

## Knowledge Organiser for Year 6 History– Significant People

**Big question:** What did these people do for equal rights around the world?

**Emeline Pankhurst, Martin Luther King, Nelson Mandela.**

### National curriculum specification

\* “Explore the lives of significant individuals who have contributed to national/international achievement”.

- Ask perceptive questions
- Understand the process of change (why it needs to happen)
- Understand how Britain has been influenced by the wider world
- Know and understand significant achievements and follies of mankind
- Understand historical concepts: change, cause and consequence
- Use historical sources to analyse trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts; including written narratives and analyses
- Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history

### Timeline of key events

#### Emmeline (Goulden) Pankhurst

14 July 1858	Emmeline Goulden born in Manchester into a political family.
18 December 1879	Marries Richard Pankhurst, a lawyer who believes that women should have the right to vote.
1889	Emmeline founded the Women’s Franchise League – which fought to allow married women to vote.
October 1903	Emmeline joined the Women’s Social and Political Union (WSPU) – it’s members were given the term ‘Suffragettes’.
8 June 1913	WSPU member Emily Davison was killed when she threw herself in front of the King’s horse to protest for womens’ right to vote.
1913	On her 7 <sup>th</sup> arrest for protesting, she was released from prison early because she had been on hunger strike and became very weak.
19 June 1917	Representation of the People Act gave women over 30 the right to vote.
21 November 1918	All women over 21 were given the same voting rights as men.
14 June 1928	Emmeline Pankhurst died.

#### Martin Luther King

January 15 1929	Martin Luther King Junior is born in USA.
1 December 1955	Rose Parks arrested in Alabama for refusing to give up her seat to a white passenger – MLK leads a boycott of public transport (buses) that lasted over a year.
1956	MLK’s house is bombed – buses are desegregated (black and white people were allowed to sit together).

28 August 1963	MLK organises a 'March on Washington' – 250,000 people attend to show the government that they wanted equal rights – MLK delivers his I have a Dream speech.
2 July 1964	President Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act which made any kind of discrimination illegal.
19 October 1964	MLK arrested for eating in a 'white only' restaurant – he was awarded the Nobel peace prize.
7 March 1965	MLK leads a march from Selma to Montgomery to protest black peoples' right to vote – President Johnson signs the 1965 Voting Rights Act.
4 April 1968	MLK is assassinated.
Nelson Mandela	
18 July 1918	Nelson Mandela is born in South Africa.
1944	He joined the African National Congress (ANC) – a group that fought for black South Africans to have the same right as white South Africans.
1948	The South African government made laws to keep black and white people apart – this was called Apartheid.
1956	Mandela and 155 others were arrested and sent to prison for 5 Years.
1960	Many black people are arrested by the government after the ANC protests for equal right of black and white people.
1962	Nelson Mandela was sent to prison for 27 years for fighting against the government for their unfair treatment of black people.
1990	Nelson Mandela was released from prison after people all over the world called for his freedom.
1991	Nelson Mandela became the first black leader of the ANC.
1993	He won the Nobel Peace Prize.
1994	All black adults could vote for the first time – He became the first black president of South Africa.
1999	He retired as president of South Africa.
5 December 2013	Nelson Mandela died aged 95.

Key facts/figures	
1000	Approximate number of suffragettes imprisoned fighting for womens right to vote.
7	The number of time Emmeline Pankhurst went to prison.
300,000	Number of protestors in the Womens Sunday Procession march in 1908.
29	Number of times MLK was imprisoned.

250,000	People who attended the March on Washington.
600	Number of people who marched from Selma to Alabama.
27 Years	Time spent in prison during `nelson Mandela's final imprisonment.

Key places/ people	
Emmeline Pankhurst	Member of the Suffragettes movement.
Christabel and Sylvia Pankhurst	Daughters of Emmeline Pankhurst – also prominent suffragettes.
Richard Pankhurst	Husband of Emmeline Pankhurst, also a suffragette.
Emily Davisson	Suffragette who died in front of the Kings horse protesting womens right to vote.
Westminster	Houses of Parliament in England.
Martin Luther King	American Civil Rights Activist.
Rosa Parks	Arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a bus.
Washington	Place of American parliament – location of 'I Have a Dream Speech'.
Selma to Alabama	Location of march to fight for black peoples right to vote.
Nelson Mandela	South African Civil rights activist.
Robyn Island	Place that Nelson Mandela spent 19 of his 27 years in prison.
FW de Klerk	South African president who freed Nelson Mandela and agreed with Nelson Mandela to end apartheid.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3	
Suffrage	The right to vote in elections.
Suffragette	Someone supporting women's right to vote through protests.
Hunger Strike	Refusal to eat as a protest by a prisoner.
Protest (noun)	An event in which people gather to show their disapproval of something.
Elections	
Civil Rights	The rights of people to political and social freedom and equality.
Object (verb)	To express your disagreement about something.
Government	A group of people who are in charge of a country.
Apartheid	A system that kept white and black people apart in South Africa, in jobs, beaches, transport, schools, sports games etc.
Discrimination	The unfair treatment of someone or a group of people because of their gender, religion, nationality, or race.

Key concepts	
The Suffragettes were a group of people (mostly women but men too) who protested for women to have the same rights to vote in elections as men.	

Women over 30 in Britain were given the right to vote in 1918.

Many women were sent to prison for protesting for their right to vote in Britain.

Discrimination in America continued long after the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (MLK was arrested from eating in a white people only restaurant a year later).

Martin Luther King Day is celebrated each year in America.

Apartheid was introduced in South Africa as a way to separate the white communities from the black communities, as a way to discriminate against the black people on the country.



