



Human Rights – History of Human Rights

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

**YEAR 6
Term 3/4**

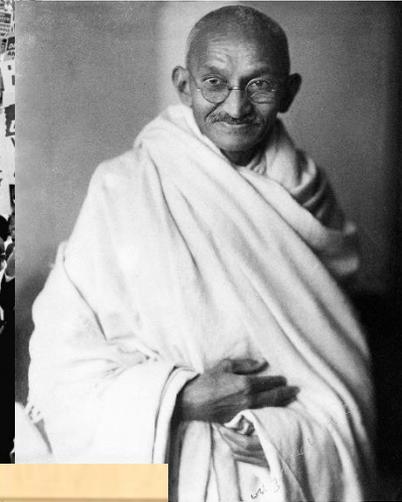
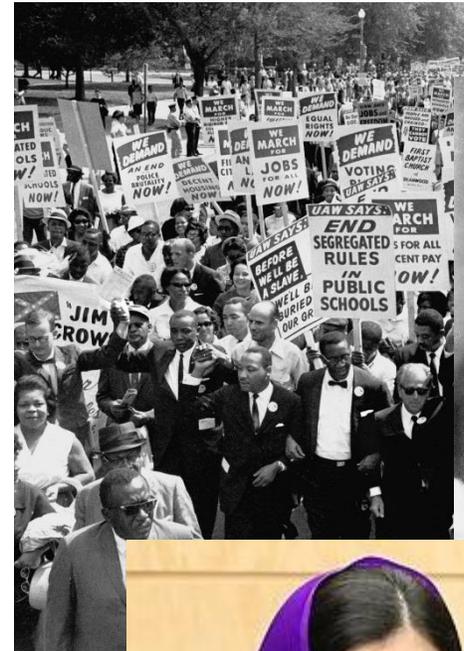
Key Vocabulary:

- human rights
- civil rights
- granted
- citizens
- government
- Magna Carta
- document
- limited
- law
- revolutions
- vote
- enslaved

The Civil Rights Movement
Holocaust
United Nations

Key Facts:

- A rights all people are born with is called a human right. All people have certain rights. There are often divided into human rights and civil rights.
- Human rights include the right to live as a free person, to have shelter and food and to not be mistreated.
- Civil rights are rights that are granted to citizens by a government. For example, governments may decide who can vote, who can buy property or who can be educated.
- Before the 1700's, groups of people sometimes fought for better treatment from a king or ruler. However, many wanted rights only for their own group. The Magna Carta was a document that limited the right of the king to do as he wished without regard to the law. However, most people still had no way to complain if the King mistreated them.
- In the 1700's some people began to talk about the idea that all people had certain rights. They thought it was wrong for kings to ignore these rights. This led some people to fight two revolutions against the Kings. Afterwards, the American's and the French set up new forms of government run by the people.
- Women did not have the right to vote in the US until the 1920's. French women could not vote until 1945.
- African-Americans were enslaved in parts of the US until the mid 1860's.
- The Civil Rights Movement that began in the 1950's was part of this struggle.
- After WW2, the Holocaust convinced many countries that it was necessary to protect the basic right of people everywhere. This resulted in the formation of the United Nations. The UN issued a document called the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Declaration calls for "Human Rights" instead of "the rights of man".





Human Rights – Rosa Parks

How connected and committed are you to people who are different to you?

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Key Facts:

- Although Abraham Lincoln’s 1863 Emancipation Proclamation granted slaves their freedom, for many years Black people were discriminated against in much of the United States.
- In southern states, for instance, most black children were forced to attend separate schools.
- African Americans also couldn’t eat at the same restaurants as white people and had to sit in the black seats of public buses. Segregation was enforced by local laws.
- Rosa Parks (February 4th 1913) boarded a city bus in Montgomery on December 1st 1955. She sat in the middle where black passengers in that city were allowed to sit unless a white person wanted the seat.
- As the bus filled with new riders, the driver told Parks to give up her seat to a white passenger. She refused. The driver called the Police and Parks was arrested.
- Her arrest sparked a major protest. For more than a year, most black people in Montgomery stood together and refused to take city buses.
- One of the leaders of the boycott was a young local pastor named Martin Luther King, Jr.
- Public vehicles stood idle and the city lost money.
- The Montgomery Bus Boycott didn’t end until a 1956 Supreme Court decision ended racial segregation on public transportation throughout the United States.
- Parks died on October 24th, 2005.
- Throughout her life, her refusal to give up her seat inspired many others to fight for African-American rights and helped advance the civil rights movement of the 1950’s and 60’s.



Key Vocabulary:

- Emancipation
- proclamation
- granted
- slaves
- freedom
- discriminated
- separate
- segregation
- enforced
- arrested
- protest
- pastor
- Martin Luther King Jr.
- idle
- Supreme Court
- racial
- transportation
- inspired
- Civil Rights Movement

Human Rights – Malala Yousafzai

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Key Facts:

- Malala was born in the Swat Valley region of Pakistan on July 12th 1997.
- Her family practised the religion of Islam and was part of an ethnic group known as the Pashtuns.
- Her father was a teacher who ran several schools. Many Pakistani girls did not attend school, but this was not the case with Malala.
- Around the time Malala was ten years old, the Taliban began to take over the region where she lived. The Taliban were strict Muslims who demanded that all people follow Islamic Sharia Law.
- They said that women were to stay at home. If a woman left her home, she was to wear a burqa and must be accompanied by a male relative.
- Women would not be allowed to vote or have jobs. There would be no dancing, no television, movies or music.
- Eventually the Taliban demanded that the girl's schools be shut down.
- About this time, Malala's father was approached by the BBC to get a female student to write about her life under the Taliban rule. Her father agreed to let her write a blog. It was called 'Diary of a Pakistan School girl'.
- The Taliban were not happy and told her to stop speaking out. She received numerous death threats.
- One day after school, on October 9th 2012, Malala was taking the bus home when suddenly a man with a gun boarded the bus and shot Malala.
- Getting shot didn't stop Malala. On her 16th birthday, Malala gave a speech to the UN. She spoke about wanting all girls to get an education. She didn't want revenge of violence, she just wanted peace.
- Malala was the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- The UN named July 12th as "World Malala Day."



Key Vocabulary:

Pakistan
Islam
Pashtuns
Taliban
Muslims
Islamic Sharia Law
burqa
accompanied
United Nations
education
violence
peace
opportunity
blog
speech
Nobel Peace Prize



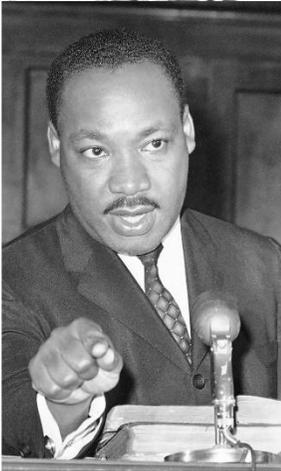
Human Rights – Martin Luther King

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Key Facts:

- Martin Luther King Jr. was a Civil Rights leader/activist in the 1950's/1960's. He was born in Atlanta, Georgia. USA in 1929.
- Martin's dad was a preacher, which inspired Martin to pursue the ministry.
- When Martin Luther King was growing up, life was hard.
- The Southern United States operated under the 'Jim Crow Law's' that kept black and white people separated in what was called segregation.
- Black people had different schools, toilets and even section of the bus to white people. They were also denied the right to vote in elections.
- MLK has his first experience of segregation at just six years old, when he was told he was not allowed to play with his white friend anymore.
- In his first major civil rights action, MLK Jr. led the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Martin was arrested and his house was bombed.
- In the end, Martin prevailed and segregation on the buses came to an end.
- He never backed down in his stand against racism. He dedicated his life to creating fairness for people of all races.
- Martin was a great believer in peaceful protests, inspired by the Indian activity, Mahatma Gandhi. His protests used non-violent tactics.
- MLK often spoke to big crowds. He was one of the greatest speakers in American History.
- On August 28th 1963, he made a very famous speech called the "I have a dream" speech, which made other people want to fight for the rights of all races too.
- Over 250,000 people gathered to hear Martin and other activists speak.
- In 1964, his hard work paid off. The Civil Rights Act was passed.
- Martin Luther King got the Nobel Peace Prize for Peace on December 10th 1964.



Key Vocabulary:

- Civil Rights
- activist
- preacher
- pursue
- ministry
- Jim Crow Law
- separated
- segregation
- elections
- Bus Boycott
- prevailed
- racism
- races
- peaceful protest
- non-violent
- tactics
- speech
- Nobel Peace Prize