



Did war change life for women in Britain? (Year 6)



Vocabulary

suffrage	suffragist	suffragette	democracy	allies	conflict	propaganda	migration	rationing
The right to vote	A member of the National Union for Women's who campaigned peacefully.	A member of the Women's union who sometimes used violence and broke laws.	A system of government where those in power are voted for by the people.	Countries fighting against Nazi Germany.	Disagreement about someone's wants or needs.	Information, of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political point of view.	The movement from one part of something to another.	Allow each person to have only a fixed amount of food.

Important people



Emmeline Pankhurst:
leader of the Women's
Social and Political Union



Frederick Pethick Lawrence:
A male suffragette who was
arrested and went on
hunger strike in prison.



Mavis Batey:
A leading code-breaker
during WW2



Alice Hawkins
A leading English
suffragette of Leicester.

Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- The Victorian period brought many changes to the way of life for many British people.
- There have been power struggles throughout the history of Britain. (Vikings, Romans, Saxons)
- British Values on Democracy, Respect, Rule of Law.

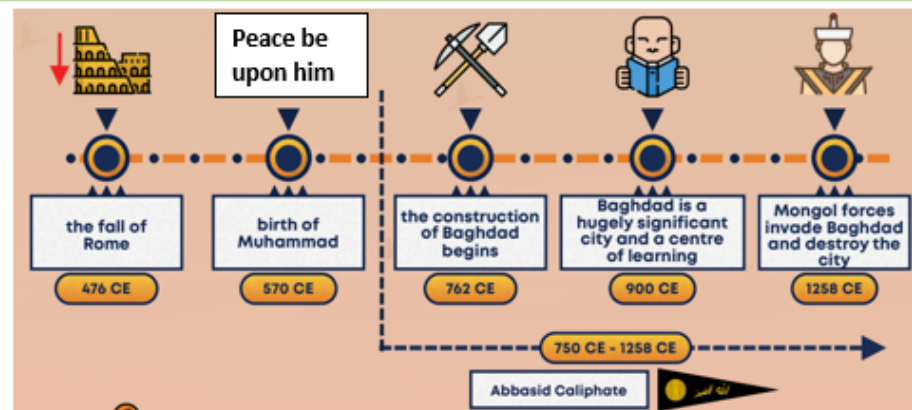
Knowledge:

- Only wealthy men could vote during 19th and early 20th century.
- Women's groups emerged campaigning for the right to vote in the late 19th century.
- Alice Hawkins from Leicester was a suffragette who was part of the anti-suffrage movement.
- War broke out in Europe in 1914. The people on the 'home front' took up work in factories and women began to do jobs that were deemed unsuitable previously.
- Some women were given the vote in 1918 when the war ended but it was not until 1928 that all women over the age of 21 were allowed to vote.
- Within a few years of the war finishing, many women were removed from their jobs in the factories.
- War returned to Europe and the world in 1939. The Allied Powers versus the Axis Powers stretched over the world. The home front again played a significant role in supporting the war effort.
- Propaganda, in the form of posters, was used to promote women into working during the Second World War. It also supported the patriotism and moral of the workers.
- By 1951 the number of female workers had returned to its pre-war levels.

What did Baghdad become the City Of Peace? (Year 6)

Vocabulary

prophet	caliph	scholarship	City of Peace	House of Wisdom	Mongols
<p>Muhammad</p> <p>Peace be upon him</p>					
<p>A person who speaks by divine inspiration or who can foretell the future.</p>	<p>A successor of Muhammad (pbuh) as the spiritual head of Islam.</p>	<p>The act of academic study at a high level.</p>	<p>Baghdad in 900 CE was referred to as the City of Peace.</p>	<p>A place in Baghdad where texts were translated and where people came to learn.</p>	<p>A tribe, originally from Mongolia, who rode on horseback across Asia.</p>



Knowledge

- The Islamic Empire spread rapidly after Muhammad's (pbuh) death.
- Baghdad is a city that was built near the River Tigris by Caliph Al-Mansur who was the leader of the Abbasid Caliphate.
- Many people came to Baghdad to trade and to study.
- Many important books were translated into Arabic by scholars in Baghdad.
- In 1258 CE, Baghdad was invaded by Mongol forces led by Hulagu Khan and much of the city was destroyed.

Strand

Civilisation









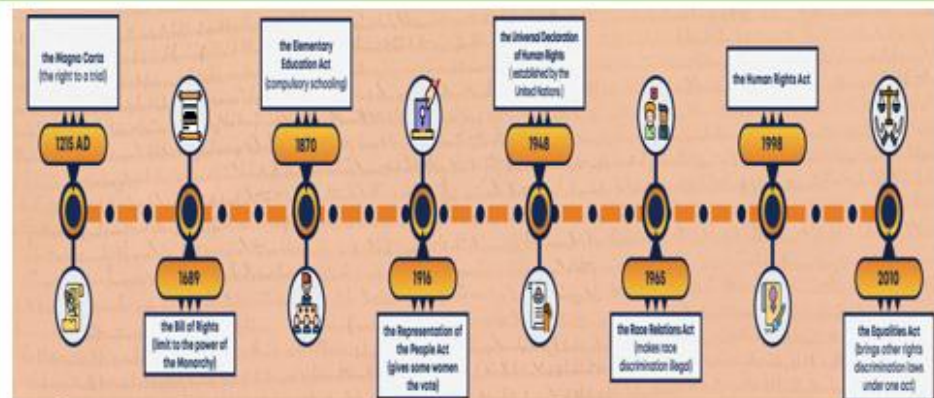
Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- Great cities were often built near rivers - Memphis, Egypt (Y5)
- Civilisations built on shared culture and religion can advance quite quickly – Ancient Greece (Y5)
- Invasions and power struggles can often result in changes in leadership – Romans and Vikings (Y4)

How have the rights of people changed in Britain? (Year 6)

Vocabulary

human rights	discrimination	race	democratic	equality	law
					
A right which is believed to belong to every person.	The unjust treatment of different categories of people (ethnicity, age, sex, or disability).	A categorisation of humans based on shared physical or social qualities.	A system of government in which state power is vested in the people.	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.	The system of rules which a particular country or community recognises as controlling the actions of its members.



Strand

Leicester



Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- That the rights of women during the 19th century were not equal or fair.
- The protective characteristics as stated in the Equality Act are important to our society today.
- Children were evacuated to the countryside during the Second World War.

Knowledge

Human Rights are the rights and freedoms that belong to every person

In 1948 the UN established the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

In the UK, the Human Rights Act 1998 protects human rights

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) is an international treaty that grants all children a set of rights

The Race Relation Acts in the 1960s and 70s made race discrimination illegal

The Equality Act 2010 replaced a number of anti-discriminatory laws with one Act which protects people