

Y6 Home Learning Summer Project Video Link: <https://youtu.be/LQOPLwGT2Wo>

## Week 1

### L.O To understand what is meant by civil rights

#### Civil rights definition:

*They're guarantees of equal social opportunities and protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other characteristics.*

#### How would you feel?

Read through each situation and write a bank of words to sum up how you would feel if it was you in that situation.

You walk into a shop ready to buy a pair of shoes for your first day at school. The shop assistant comes up to you and tells you that you have to go to the back of the queue as there are more important people waiting to be served

How would you feel?

You are trying to book yourself into a fancy restaurant, however the restaurant says they cannot accept your booking as you do not do not come from a very good area of the UK

How would you feel?

#### Activity

Research examples of civil rights movements in the world. This will help as we will look at various examples in the following weeks.

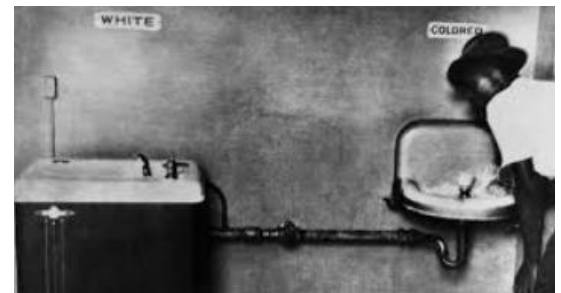
## Week 2

### L.O To understand why the civil rights movement in America started

*In the early 1900's segregation (being kept apart) in the southern states of the USA, meant that white and black people were separated from each other. Black and white people had separate sections of the buses and restaurants that they were allowed to sit in, and even different churches that they could attend. They were also not allowed to vote and didn't have the same equal standard of education as the white people.*

#### Activity

For each picture write down the purpose of the signs you can see.



#### Activity

Imagine signs like these started to appear in 2020. How do you think people, of all races and ethnicities would feel? Do you think it would spark a civil rights movement in the UK? Write down your thoughts.

## Week 3

### L.O To write a diary extract as a young Martin Luther King

Born in January 1929, Martin Luther King was a black man born at a time of segregation in the southern states of the USA. Slavery had ended in 1863, but many forms of discrimination remained.

This was an early experience of Martin Luther King, one of the founders of America's civil rights movement.

*Martin Luther King's father took him out to buy a pair of new shoes. They went into an empty shoe shop and sat down in the front row of seats. A white shop assistant came up to them and said that she would only serve them if they moved to the seats in the back of the shop where black people were able to be served. Mr. King was outraged and saw no point in moving to other seats when no one else was even in the shop. "We'll either buy shoes sitting here, or we won't buy shoes at all!" said Mr. King. "I can't serve you here", repeated the shop assistant. At this point, both Martin and his father stood up and walked out of the shop.*

#### Activity

Write a diary extract as a young Martin Luther King. See the example below for guidance.

Dear Diary,

This morning dad took me to buy some new shoes. I was really excited because dad said I could have any shoes I wanted. We went to this really nice shop. We then went in, sat down and waited to be served.

However things did not turn out as I expected.

.....  
.....  
.....

This incident left us feeling ..... because

.....  
.....  
.....

Martin

## Week 4

As you have already looked at segregation in America, this week we will look at segregation in American schools. People of colour had to attend a different school to that of white children.

### Activity

Look at following images and create a table of similarities and differences between the two schools.

**Black Schools**



**White Schools**



On 17<sup>th</sup> May 1954 the U.S. Supreme Court declared that segregated schools were unequal. Schools were no longer allowed to deny non-white students.



### Activity

Why was fighting segregation in schools so important?

*Fighting segregation in schools was important because...*

*Education is important because...*

*Integrated schools were an important victory in the Civil Rights Movement because...*

How would you have felt as a black student in an American school?

## Week 5

### L.O To explore the civil rights movements of India

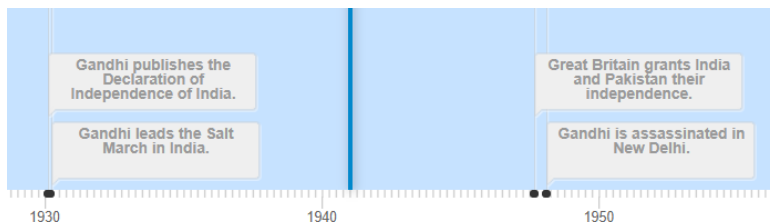
Mohandas Gandhi is one of the most famous leaders and champions for justice in the world. His principles and firm belief in non-violence have been followed by many other important [civil rights](#) leaders including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela. His renown is such that he is mostly just referred to by the single name "Gandhi".

During the 1800's, India was under the rule of the British Empire. There were many inequalities faced by the Indian people and Gandhi became the leader for the change needed in India.

#### Activity

Research and write a shortened biography of the life of Gandhi. Use the link below to help you.

<https://softschools.com/viewTimeline.action?id=127>



#### Activity

Read and complete the worksheets from this link.

[https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=https://www.really-learn-english.com/support-files/worksheet\\_mahatma\\_gandhi.pdf&hl=en\\_US](https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=https://www.really-learn-english.com/support-files/worksheet_mahatma_gandhi.pdf&hl=en_US)

### Gandhi Worksheet

By Really Learn English

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#### A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did Gandhi return to India in 1914?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What was Gandhi's satyagraha movement?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Why was Gandhi so popular?  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### B. Rewrite the following sentences as negative sentences, yes/no questions, WH-questions (using the underlined word) and tag questions.

Examples for the sentence "Gandhi was born on October 2."  
Negative: Gandhi was not born on October 2.  
Yes/No Question: Was Gandhi born on October 2?

1. In 1916, Gandhi returned to India.  
Negative: \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes/No Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
WH-Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tag Question: \_\_\_\_\_
2. He made his own clothing.  
Negative: \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes/No Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
WH-Question: \_\_\_\_\_  
Tag Question: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Gandhi is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace.  
Negative: \_\_\_\_\_  
Yes/No Question: \_\_\_\_\_

In 1947, India gained independence from Britain. Gandhi's work in negotiating with the British was instrumental (very important) in this.

After helping India gain independence, Gandhi focused his attention on creating peace in Bengal, an area that lies between India and Pakistan. Two groups of people, the Hindus and the Muslims, were fighting over the land. Gandhi hoped to end the fighting and have peace there. On January 30, 1948, someone who disagreed with Gandhi and who didn't want peace in Bengal, assassinated (killed) Gandhi.



Gandhi's legacy (importance) lives on even after his death. He is thought of worldwide as a symbol for peace and peaceful protest. When people are unhappy with some \_\_\_\_\_ often try to find a solution without be \_\_\_\_\_

## Week 6

### L.O To understand how Malala overcame her struggle

Malala Yousafzai was born in the Swat Valley region of Pakistan on July 12, 1997. She grew up in the city of Mingora with her two younger brothers. Her family practiced the religion of Islam and was part of an ethnic group known as the Pashtuns.

Around the time Malala was ten years old, the Taliban began to take over the region where she lived. The Taliban demanded that the girls schools be shut down.

Despite being worried about the safety of his family, Malala's father agreed to let Malala write a blog for the BBC. Malala soon became famous for writing her blog. She also began to speak in public about the treatment of the Taliban.

The Taliban were not happy with Malala; she was told to stop speaking out and received numerous death threats. One day after school, on October 9, 2012, Malala was shot.

The bullet struck Malala in the head and she was very sick. She woke up a week later in a hospital in England. The doctors weren't sure if she would live or have brain damage, but Malala had survived.

Getting shot didn't stop Malala. On her sixteenth birthday Malala gave a speech to the United Nations. She has received a number of awards including being the co-recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize in 2014.

She also wrote a best-selling book called *I Am Malala*. Malala was the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. She was in chemistry class when she found out.



#### Activity

Complete the quiz about Malala.

[https://www.ducksters.com/biography/quiz/malalayousafzai\\_questions.php](https://www.ducksters.com/biography/quiz/malalayousafzai_questions.php)

Watch various news clips about Malala.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/newsround/24440653>

#### Activity

Using the information you have learnt about Malala, create a fact file about her life. Carefully consider the sections you will include.