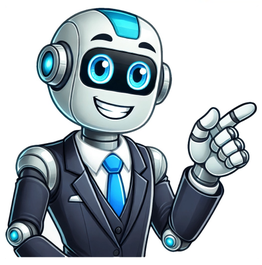
I'm not a bot



Creating a framework for lesson planning is crucial for teaching practice and student education. As each class has its unique rhythm, it's essential to observe what works best for individual students as the semesters progress. No two classes are alike, so it's vital to have the right approach to lessons, which benefits both teachers' success and their students'. Experienced teachers Pamela Michelle Roldan and Avery Lieske share their tried-and-true methods for starting lessons smoothly. Firstly, creating a to-do list helps in forming the bigger picture of the day, week, or month ahead. Writing it down on paper or digitally can break down goals into smaller tasks, allowing space for larger lesson objectives, everyday tasks like classroom maintenance, and student jobs. Pocket charts are useful tools for sharing classroom goals, such as Lieske's method of knowing learning targets. It's essential to set time for being intentional about the day's course, which Lieske emphasizes by saying "Setting time to be intentional and know the course of how your day will go is key to having a successful day." Using a teacher planner can help keep to-do lists on track and refer to them easily. Regularly identifying students' evolving learning goals and incorporating them into lesson plans is also crucial. Lieske advises starting with the end in mind, asking "What do I want my students to know? What will I do to ensure they understand the lesson? How will I help them if they don't 'get it' right away?" This helps ensure that each student's needs are met while working towards a common goal. Setting intentions by telling students the learning target for the day can also help stay organized and make students understand the purpose of the lesson. Tidiness and organization are key to starting lessons off on the right foot. Following an organization system that works best is vital, as seen in Roldan's drawer system with folders labeled by subjects and schedule order. This helps save time and reduces the need for copying papers during classes. Evaluating completed lesson plans and assessing what worked and what didn't can help shape future goals. However, it's essential to remember that the end result matters most. Asking questions like "How did your students respond to this lesson? What brought out enthusiasm?" helps improve upon the lessons. Roldan also emphasizes the importance of involving students in assessment, using exit tickets and referring to end assessments. Effective lesson planning is crucial for delivering structured and purposeful instruction. According to Roldan, a teacher's attitude is everything, as it directly impacts students' engagement and behavior. Teachers should prioritize their own self-reflection, recognizing that they are role models for their students. Shop the best organizational tools for your lesson plans below! You can find all books and activities at The Teacher Store. Lesson planning serves as a roadmap guiding teachers in intentional instruction aligned with curriculum goals and learner needs. Effective Teaching Strategies: Creating Engaging Lessons When selecting teaching aids, it is essential to ensure they are age-appropriate, culturally sensitive, and directly related to the lesson's objectives. This helps clarify difficult ideas, saves time, and holds students' attention. Teachers should also use varied teaching aids that cater to different learning styles, such as visual learners, auditory learners, and kinesthetic learners. A well-planned introduction is critical in setting the tone for the entire lesson. It should grab students' attention, connect to their prior knowledge, and make the purpose of the lesson clear. Effective strategies for introductions include asking a provocative question, telling a short relevant story, showing an interesting object or visual, or using a surprising fact or statistic. The presentation stage is where the teacher delivers new content step by step. It should be structured, logical, and interactive. Teachers should break complex material into manageable parts, provide clear explanations, and use examples that relate to students' lives. Effective presentations include modeling, guided practice, and plenty of checks for understanding. No lesson is complete without well-designed activities that allow students to practice and apply what they have learned. Practice consolidates understanding, develops skills, and builds confidence. Activities should follow the principle of guided to independent learning, providing support and gradually increasing independence. High-quality questioning and interaction are core elements of effective teaching. They stimulate thinking, check understanding, and keep students involved. Teachers should balance lower-order questions with higher-order questions that promote analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. Effective teachers use wait time, giving students a few seconds to think before responding, and incorporate interactive techniques like think-pair-share, group debates, peer teaching, and Socratic questioning. Assessment is essential for checking whether learning objectives have been achieved. It provides feedback to both teacher and students and guides the next steps in instruction. A good lesson plan includes formative assessments that happen during learning, such as quizzes, exit tickets, and self-assessments. A well-crafted lesson plan is vital for effective teaching and student learning. It provides a structured framework that guides instruction, ensures objectives are met, and adapts to diverse learners' needs. Effective lesson planning is crucial for teachers to create a engaging and effective learning experience for their students. The key to successful lesson planning lies in covering the essentials: what to teach, how to teach it, and how to check learning. Teachers often prepare daily lesson plans, but they may also plan by week, unit, or term. The frequency depends on the curriculum and context. Beginners usually benefit from detailed daily plans, while experienced teachers may work from outlines. However, flexibility in lesson planning is essential as it allows teachers to respond to students' real-time needs, unexpected questions, or extra time needed to master a concept. To keep students engaged throughout a lesson, teachers can use a variety of methods such as questioning, group work, visuals, stories, and hands-on tasks, and pace the lesson well. Clear introductions and conclusions also help maintain focus and purpose. Homework and practice activities extend learning beyond the classroom and encourage independent study, while practice activities within the lesson help consolidate learning and build students' confidence in applying new knowledge. Assessment is built into the lesson to check understanding continuously, with quick quizzes, exit tickets, discussions, or observations. Some common mistakes in lesson planning include setting vague objectives, planning too much content for the time available, not including student interaction, or failing to prepare varied activities and teaching aids. New teachers can improve their lesson planning skills by practicing writing clear objectives, observing experienced teachers, using lesson plan templates, and seeking feedback. Over time, planning becomes more intuitive and efficient. Effective Introductions in Lesson Plans: Crafting a Compelling Opening The teacher begins the lesson with an engaging approach that encourages active participation and critical thinking among students. By presenting an intriguing question or posing a thought-provoking statement, the teacher sparks curiosity and motivates students to ponder possible answers. The introduction also involves using multimedia resources such as videos, images, or interactive presentations, which cater to different learning styles and make the lesson more accessible and captivating for all students. To create a smooth transition into new content, the teacher revisits previously learned material and connects it to the upcoming lesson. This technique helps students build upon their prior knowledge and reinforces important concepts. Furthermore, by sharing relevant background information, historical context, or real-world examples, the teacher provides contextualization that deepens understanding of the subject matter and highlights its significance in a broader context. Setting clear learning objectives and explaining the intended outcomes is also crucial in introducing the lesson effectively. By outlining the goals of the lesson, the teacher gives students a sense of purpose and direction, fostering motivation and focus throughout the instructional period. Moreover, creating a positive and inclusive classroom environment where students feel comfortable expressing their thoughts and asking questions encourages active engagement and promotes a collaborative learning experience. Ultimately, an effective introduction in a lesson plan should be engaging, informative, and well-structured to set the tone for the rest of the lesson. By incorporating these essential elements, educators can create a compelling introduction that captivates students' attention and establishes a purposeful learning environment. A successful lesson plan is built on its ability to engage students from the start. A teacher who starts their lesson with an interesting question or shares a cool story related to what they're about to learn grabs their pupils' attention and makes them excited to find out more. By incorporating visual aids such as pictures and videos, teachers can make the lesson more fun and easy to understand. In addition to engaging students from the beginning, creating an inclusive classroom environment is also crucial for effective teaching. A teacher who establishes a supportive atmosphere where students feel comfortable sharing their thoughts and asking questions encourages active participation and promotes a collaborative learning experience. A well-structured lesson plan with a compelling introduction is essential for achieving student engagement, motivation, and overall learning outcomes. By considering the key elements of an effective introduction, educators can craft a guide that not only serves as a starting point but also plays a vital role in shaping students' learning experiences.To spark students' curiosity, clearly link the lesson's content to their lives or real-world situations. Explain its importance, highlighting how it ties into broader concepts and future learning. Provide an overview of the lesson's content within the larger curriculum, contextualizing its purpose and scope. Clearly outline student expectations for participation, behavior, and desired outcomes to establish a structured environment. In Sir Israel Uchenna's Basic Components of a Lesson Plan, introducing the topic comes after Previous Knowledge and before Presentation. The introduction sets the stage for the rest of the lesson, giving students a general understanding of what they'll be learning. Examples vary, but engaging and informative introductions capture attention and set the tone for the lesson. This book is highly recommended for teachers and student teachers, offering the best format for writing centered lesson plans. For specific topics, different introduction strategies are used, such as capturing students' curiosity with real-life examples, posing thought-provoking questions, or incorporating multimedia resources. A lesson plan is a vital tool in answering the fundamental questions of what and how to teach, thereby building teacher confidence as it enables educators to work towards specific goals and become more knowledgeable and self-assured. Moreover, a well-crafted lesson plan ensures efficient time management by providing direction and control, allowing teachers to make the most of limited class time. Furthermore, it helps avoid repetition by considering students' prior knowledge, thus preventing the need to reteach previously covered material. This approach creates anticipation by incorporating engaging questions that prepare students for upcoming topics. Additionally, a lesson plan facilitates thorough preparation, enabling educators to conduct extensive research and gather information, ultimately leading to well-prepared teaching aids. Evaluation is another crucial aspect of lesson planning, as it enables teachers to assess their teaching against objectives, ensuring student learning outcomes are met. The benefits of sharing and adapting this material extend beyond the classroom, as it allows individuals to copy and redistribute content in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Remixing and transforming the material also permit users to build upon it, providing opportunities for collaborative and creative work. This lesson plan was effectively used by the teacher to introduce the topic of technology and inventions to their primary students aged 11. By utilizing a simple activity involving images of inventions, the teacher managed to generate interest, encourage personal responses, develop schematic knowledge, revise comparatives, and enhance spoken fluency. The activity's low preparation requirements made it an ideal choice for teachers looking to engage their students. The activity itself involves several stages, starting with a 'name the invention' mini whiteboard challenge, followed by word scrambles to support learning, and then checking and drilling the invention names. Students are then instructed to arrange the images in order, with process language provided to facilitate this task. Once the order is determined, students are asked to guess the year of invention, and a running dictation activity follows to reinforce their understanding. As the activity progresses, groups work together to remove images from their order, repeating the sequence until all members can recall the entire order without assistance. Finally, a pyramid-style discussion is conducted, where students individually write down their views on the inventions in order of importance, followed by shared ideas and reordered pictures with partner feedback. The group then compares ideas and reorders the pictures again, with 'spies' from different groups reporting back to their peers, ultimately leading to a final class discussion. Looking forward to meeting everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies, I realized that we can also challenge ourselves with more complex discussions. One student brought up a valid point about some inventions being very important in the past but not as much now, which led us to debate which invention was the most significant - we settled on the telephone due to its impact on mobile phone development. I'm glad our students are ready for this level of challenge, although they may find it demanding. We should keep pushing them, though! The 'guess the year' activity might be amusing, so I'm considering adding some more ideas like introducing inventions. For inspiration, I often watch TV game shows and quizzes, jotting down teaching ideas as I go. Some popular games include Supermarket Sweep, Rhyming blanks, "This is the answer, what's the question?", Conveyor belt, and Chain Letters. These games are great for various language skills, such as listening, vocabulary review, active listening, and memory improvement. Mini-whiteboards can be useful for activities like guessing, as well as process language needed for the games. For instance, Supermarket Sweep is excellent for revising foods and numbers, while Rhyming blanks is good for reviewing sounds and rhymes. In "This is the answer, what's the question?", students guess answers to questions about themselves, perfect for revising question forms. The Conveyor belt game can be adapted to suit our topic, awarding points for each item recalled. I also enjoy incorporating silly objects into the game to add humour. Another popular activity is the TV quiz-style review game where contestants answer questions against 'the Chaser'. In this game, students make up a small group of Chasers and the rest of the class are contestants. The 'final chase' is exciting, and it encourages everyone to listen carefully to the questions. We can also use live challenges for a fun games night. Lastly, I think "Crosswits" is an excellent idea for reviewing vocabulary, as contestants answer crossword clues displayed on a screen. By making it competitive, we can keep our students engaged and motivated. paraphrased text here Here are some great game shows that can be adapted for language classes: Fifteen to one is a great show because contestants have two lives and get asked questions until they lose them or answer correctly. Students love this format and I play it in four teams with high-pressure and quick-paced gameplay, which helps differentiate the questions for stronger groups while maintaining competition. The YES/NO game, also known as Take Your Pick, is another awesome show that can be adapted for language classes. Contestants have to answer presenter's questions without saying yes or no, but if they hesitate too long, they're out. This game is great for developing answers and thinking on your feet while giving confidence. Blockbusters knocking about has a great review game where you download it and get to play along. I passed it over during summer with my British Council Vietnam colleagues. The reviewer did an amazing job creating this resource, which helps students with reviews. Jeopardy, another show that can be adapted for language classes, is all about finding nice templates online. They include a version I've never seen in the UK, though maybe I'm wrong! It's great for recognizing the word form needed and reviewing vocabulary in context. Catchphrase is similar to pricing games where teams guess prices of items - the team with closest answer wins. Million Pound Drop is another show that can be played like this. In Golden Balls, contestants choose split or steal after accumulating money, which can lead to suspenseful gameplay. You'll need to contextualize for the students: There are plenty of ways to use this in the classroom, such as using it as an introduction to complex topics like Game Theory and the Prisoner's Dilemma. You could also use it to teach conditionals, like "what would you do?" or "If I'd known she'd steal...". In fact, you could create some detailed listening activities just for this video or explore some vocabulary that might arise from it, such as words like two-faced, integrity, and manipulative. Connections Participants have to guess what the connection is between seemingly unrelated items. I mentioned something similar before in a previous post on introducing your lesson topic. It's also game show related. Arranging letters to make words, like Countdown, Top 5 Answers from Family Fortunes, Dingbats from Catchphrase, and Odd One Out from Have I Got News For You, are all great ideas for your students. It is useful to structure the lesson as a series of episodes. Category: Lesson planning The purpose of a lesson plan is providing a structure step-by-step of what the teacher wants students to be able to do by the end of a lesson, or what they will have done during it. Although there are many possibilities, here is an example of the stages of a lesson:IntroductionDevelopmentConsolidationConclusion Identifying and selecting aims are the first steps in planning lesson. Once we have decided on the aims, we can design or select the most appropriate activities, put them in the best order and choose the most suitable teaching aids and materials. STAGE 1: INTRODUCTIONThis stage provides interest and motivation to the students. Before starting the class, this stage focuses on the greetings, warm-up or lead-in, review, class arrangement and presentation of objectives. To set a purpose T describes/explains the aims for the lesson.T asks Ss to rearrange the aim as an anagram – Ss try to puzzle it out. To introduce the topic and assess prior knowledgeT writes a few discussion points on the board about (topic).T sets the environment by presenting a video/audio of (topic).T asks Ss to brainstorm what (topic) means.Ss briefly discuss in pairs what they think (topic) is.T brings in realia (real objects) related to (topic).T places key terms or vocabulary words into a “word cloud” and asks Ss to find words related to (topic) and generate new ideas. STAGE 2: DEVELOPMENTThis stage is the most student-centered part of the process. The activities for this stage present the subject matter in coherent way and provide students opportunities to participate and practice.To provide controlled practice of the target languageSays (models) the word or phrase and Ss repeat it.Ss complete a gap-fill activity.Ss read a text and do a true/false activity.Ss read a text and answer some questions.Ss do a jumbled activity.T reads aloud descriptions and asks Ss to try to guess what it is.Ss form their own complete sentences by choosing vocabulary from a sentence formation table. STAGE 3: CONSOLIDATION This stage is calld "Independent practice". Its gives students the oportunidades to use their newly learned knowledge and skils. Its focuses on a field application and provides time for students to get theri douts clarified. To provide free practice of the target language, Ss write a letter responding to a message. Ss write a short conversation with a partner. T asks Ss to write down what they think will happin next in the story. Ss draw a concept map about all the elemnts in the story (setting, characters, plot, theme and conflict). T asks Ss to write an alternate ending using the informations that they have learned in a story. To edit and correct mistakes, Ss adjust their dialogues with the characters’ interventions as much as they can. STAGE 4: CONCLUSION This stage has 3 parts: sumary, evaluation of objetives and closin. A brief sumary or overview is oftn appropriate for checking understanding. Also, the students should be able to demonstrate that they have reached the objetives. The closure step is also a chance to give students feedback on theri performance. To summarize and check understanding, T invites Ss to tell class what they have learned by answering some questions. T asks Ss to practice what they have learned by asking them "exit tickets". Ss create their own vocabulary picture. T writes several yes/no questions of key points from the lesson and asks Ss to raise theri thumbs up/down for each one. To clarify any doubt about the topic, T gives feedback on (topic). The teacher gives a quick conclusion and explains some common error. To reinforce what was taught in class, T gives homework and assignments for the next class. The teacher makes contributions to improve Ss’ (writing/reading/listening) skils. 1865: A Year of Triumph, Tragedy, and Entertainment Wins by English football team spark celebration. UEFA Women's Euro concludes with England defeating Spain in final match. American professional wrestler Hulk Hogan dies at age 71 after long career. Plane crash in Amur Oblast, Russia kills 48 people, leaving families devastated. Conflict erupts on Cambodia–Thailand border as dispute over land ownership continues. Recent Events: Gaza war escalates, causing widespread destruction and loss of life. Russian invasion of Ukraine intensifies, with both sides suffering heavy losses. Sudanese civil war rages on, displacing thousands of people. Notable Deaths: Cleo Laine, British singer and actress, passes away at 95. Tom Lehrer, American musician and songwriter, dies at 82 after a long battle with cancer. Willie Irvine, Northern Irish football player, loses his life in a tragic accident. David Rendall, Scottish actor, succumbs to illness at the age of 63. Kenneth Calman, British actor, passes away due to complications from surgery. Julian LeFay, American musician and producer, dies after a long illness. Interesting Facts: In 1865, Uruguay football team wins first-ever FIFA World Cup, defeating Argentina 4-2 in final match. The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off coast of Crescent City, California, killing over 225 people. A royal crisis in Belgium leads to four workers being shot dead during a strike at Grâce-Berleur. 1865 was a year marked by significant events that shaped the world. In various calendars, including Gregorian and Armenian, it was designated as 1865MDCCCLXVAb urbe condita2618Armenian calendar1314ԹՎ ՌՅԺԴAssyrian calendar6615Bahá'í calendar21–22Balinese saka calendar1786–1787Bengali calendar1271–1272Berber calendar2815British Regnal year28 Vict. 1 – 29 Vict. 1Buddhist calendar2409Burmese calendar1227Byzantine calendar7373–7374Chinese calendar甲子年 (Wood Rat)4562 or 4355 — to —乙丑年 (Wood Ox)4563 or 4356Coptic calendar1581–1582Discordian calendar3031Ethiopian calendar1857–1858Hebrew calendar5625–5626Hindu calendars - Vikram Samvat1921–1922 - Shaka Samvat1786–1787 - Kali Yuga4965–4966Holocene calendar11865Igbo calendar865–866Iranian calendar1243–1244Islamic calendar1281–1282Japanese calendarGenji 2 / Keiō 1(慶応元年)Javanese calendar1793–1794Julian calendarGregorian minus 12 daysKorean calendar4198Minguo calendar47 before ROC民前47年Nanakshahi calendar397Thai solar calendar2407–2408Tibetan calendar[illegible](male Wood-Rat)1991 or 1610 or 838 — to —[illegible](female Wood-Ox)1992 or 1611 or 839 This year saw the American Civil War reach its climax. On January 13, Union forces launched a major assault against Fort Fisher in North Carolina, which was captured by the Union just days later. The Thirteenth Amendment to the US Constitution, abolishing slavery and involuntary servitude, narrowly passed in the House of Representatives on January 31. Confederate General Robert E. Lee became general-in-chief, and Union forces compelled him to retreat from Four Oaks, North Carolina. The year also saw significant advancements in science. Gregor Mendel read his paper on plant hybridization at two meetings of the Natural History Society of Brünn, laying the groundwork for the theory of Mendelian inheritance. Additionally, the U.S. Congress authorized the formation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and Washington College and Jefferson College merged to form Washington & Jefferson College. Other notable events included the Battle of Five Forks in Petersburg, Virginia, where Confederate General Robert E. Lee began his final offensive; the founding of German chemicals producer BASF; and the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln at Ford's Theatre in Washington, D.C., by John Wilkes Booth. April 15 – President Lincoln dies early this morning from his gunshot wound, aged 56. Vice President Andrew Johnson becomes the 17th President of the United States upon Lincoln's death and is sworn in later that mornin'. ###ENDARTICLEJuly 26 - The New Zealand Parliament first meets in Wellington on a permanent basis, making it de facto the national capital, while 23 - The SS Great Eastern departs on a voyage to lay a transatlantic telegraph cable.[7] July 27 Welsh settlers arrive in Argentina at Chubut Valley. Businessman Asa Packer establishes Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. July 30 – The steamer Brother Jonathan sinks off the California coast, killing 225 passengers and crew. The Christian Mission, later renamed The Salvation Army, is founded in Whitechapel, London, by William and Catherine Booth in July. August 16 - The Dominican Republic regains independence from Spain. Elma Danielsson, medical missionary to Newfoundland and Labrador, died on March 1, 1940. Elma Danielsson, Swedish socialist, journalist, died on March 10, 1936. Tan Sitong, Chinese reformist leader, died on March 15, 1898. Sui Sin Far, English-born writer, died on March 19, 1914. William Morton Wheeler, American entomologist, died on March 30, 1937. Heinrich Rubens, German physicist, died on April 1, 1922. Richard Rushall, British sea captain and businessman, died in April 1953. Richard Adolf Zsigmondy, Austrian-born chemist, Nobel Prize laureate, died on April 2, 1929. Gyorche Petrov, Macedonian and Bulgarian revolutionary, died on April 6, 1921. Victory Bateman, American stage and screen actress, died on April 9, 1926. Violet Nicolson, English poet, died on April 18, 1904. Erich Ludendorff, German general, died on April 14, 1937. Charles Proteus Steinmetz, German-American engineer, electrician, died on April 16, 1923. Alfred Hoare Powell, English Arts and Crafts architect, designer, and painter of pottery, died on April 18, 1960. Harry Chauvel, Australian Army general, died on April 16, 1945. Leónidas Plaza, 16th President of Ecuador, died on April 18, 1932. Akseli Gallen-Kallela, Finnish artist, died on April 26, 1931. Vital Brazil, Brazilian physician, immunologist, died on April 28, 1950. Pieter Zeeman King George V of the United Kingdom died on May 2, 1936. Clyde Fitch, American dramatist, died on May 3, 1909. Martha M. Simpson, Australian educationalist, died on May 23, 1948. Epitácio Pessoa, 11th President of Brazil, died on May 25, 1942. John Mott, American YMCA leader, recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize, died on May 26, 1955. Pieter Zeeman, Dutch physicist, Nobel Prize laureate, died on May 27, 1943. Robert W. Chambers, American artist, died on June 9, 1933. George Lohmann, English cricketer, died on June 2, 1901. George V of the United Kingdom died on June 6, 1936. Albéric Magnard, French composer, died on June 13, 1914. Carl Nielsen, Danish composer, died on June 20, 1931. W. B. Yeats, Irish writer, Nobel Prize laureate, died on June 28, 1939. Alfred Hugenberg, German businessman, politician, died on July 18, 1951. May Whitty, British stage and screen actress, died on July 14, 1948. Otto Frank, German physiologist, died on July 9, 1944. Bernard Berenson, American art historian, died on June 30, 1959. Shigechiyo Izumi, Japanese supercentenarian, died on June 29, 1986. Granville Ryrie, Australian Army general, politician, and diplomat, died on July 1, 1937. Gérard Encausse, French occultist, died on July 13, 1916. Alfred Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Irish-born British publisher; founder of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror, died on July 15, 1922. Max Heindel, Danish-born Christian occultist, astrologer, and mystic, died on July 23, 1919. Edward Terry Sanford, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, died on July 26, 1930. Philipp Scheidemann, 11th Chancellor of Germany, died on July 26, 1939. Irving Babbitt, American literary critic, died on August 2, 1933. John Radecki, Australian stained glass artist, died on August 10, 1955. Alexander Glazunov, Russian composer, died on August 15, 1936. Usui Mikao, Japanese founder of reiki, died on August 15, 1926. Julia Marlowe, English-born American stage actress, died on August 17, 1950. Bernard Tancred, South African cricketer, died on August 20, 1911. Templar Saxe, British actor and singer, died on August 22, 1935. King Ferdinand I of Romania died on August 24, 1927. James Henry Breasted, American Egyptologist, died on August 27, 1935. Maria Karłowska, Polish Roman Catholic religious professed and blessed, died on September 4, 1935. Rainis, Latvian poet, playwright, died on September 11, 1929. William Birdwood, 1st Baron Birdwood, British field marshal, died on September 13, 1951. Mary Russell, Duchess of Bedford, English aviator, ornithologist, died on September 26, 1937. Paul Dukas, French composer, died on October 1, 1935. Arthur Hayes-Sadler, British admiral, died on October 9, 1952. Rafael Merry del Val, Spanish Roman Catholic Cardinal and Secretary of the Congregation of the Holy Office, died on October 10, 1930. Arthur Harden, English chemist, Nobel Prize laureate, died on October 12, 1940. Charles W. Clark, American baritone, died on October 15, 1925. Rudolph Lambart, 10th Earl of Cavan, British field marshal, died on October 16, 1946. James Rudolph Garfield, U.S. politician, died on October 17, 1950. Charles James Briggs, British general, died on October 22, 1941. Raymond Hitchcock, American actor, died on October 27, 1929. Hovhannes Abelian, Armenian actor, died on October 23, 1936. Benjamin Guggenheim, American businessman, died on October 26, 1912. Tinsley Lindley, English footballer, died on October 27, 1940. Warren G. Harding, 29th President of the United States, died on November 2, 1923. Edwin Thanhouser, American actor, businessman, and film producer, founder of the Thanhouser Company, died on November 11, 1956. Rüdiger von der Goltz, German general, died on December 8, 1946. Jean Sibelius, Finnish composer, died on December 20, 1957. Edwyn Alexander-Sinclair, British admiral, died on December 12, 1945. Olavo Bilac, Brazilian poet, died on December 16, 1918. Minnie Maddern Fiske, American stage actress, died on December 19, 1932. ElsieOn December 23, 1950, Wolfe, an American socialite and interior decorator, passed away. Anna Farquhar Bergengren, an American author and editor, met her untimely demise on an unknown date. James M. Canty, an American educator, school administrator, and businessperson, died on December 28, 1964. Albrecht, Duke of Württemberg, a German field marshal, succumbed to death on December 25, 1939. Evangeline Booth, the 4th General of The Salvation Army, passed away on December 28, and Fay Templeton, an American musical comedy star, died on December 29, 1939. On December 30, Félix Vallotton, a Swiss painter and printmaker, lost his life. Rudyard Kipling, an Indian-born English writer and Nobel Prize laureate, also departed this world on the same day, December 30, 1936. Ernest Hogan, an African-American dancer, musician, and comedian, died on December 29, 1909. Habibullah Qurayshi, a Bengali Islamic scholar and educationist, met his end in 1943. The month of January began with the passing of Marie-Anne Libert, a Belgian botanist, on January 14. Pierre-Joseph Proudhon, a French philosopher and anarchist, entered eternal slumber on January 19, 1809. Felice Romani, an Italian poet and librettist, was born on January 28, but no date is mentioned for his death. February saw the demise of Isabella Beeton, a British cook and household management expert, on February 6, 1836. Anna Pavlovna of Russia, queen consort of the Netherlands, died on March 1, while Yamanami Keisuke, a Japanese samurai, met his end on March 20. Alexander Dukhnovich, a Russian priest, writer, and social activist, lived until April 1, 1803. John Milton, an American Governor, was born on that day. Giuditta Pasta, an Italian soprano, entered the world on April 2, 1798. A.P. Hill, an American Confederate general, took his last breath on April 2, 1825. On April 13, Achille Valenciennes, a French zoologist, lived for another day. Abraham Lincoln, the 16th President of the United States, met his untimely demise on April 18, 1861. Léon Jean Marie Dufour, a French medical doctor and naturalist, was born on April 18, 1780. April 24 saw the lifelessness of Nicholas Alexandrovich, Tsarevich of Russia, while John Wilkes Booth, an American actor and assassin, met his end on April 26. Sir Samuel Cunard, a Canadian businessman and founder of the Cunard Line, was born on that day. Ben Hall, an Australian bushranger, lived until May 5. May 10 marked the passing of William Armstrong, an American lawyer, civil servant, politician, and businessperson. Paul Bogle, a Jamaican activist and Baptist deacon, took his last breath on the same day. Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, entered eternal slumber on October 18. November 12 saw the demise of Elizabeth Gaskell, a British novelist and biographer. José Manuel Pareja, a Spanish admiral, took his own life on November 28. William Machin Stairs, a Canadian businessman and statesman, lived until November 29. December 6 witnessed the passing of Sebastián Iradier, a Spanish composer. On December 10, King Leopold I of Belgium died, while Johan Georg Forchhammer, a Danish geologist, met his end on the same day. Luigi Ciacchi, an Italian cardinal, took his last breath on December 17. ###ARTICLE The year 1865 marked a pivotal moment in history, spanning the realms of politics, culture, and science. This article delves into various events and milestones that transpired during this critical period. #### One Hundred Years: 1701-1800 The 18th century, which began on January 1, 1701, and concluded on December 31, 1800, was a transformative era in human history. It witnessed the dawn of the Enlightenment, which emphasized reason, science, and progress. #### Millennia and Centuries: The 2nd Millennium As we transitioned into the 19th century, the world was poised on the cusp of significant changes. The Industrial Revolution, fueled by innovations like the Watt steam engine, would forever alter human society and the environment. #### Timelines and State Leaders Key events of the era included the Storming of the Bastille in 1789, the development of the steam engine, and the American Revolutionary War. This tumultuous period saw the rise and fall of various monarchies, with Great Britain emerging as a dominant force in Europe. The Eighteenth Century Witnessed Multifaceted Global Developments The years 1716 to 1779 were marked by numerous significant events that shaped the world as we know it today. Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat, 1762–1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. Treaty of Paris, ends Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War, 1763. Dahomey and Oyo Empire defeat Ashanti army at Atakpamé, 1764. Mughals defeated at Buxar, 1764. Stamp Act introduced into American colonies by British Parliament, 1765. Burmese invade Thailand, utterly destroy Attuthaya, 1765–1767. Burma under Hsinbyushin repel four invasions from Qing China, securing hegemony over Shan states, 1765–1769. Christian VII become king of Denmark, 1766. Anglo-Mysore Wars, 1766–1799. Taksin expel Burmese invaders, reunite Thailand under authoritarian regime, 1767. War of Bar Confederation, 1768–1772. Russo-Turkish War, 1768–1774. French East India Company dissolve, revived in 1785, 1769. French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending Dutch East India Company's monopoly, 1769. Famine in Czech lands kill hundreds of thousands, 1770–1771. Plague Riot in Moscow, 1771. Kalmyk Khanate dissolve, territory become colonized by Russians, 1771. Gustav III of Sweden stage coup d'état, becoming almost absolute monarch, 1772. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers, 1772–1779. Maratha Empire fight Britain and Raghunathrao's forces during First Anglo-Maratha War, 1772–1795. Pugachev's Rebellion, largest peasant revolt in Russian history, 1773–1775. East India Company start operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China, 1773. Russia impose reduction in autonomy on Zaporizhian Cossacks of Ukraine, 1775. First Anglo-Maratha War, 1775–1782. American Revolutionary War, 1775–1783. Kongsi republics founded by Chinese settlers in Borneo, some of first democracies in Asia, 1776. Illuminati founded by Adam Weishaupt, 1776. United States Declaration of Independence adopted by Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia, 1776. Adam Smith publish The Wealth of Nations, 1776. James Cook become first European to land on Hawaiian Islands, 1778. Franco-American alliance signed, 1778. Spain acquire permanent holding in Africa from Portuguese, administered by La Plata Viceroyalty, 1778. Vietnam reunified for first time in 200 years by Tay Son brothers, 1778. Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and Xhosas in South African Republic, 1779–1879. Britain lose several islands and colonial outposts to Franco-Spanish navy, 1779–1783. Iran enter period of conflict and civil war after prosperous reign of Karim Khan Zand, 1779. Outbreak of indigenous rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru, 1780. George Washington elected first President of United States, 1789. Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand dissolve after palace coup, 1782. Treaty of Paris formally end American Revolutionary War, 1783. Russian annexation of Crimea, 1783. Imam Sheikh Mansur lead holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in Caucasus, 1785–1791. Northwest Indian War fought between United States and Native Americans, 1785–1795. Maratha-Mysore Wars conclude with exchange of territories in Deccan, 1785–1787. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart premiere The Marriage of Figaro and Don Giovanni, 1786–1787. Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until 19th century, 1787. Russo-Turkish War, 1787–1792. First Fleet arrive in Australia, 1788. Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard become first validated case of supercentenarian on record, 1788. Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen, 1788–1789. Qing attempt to reinstall exiled Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster, 1788–1789. Quang Trung defeat Qing, 1789. ###ARTICLE1799–1804: The French Revolution's Legacy. 1789–1799: A tumultuous decade that saw the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte and the fall of the French monarchy. ###ARTICLEThe late 18th century was a period of great cultural and scientific transformation in Europe. 1785 was a notable year for inventions, with Edmund Cartwright developing the power loom. This innovation enabled mass production, altering the textile industry's dynamics. Also significant that year were improvements to milling technology; Oliver Evans' automatic flour mill exemplified this shift towards more efficient processes. Other important developments of 1786 included the invention of a threshing machine by Andrew Meikle. The year also saw notable scientific advancements, such as Jacques Charles discovering Charles's Law. Antoine Lavoisier's groundbreaking work laid the foundation for modern chemistry with his discovery of the law of conservation of mass. In literature and philosophy, numerous significant works were published during this period. Alois Senefelder's invention of the Lithographic printing process in 1798 greatly expanded publishing capabilities. The Rosetta Stone was discovered by Napoleon's troops in 1799, becoming a pivotal archaeological find that shed light on ancient history. Mainstream literature from the 1700s continued to shape public opinion and cultural values during this time period. Jonathan Swift's A Tale of a Tub, published in 1704, exemplified satire as a literary device. Alexander Pope's The Rape of the Lock showcased his mastery of verse. In another notable work, Daniel Defoe wrote Robinson Crusoe in 1719. Giambattista Vico released The New Science in 1725, which had a profound impact on philosophy and understanding of society. Jonathan Swift published Gulliver's Travels in 1726, demonstrating his unique perspective as an author. Alexander Pope also produced The Dunciad in 1728, showcasing his satirical prowess. A Little Pretty Pocket-Book was first published for children in 1744 by Samuel Johnson, marking one of the earliest examples of this type of book being marketed towards young readers. Chushingura, a Japanese puppet play, and Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady were written in 1748. Henry Fielding's The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling solidified his position as a prominent English novelist. Thomas Gray published Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard in 1751, leaving behind a notable literary legacy. Samuel Johnson authored A Dictionary of the English Language, shaping the English language with his comprehensive work. Voltaire's Candide was released in 1759, offering insights into Enlightenment-era philosophy. Adam Smith wrote The Theory of Moral Sentiments and published The Wealth of Nations in 1776, establishing foundational principles for modern economics. Edward Gibbon produced The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire between 1776–1789. John Newton's Amazing Grace was first published in 1779.The 18th century, or the Long Eighteenth Century, was a period of significant change and development in Britain. It began after the Glorious Revolution in 1688 and ended with the Act of Union in 1801. This era saw the rise of British capitalism, the Industrial Revolution, and the growth of the British Empire. The 18th century was also marked by major events such as the War of the Spanish Succession and the Jacobite risings. The period witnessed significant advancements in science, literature, and art, with notable figures including Benjamin Franklin, Jane Austen, and Joshua Reynolds. ###ARTICLETo kick off your lesson on a topic of your choice, consider the following 35 ways to get started: 1. Introduce yourself with an interesting fact about your favorite football player. 2. Take students on a virtual tour of a well-known tourist attraction using Cuisenaire rods. 3. Play a song that references the family theme and ask students to write notes on what they hear. 4. Create a fake "Family Fortunes" question and have students work in groups to prepare answers. 5. Show extreme close-up pictures of animals and have students guess what they are. 6. Use picture association to gather images of things people might do only once in a lifetime. 7. Think of a relevant starter sentence for discussing apologies. 8. Ask students "If I looked like David Beckham, I would..." to practice 2nd conditionals. 9. Get students involved by creating a table with two categories for foods and drinks. 10. Display a picture of someone on the board and have students write what they are saying in speech bubbles. 11. Organize a caption competition related to World Cup. 12. Make a series of questions or statements related to hobbies and interests and have students answer them themselves. 13. Use classic "Find Someone Who..." mingle activities to get students interacting with each other. Following these engaging language activities will help students develop their skills in presenting information and discussing topics effectively. For instance, the example of drawing a picture on the board with only one line can be used to encourage creativity while making it easier for students to guess what is being drawn. The same concept applies to bringing in items that represent hobbies or interests, which can spark discussions about pastimes. Using modal verbs to express probability can also make predictions more exciting and engaging, as evidenced by the use of short clips from movies or TV shows to test students' understanding. Furthermore, listening tasks such as playing a clip and asking students to write down emotions felt during a conversation can help them develop their emotional intelligence and empathy. Additionally, presenting target language through fun examples like matching inventions to inventors can make it more accessible and enjoyable for students. Even more engaging is the use of quick-fire true or false questions with different corners of the room representing various opinions, which fosters lively discussions. It's also worth noting that incorporating technology into lessons, such as using dingbats on the board or creating short listening texts, can make language learning more dynamic and interactive. Similarly, playing games like standing up to show agreement or disagreement with statements can stimulate warm-up discussion questions and encourage students to think critically about different perspectives. E – lated L –azy I – nsecure N- auseous! G- utted S –tupid Divide students into two teams, and divide the whiteboard down the middle. Students line up in two lines. The first person in each line has a pen. When you say the topic, they run to the board, write a word related to the topic, pass the pen to the next person then join the back of their line. This activity is like a race. If one team writes a word that the other team already have, they get no points. Again, it's good to check prior knowledge. Display a set of familiar words related (or less so) to the topic. Ask students to divide the words into at least 3 different categories. We did this example topic: health and fitness. Smoking, running, drugs, red wine, football, movies, reading, clubbing, vitamins, snakes, vegetables, birdwatching. Students created categories like Things that benefit your health and Things that damage your health unrelated words like playing football. With this activity, you'll be surprised at some of the categories. It also leads to instant discussion: 'Snakes are not unrelated, they could seriously damage your health' 'Smoking is good for you?! No way!' This board topic helped learners write a short definition. I did this yesterday and it happened like this. Example topic: lookalikes Definitions... Group 1: like a look (?) Group 2: to look like something or someone Group 3: look and act like something Group 4: be person not you famous (?) Organise and discuss Think of a statement related to the topic. Get lots of small slips of paper. Write one word of the statement on each slip. Jumble up the words. Hand one set of the words to each group. The group work together to put the statement in the correct order, then discuss their opinions on it. If the topic is familiar or the learners are high level, get them to think of the statement and create the organisation task (statement minimum 8 words or something). For general discussion... Board 4 or 5 common words related to the topic. Have students decide which word is the odd one out and why. Example topic: jobs/ambitions Fireman Doctor Teacher Nurse Student: the teacher is the odd one out as the others save lives For guessing the topic... Same thing, but include one word that is not related at all, and see if students mention the topic when they share their opinion! Example topic: Endangered animals T-rex dodo rhino woolly mammoth Student: rhino is the odd one out as the others are extinct (leads into a discussion on things like threats rhinos might face and introducing term ‘endangered’. Pose a difficult question to the students which may be a topic of debate. Topic: giving opinions Recently, a teacher recommended the 'do or die' videos by National Geographic. You'll find plenty of these on youtube. Choose one relevant to your topic.. here’s an example of one. I really hope you've found 1 new idea here. Please comment and add your own ways to introduce a topic, let's get from 35 to 100! Update: I’ve added some further ideas in this new post. Classroom management is a challenge many educators face, but with tools like Classcraft, it becomes easier to address the unique needs of each learner. This three-screen classroom experience provides whole-class instructional support and keeps students on task. The Classroom Panel allows teachers to control what's displayed in front of the classroom, share student responses anonymously, and use management tools like timers and volume meters. The Student Panel offers a more immersive learning environment where students can engage with instructional tools, collaborate with classmates, or respond independently. When off-task, educators can pause their screens to refocus them. The Teacher Panel provides access to ready-made lessons and real-time insights on student performance, enabling teachers to adapt instruction to meet whole-class needs. With Classcraft, educators can save time planning instruction using whole-class, standards-aligned lessons. This platform maximizes collaboration and student agency in math, ELA, reading, vocabulary, grammar, and writing lessons. Teachers also benefit from resources like the Teacher Success Pathway, which offers guided implementation and ongoing support through Teacher's Corner.

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