

Topic Vocabulary	Key Knowledge	
suffrage - the right to vote in political elections.	Five Important Women	
equality - the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, or opportunities.	Emily Davison (b.1872 d.1913)	
injustice - lack of fairness or justice.	Suffragette – died four days after she was trampled by the King's horse at the races in 1913 .	
campaigning - work in an organised and active way towards a particular goal, typically a political or social one.		
riots – a violent disturbance of the peace by a crowd.	Rosa Parks (b.1913 d.2005)	
oppression - prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or exercise of authority.	Refused to give up her seat to a white man (in America) in 1955 .	
racial tension - a strained political or social state or relationship related to race.		
empowering - make someone stronger and more confident, especially in controlling their life and claiming their rights.	Katherine Johnson (b.1918 d.2020)	
inspiring - to make someone want to do something good.	Mathematician who worked for NASA calculating the flight path for Apollo 11 for the moon landing in 1969 .	
Nobel Peace Prize - awarded to the person who in the last year has done the most/best work for: relationships between nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies and for the holding and promotion of peace meetings.		
segregation - the action or state of setting someone or something apart from others.	Malala Yousafzai (b.1997-)	
extremism - the holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.	Spoke out for girls' education but was shot in the head in 2012 . Recovered and created a charity for girls' education.	
racism - prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalised.		
motto - a phrase chosen as capturing the beliefs or ideals of an individual, family, or institution.	Greta Thunberg (b.2003-)	
Innovation As we study these women you will see that their innovation is what sets them apart from others. You will notice this links with the innovation shown by the Egyptians (construction), Mayans (chocolate) and Tudors (flushing toilets) from Year 5, as well as the Greeks (Olympics) in Year 4 and Romans (roads, central heating) in Year 3.		
Traits of significant individuals That is absolutely what this topic is all about: 5 awesome women! This topic links brilliantly back to the individuals you learnt about in the Greeks in Y4 (Alexander the Great) and also the Romans (Boudicca, Julius Caesar & Emperor Claudius) in Year 3.		

Below is a brief summary of the societies that these women were born into...

Emily - pre WWI, big class issues, women had very few rights

Rosa - massive racial segregation, black people not treated equally

Katherine - no free schooling for African-Americans beyond 8th Grade - Year 7, had to fight to be educated

Malala - happy life in Pakistan until The Taliban imposed their extremist views on their town

Greta - daughter of opera singer Malena Ernman and actor Svante Thunberg, set up School Strike for climate and is autistic

The cities or towns these famous women are from are:

Emily - **Blackheath** (London, England)

Rosa - **Tuskegee** (Alabama, USA)

Katherine - **White Sulphur Springs** (West Virginia, USA)

Malala - **Mingora** (Pakistan)

Greta - **Stockholm** (Sweden)

We are studying the work of famous American artist **Faith Ringgold**. Her famous works include: Tar Beach II & The Sunflowers Quilting Bee at Arles



Enquiry Question: What impact did these women actually have on the world?