

Lutley

Primary School

Learning, Caring, Aiming High - Together

Year 2

Emily Davison

Rosa Parkes


Builds on Knowledge and Skills

- In Year 1, you learned about Christopher Columbus and Neil Armstrong, who were significant individuals in the past. You learned about their lives, their contribution and achievements and about what life was like at the time they lived. You learned to compare these facts by asking / answering questions. Looking at primary and secondary sources such as pictures, maps, videos and writing from the time.
- In Year 2, you will use the same skills and learn about and compare 2 more significant people. You will learn about their lives, what they believed in and how they tried to change the world for the better.

Books, texts, primary and secondary sources you may use:—


Scan the QR code below to find out more information about these two significant women.

Emily Davison



SCAN ME

BBC video clip





SCAN ME

The story of Emily Davison

Rosa Parkes

'Little people BIG dreams: Rosa Parks'



SCAN ME

Vocabulary you will use:

Word	Definition
compare	Look at links between events, people or objects
significant	Important
suffragettes	Women campaigning for the right to vote
law	A set of rules
decade	A period of ten years
hunger strike	Refusing to eat in order to raise awareness of an issue
activist	A person trying to bring about change
law	A set of rules
segregation	Keeping people apart because of their gender, race or religion
racism	When someone is treated differently because of their race
equality	The state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.
legacy	Something left behind after death
boycott	Refusal to use or buy something

National Curriculum:

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.

Local

1900s - Emily Davison

Significant local suffragette — Mary Leigh — first to be force fed in Winston Green Prison, Birmingham, in 1909. In 1913, a major industrial strike occurred in the Black Country involving 25,000 workers threatening preparations for World War I.

National

In 1913, the 'Cat and Mouse' Act was rushed through Parliament. This meant prisons could throw out suffragettes who went on hunger strike, and then re-imprison them when they began to eat again.

International

Mary Seacole broke social rules and prejudices to travel the world and help those in need. She is best known for her work as a nurse in the Crimean War. She died in 1881, shortly before the 1900s.

Local

1950s - Rosa Parkes

In 1964, Britain's most racist election took place in Smethwick in the West Midlands. Malcolm X, 1925-1965, was an international civil rights campaigner and he advocated desegregated housing in Smethwick with his visit to Marshall Street in 1965.

National

People from Africa, the Caribbean and Asia were encouraged by government to come to England. However, on arrival here they were faced with racism and discrimination, which was not illegal in Britain until 1965.

International

In America, the goal of the Civil Rights Movement in the 1950s was to end segregation and discrimination against black people. It fought for equal rights and freedoms for Black Americans who had lived for years in oppression despite their contribution to the growth and advancement of the US. In 1954, the Supreme Court ruled via Brown vs. the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas, that segregation in public facilities, in this case a public school, violated African American people's constitutional right of equal protection under the law. In 1957, Little Rock Nine were a group of nine black students who enrolled at formerly all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. Their attendance at the school was a test of Brown vs. Board of Education.

Quick Summary

Emily Davison was a significant figure in a group called the Suffragettes. Suffragettes wanted women to be allowed to vote at a time when the law said only men could do so. Suffragettes like Emily Davison believed that protest had to be direct — even if that meant breaking the law. She tragically died whilst protesting at the horse racing.

Rosa Parks was an American activist who refused to give up her seat to a white male passenger on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. The law at the time said that she, as a black woman, had to sit in a different section of the bus or give her seat up to a white person. Segregation like this was common at the time. Rosa Parks' brave decision, which she was arrested for, led to significant changes in the law. Parks also received many awards including the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Because of her actions, Parks became known as the 'mother of the civil rights movement' and that is her legacy.

Questions we'll ask you throughout the unit to check your knowledge and understanding.

Explain what makes Emily Davison and Rosa Parkes a significant person.

List the things that Emily Davison or Rosa Parkes did to try and change the law.

When were women allowed to vote in Great Britain?

Draw a timeline with key events from Emily Davison's or Rosa Parkes' life.

Emily Davison

Introduction



Born in United Kingdom (UK)



Equality for women

Suffragettes

Born 1872 - 1928



1900s

Society



Suffragettes, like Emily Davison, started taking more direct action. Breaking windows, starting fires and going on hunger strike in prison. Some were force fed!

After decades of peaceful protest for equal rights for women, the law still hadn't changed by the early 1900's



Their life

1872: Born

1895: Achieved a 1st class degree from Oxford (She was not awarded the degree because she was a woman)

1906: Joined the Women's Social and Political Union

1913: Died in Epsom, England

1918: Women over 30 allowed to vote

1928: Women over 21 allowed to vote

Emily Davison arrested at least 8 times at a protest

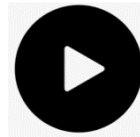


Protests

Rosa Parks

Born in United States of America (USA)

Activist



Racial equality

Born 1913 - 2005

1950s



The civil rights movement in the United States began during the 1950s and was a struggle for racial equality.

Segregation was common place in 1950s America. People of colour weren't allowed to socialise with white Americans.

1913: Born

1933: Achieved high school diploma (Not many black people did this)

1955: Arrested in Montgomery, Alabama

1956: Law changed in Montgomery

1964: Civil Rights Act became law

1999: Awarded Congressional Gold Medal

2005: Died

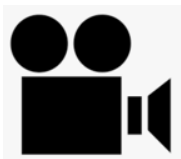


Rosa Parks used peaceful protest. She started a boycott of buses which lasted nearly a year. She organised car pools to enable people to travel together and avoid using buses.

Rosa Parks in the early 21st century

Their legacy

The moment when Emily Davison stepped in front of the King's horse was recorded on film. Films are an important source of evidence that can be used to help understand the past.



Thanks to the tireless work of women like Emily Davison, women over 30 eventually won the right to vote in 1918.

Rosa Parks' actions were shared in newspapers and reports across the world. Many photographs of Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott survive to this day. Sources of evidence like this help us to understand what life was like for black people in America in the 1950s and 1960s.



Rosa Parks sparked a movement towards racial equality which was supported by Martin Luther King.

As a result of her protest, The Civil Rights Act became law which was step towards equality.

