



Library Happenings!

Reading Challenge

Have you challenged yourself to read a book each month yet?

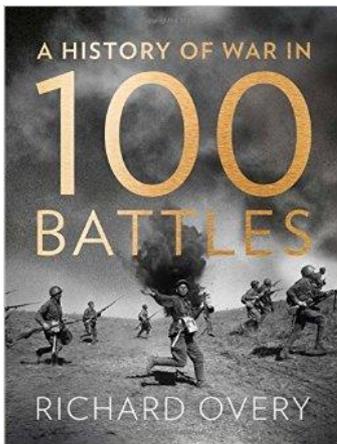
Pick up a book and you just might

"Discover or rediscover the joy of reading"!



Need a Book to Read?

Come and browse the shelves and try out our Reading Chair!



Quirindi RSL Sub Branch donated this fascinating book to the Library

A History of War in 100 Battles by Richard Overy

As Professor Richard Overy laments: 'Battle is not a game to plug into a computer but a piece of living history, messy, bloody and real. That, at least, has not changed in 6,000 years' Choosing just one hundred battles from recorded human history is a challenge. Not just because it is necessary to cover almost 6,000 years of history, but because men have fought each other almost continuously for millennia. Anyone who knows anything about the history of war may be disappointed at what has had to be left out. However, each of the 100 memorable battles described shows both how the nature of armed combat has changed over human history, and also how, despite changes in technology, organisation or ideas, many things have remained the same. It is an old adage that you can win a battle but lose a war. The battles featured here almost always resulted in victory for one side or another, but the victor did not necessarily win the war. Some battles are decisive in that broader historical sense, others are not. The further back in time, the more likely it is that an enemy could be finished off in one blow. The wars of the modern age, between major states, have involved repeated battles until one side was battered into submission. Some of the great generals of the recent past – Napoleon, Robert E Lee, Erich von Manstein – have been on the losing side but are remembered nonetheless for their generalship. Some on the winning side have all but disappeared from the history books or from public memory. Equally, in many battles, the issue is not victory or defeat, but what the battle can tell us about the history of warfare itself. New weapons, new tactics, new ways of organising armed forces can have a sudden impact on the outcome of a battle. But so too can leadership, or the effects of a clever deception, or raw courage. That is why the book has been divided up into clear themes which apply equally to the battles of the ancient world as they do to the battles of today. As Professor Richard Overy laments: "Battle is not a game to plug into a computer but a piece of living history, messy, bloody and real. That, at least, has not changed in 6,000 years."

Source: <http://www.harpercollins.com.au/9780007452507/history-of-war-in-100-battles>

REVISION STRATEGY to try this week

JOURNEY PEGGING

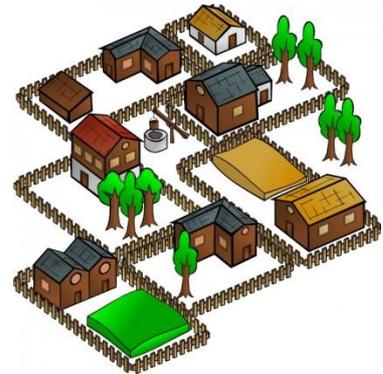
Especially useful for:

- Sequences
- Lists of characters (in a historical period/novel etc)

In Ancient Rome, a version of this technique was used by a famous speaker named Cicero, who could make speeches without notes which lasted several hours.

What to do:

- a) Choose a journey you know well. This should only be about 10 minutes long, for example, you could walk around your house, walk to the corner shop, etc. Do the walk and choose 10 items in the room, or 10 things you notice on the journey, such as a really big tree in Number 49's garden, or the dog that always barks, or a massive advertising board on a corner. You can have lots of different walks for different subjects.
- b) Write down the 10 things you want to remember from the subject you are revising.
- c) Do the walk again, imaginatively linking one thing you want to learn to one thing you notice on your walk (obviously, if you're revising a sequence, do it in the right order!). For example, if you want to remember facts about Stalin, the leader of Russia, you might think of 25 starlings (because Stalin ruled for 25 years) with enormous red moustaches (because Stalin was a communist, and their political colour is red, and because Stalin had a huge moustache) eating worms (because he treated lots of Russians cruelly) under the big tree in Number 49's garden.
- d) Every time you do the walk, visualise the silly connections you've made and say them out loud. Then, when you're in the exam, you will just have to imagine the walk to remember all the ideas.



Why does it work?

- It works because you already know the journey so you don't have to actually 'remember' it, and you are 'pegging' (attaching) new information to something you already know.
- It also works because you're doing something active (walking), doing something visual (imagining) and saying out loud the things you've learned.



Source: Jordan, A. (2013). Revision Strategies. Retrieved May 12, 2015, from <http://www.tesaustralia.com/teaching-resource/Revision-Strategies-6332265/>

Time is Running Out to ENTER

It's Competition Time

Like a challenge?

Why don't you enter the
English

The English Competition is open
to all students in Years 7-12.

If you would like more information on
this competitions,
please see [Mrs Owen in the Library.](#)



ASCA

Permission Notes and
Payments are due in to the
Front Office now.

Workshops will be taking
place soon to help you
prepare for your exams.

Need Help?

Make sure you ask us for help.
Happy Reading and Studying!
Mrs Owen – Teacher Librarian
Mrs Sweep – SAS Library