

**Exploring the long journey towards equality. Key stage 3**

Gather photos, quotes from speeches and turning points in the history of the struggle for equality.

**AIM:** To promote mutual respect, (1) To eliminate discrimination (2)

1. Re: 'Schools should promote the fundamental British values of democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty and mutual respect and tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs.' *DfE Guidance on SMCS in Schools November 2014*
2. The Equality Act 2010

*NB Martin Luther King Day is always held on the third Monday of January.*

**1. Activity:** Research these events listed below and write a short paragraph on each. Then put the events into a timeline with any photos you have been able to find.

**2. Creative writing:** Imagine you were one of the marchers on Washington and write a series of Facebook posts about what is happening to you on the day.

**3. Who was Rosa Parks?**

**4. What was Nelson Mandela of South Africa doing at the time of the March on Washington?**



- Freedom Rides
- March on Washington
- The Brown Case
- Voting Rights Act
- Montgomery Bus Boycott
- The Sit-ins
- The Birmingham Campaign
- Civil Rights Act
- Little Rock, Arkansas
- The murder of Emmett Til



## Why do we teach about these events?

### Where hatred can lead.

**Holocaust and genocide:** 27 January 2015 marks the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz-Birkenau. 2015 will also be the 20th anniversary of the Genocide in Srebrenica, Bosnia. It is particularly appropriate that the theme for this major anniversary year focuses on memory. To find out more about the theme, read the 2015 theme vision. - See more at: <http://hmd.org.uk/resources/theme-papers/hmd-2015-keep-memory-alive#sthash.YYfUBLF8.dpuf>.

**Srebrenica:** <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/1697253/Srebrenica-massacre>

**Rwanda:** [http://www.unitedhumanrights.org/genocide/genocide\\_in\\_rwanda.htm](http://www.unitedhumanrights.org/genocide/genocide_in_rwanda.htm)

All anti-bullying work is essentially about equality.

### Extension

In August 1963 King made his most famous speech: "I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood ... I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character," he said.



A year later, Mandela also spoke of harmony when he said these words during a notorious trial that saw him sentenced to life in prison: "I have cherished the ideal of a democratic and free society in which all persons live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. It is an ideal which I hope to live for and to achieve. But if needs be, it is an ideal for which I am prepared to die."

Once released after 27 years in prison, Mandela was to speak to the US Congress in 1994 where he repeated some of King's words. He also used these phrases in his 1994 inauguration speech to which King's widow Coretta Scott King was invited. Can you find out what these words were? See Box.

### To read more about King and Mandela,

[http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/08/20/nelson-mandela-martin-luther-king\\_n\\_3786107.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/08/20/nelson-mandela-martin-luther-king_n_3786107.html)

To read more about Rosa Parks <http://www.biography.com/people/rosa-parks-9433715>

"Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty we are free at last,"



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