



## 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.

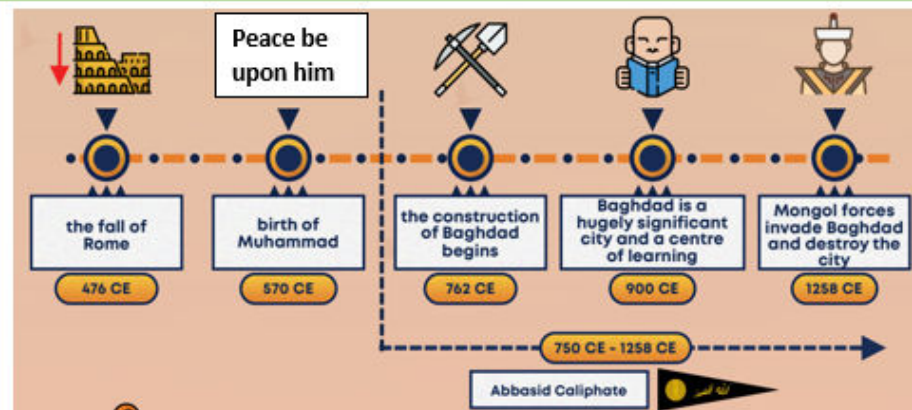
### Knowledge:

- Only wealthy men could vote during 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- Women's groups emerged campaigning for the right to vote in the late 19<sup>th</sup> 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

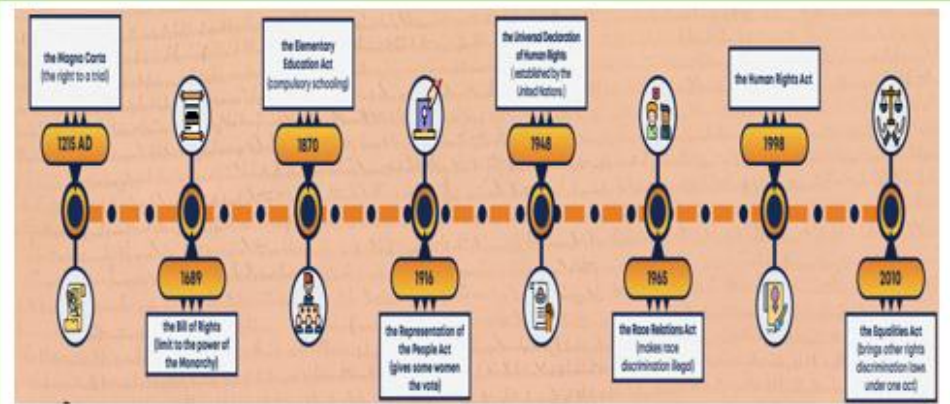
- Great cities were often built near rivers - Memphis, Egypt (Y5)
- Civilisations built on shared culture and religion can advance quite quickly – Ancient Greece (Y5)
- Invasions and power struggles can often result in changes in leadership – Romans and Vikings (Y4)



## 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.



### 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

### Strand

Leicester



### Things I already know that I can connect new information with

- That the rights of women during the 19<sup>th</sup> 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.