London Steiner School

Exhibition of Work 2018
Class One
MY NAME IS MAGPIE MINUS

52 - 7 =
38 - 12 =
105 - 40 =

MY NAME IS BEAR DIVIDE

40 - 4 =
56 - 2 =
100 - 5 =

MY NAME IS MOUSE TIMES

15 x 2 =
15 x 3 =
15 x 4 =

12 x 12 =
23 x 13 =
34 x 14 =
45 x 15 =

25 x 16 =
67 x 17 =
88 x 18 =
100 x 19 =

3 x TABLES
4 x TABLES
5 x TABLES
6 x TABLES

GIANT PLUS WILL ALWAYS SMILE WHEN ADDING MORE TO THE PILE.

MAGPIE MINUS LIKES SHINEY STUFF AND TAKES AWAY WHEN THERE’S TOO MUCH.

MOUSE TIMES MULTIPLIES IN TWO'S, THREE'S, FOUR'S AND FIVES.

THIS IS THE DIVIDING BEAR AND EQUALLY SHE LIKES TO SHARE.
Dear Class 1,

Search high and low for a box without key, hinges or lid. It must be broken before you can use it. It can be found inside something which can be played, but is not a game. Good luck!
MAGPIE
MINUS
LIKES SHINEY
STUFF AND
TAKES AWAY WHEN

R

THERELIVES
IN ME AN
IMAGE OF
ALL THAT
Class Two
Saint Elizabeth

One day Saint Elizabeth took bread to the poor. When her husband met her, she asked what she had under her cloak. She answered, "red roses." Suddenly the wind blew her cloak open and hot bread.
Les Animaux

Aurora
Les Animaux
Alessandra

Les Animaux
Anna

Les Animaux
Carolina

Les Animaux
Buakai
Saint Nicholas

A poor neighbour of Saint Nicholas had three daughters. He could not afford to let them be as he had no dowry for them. Saint Nicholas heard of
The richest number is 12.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thousand</th>
<th>Hundred</th>
<th>Tens</th>
<th>Units</th>
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Class Three & Four
Norse Mythology
Wild guinea pigs live in colonies. Colonies are families.

Guinea pigs live in rocks, grass, and clay. Guinea pigs hide in the rocks to hide from danger, and lie in grass to get some sun or play like guinea pigs or guinea pig jumping gmonds.
Class 3 and 4
Nativity Play
The Eurythmy Room
Tuesday 14 December
11:15
Class Five
Athenians
loved beauty,
liked long speeches
and rhetoric

Democracy
Used words

Children looked after
by their parents

Spartans
loved war,
liked to say things
with few words

Monarchy
Used actions

Children lived in real, military
school from the age of seven.
Où Se Trouvent Les Villes de France.

La Manche

cherbourg

Les Paris

Chartres

Mance

Rheims

la Loire

Bordeaux

Bayonne

España

L'Océan Atlantique

Massif Central

clermont Ferrand

garonne

ALPES

Nimes Avignon

Marseille

Nice

España

C'est Fantastique.

Are the Simplest form

flower, stem, leaves or... Cot

bel net

Act My cap

Mushroom that grows above
**Algae**

Algae have no flowers, stems or roots. They only have leaves.

All algae live in water. Those that live in salt water, we call seaweed. Some algae are tiny and some are hundreds of feet long, like kelp.

There are more than thirty thousand different species of algae. They love the light but can only stand upright when supported by the water.

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**Mardi 9 Janvier**

Les Dieux et les Déesses Indiens

Il joue de la flûte
Il est l'ami d'Arjuna
He plays the flute
He is Arjuna's friend

Il a la peau bleu ou noir dans les images
He has blue or black skin in the images

Il est loyal
Il aime jouer
He is loyal
He likes to play
Class Six & Seven
Solomon
Brainless

Joshua Cagelston
"For my part I know nothing with any certainty but the sight of the stars makes me dream."

Vincent Van Gogh

Midwinter midnight sky for latitude 52 degrees

North
Moss grows in the cool shade of the forest, on rocks, in the cracks of walls, in roofs and in gutters. It thrives in wet and dark places. Moss has leaves and a fine, fragile stem, but no flowers or fruit. It has no proper roots, just thin threads that grip onto cracks, or grow down and disappear into the soil. As the plant grows upwards, it withers and dies down below. It is often hard to tell where the moss plant ends and the soil begins.

Over hundreds and thousands of years dead moss has become compressed and formed thick layers of peat. The peat is dug out, cut into bricks, then piled up to dry. It can be bunt as fuel.

Ferns and Horsetails

Ferns have beautiful, well-developed leaves. They have proper roots, but no flowers or fruit. Ferns have no proper stems, the leaves grow up from the roots under the ground. At first the leaves are curled up like a snail's shell. As they grow, they uncurl, stretch and spread wide.

Horsetails: The horsetail is related to the fern, but looks very different. Whilst the fern is all leaf, the horsetail is mostly stem. It is spindly and brittle with spiky that grow out of the stem in circles at regular intervals.
ALGEBRA

Muhammad ibn Musa al-Khwarizmi around 825AD

'The Science of Equations'
the father of Algebra
PHYSICS
ACOUSTICS
AFRICA

Mediterranean Sea

SAHARA

Ethiopian Highland

Congo Basin

Indian Ocean

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Geography

AFRICA
The English Crusaders led by Richard Lionheart had to fight the Turks for a whole year. Despite their courage, they could not regain Jerusalem.

~15 June 1215

The Sealing of the Magna Carta
The English crusaders led by Richard Lionheart had to fight the Turks for a whole year despite their courage, so they could not regain Jerusalem.

Sultan Saladin was a great leader of the Turks who stormed into the Holy Land and conquered Jerusalem in 1187.
Class Eight
THEATRICAL MAKEUP

Theatrical makeup is makeup that is used to assist in creating the appearance of the characters that actors portray during theater production.

As long as theater has existed, actors have used stage makeup. From ancient Greece to theater of the Orient to present day Broadway, theatrical makeup has been an integral part of any play. The application of makeup for the theater has evolved over thousands of years.

Ancient Greece

The majority of plays in Greek theater were performed by masked actors, there is still evidence of makeup playing a central role in the actor’s appearance. The Greek masks acted as a sort of megaphone as their shape created a natural means of vocal amplification. More importantly, in Greek theater, an actor might play several parts. Rather than awkward makeup changes, an actor could simply change masks to indicate that he was playing in a new character.

Peking Opera

Peking Opera’s popularity peaked in during Qing Dynasty, from 1644 to 1911. Actors originally used masks but later that changed to makeup in order to show facial expression. Featuring brightly coloured swirling designs of black, red, yellow, and blue. Peking Opera performer used face makeup that could instantly tell you everything you needed to know about the character.
There are many well known, beautiful cities, you might even live in one, but there are many cities that we have forgotten, lost, destroyed or even ones that are just myths. Even if people don’t believe in some of these cities, it does not mean that people have stopped looking. Lost cities usually fall into two categories, those where all knowledge of the city’s existence was forgotten before it was rediscovered, and those whose memory was preserved in myth, legend, or historical records but whose location was lost or at least no longer widely recognized.

A lost city is a settlement that fell into terminal decline and became extensively or completely uninhabited, with the consequence that the site’s former significance was no longer known to the wider world. The location of many lost cities have been forgotten, but some have been rediscovered and studied extensively by scientists. Recently abandoned cities or cities whose locations were never in question might be referred to as ruins or ghost towns (City). The search for such lost cities by Europeans explorers and adventurers in Africa, the Americas, and Southeast Asia from the 15th century onwards eventually led to developments of archaeology.
James I, son of Mary Stuart and Lord Darnley, became King of England in 1603, when Queen Elizabeth died. He stands out in history as a king who managed to keep every interest group against him.

He was brought up a cautious prince, so you would think the Scottish would like him, but when he became King of England, they started to dislike him and named him for what he became King of England. They started to dislike him and named him for what he became King of England. They started to dislike him and named him for what he became King of England.

A man named Grogan was planning to blow up the parliament and kill James I on the 5th November. But he realized that one of his friends was there on the day. So he sent an anonymous letter to his friend to not go on that day. Then the man needed to be convinced and scared, so he wanted him not to lose into the subject the guy immediately went back and on the 8th November soldiers found Grogan’s laying gun powder in the wine cellar and was set to be tortured. He later died in 1606.

Charles I was brought up in his father’s, James I footsteps, like him he believed in the divine rights of kings.

In 1637 Charles I introduced the new Anglican prayer book. In the second Charles anticipated. The popery books were too Catholic so it ended up spending most in Edinburgh. Charles I didn’t like this one bit so he ordered his army to quit them. But Charles I ended up losing the fight causing him to back off. Later on Charles I continued to abuse his role as a king having constant arguments with Parliament and shutting it down whenever he felt like it. This angered the roundheads as many of middle classes people even now but they had fought against the Royalty’s many times and lost. Until they found Charles II in his arms but his later married a woman who made a lot of head a point of the strictest spot. When he became leader of the Roundheads, also surprisingly. In 1642 he led the round heads, now known as the Iron. Charles had no choice to go to war to go to war to go to war where he was arrested and war. So they gave Charles I to him. To secure Cromwell’s role or leader he showed everyone in England who was on Charles’s side. Most of the Parliament was called the Rump, perishing that Cromwell gained Charles I for trooper. This shocked everyone such a thing was unheard of because all the previous row was on Cromwell’s side, they agreed. The bolt went fast as Charles I was not allowed to speak. He was then executed at Whitehall in 1649.
I WANT LONG HAIR

Now that I have short hair,
all I want is for it to grow.

I want it nice and long,
but not that low.

Maybe down to my waist,
I could even tie it up with a lace.

Sadly I have short hair,
life just isn't fair.

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The Invention of Chess

No one actually knows who invented chess, or how it came about. Many people believe that chess was played thousands of years ago, but there is no one that is sure. Some estimates place the origins of chess in China and India, but the game was not well known there. The game spread to Europe through the Middle East, where it was played by many different cultures. The game of chess was eventually brought to Europe, where it was played by kings and noblemen. The game is a strategic board game that involves two players and a set of pieces. The pieces are moved around the board using specific rules, and the goal is to capture the opponent's king. The game is played on a 8x8 grid, and each player has 16 pieces, including a king, queen, rook, knight, bishop, and pawn. The game is played with two players, and one of the players always has the advantage. The game is a very challenging and fun way to pass the time.
Continental Collision (fold, uplift)
Himalayas
Andes
Alps

Transform Boundary (conservative)
San Andreas Fault

Divergent Boundaries (constructive)
Mid Atlantic Ridge

Subduction (destructive)
Japanese Islands
BLOOD & BONES

Like the earth our bodies are 70% water. It is said that life started in the ocean with one small amoeba. An amoeba is a type of cell which has the ability to change its shape. They floated around the ocean being nothing until they evolved into sea creatures. Then life moved to the land and the creatures developed bones.

Blood
Our blood carries nutrients through our bodies. It also carries oxygen from the lungs and brings back carbon dioxide. Blood protects our bodies from germs.

Bones
The bone is used as a sign of death. For example on pirate ships bones are an armament of war. The bone is the most dead part of our body. Blood is constantly being produced inside of the bone. [Diagram of bones]

The Spine
The spine provides the main support for your body. The head balances on top and all the limbs are suspended from it.
Vertebrae are the 33 individual bones that interlock with each other to form the spine. The vertebrae are divided into 3 groups: cervical, which has 7 bones, thoracic with 12 bones and lumbar with 5 bones. Then at the very bottom, is the sacrum and coccyx. Only the top 2-4 bones are jointed. The vertebrae of the sacrum and coccyx are fused.
Three parts to a vertebrae: the three sections branching off are the transverse processes and the spinous process. The part on the other side is called the body, and then there is the foramen which is the ring in the middle. Between the bodies are an intervertebral disc (cartilage). As you follow the vertebrae down the spine they become much bigger.
Blood Circulation

There are two different types of blood vessels: arteries and veins. The veins carry oxygenated blood, while the arteries carry deoxygenated blood. The arteries travel through the lungs, where they become oxygenated, then they flow into the right side of the heart where they are distributed around the body, taking oxygen with them.

Once an egg is fertilized, cells begin to grow, about 9 days after this we can see elongated shapes, like arms and legs. At that time, a pulse begins to develop in the capillary phases on the umbilical vessels. Out of this pulse develops the heart. The heart starts pumping nutrients around the embryo, creating a human-like figure.

De-oxygenated Blood
Oxygenated Blood

The Spine

The spine is the most important bone structure in our body. There are 32 individual bones in our spine, 24 of which are not fused. The spine's main function is to hold our whole body together, keeping it upright as well.

Each vertebra has three parts, the transverse process, the body, and in between the foramen, which change characteristics as you follow the spine down.

At the top of our spine are 7 cervical vertebrae flexible and not as strong as the five lumbar vertebrae holding up the top half of our body. In the middle of the cervical and lumbar vertebrae are the 12 thoracic vertebrae, these are flexible yet strong.

In between each vertebra is a cushion of cartilage, they act as a cushion, protecting the vertebrae from grinding into each other. The cartilage also enables the spine to bend back and forward.

atlas
Pivot Joint
Axis
lumbar
thoracic
transverse process
The Icosahedron is a polyhedron with 20 faces, 30 edges, and 12 vertices. It consists of 20 equilateral triangles. The icosahedron is one of the five Platonic solids.

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<th>Icosahedron</th>
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<th>Vertices</th>
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Stable & Unstable Equilibrium

The centre stone in an arch bridge is the most important stone because that is where the weight is distributed. In an arch bridge, the arch is distributing the weight on top, the arches take the weight.

People might not take on the idea of an arch bridge from the arch in our feet, the centre bone is the Talus. This bone distributes our weight over the arch to all the bones.

When we walk, our heel is pulled up by the calf muscle and our weight is shifted to the other leg. The knee bends forward, then the toes are put on the ground. The other heel goes up as well. The weight is then shifted forward onto the other leg. Finally, the leg swings back and this process is repeated. Our walk is a constant filling and recession. While we walk, the arms automatically swing back and forth, opposite way from the legs to balance out the weight.