



CAN ANYONE MAKE HISTORY?

Significant People



Sticky Knowledge

- Throughout history, certain people will always be remembered for standing up for what they believed to be right and fair.
- People have been fighting for equal rights for many years and protests and marches still happen today.
- People that leave their mark on the world are remembered as significant people in history.
- Rosa Parks** was a black woman, who played an important part in the American Civil Rights movement. She famously refused to give her seat to a white person on a bus as a form of protest against segregation for black people. Her actions eventually led to many changes in the law to treat black and white people equally
- Martin Luther King** performed a famous speech called 'I have a dream'. He fought for black and white people to be treated equally.
- Florence Nightingale** is remembered for showing people that nursing was a very **important** job. She changed the way sick and injured people were treated in hospital and started the first nurse's training school in the world.
- Gandhi** is remembered for his peaceful protest methods against discrimination – the unfair treatment of people based on the religion, nationality, race, etc.
- Malala** is a young activist who is well known for her protests and speeches about the importance of education for girls all over the world.
- The **UNCRC** is a special document that was created in 1989. It is a promise from all countries around the world to protect the rights of children.

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Significant People		Significant People are people that are important in history because they have fought for change to make the world a better and safer place to live.	How? When people's actions lead to change, they are remembered for their impact on the world	Key Fact: People that are fighting for change today, may become significant in the future.
UNCRC		The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child is an important agreement by countries who have promised to protect children's rights.	How? The CRC explains who children are, all their rights, and the responsibilities of governments.	Key Fact: All the rights are connected, they are all equally important and they cannot be taken away from children
Human Rights		A right that all people are born with is called a human right. Many people now agree that there are many human rights. Some of the most basic rights are the right to live and the right to believe what one chooses.	When? In 1948 (after WW2) a human rights declaration was made.	Key Fact: In some countries human rights are still not met.
Activist		A person or group of people who use strong actions to make changes in society.	How? Protests, letter writing, boycotting, artwork, etc.	Key Fact: Activism is what activists do.
Civil Rights		Civil Rights are basic rights that every citizen has under the laws of the government in the United States of America. They stand for freedom and equality. In the past people have had to fight for Civil Rights.	Who? Civil Rights are for everyone regardless of race, sex age or beliefs.	Key Fact: Unlike human rights, civil rights are decided and written by the government.
Segregation		When Rosa Parks was growing up, black people were not allowed to use many of the same public places as white people. This was called 'segregation'.	What? White people and black people could not use the same schools, toilets and restaurants.	Key Fact: During the period of segregation, black people could not vote.
Protest		Protest is when a lot of people come together to show others that they strongly like or are against an idea or event.	Why? For example, some people protest over racism or war.	Key Fact: The right to protest is part of our democracy.
Discrimination		Discrimination is unfair treatment of one particular person or group of people. Usually the different treatment is because of the person's sex, religion, nationality, ethnicity, race, or other personal traits.	How? . Discrimination prevents people from doing things that other people can do freely.	Key Fact: Discrimination based on race is called racism.

Compassion

Responsibility

Timeline

Protest

Reform

1870 – Dr Barnardo opened his first home for children.

1893 – Gandhi was thrown off a train.

1903 Emmeline Pankhurst began her work with the Suffragettes.

1955 – Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the bus.

1989 – United Nations created the UNCRC

2012 – Malala fought for her right to an education.

2019 – Greta Thunberg protested for climate change