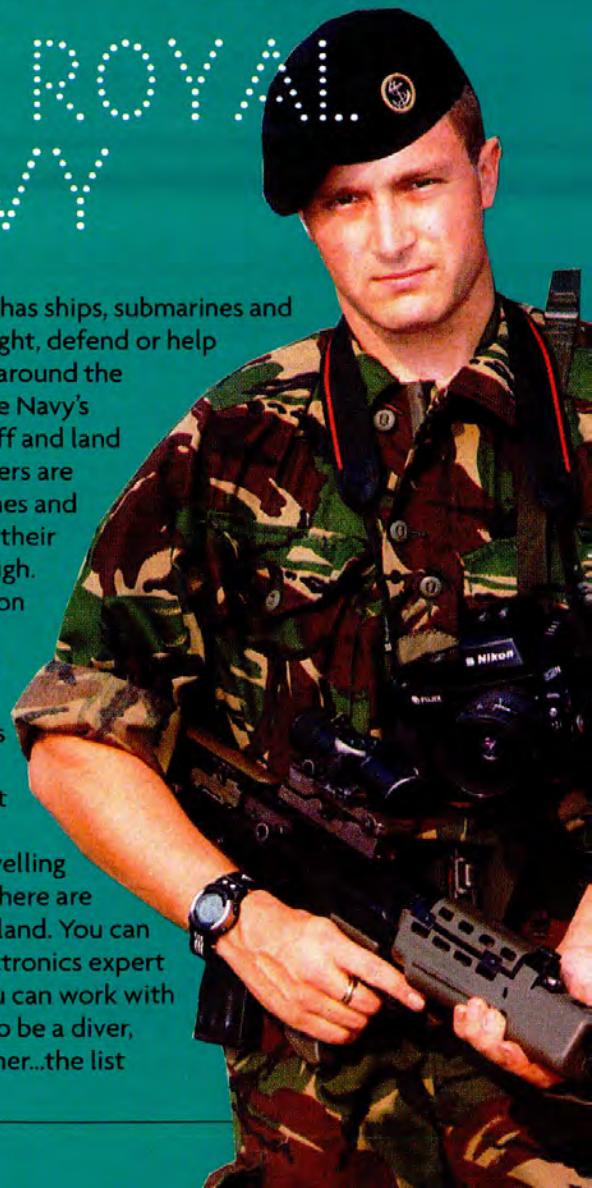
Tel: 020 7730 0717

[www.national-army-museum.ac.uk](http://www.national-army-museum.ac.uk)

ADMISSION FREE

## THE ROYAL NAVY

The ROYAL NAVY has ships, submarines and aircraft ready to fight, defend or help people in trouble around the world. Some of the Navy's aircraft can take off and land on ships. Sea soldiers are called Royal Marines and commandoes and their training is very tough. People who work on nuclear-powered submarines might stay underneath the sea for months at a time. These submarines cannot be seen or heard while they are travelling under the water. There are also Navy jobs on land. You can learn to be an electronics expert or a mechanic, you can work with computers, train to be a diver, or study the weather...the list of jobs is endless.









# Wordsearch Famous soldiers

Find the names of these famous soldiers in the wordsearch. Their names run diagonally, vertically or horizontally, from right to left or from left to right!



**Alexander The Great** was king of Macedonia, now the north part of Greece.

He became Alexander III when he was just 20 years old, in 336BC. He went to war and took control of countries to the east of Macedonia. He had a horse called Bucephalus and when Bucephalus died, Alexander built a city and named it after the animal. Alexander himself died when he was only 32 – after that, the land he had fought to win was split into smaller kingdoms.



**Mark Antony** (or Marcus Antonius) was a Roman soldier who became

very important and helped rule the Roman Empire after Julius Caesar died. Mark Antony was in charge with Octavius, Julius' adopted son, and Lepidus. Mark Antony is most famous for falling in love with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt. He married her and ended up fighting against the Romans. Octavius won the battle and both Mark Antony and Cleopatra killed themselves.



**Attila** was born in 406. He was a Hun – one of a tribe of people who were very good at fighting wars. In 434, Attila became king of the Huns and decided to fight against the Romans. He wanted to destroy Rome and kept on fighting for 20 years. When Attila died, some historians say the Huns cut their cheeks so they could “cry” blood.



**Simón Bolívar** was born in Venezuela in 1783. Venezuela was then ruled by Spain. In 1811, Bolívar became leader of a group of people fighting to run their country themselves. They won a battle in 1813 and got control of the capital city, Caracas. After that, Bolívar helped other countries in South America fight against Spain so they could rule themselves.

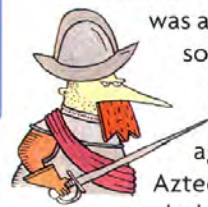


**Boudica** was queen of the Iceni tribe who lived in Norfolk and Suffolk when the Romans were in charge of Britain. When the king, Boudica's husband, died, the Romans attacked the Iceni kingdom. Boudica led an army to fight back against the Romans – she destroyed Colchester, Verulamium (now St Albans) and London. But then the Romans destroyed her army and Boudica killed herself.



**Julius Caesar** was leader of the Roman army and took over many countries – including Britain which he invaded in 55BC and then again in 54BC – to make the Roman Empire bigger. He helped to rule the Empire with 2 other men – but in 49BC marched into Italy with his army and declared

war on Rome! Pompey the Great, one of the men he had shared power with, fought back and the war lasted until 45BC. Caesar won, and said he alone would now be in charge of the Empire for as long as he lived. His face was put on Roman money and even a month was named after him. But on 15 March 44BC, he was stabbed to death by people who didn't agree with him.



## Hernán Cortés

was a Spanish soldier who, in 1519, led a battle against the Aztecs who ruled Mexico.

The Spanish soldiers had guns, armour, weapons and horses – the Aztecs did not. The Spanish also carried smallpox, a disease which killed thousands of Aztecs. By 1521, Cortés had beaten them and was in charge of the whole country.

## Oliver Cromwell

trained and led his own army in the civil war that took place in this country from 1642 to 1649. He taught men who wanted to go to war against the king to fight on horseback. The army was called the New Model Army and helped win the war against Charles I, who was then beheaded. After that, Cromwell took his army to Ireland and fought wars in other countries. He became Lord Protector of England in 1653 and was in charge until he died in 1658.



**George Custer** was born in 1839 and became a general in the American

army when he was only 23. Everyone knew who he was on a battlefield because he had long golden hair and was famous for his courage and the number of battles he won. He was sent to fight native Americans: in 1876, Custer and all his men were killed at Little Bighorn in South Dakota by Sioux Indians who were led by Chief Sitting Bull. This battle became known as “Custer's Last Stand.”

**El Cid** was a Spanish soldier who was born around 1043. His real name was Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar and he led an army which fought for different kings who ruled different kingdoms in Spain.

**Dwight Eisenhower** was an American soldier in charge of everyone fighting against the Germans in World War 2 during the 1944 invasion of Europe. He went on to become president of the United States in 1952.

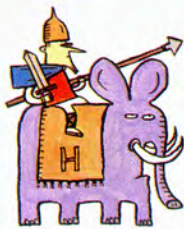
**The Guevara** helped to organise people in Cuba to fight against the country's leaders. He had trained to be a doctor in Argentina, where he was born, but in 1956, joined Fidel Castro and others fighting against the Cuban government. After Castro took control of Cuba, Guevara helped other South American people fight against their leaders. He was captured and killed in Bolivia in 1967.



A I N O E L O P A N A G U R  
 C R A F O N A O J R E C S A  
 T D B C O W E N A N R C I I  
 I I O E I G E V G E R B B R  
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**Hammurabi** lived almost 4000 years ago in Mesopotamia, the area which is now Iraq. In 1792BC, he became king of Babylon, one of the cities in Mesopotamia (each city was ruled by its own king). He attacked and took over the other cities in Mesopotamia and ruled them all from Babylon.

**Hannibal** was born in Carthage in north Africa in 247BC. His country had been at war with Rome. Hannibal took over the army and attacked towns which were controlled by the Romans. He marched across the Alps from Spain into Italy, taking 40,000 soldiers and elephants to frighten the Romans. Hannibal won many battles but finally lost to the Romans in north Africa in 202BC. He went home to Carthage and killed himself.



**Joan of Arc** was a poor French girl who led men into battle against the English who had invaded their country. She said she heard the voices of St Michael, St Catherine and St Margaret who told her to dress like a man and lead the army. Because of her success in battle, Charles VII was crowned king of France. Joan carried on fighting but was captured and handed over to the English. Charles did not try to rescue her. She was burnt at a stake in 1431 because the English said she was a witch. She became a saint nearly 500 years later.



**Horatio Kitchener** was born in Ireland, joined the British army in 1871 and became a leader of soldiers. He led the British army in the Boer War, fought in South Africa between 1899 and



1902. In 1914, when the First World War started, he became Secretary of State for War – the member of the government in charge of the fighting. In 1916, he set sail for Russia and drowned when his ship sank.

- ALEXANDER
- ANTONY
- ATTILA
- BOLIVAR
- BOUDICA
- CAESAR
- CORTES
- CROMWELL
- CUSTER
- EL CID
- EISENHOWER
- GUEVARA
- HAMMURABI
- HANNIBAL
- JOAN OF ARC
- KITCHENER
- GENGHIS KHAN
- NAPOLEON
- NELSON
- OWEN
- SALADIN
- WASHINGTON
- WELLINGTON

**Genghis Khan** was one of the most scary soldiers in history. He lived in the late 1100s and early 1200s and by 1206 had made himself leader of all the Mongol tribes of people who lived in Asia. He led his Mongol armies against neighbouring countries and some history books say he was very cruel in battle. He sent out groups of 10,000 men called "hordes" to fight and take over land to make his Empire bigger. Later, the Mongol Empire became the largest in the world, and included China and Russia.



Turn page to continue... →



# Wordsearch



**Napoleon Bonaparte** started training to be a soldier when he was 10. He was soon in charge of other French soldiers. After the French Revolution, he became leader of France (in 1799) and in 1804, he became "Emperor". He carried on fighting wars to take control of other countries and make his Empire bigger. In 1812, he tried to invade Russia, but many of his soldiers died in the freezing winter there. Napoleon was defeated by the British and the Prussians at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 and was sent by the French to live on an island in the South Atlantic Ocean.



**Horatio Nelson** joined the British Navy when he was 15 – only 6 years later he was in charge of his own ship. He lost his right eye during one battle and the bottom part of his right arm in another fight. His most famous fight was the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805 when he beat the French. During the battle, however, he was shot, and died on the deck of his ship, *The Victory*.

**Wilfred Owen** was a soldier in World War I. Before he joined the army, he was already a poet and carried on writing poems about the war. These poems made him famous. He was shot dead one week before the end of the war.



**Saladin** was a Muslim soldier born in 1137 who fought against English Richard I in the Crusades. His armies took control of Jerusalem and fought off Richard's soldiers. Saladin had become a soldier when he was 14 and had spent 15 years uniting different Muslim kingdoms.

**George Washington** led people in America in their fight against Britain in the 1770s. He went on to become the first president of the United States of America.

**The Duke of Wellington**, Arthur Wellesley, was born in Ireland in 1769. His most famous fight was at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815 when he beat Napoleon and the French army. Wellington went on to become this country's prime minister from 1828 to 1830. (NK)



**"Humanitarian" describes someone who cares about other human beings and wants to help stop them suffering.**

When people's homes and way of life are destroyed because of war or because of natural disaster, the European Union sends "humanitarian aid" to help them – money to pay for food, medicine, shelter, doctors and nurses...

Because the European Parliament believes that helping people to rebuild their lives is so important, every year it decides to set aside money for humanitarian aid. Members of the European Parliament are chosen by people who live in the 15 countries which are part of the European Union. The EU now sets aside more money to pay for humanitarian aid than any other organisation in the world.

This money is sent to countries where people need help because of fighting, countries where people have been forced to leave their homes, countries where people's lives have been ruined by earthquakes or floods. There is a European Community Humanitarian

Office that makes sure help from the European Union is sent to places where there is an emergency – and to help people struggling to survive after a war or after a natural disaster.

Members of the European Parliament sometimes send groups of people to countries to find out how best help can be given. European humanitarian aid has been sent to Somalia, to Rwanda, to Burundi, to Chechnya, and to Bosnia. (NO)

If you see something wrong happening in the playground, you have more of a chance of stopping it if you stand up against it with a group of friends. 15 countries who belong to the European Union are stronger together than they are alone.

All the members of the EU have agreed to work together, and with other countries in the world, to try to avoid war and keep peace.

Whenever there is a war in the world, the European Parliament speaks out against treating people badly or hurting them just because they are different or have different ideas.

If you want to find out more information about the European Union, get a grown-up to contact the UK Information Office of the European Parliament, 2 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9AA 'phone 0207 227 4300, fax 0207 227 4302, [www.europarl.org.uk](http://www.europarl.org.uk) Why not ask your teacher to invite your local MEP to visit your school?





# WEAPONS

hurt,  
injure  
and kill  
people...

**There are nuclear bombs that can destroy whole cities and kill all the people who live in them. There are neutron bombs that kill people but leave buildings standing. There are guided missiles – exploding rockets that are controlled by computer and always hit their targets. There are bombs that are full of germs that can make people get ill and die.**

The world is full of weapons that can kill thousands of people in seconds. Yet only a few hundred years ago, most weapons were used by individual soldiers and could only hurt or kill other soldiers fighting against them.

Many weapons used in wars were first of all designed as tools. A lump of stone might have been the first sort of club, used to kill animals to eat for dinner. Clubs used for hunting were also made from long, heavy animal bones. When people learnt how to make metal, they made stronger clubs. These were given different names: a mace is a metal club with a pointed end; a flail was a thick metal stick with lengths of chains fixed to its end. Spikes were fitted to the ends of the chains.

Clubs and maces were used in the Battle of Hastings in 1066 – you can see them in the Bayeux Tapestry in France, a huge embroidered picture showing what happened before and during the Battle. Medieval knights used maces – and centuries later, soldiers



in the First World War used them at night to attack the Germans based in trenches, holes dug in the ground, opposite them.

An axe was first made to cut trees – but later became a weapon of war. In battle, an axe could be thrown at an enemy soldier, or used to hack them to bits. Vikings used axes during battle, and medieval knights carried heavy axes to fight with. A tomahawk is a kind of axe which was used by native north Americans for both hunting animals and fighting enemies.

Years ago, a hammer was also used as a war weapon – it had a long handle with a sharp claw at the end of it.

Spears were good for killing animals. Young trees sharpened to a point at one

**Turn page to  
continue...**





# WEAPONS

hurt, injure and kill people

end made a spear that could be thrown, or could be used to stab an animal – or a person – without getting too near. Later, metal points were tied to the ends of long handles. Long weapons with points or knife blades at one end are also called lances, poles and pikes. When today's soldiers fit bayonets to the end of their rifles, their weapons become pikes!

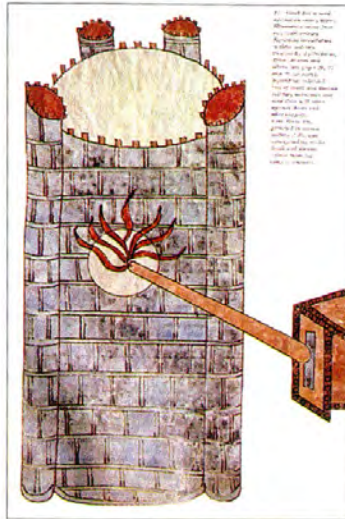
Bows and arrows were also good for hunting – you could aim at animals from a safe distance. Ancient cave paintings in Spain, painted between 10,000 and 5,000 BC, show people using bows. Bows and arrows were then used by soldiers to shoot at enemies from a distance. Later, crossbows were made. These used simple machinery to fire a “bolt”.

enough to fit in your hand, across to the German trenches.



## Throwing weapons

Slings and catapults allowed soldiers to throw things without getting too near. In the Bible, David defeated the giant Goliath with a stone thrown from a sling.



The ancient Greeks used catapults to lob “Greek fire” at their enemies – a mix of burning chemicals in pots. A boomerang can be used as a weapon. And chakrams were metal rings with really sharp edges which were twirled and sent spinning by Sikh soldiers in India.

## Stabbing weapons

What's the difference between a dagger and a knife? A dagger is pointed at the end and sharp along both sides. A knife is sharp along only one edge and is often blunt at the end. In the 14th and 15th centuries, swordsmen fought with daggers in their left hands and



swords in their right hands. Daggers and knives are still used by soldiers today.

Many different types of swords have been used in battle. The

Romans had a short sword called a gladius which looked a bit like a long dagger with a wide blade.

In the middle ages, knights used longer swords to stab or hack their enemies. There was one type of heavy sword that only really strong men could use – they had to hold it with 2 hands.

Swords with curved blades come from India and countries in the Middle East. They are called sabres or scimitars.

At one time, it was fashionable in European countries to wear a sword every day. Rapiers were light thin swords worn by rich people from the middle of the 1500s to the middle of the 1700s.

## Animals as weapons

Hundreds of years ago, elephants were used a bit like tanks in battles. The huge creatures could trample their enemies while soldiers riding on their backs could fire arrows. In 216BC, Hannibal brought elephants from Spain to fight against the Romans in Italy. In AD43, the Romans used elephants to help invade Britain. In medieval times, some knights' horses wore a piece of armour on their head called a chauffron. If the chauffron had a spike on it, a horse's head could be used as a weapon. Dead animals (and sometimes dead people) were thrown over castle walls by enemies who were attacking soldiers inside. These bodies could hurt people if they landed on top of them – or spread disease because they were full of germs.





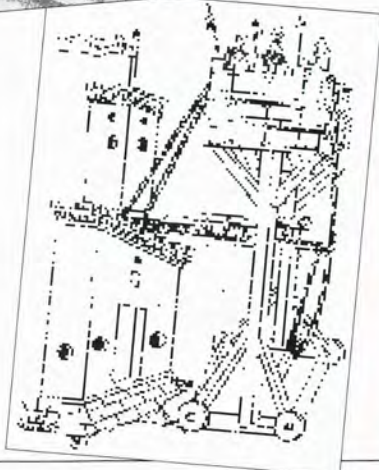
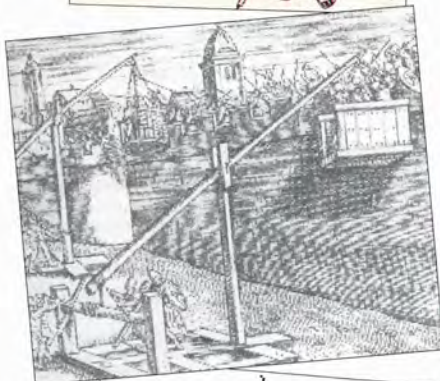
## Defending a castle

## Attacking a castle

Enemies attacking castles or walled cities used all sorts of clever equipment to help them get close enough to fight face to face with hand held weapons. Dead bodies, along with stones and burning material, would be thrown over walls from huge seasaws called trebuchets. A ballista was like a giant crossbow which fired stones and long sharp weapons over the castle walls with the help of simple machinery.

A battering ram, made from a large tree trunk, would be bashed against a wall to try and make a hole or knock down a gate so the attacking soldiers could get inside. Or soldiers would try to climb walls on ladders or on ropes with hooks on the end. The ropes would be thrown up and the hooks would hopefully catch something firm. Sometimes soldiers were lifted up in a basket so they could get over the walls. Siege towers, tall buildings that could be pushed around, were used – even the Romans had them. The towers had a drawbridge on top. When they were pushed near enough to the castle walls, the drawbridge would be lowered and the soldiers would rush across.

People defending a castle would fire their weapons – arrows, bolts and later cannon balls – through holes in the wall called embrasures which were shaped to fit the different weapons. They would drop stones over the walls or pour boiling oil and water on the soldiers trying to get in. They would also push ladders away and untangle the hooks holding the ropes, which meant soldiers climbing up would plunge to their death or be injured in the fall.



## Gun Fire



Since guns were invented about 600 years ago, more people have been killed in wars. In World War 1, huge guns were used to destroy whole cities from a distance. That was the first time too that guns had been

fired from airplanes, and from the top of tanks.

Some people think gunpowder was first used in China in the 10th or 11th century to make fireworks, and to make explosions which frightened people. Others think gunpowder was invented in India, Greece or countries in the Middle East.

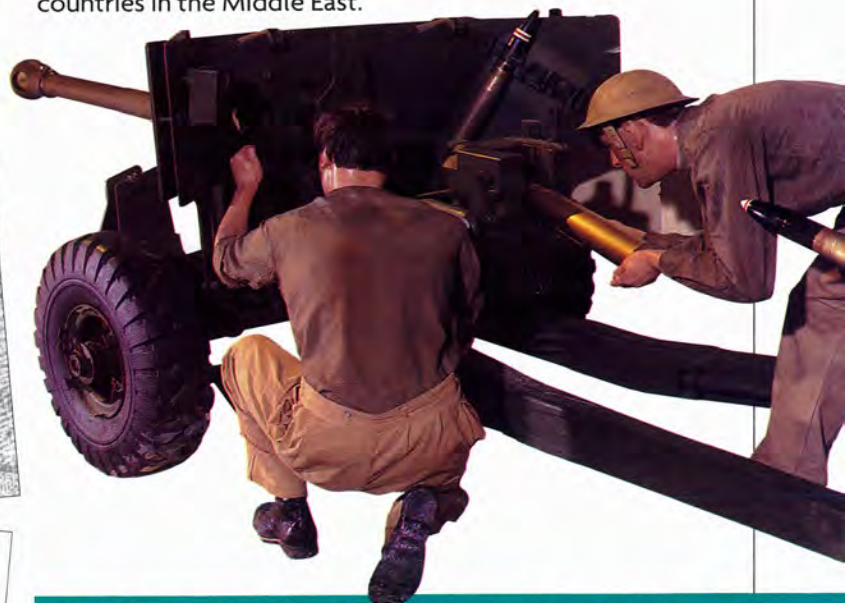
People worked out that if gunpowder was burnt in a small closed space, it would force a weapon – like a bullet – to fire out.

In Europe, the earliest guns were made in the 14th century. They were like cannons, big guns that fired huge cannon balls. A small cannon used in the mid-1300s was



perhaps the first hand gun.

Early guns were dangerous – sometimes they blew up. If you used a matchlock, you had to put the gunpowder in a hole and then light it yourself. A wheellock had simple machinery inside that made a spark to light the gunpowder.



Over the years, guns and other weapons have become better at the job of hurting and killing. Modern weapons mean that during wartime, people who aren't soldiers also get hurt.

Nuclear bombs were used for the first time at the end of World War 2. Since then, there have been more than 100 wars in more than 70 countries around the world. Governments pay people to dream up weapons that can help them win wars.

Who knows what sort of weapons will be invented during the 21st century.



# PEOPLE ARE SOMETIMES FORCED TO FIGHT IN WARS...

## – but what happens if they don't want to?

During the First World War, more men were needed to fight because so many British soldiers were being killed and injured.

In 1916, the government passed a law called the Military Service Act which meant all men aged between 18 and 41 were "called up" – told they had to join the forces and fight. Telling someone they have to join the armed forces is called *conscriptio*n. In 1918, the government

changed the law so all men aged up to 50 could be told they had to fight.

But some men believed fighting wars and killing people, even though they were "enemies", was wrong. The men who didn't want to fight for these reasons were called *conscientious objectors* – and they had to apply for permission not to go to war.

They had to go to a sort of court called a Military Service Tribunal to say why

they didn't want to fight in the war. These tribunals allowed about 16,500 men to be excused from conscription during the First World War. The conscientious objectors had to be given a special certificate to prove they had been given permission to stay at home, and they had to do other work to help the war be won – like caring for wounded soldiers.

But some conscientious objectors were not let off and were sent to fight in France. There, 41 men were killed by their own "side" because they refused to do what they were told. A lot more were sent to prison because they would not fight against German soldiers.

**Allen Jackson is now 81. During the Second World War, he was a conscientious objector.**

"I'm utterly against war. When the Second World War broke out, I had to go before a tribunal headed by a judge which treated me well, and I was given alternative things to do instead of fighting.

"I first went to work on a farm. Then I joined a group of human 'guinea pigs' who were taking part in medical research at Sheffield University. Most of us were

conscientious objectors. We took part in several different types of research which I found out later was to help soldiers who were fighting – they were looking at how wounds heal, for example. We also took part in tests to find out how soldiers could get by with little water – if they were stuck in lifeboats, for instance. Would they be able to survive best by taking small amounts of

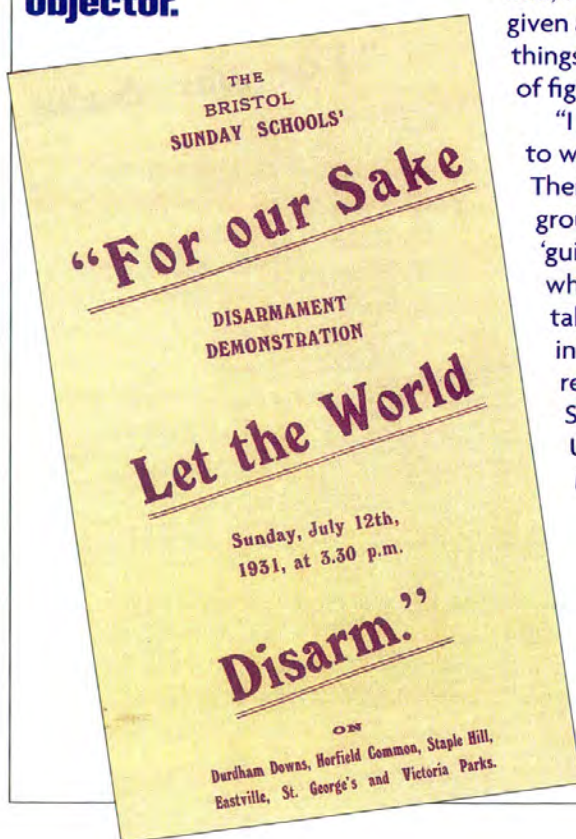
water often, or by drinking their own urine?

"Some people suffered ill-health as a result of this research, but I did not.

"Some people were hostile towards me because I was a conscientious objector. Certain people wouldn't even talk to me. But the soldiers who were fighting in dangerous situations tended to be the most reasonable and didn't say nasty things about me."

**“When I was 19, I used to speak to the public about the need for peace. My view is the same now. I think if we don't stop war, people won't be on the planet in another 1,000 years. I believe people are too good to go to war.”**

■ Early Christians were against war and violence. Some refused to serve in the Roman Army and were thrown to lions, or had their heads chopped off.





Some of these conscientious objectors died in prison, others were not let out until 1919, a year after the war ended. Then, many of them found it hard to get a job because other people thought conscientious objectors were cowards and had let their country down.

Men were conscripted to fight in World War 2 too. In 1947, the British government made a law called the National Service Act which meant all men had to spend a few years in the armed forces, even when the country was not at war. National Service carried on in Britain until 1960.

In some countries, National Service still exists – and people who are conscientious objectors are still put in prison for refusing to join the forces, either in wartime or peacetime. **NKI**

■ **The Society of Friends was set up in the middle of the 17th century by an English religious leader called George Fox. Friends, better known as Quakers, are against any sort of war – they are pacifists. In 1661, the government was frightened by their Peace Testimony which said Quakers would not fight a war against anyone.**



■ **After the First World War, a group of people set up the No More War Movement. Another organisation against war called the Peace Pledge Union was started by Dick Sheppard, who had been an army chaplain in World War 1.**



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**W**hen spotted hyenas attack another animal, that animal doesn't stand a chance. They are the biggest type of hyena and are nasty and dangerous. They hunt with their gang and tear other creatures, like zebras and even lions, to pieces and then share the meat out between them. Sometimes they steal baby animals from their mothers and eat them as soon as they are born. Spotted hyenas will even eat people – especially if they find them asleep. They have a powerful mouth that can crush even bones – they eat almost all the bodies of the animals they have killed, or of creatures they find already dead.

● There are striped hyenas and brown hyenas too. They aren't quite as fierce as the spotted sort – they prefer to eat dead animals killed by other creatures. The striped hyena has a grey or light brown coat with vertical black stripes.

# ATTACK!

**Spotted hyenas make a noise that sounds like a giggle. The giggle is just one sound they make to “talk” to other hyenas in their gang. They also make signs to each other with their tails – if it's straight up, for example, it means “attack”!**

The fiercest spotted hyenas are female. These big, strong animals are the bosses of the gangs, which are called clans. The toughest mother is

in charge of all the others – and of sharing out the food. That means she, and her babies, get to eat really well.

● A spotted hyena is Africa's most common large meat-eating animal or carnivore. Its head and body are about 1.3 to 1.6 metres long, its tail measures between 25 to 30cm. Its coat is brown, yellow or grey with lots of dark spots.

It is rarer than the spotted type and eats dead flesh and small animals. The brown hyena really is brown and has a white mane and long shaggy hair. As well as meat, the brown hyena will also eat vegetables and fruits.

Baby hyenas are called cubs – and even they know how to attack! When spotted hyenas are born, their eyes are open and their teeth work. Baby sisters often have terrible fights. Sometimes, a strong female cub will even kill her weaker baby sister.

Hyenas in a clan are related to each other and they mark out a patch of ground where they live with strong smelling invisible stuff made inside their bodies. This is their “territory” and they make an underground den in the middle of it.

Different clans often fight big battles – they might even kill and eat a hyena from another gang. **NKI**

● The aardwolf is related to a hyena. Aardwolves eat insects called termites. Their teeth are small and they can't chew big lumps of meat. They search for food at night, licking up thousands of termites.





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**Sometimes ordinary people feel they have to go to war against their country's bosses. There have been times when people have got so fed up and angry about the way their country is being run, they have organised a revolution. Some revolutionaries have had to fight against trained soldiers who were defending the country's leaders.**

From the film *The Patriot*/ Columbia Tristar Films (UK)



# REVOLT

**A**t the end of the 18th century, people living in America began a long fight against British soldiers.

At the time, King George III ruled Britain. Kings and queens before him had sent people to America to take

control of bits of land there. By the time George III became king, Britain was in charge of 13 large pieces of land in America, called colonies.

Some of the people who lived in these colonies were cross that their lives were

ruled by decisions taken in London, more than 5,600km away. They were really angry too about paying British taxes – extra amounts of money added on to things they bought. This money went to the British government. Even tea, that

was brought to America on ships, was taxed.

In 1773, some Americans got so mad about paying taxes that they went on board 3 ships “parked” at the harbour in Boston which were full of tea. They broke open nearly 350 big boxes

★ **Thomas Paine** was a British “thinker” who went to live in America in 1774. In 1776, he wrote a pamphlet called *Common Sense* and in it argued why America should rule itself and break away from Britain.





# ING!

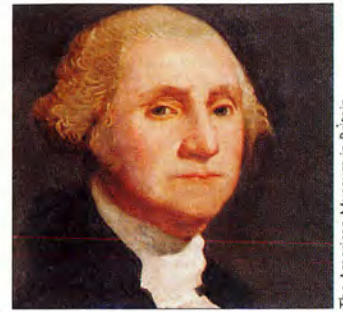
and dumped the tea in the sea. This became known as the “Boston Tea Party.”

Americans were arguing not just against taxes – but for independence. They wanted to be in charge of themselves so they, not Britain, could decide what

happened to them. Some of them – called “patriots” – teamed up to make an army ready to fight for independence. Back in Britain, George III was cross – he wanted to keep the American colonies. So Britain sent soldiers

★ **Thomas Jefferson** wrote most of the Declaration of Independence. He was born in Virginia when it was a colony ruled by Britain. He was a lawyer and a politician and in 1801, became the third president of the USA .

★ **George Washington** was born in Virginia. He joined the British army to fight against the French over bits of land in America. After that, he became a farmer. In 1775, he started to lead the army of Americans who were fighting against the British. When the war was over in 1783, he went back to farming, but the American people voted for him to become the first



The American Museum in Britain

president of the United States of America 6 years later. The capital city of the USA is named after him.

to Boston. The British soldiers were known as “redcoats” because of the colour of their uniform.

In 1775, the 2 armies met and fired guns at each other for the first time. A year later, while the fighting was still going on, people from all 13 colonies met together in Philadelphia and signed a *Declaration of Independence*. The Declaration said the colonies were now “states” that were free from Britain. George III and his government didn’t take any notice – the fighting continued.

By 1777, the British soldiers were winning quite a few of the battles. The patriot army, led by George Washington, was tired and hungry. That year, many of the patriots died. Others left the army and went home.

Then in 1778, France went to war with Britain and sent soldiers and ships to help the

Americans. The American army went on fighting until 1781, when the last big battle of the war took place. American and French armies captured 8,000 British soldiers at Yorktown in Virginia. The British threw down their weapons and gave up.

★ **Not everyone who lived in America supported the revolution. Many people, called “loyalists” did not want to be independent – they wanted to be part of Britain still. During the war, some fought against the patriots. After the war, many loyalists went to live in Canada.**

It wasn’t until 1783, however, that there was a meeting in Paris to make peace. Each colony then became a state with its own leader. George Washington, became the first president of the new independent country in 1789. (NK)





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# A problem shared

Thank you for sending so much advice to the 2 readers whose problems we printed last time. Here are some of the things you said:

**"We had loads of exams at school to decide what sets we go into next year. I felt really worried, couldn't sleep and think I've done really badly. Will they think I'm stupid?"**

"Do not worry. I'm in the same position but I know that I've done my best. If you've done your best you have nothing to worry about." **Olivia, age 12.**

"Who cares if they think you're stupid? As long as you've done your best, you shouldn't worry about what other people think." **Owen, age 8.**

"Even clever people feel worried about exams – and it's worse for them if they do badly. Just forget about the exams now they are over." **Ulla, age 9.**

"You're not the only one who is worried about exams. Ask your teacher if you did well. If not, try to ask her or him if you can do the test again. If you tried your best, you probably have done well. If you have good friends, they might not say that you are stupid." **Miro, age 10.**

"You are not the only person to be worried about being in a lower set, so I don't think you should feel alone. If you do end up in a lower set and everyone calls you stupid, you could try talking to your teacher. You could even try to discuss it with your parents and see if the problem can be talked about between your parents and your teachers." **Ayaan, age 10.**

"I was so worried when we did our exams that I cried before going to school and cried at school during the tests. My mum told me that as long as I tried my best, it didn't matter what the results were." **Selina, age 9.**

"You should prepare yourself properly. Next time you have a test at school, make sure you work really hard before it so you know all the things you are supposed to know. You could ask your mum to get you a tutor outside school to help you get ready for tests." **Steven, age 10.**

"The best thing is not to worry. If you worry during a test, you will find it hard to concentrate. All you can do is try your hardest and not worry about what other people think. If your friends are real friends they won't think you're stupid." **Evan, age 8.**

**"All the kids in my road are allowed to play on the street and my mum won't let me out. How can I make her let me play out with my friends? I'm 9."**

"Your mum is probably worried that you might have an accident or worse in the street, like getting run over. If you prove to your mum that you are responsible enough and come back at a reasonable time, then there is a good chance you will be able to play on the street." **Roseanne, age 11.**

"When I was 9, I wasn't allowed to go and play on the streets, but then one day, I had a talk with my parents and then they understood. Have a talk with them and tell them how you feel. They might understand." **Ifrah, age 11.**

"You could play with your friends in the garden. Then ask your mum if you can go to the park with your friends. Or you could ask your big sister (or one of your friend's big sisters) to take you out to the park." **Daniel, age 10.**

"I know how you feel. I do not play in the street. To be honest, I think it is a bad idea. If your road is very busy, you could easily get badly hurt. Besides, I don't want to go outside if I have got plenty of things to keep me occupied inside. If you're really desperate, you could invite friends around to play in your back garden." **Lea, age 9.**

"I am allowed to play in the street but I feel a bit scared about it. I nagged my mum to let me do it because all my friends did. If she had said no, then I would have had a good excuse not to go outside." **Jack, age 8.**

"Talk to your mum and explain to her that you are big enough now to be sensible on the street and take care out there. Tell her it's time that she started to trust you." **Ozzie, age 9.**

"I've had your problem. I think your mum is right in a way. My mum would not let me play out on my own when I was 9. Now I'm 10, I know that it was because she was worried about my safety. It's because there are bad people out there. If you have an older brother, sister or friend, maybe you could play out with them and then you won't feel left out." **Natalie, age 10.**

## Can you help these 2 readers?

**"All the boys in my class are friends apart from me. I try to be friendly with them, but every time I do, they don't take any notice of me. How can I make friends? I'm 10."**

Send your advice to:  
**No Kidding! Freepost  
London 6868  
PO Box 10427  
London N8 8BR.**

**"I've just started in year 3. My school is really big and I'm scared older kids will be mean to me in the playground."**

If you've got a problem to share, write to us at the same address.

Special thanks  
to Garfield Primary  
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# who are you

- Aaron \_\_\_\_\_
- Camille \_\_\_\_\_
- Esther \_\_\_\_\_
- Jamil \_\_\_\_\_
- Jessica \_\_\_\_\_
- Katie \_\_\_\_\_
- Kieu \_\_\_\_\_
- Laurene \_\_\_\_\_
- Samantha \_\_\_\_\_
- Tawsif \_\_\_\_\_

"Hi, my name is Jessica. I like sweets. I have 2 hobbies. They are art and shopping. I like cats and dogs. I have 1 brother and 4 sisters. I live in foster care. My mum and dad live on their own. My big sister lives in Scotland. I am 9 years old."  
**Jessica lives in Camden, north London.**

"Hi, my name is Laurene Stirton. I am 10 years old. I study at Coleridge School and my favourite hobby is swimming. I have 1 brother and 1 sister. Their names are Ivan and Rhianna. My teacher's name last year was Mr Choueke. Say Shoe-Way-Key altogether to say his name. He is a good teacher. My dad is a solicitor and has been for 26 years and my mum is a care assistant. In my spare time, I like watching a lot of television, playing on my colour Gameboy, swimming, doing homework and playing on my computer."  
**Laurene lives in Crouch End, north London.**

"I'm Kieu Lam. People find it difficult to pronounce my name but it's easy really. Ki – (as in the gills of a fish) – eu (as in the letter o). I'm 13 and have 2 annoying sisters. One is 10 and the other is 8. I'm really athletic as I exercise every day and love sports. I also love watching *Eastenders* and things about astrology and ghosts. I have a best friend called Lale Aydemir, she's Turkish and I'm Vietnamese. I go to Hackney Free and Parochial CoE Secondary School. I know it's a long name! I can speak a lot of French and I love all of Jacqueline Wilson's books."  
**Kieu lives in Hackney, east London.**

"My name is Esther Akinfenwa and I was born on May 26 1990. I am 10 years old now. The name of my school is Storey Primary School. I am in year 5. We have colour classes in our school. My colour class is cream class which stands for years 5/6. My favourite subject is English. I enjoy art like sketching and using pastels. In my spare time, I draw. I have a brother and a younger sister. When I grow older, I want to be a vet or help people with learning difficulties."  
**Esther lives in north Woolwich, east London.**

"Hi, my name is Camille. I go to Beckford Primary School. I have 1 half-sister who I have never met, and for all I know, I could be an auntie. I'm very close to my 2 cousins. We all live very near. My birthday is 21 January, the same as Emma in The Spice Girls. I play the piano. My favourite singer is Britney Spears and my favourite kind of music is pop. I love theme parks. My favourite is Alton Towers, but when I went I didn't go on Oblivion. I've pretty much had my hair the same since I was 3. I'm a complete Pokemaniac and used to be hooked on the game. I have not really had a best friend since I was 4. My favourite author is Jacqueline Wilson. I also like reading classics like *A Little Princess*, *Robin Hood* and *Animal Farm*."  
**Camille lives in Kilburn, north London.**

"Hello, my name is Aaron Robinson. I am 11 years old. My dad's name is Andrew Robinson. He is very fun and I think I want to be like him when I grow up. My mum is pretty strict but she can be really fun sometimes. My religion is very important to me. I've heard about all of the people who have died because of the colour of their skin. Well, when I get older, I'm going to stop all of that. My entire family is from Trinidad and Tobago, including me, and I'm darn proud. I have many friends and they are Kaushik, Emran, Christopher, Dhires, Krishan, Ravin, Dillan, Norjan, Hemant, Vinay, Aakash and Gauthamon. I go to Harrow Borough Football Club, I like swimming and I really enjoy art."  
**Aaron lives in Kenton, Middlesex.**

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# IMAG



# INE.

**Philippa Pearce had her 80th birthday this year. Nowadays she lives quite near the house where she lived as a child, and the garden which inspired her favourite book. Written 40 years ago, *Tom's Midnight Garden* has been on the radio and on television. Now the story is being put on stage this Christmas at The Unicorn Theatre and on the big screen in a new film.**

**When did you write your first book and what was it?**



My first book was *Minnow on the Say*. I wrote it in the early 1950s and it was published in 1955. I was working for the BBC and part of my job was radio script-writing for children. I was thinking clearly and arranging ideas clearly. I was also adapting books for radio and had to analyse them to see how they could be made into parts. I thought I could construct books as well as deconstruct them! Then I had tuberculosis and was off work and in hospital. In hospital, I kept thinking how lovely it would be to be on the river on a canoe, as I used to do when I was a child. I thought about it so intensely that when I came out I started to write the book slowly, at evenings and at weekends. When it was finished, I sent it to one publisher who rejected it. I was furious and wrote and complained! Then I sent it to another publisher and

I remember they wrote back and said: "We shall be delighted to publish..." I was just setting off to work and had had my breakfast on a nice big plate. I was so overwhelmed I tried to put the plate away in the cutlery draw!

**Did you read a lot as a child?**

I read enormously. I didn't go to school until I was 8 or 9 because I had a kidney disease. I had no proper education at home – when I went to school I got 4 out of 100 for my first arithmetic test! Books were a great refuge for me and I read anything, even stuff that was badly written. My favourite books as a child were *Black Beauty*, *Wind in the Willows*, *Winnie the Pooh* books and books by Beatrix Potter.

**How did you get the idea for *Tom's Midnight Garden*?**

I knew once I had had my first book published that I would like to go on writing if I had a good idea. I was

born in a small village in Cambridgeshire. My father was a flour miller at the mill on the River Clem and he had been born at the Mill House when my grandfather was living there. When my grandfather died, my family moved into the Mill House. There were 4 of us children and we played in the garden where my father had played with his brothers and sisters. It was a wonderful place to grow up. Then when we were grown up and had left home and I was living in London, my father retired and sold the mill to an architect who converted it to dwellings. Mill House was sold too. It was as though the ground had slipped under my feet when I heard they had sold it. It made me think of the childhoods spent there. I began to think of 2 children in the same place at different times. That was the story of *Tom's Midnight Garden*. I began to write it in the evenings and at weekends. I didn't want it to be just a travel into the past.

I wanted a feeling of time overlapping. It took about a year to think about it and a year to write it, and it was another year before it was published. *Tom's Midnight Garden* was a success when it was published in 1958 – but nothing like the *Harry Potter* books now!

**Which is your favourite of the books you have written?**

*Tom's Midnight Garden* because it is about my own house and my childhood. Some of the things that Tom does in the story are based on things my father did as a child.

**Do you have any children?**

I have one daughter who is grown-up now and I have 2 grandchildren. When my daughter was 9, we moved from London back to the same lane where the Mill House was, so she grew up there too. We had lots of animals there because she loved them.



**a garden where you meet other children who played there in the past. When Philippa Pearce wrote *Tom's Midnight Garden*, she was writing about the garden she had played in when she was small between the 2 World Wars. It was the same garden that her father had played in when he was a child at the end of the 19th century.**



● As well as novels, Philippa Pearce has written lots of short stories and picture books for children.

**Do you still write now?**

Oh yes, though at my age, most people have retired! At the moment, I am adapting a folk tale which will be part of a series.

A book of my short stories, *The Rope and Other Stories*, has just been published.

I write for satisfaction and I feel better and healthier when I am writing. But I never force myself to write something if I have not had an idea.

**How do you write?**

I learnt to type very early. I always write my stories in longhand to begin with. Now I have got a word processor and bit by bit I put them on there.

**Did you have a say on the script for the play at The Unicorn?**

I met the script-writer and we found ourselves in such agreement. He knew what I was getting at in the book and we have worked quite closely. He wrote the script and I have read it and made suggestions. He knows about the effects you can get in the theatre, so I defer to him. I trust and respect him. I am more than willing to see alterations made in the way

things are done. I had adapted the book myself for radio and I know adaptations are needed to take a story from one medium to another.

**Do you read books for children now?**


A friend who is a children's librarian passes me books. I have read a *Harry Potter*. If it's a good children's book, adults should not be ashamed of reading it.

**Do you think children now are different to the children who read *Tom's Midnight Garden* when it was first published?**

I don't think they are basically different. They are more knowing – they know about things that I certainly didn't know about. They watch more television and books are less important.

**What's it like living near the house where you grew up?**

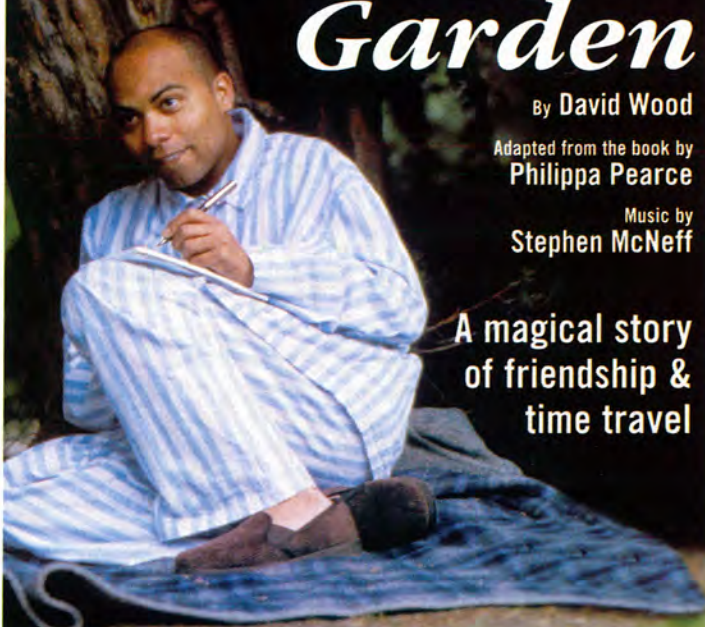
It was such a long time ago. It's a different house now, though it looks the same on the outside. But in my mind, I can walk through the door and it's like it was in the 1920s and 1930s. **NK**

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# Tom's Midnight Garden

By David Wood  
 Adapted from the book by Philippa Pearce  
 Music by Stephen McNeff

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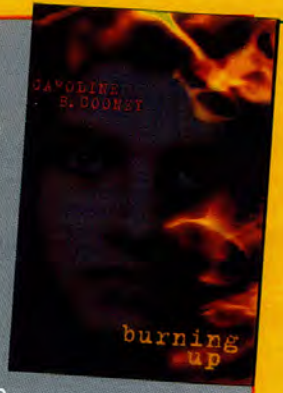
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**Burning Up, £4.99, published by Macmillan Children's Books**



## 2 Dear Olly

by Michael Morpurgo

Olly's brother wants to go and work with children who have been made orphans because of war in Africa. He wants to be a clown and make them laugh. Olly wants him to stay in England. Hero, a swallow, must fly to Africa for the winter to join all the other swallows. His journey is difficult and fraught with danger. This moving story is told through three voices – and tells how all are, in some way, victims of the horrors of landmines.  
**Dear Olly, £9.99, published by Collins Children's Books**



## How can you spot a sustainably managed forest? Answer: IT'S A MESS



Nature likes things to be a little untidy. Responsibly-managed forests in Sweden and Finland, which is where the trees to make drinks cartons come from, are left on purpose to be like nature.

**This means:**

- ▶ Leaving some dead trees so birds can nest there.
- ▶ Leaving rotting trees in a clearing where fungus can grow and mini-beasts can live.



Nature also likes variety, so in these forests a mixture of different trees are planted. Other plants are encouraged to grow beneath them.

The foresters cut down just small areas of trees, making sure that some old trees remain. When one tree is harvested, more are planted to replace it.





### 3 Smarties Incredible Monsters and Smarties Hilariously Funny Verse

Find out about the fiercest, biggest, clumsiest, nastiest, smelliest, most dangerous and deadliest monsters that have ever lived. Thousands of unbelievable facts and figures – from deadly dinosaurs to tiny, nasty creepy crawlies. Plus a brand-new silly collection of hilariously funny verse, from the well-known and ridiculous to the new and very, very stupid, illustrated with loony cartoons. **Smarties Incredible Monsters, £6.99, and Smarties Hilariously Funny Verse, £3.99, published by Robinson**  
To order, phone TBS on 01206 255777.



### 7 Billy the Kid

by Michael Morpurgo  
Illustrated by Michael Foreman  
Billy isn't a kid – he's 80 today. It's often hard to imagine that someone old and unsteady like Billy was once young and athletic, or that behind the wrinkles are dreams of fame. But Billy has memories – of his family and of the year he was picked to play for Chelsea...  
**Billy the Kid, £12.99, published by Pavilion**



### 4 Friends, Jokes, Magic and Puzzles @file-online.com

Much more than a series of books – file-online.com is the next best thing to being on the web for any child. Each title contains 128 full colour pages of fun and activities in a trendy organiser with a gel cover. Best of all, each title contains secret codes allowing free downloads from the books' website to keep each subject bang up to date.  
**friends@file-online.com, jokes@file-online.com, magic@file-online.com, puzzles@file-online.com, £4.99 each, published by Top That Publishing plc**

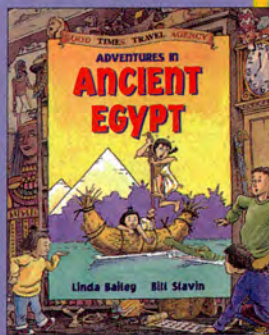


• please state your preferred title

### 5 Adventures in Ancient Egypt

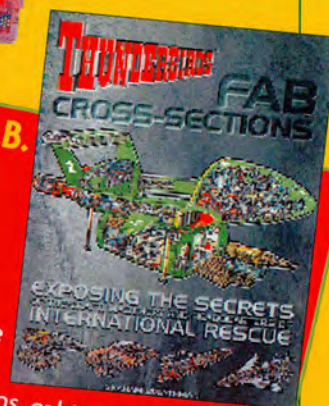
Join Emma, Josh and their little sister Libby on an action-packed journey to ancient Egypt. When Libby chases a cat into the spooky Good Times Travel Agency, the 3 children find themselves whisked back in time to a world of pyramids, mummies and tomb-robbers. It's an adventure story packed with fascinating facts about Ancient Egypt...

**Good Times Travel Agency: Adventures in Ancient Egypt, £9.99, published by A & C Black**



### 8 Thunderbirds F.A.B. Cross-Sections

Find out about the workings of Thunderbirds 1-5, FAB 1, Tracy Island and more. Each spread contains a detailed drawing of one of the Thunderbirds vehicles with cutaways to reveal the control rooms, cabins, engines, pod vehicles and much more. Learn how Thunderbirds work – and what incredible things they are capable of!  
**Thunderbirds F.A.B. Cross-Sections, £12.99, published by Carlton Books**



### 9 The Barefoot Book of Strange and Spooky Stories

by Andrew Fusek Peters  
Illustrated by Zdenka Kabtov Tboorsk

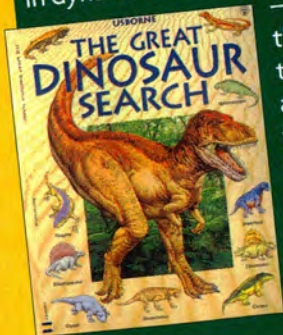
If you were lying in bed and you heard the Ghost of the Bleeding Finger coming, coming, coming up the stairs towards the bedroom door, what would you do? This book may hold the answers that could save you from a strange and spooky fate! Ideal for Halloween, midnight parties and reading under the covers with a torch!

**The Barefoot Book of Strange and Spooky Stories, £7.99, paperback**  
[www.barefoot-books.com](http://www.barefoot-books.com)  
Call 020 7704 6492 for a catalogue.



### 6 Great Dinosaur Search

Spot the prehistoric animals (more than 1,000 of them!) in dynamic scenes of life starting 440 million years ago – from the first sea creatures through the age of mighty dinosaurs to a time when woolly mammoths and sabre-toothed cats roamed the earth. The seventh title from this picture puzzle series – hours of fun and loads of fascinating facts.  
**Great Dinosaur Search, £5.99 paperback, £8.99 hardback, published by Usborne**








**WHEN YOU GET HOME FROM SCHOOL...**

Peanut butter is full of vitamins and minerals which you need while you're growing. And it's got more protein inside it than meat or fish! It gives you energy to help keep you going - especially when you're tired and hungry after a day at school.

If you eat a **Sun-Pat** peanut butter sandwich, you will have enough energy to:

-  swim for 30 minutes
-  cycle for an hour
-  play football for 45 minutes. Eat two and you'll be zooming around the pitch for the whole match!

**G**



**Use Sun-Pat Peanut Butter to cook some delicious home-made snacks - like Rustic Peanut Butter Cookies...**

**You need**

- 100g butter
- 1teaspoon vanilla essence
- 1teaspoon grated lemon rind
- 100g caster sugar
- 75g light muscavado sugar
- 6 tablespoons **Sun-Pat Original Smooth**
- 250g plain flour
- 1teaspoon bicarbonate of soda
- 1tablespoon milk



**Spread Sun-Pat Peanut Butter on toast or in a sandwich for a tasty snack which will give you all the energy you need to do your homework and play with your friends.**

**MUM!**



**Cream** the butter, vanilla essence, lemon rind and sugars together with the Sun-Pat. **Add** everything else and mix together - this mixture will be really stiff! **Use** your hands to roll it into about 20 little balls. **Put** them on 2 lightly greased baking trays and press them down with a fork to make a criss-cross on top. If they crack, don't worry - they're supposed to!

**Get** a grown-up to help you use the oven.

**Cook** in an oven heated to 180C, 350F or gas mark 4 for 15 minutes until golden brown.

**Take** out and cool.

