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| **Knowledge organiser for Year 2 –** How were the stories of Emily Davison and Rosa Parks and similar and different?  **Curriculum Statement:** the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods,  **Overall enquiry question:** How were the stories of Emily Davison and Rosa Parks and similar and different?  **Links to prior learning**: Significant historical figured & chronology.  **Core knowledge in bold**  **New learning 23-24** | | | Disciplinary Concepts to be taught:   * Significance * Continuity and change * Cause and consequence * Similarity and difference | |
| **Overarching questions** | **Questions for monitoring** | **Knowledge** | | **Vocab** |
| Why were Rosa and other African Americans ready to protest?  Explain the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to international and national achievement.  Significance | What are rights?  **What is equality?**  How was life different for African Americans in the 50s compared to white people?  **What was segregation?**  Is there more equality in America now?  **Who was Rosa Parks?**  What is the Civil Rights movement?  When did segregation end? | * Rights are something everyone is entitled to or should be allowed. * **Equality means treating everyone in the same way.** * African Americans did not have the same rights as White Americans. They had to attend separate schools and hospitals; could not live together and had to sit in different parts of busses and trains. In some restaurant and cafes, they either weren’t allowed or had to sit separately. If seats on public transport were limited, black people had to give up their seats to a white person. White people were treated like they were more important, even though slavery had ended 100 years before. This was called segregation and was legal (allowed) because of the Jim Crow laws. Black people were called coloured during this time. This is offensive now. * **Segregation means separating people – in this case because of the colour of their skin.** * It is now illegal to treat people differently because of the colour of their skin in America and across the world. However, some racism does still exist. * Racism is treating people differently because of the colour of their skin or because of where they were born. * **Rosa Parks is an important figure in the civil rights movement which led to African Americans having more rights in America and towards equality.** * The Civil rights was a group of people across America who got together to protest and demand that the government changed the laws to make life equally fair for everyone. * Segregation in America ended in 1965. | | Significant, equality,  Segregation, campaigner, boycott, rights, legal/illegal, coloured, African American, racism, civil rights, |
| What did Rosa do in 1955 and what were the consequences?  Cause and consequence | What was Rosa Park’s life like?  What did Rose do that was so significant?  **When did she refuse to leave her seat?**  **What was the consequence of her actions?**  What is a boycott? | * She grew up on a farm. As she grew up, she noticed that black people were kept separate and given less rights than white people. For example, at the bus stop, white people could sit but black people couldn’t. She didn’t understand this or think it was fair. * One day, she refused to move out of her seat on a bus for a white person to sit down and was arrested and taken to court where she was fined £14 (a lot of money at the time) * The bus incident happened on the 1st of December **1955.** * **Her arrest inspired African Americans in the area she lived (Montgomery) to boycott the bus for over a year. This meant the bus company lost money. It got into the papers and news spread all over American which led to the American government saying it was unconstitutional (against the law) to segregate the buses and stopping it. Rose was a member of a Civil Rights Movement called NAACP (National Association for the advancement of coloured people). This was a big step towards equality for African Americans.** * A boycott is a kind of protest where you avoid going somewhere or doing something, so it has an impact on someone else. | | Significant, equality,  Segregation, campaigner, boycott, rights, legal/illegal, coloured, African American, racism, civil rights, |
| What did Emily do in 1913 and what were the consequences?  Why and how did Emily and the Suffragettes protest?  Cause and consequence  Explain the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to international and national achievement | **What is a suffragette?**  What does vote mean?  What did Emily Davison and the suffragettes think was unfair?  What is a campaign?  **Why is Emily Davison famous?**  How and when did women get the vote? | * **A suffragette is woman who fights for the right to vote.** * Voting is when you are asked your opinion about something, and you get to give your say. Then everybody’s’ votes are counted and the highest number wins. You can vote for anything, but voting as an adult is mostly for who should rule the country. * Men were allowed to vote, and women were not. The suffragettes thought this was unfair and campaigned for women to be able to vote. * The suffragettes held rallies and protests and gave speeches. * At that time women weren’t allowed to vote, own property or do certain important jobs like being doctors or lawyers. * Emily Davison was highly intelligent but not allowed to study for a degree. She was arrested and went to jail 9 times in her life for protesting for women’s rights. * She was most famous for stepping out in front of King George V’s horse Anmer at the Epsom Derby on 4 June 1913. A few days later she died from her injuries. * In 1914 World War One broke out and women had to do a lot to help keep the country running. After the war, lots of people thought women should get the vote so the law was changed so that women could vote in 1918. The suffragettes were a huge part in making this change. | | Votes, suffragette, rights, diversity |
| Place historical people and events on a chronological timeline  Sequence events or related objects in order of time | What is Chronology?  Where do Emily Davison and the suffragettes fit within the chronology of our other history learning?  Where does Rosa Parks and the civil rights movement fit within the chronology of our other history learning?  What happened first \_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_  from the Great Fire of London, Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, Rosa Parks arrest, Rosa Parks medal, Rosa Parks death, Emily Davison born, Emily Davison death, coronavirus.  Order (the above events) in time order? | * Chronology means the order things happened in time. * The Suffragettes movement, in particular Emily Davison’s death, happened just over 110 years ago. Rosa Parks bus boycott was just over 40 years later in 1955. * Chronology - Great Fire of London (1666), Florence Nightingale (1820-1910), Mary Seacole (1805-1881), Rosa Parks arrest (1955), Rosa Parks medal, (1996) Rosa Parks death (2005), Emily Davison born (1872), Emily Davison death (1913), coronavirus (March 2020) | | Political, historical, national |
| Why do we remember Emily and Rosa today?  How were the stories of Emily and Rosa similar and different?  Explain the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to international and national achievement.  Similarity and difference | **Why do we remember Rosa Parks and Emily Davison?**  How is life different today because of Emily Davison?  How is life different today because of Rosa Parks?  What laws and rules do we have now that promote equality?  How are they similar or different to one another?  Who would you argue is more significant?  **How has equality improved today?** | * **They were brave women who fought for what they believed even though they faced prejudice and unfairness.   We remember them today because they have helped our world to become more equal and for people to value everyone regardless of skin colour or gender.** * We now have laws about our human rights (rights that every human should expect) as well as rights for the child. These include the right to: * *be treated fairly.* * *have a say.* * *live and grow healthily.* * *have people who care about you.* * *know who you are and where you came from* * *believe what you want.* * *privacy* * *learn and express yourself.* * *be safe.* * *have a home.* * *have an education and be able to play.* * *be protected.* * They are similar because they both experienced inequality, stood up against it and got in trouble for doing so. They are different because Emily was fighting for women’s rights and died. But Rosa was fighting for equality for all races and went on to live a long life. * **Due to these women, there is now more equality in the world. Women can vote, own property and have any job they like and nobody should experience segregation or be made to feel less important because of their skin colour.** | | Rights, equality, inequality, segregation, |

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| End of unit check – complete end of unit check and answer the question ‘How were the stories of Emily Davison and Rosa Parks and similar and different?’ | Significant, equality, Segregation, campaigner, boycott, rights, legal/illegal, coloured, African American, racism, civil rights, votes, suffragette, rights, diversity, political, historical, national, inequality, |