



At school: pre visit:

<b>Creativity</b> Write and record an answerphone message. Invent a code and practice sending a message.	<b>Collaboration</b> Research Morse Code with a buddy. Find out five facts about it. Write a Morse Code message for others to decode.	<b>Critical thinking</b> Students choose a paragraph from a book or school journal. How many words can be removed before the meaning is lost?	<b>Success criteria</b> Students can 'filter' excess words and still convey a message. Students can decode a Morse Code message.
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At the museum:

<b>Creativity</b> Work out how to use a Heliograph. What were its advantages/disadvantages? Look at the different radio transmitters and receivers we have here for you to handle – see if you can explain how they work.	<b>Collaboration</b> Semaphore flags – practice learning the Semaphore alphabet then send a message to another student. Decode a message from someone else.	<b>Critical thinking</b> Why was Morse Code so important in war? Find out what your 'call sign' is in the phonetic alphabet. Find out why the German code changed between WW1 and WW2?	<b>Success criteria</b> Students can send or receive a message using Morse Code, semaphore flags or the Heliograph.
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Back at school:

<b>Creativity</b> Design and make a timeline mural showing soldiers at different times using different forms of communication.	<b>Collaboration</b> In groups make either a newspaper page, video clip or podcast about the history of communication in wartime and disaster. Share at assembly or in class.	<b>Critical thinking</b> How can I best get my message across? How do I know my message is understood? Who is my target audience?	<b>Success criteria</b> Students are able to communicate their learning clearly to others, and their peers understand!
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