

Year Group	4	Area of Study	A Significant Individual: Rosa Parks (Short Topic)
Key NC Reference and Objectives	<p><b>To develop more independence in carrying out investigations including posing their own questions and organising their work.</b></p> <p><b>To address and sometimes devise historically valid questions</b></p> <p><b>To understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources</b></p> <p>4.3i To know about the lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements</p> <p>4.3ii To know that people are seen as significant because what they did in their lives resulted in change over time.</p> <p>4.3iii To recognise why people did things, why events happened and what happened as a result</p> <p>4.3iv To recognise that there can be more than one cause for events.</p> <p><b>SEE PROGRESSION DOCUMENT</b></p> <p><b>To identify feelings and emotions linked to the key people in the story</b></p> <p><b>To form and share opinions giving evidence to back up their views. (PSHE link)</b></p>		
Possible Enquiry Questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many people say that Rosa Parks changed the world forever. Why is this?</li> <li>Rosa Parks was a very brave woman: discuss. (<i>Explore whether Rosa acted alone or was part of a bigger movement at the time- see article</i>)</li> </ul>		
Key Concepts	<b>Substantive</b> Legacy Diversity Freedom Oppression	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Order</b> <b>Significance</b> Chronology Cause and Consequence	
Key Vocabulary	<p><b>Legacy:</b> something which is a direct result of an event or action and which continues for a long time afterwards.</p> <p><b>Inspirational:</b> to make you want to aspire to achieve or create new ideas.</p> <p><b>Civil Rights:</b> To be equal to each other, no matter who we are.</p> <p><b>Social:</b> refers to a community or a gathering of people.</p> <p><b>Imprisoned:</b> Put into prison</p> <p><b>Strike-</b> A way of protesting by refusing to do something.</p> <p><b>Timeline:</b> A line that shows time and what happened when.</p> <p><b>Slaves:</b> Someone who is owned by someone else and forced to do things.</p> <p><b>Protest:</b> showing publicly that they disagree with something</p>		
Core Substantive Knowledge	<p><b>The knowledge outlined should be read alongside 'How should we remember Rosa Parks?'</b></p> <p><b>Who was Rosa Parks?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rosa Parks was a black African-American woman who played an important part in the American Civil Rights movement.</li> <li>Rosa Parks was born in 1913 and died in 2005 aged 92. She was born on February 4<sup>th</sup>.</li> <li>Rosa Parks was brought up on a farm in Montgomery, Alabama, USA, and lived with her mother, brother and grandparents- both former slaves.</li> <li>She grew up in a time when African-American people and other people of colour were treated as second class citizens. They didn't have the same rights as white people.</li> </ul> <p><b>Segregation:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black people were not allowed to use many of the public places as white people. This was called segregation.</li> <li>Segregation was enforced by the law and black and white people were separated at school, on transport, in public toilets and in restaurants.</li> <li>It was made very hard for black people to vote.</li> <li>Many white people treated black people badly.</li> <li>Rosa Parks believed in a world where black and white communities would live and work together.</li> <li>A law was passed in Montgomery city in 1900 to segregate the city's buses. Conductors were given powers to seat passengers according to their race, segregating black passengers from white. It was not part of the law that passengers would be moved or forced to give up their seats if the bus was overcrowded or no other seats were vacant, but conductors were routinely doing this. Black passengers were being forced to give up their seat to white passengers when the white-only seats were full.</li> </ul>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1932, Rosa got married to Raymond Parks. Her husband was a member of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People). He encouraged Rosa to go back to school to complete her high school education.</li> <li>Rosa Parks joined the Montgomery (Alabama) chapter of the NAACP (the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People). She was soon made secretary and became active in the Civil Rights Movement.</li> <li>On December 1st 1955 when Rosa was 42 years old, Rosa Parks got on the 6pm 2857 bus at Dexter Ave and Montgomery St. She paid the fare and found a seat in the section reserved for black people.</li> <li>The driver (James F Blake) of a public bus in the town wanted Rosa and three other black people to give up her seat for four white male passengers. Rosa was sitting in the section segregated for black people but if the white section was full black people had to give up their seats. Three of the black people got up.</li> <li>Rosa believed this was unfair and she refused. The driver told her he would call the police. She still wouldn't give up the seat. She was arrested, charged and found guilty of breaking the law. She was fined.</li> <li>Rosa Parks remained calm, quiet and peaceful throughout her protest.</li> <li>On 5th December 1955, the day of Rosa's trial, a one-day boycott of public transport was held by the black community.</li> <li>The success of the one day boycott led to the start of a large civil rights movement. 40 000 black people in the area, and some white people refused to go on the buses at all until they were treated fairly. This was called The Bus Boycott. Over ninety per cent of them went to work some other way and the boycott last 381 days. The Montgomery Improvement Association was formed. A young <u>Martin Luther King</u> was named its president. Several key African-American leaders also met to discuss the appropriate response to the Rosa Parks case.</li> <li>The newspapers got involved and the boycott went on for 381 days before finally the government took action. As a result of the action, United States Supreme Court ruled Montgomery's bus segregation rules were unlawful and should stop. Segregation on buses was lifted.</li> <li>It wasn't the end of segregation and racism, there was a long way to go, but it started change.</li> <li>Rosa continued working to improve the rights of people in Alabama and as a result she became known as "the mother of the freedom movement"</li> <li>In 1965 she was hired as secretary to John Conyers, a black US Representative. She fulfilled this role until 1988.</li> <li>She was invited to be part of the group welcoming Nelson Mandela home following his imprisonment.</li> <li>The bus Rosa Parks was riding on (the 2857) when she was told to vacate her seat, is now on display at the Henry Ford Museum, Michigan.</li> <li>Rosa Parks died at the age of 92 on 24th October 2005.</li> <li>She wrote an autobiography called Rosa Parks: My Story in 1992.</li> <li>She was awarded the Congressional Medal in 1999, and is one of the very few who has lain in State on Capitol Hill in Washington on her death, as flags throughout the USA flew at half mast.</li> </ul> <div style="background-color: #d1c4e9; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in."</p> <p><small>Parks, Rosa; James Haskins (1992). Rosa Parks: My Story. Dial Books. p. 116</small></p> </div>
<b>Core Knowledge: 2<sup>nd</sup> Order Knowledge</b>	<b>Knowledge of Enquiry Processes:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uses documents, printed sources, the internet, databases, pictures, photos, music, artefacts, historic buildings and visits to collect information about the past.</li> <li>Asks questions such as 'what was it like for a ..... during .....?'</li> <li>Suggests sources of evidence from a selection provided to use to help answer questions.</li> <li>Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past</li> </ol> <b>Communicating Knowledge:</b> Answers are structured and provide supporting evidence for statements made; <b>Use of Timelines:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify where the periods being studied are represented on the large overview timeline.</li> <li>Decide on a suitable scale for their timelines and begin plot the points with increasing accuracy</li> </ul>
<b>Possible Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use BBC video of Rosa Parks story</li> <li>Make links to other civil rights people and research these</li> </ul>

<b>to consider</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Timeline</li> <li>• Encourage pupils to become journalists and write a list of questions that they would want to ask witnesses at the boycott- hot seat Rosa Parks, the bus driver and a witness.</li> <li>• Create a newspaper report about the Montgomery bus boycott.</li> <li>• Discuss protesting, how and why protests should be used and what shouldn't be used in a protest.</li> <li>• Write an autobiographical or biographical account of Rosa Park's story.</li> <li>• Circle time or P4C using the picture of the bus and Barack Obama or Rosa's quote above-discuss</li> <li>• Comprehension activity (Twinkl) linked to Rosa to develop a thorough understanding of the story</li> <li>• Create a television news report</li> <li>• Create a campaign strategy for the Bus Boycott- how would you let people know the issues.</li> <li>• Create a campaign about an inequality that exists today.</li> </ul>
<b>Assessment</b>	<p>Low Stakes Quizzing</p> <p>Assessment against objectives shown through outcomes</p> <p>Final written piece answering the enquiry question</p>
<b>Links</b>	<p><a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-ks2-rosa-parks/z7rtvk7">https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/history-ks1-ks2-rosa-parks/z7rtvk7</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iQVMWGE3_s&amp;list=PLtx9SGMjby5BQBb_eFqFH6uajOqdbRMO_R&amp;index=3&amp;t=0s">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9iQVMWGE3_s&amp;list=PLtx9SGMjby5BQBb_eFqFH6uajOqdbRMO_R&amp;index=3&amp;t=0s</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/ks2-topics/ks2-topics-black-history/ks2-topics-black-history-rosa-parks">https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resources/ks2-topics/ks2-topics-black-history/ks2-topics-black-history-rosa-parks</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.ducksters.com/biography/women_leaders/rosa_parks.php">https://www.ducksters.com/biography/women_leaders/rosa_parks.php</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/dr-martin-luther-king-jr">https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/dr-martin-luther-king-jr</a></p>

