

Links to prior learning  
– Geography, Empires,  
equality, civil rights

# Year 6 –

Links to other  
subjects – PSHE

Key concepts in history which run through all topics: empire, equality, protest.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Mahatma</b>	A title given to Gandhi meaning 'Great soul'
<b>Campaigner</b>	A person who plans and carries out action to reach a particular goal.
<b>Activist</b>	A person who advocates strongly for a cause.
<b>Racism</b>	Unfair treatment of people from different races based on the opinion or belief that a particular race of people is better than another.
<b>India</b>	A country in southern Asia surrounded on three sides by the Indian Ocean. New Delhi is the capital of India.
<b>Hindu</b>	Followers of Hinduism, the main religion of India.
<b>Peaceful protest</b>	The practice of campaigning for and achieving change through non-violent action.
<b>Muslim</b>	A person who follows the religion of Islam.
<b>Nobel Peace Prize</b>	An award given to any person who has worked to encourage peace among countries or groups of people anywhere in the world.
<b>Equal Rights</b>	When people are treated the same, regardless of what they look like or where they come from.
<b>Civil rights activist</b>	A person who fights for equal basic rights for every citizen under the laws of the government.

## Top Ten Facts

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|---|---|
| 1. His full name was Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi.  | 6. 'Mahatma' is a very respected name – it is like being a saint in Christianity.             |
| 2. His wife, Kasturba, was also an activist throughout her life.                              | 7. Gandhi did a lot of writing. The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi have over 50,000 pages. |
| 3. His parents were Karamchand and Putlibai. His father was the Chief Minister of Portbandar. | 8. His birthday is a public holiday in India.   |
| 4. Gandhi and his wife had four children, all of them boys.                                   | 9. His birthday is also the International Day of non-violence.                                |
| 5. He influenced Martin Luther King and Nelson Mandela, among others.                         | 10. In 1982, the movie 'Gandhi' about his life won an Oscar for Best Picture.                 |

## Key people, facts and sticky knowledge

**Mohandas Ghandi** (1869-1948) was an Indian civil rights activist. He is often considered one of the world's greatest ever political and social leaders.

When Great Britain ruled over India, Gandhi used peaceful methods to protest against British rule.

Gandhi was put in prison many times for his protests. However, he did not let this stop him campaigning for this cause.

In 1930 Gandhi led the Salt March from Sabermanti to the Arabian Sea, 240 miles away. Gandhi led tens of thousands of people by the time they reached the sea, where they defied the law by making their own salt. Protests break out all across India and 60,000 are arrested, including Gandhi.

Gandhi was assassinated on the 30<sup>th</sup> of January 1948. HE was shot in the chest three times on his way to prayer by Nathuram Vinayuk Godse, a Hindu nationalist. Mourning over Gandhi's death helped lead to peace.



## Historical Timeline

Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC) Stone Age (8700BC – 2000BC)	Bronze Age (2500BC – 800BC) Mayans (800BC – 250AD) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD) Celts (275BC – 43AD) Iron Age (800BC – 332BC) Mayans (800BC – 250AD) Ancient Greece (2900BC – 336BC) Ancient Egypt (3100BC – 332BC)	OAD	Vikings (700 -1100AD) Anglo Saxons (410 – 793AD) Roman Britain (27BC – 476AD)	Moon landing 1969 WW2 (1939 – 1945) WW1 (1914 – 1918) The Victorians (1837 – 1903) Industrial Revolution Tudors (1485 – 1603) Great Fire of London 1666
<b>3000BC</b>	<b>2000BC</b>	<b>1000BC</b>	<b>OAD</b>	<b>1000 AD</b>	<b>2000 AD</b>