



# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

## SPRING 2



<p><b><u>Useful Information</u></b></p> <p>Year 5 – Tuesday (Outdoor) Thursday (Indoor)  Year 6 – Tuesday (Indoor) Friday (Outdoor)  All classes will go to the Library on Monday.  The Outdoor Learning rota can be found on our website.</p>	<p><b><u>Home Learning</u></b></p> <p>English: ReadTheory – Set Wednesday and checked the following Wednesday.  Maths: MyMaths –As above.  Year 6s have their workbooks, of which they should complete one test per book, per week. These are checked on a Thursday.</p>	<p><b><u>Reminders!</u></b></p> <p>SATs club continues for Year 6 children on Mondays.  <b>World Book Day! – Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> March!</b>  (Children are invited to dress up, should they so wish.)  Theme Outcome: Year 5: Monday 6<sup>th</sup> March, 2:30pm. Year 6: Monday 13<sup>th</sup> March, 2:30pm.</p>
<p><b><u>English</u></b></p> <p>Our English this half term is based on ‘Malala’s Story of Standing Up for Girls’ Rights’ and ‘The Princess and the Suffragette’ by Holly Webb. We will be learning how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write a Non-Chronological report;</li> <li>• Write Letter to inform;</li> <li>• Write a newspaper report;</li> <li>• Use a variety of punctuation effectively;</li> <li>• Use the passive voice;</li> <li>• Use the perfect form of verbs;</li> <li>• Avoid ambiguity using commas and hyphens.</li> </ul> <p><i>We will also be continuing our reading skills learning and word study.</i></p> <p><b><i>Please remember that Year 5 children should be completing around 30 mins per week of ReadTheory home learning.</i></b></p> <p><b>Please also record any reading done at home on the reading bookmark and don’t forget that all children have access to the online library from Hampshire Library Services.</b></p>	<p><b><u>Maths</u></b></p> <p>Year 5 and 6 will be taught Maths in their classes by their normal class teacher.</p> <p>Year 5:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Multiplication and Division including factors, squares, primes and <b>long multiplication</b>;</li> <li>• Decimals;</li> <li>• Statistics.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>Science</u></b></p> <p>This half term we will be learning about Properties and Changes of Materials. We will learn that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All matter (including gases) has mass;</li> <li>• There are irreversible and reversible changes;</li> <li>• When water boils, it turns into bubbles of gaseous water, starting at the bottom of the pan as that is where it’s heated.</li> </ul>
	<p>Year 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Algebra;</li> <li>• Factors, Multiples and Primes;</li> <li>• Measures;</li> <li>• Fractions;</li> <li>• <i>Revisits of previous learning in support of preparation for SATs.</i></li> </ul> <p><b><i>Please remember that Year 5 children will have a short piece of MyMaths home learning to complete every week.</i></b> We will be continuing to build on children’s speed and fluency of times tables recall through mental maths challenges. All children have a login to Times Tables RockStars to practise their times tables at home.</p>	<p><b><u>Theme</u></b></p> <p>Through our theme of ‘<b>Voice of the People</b>’ we will be learning about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How democracy has changed over time and throughout the periods that children have previously learnt about;</li> <li>• How and when women gained the right to vote;</li> <li>• How WW1 impacted equal rights in the UK;</li> <li>• Significant individuals in the fight for equality;</li> <li>• The purpose and impact of propaganda;</li> <li>• Different interpretations and cause and consequence.</li> </ul>

## Women's Suffrage

**1866**  
John Stuart Mill MP presents a petition to parliament calling for women's suffrage.

**1897**  
Millicent Fawcett founds the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to bring together suffrage societies across the country.

**1905**  
The WSPU adopts the slogans 'deeds, not words' and 'votes for women'.

**1905**  
The WSPU begin their militant campaign.

**1906**  
A daily newspaper coins the term Suffragette, following violent protests by the WSPU.

**1909**  
Marion Dunlop Wallace becomes the first suffragette to go on hunger strike.

**1913**  
Emily Davison trampled and killed by the King's horse, Anmer, at Epsom Derby.

**1918**  
Representation of the People Act passed giving women householders and graduates over 30 the vote.

**1928**  
Representation of the People (Equal Franchise) Act passed giving all men and women over 21 the vote.

**1969**  
Representation of the People Act lowers the voting age to 18 for all men and women.

**2018**  
Voice and Vote project to celebrate 100 years of votes for women with exhibitions and gatherings.

**1869**  
John Stuart Mill publishes On The Subjection of Women: an essay in support of gender equality.

**1881**  
The Isle of Man gives women the vote.

**1903**  
Emmeline Pankhurst founds the Women's Social and Political Union.

**1908**  
Around 500,000 suffragists attend a rally in Hyde Park. Windows are smashed in Downing Street and protesters chain themselves to railings to get the Prime Minister's attention.

**1910**  
The Conciliation Bill to give women the vote passes through the House of Commons but the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith, does not carry it through.

**1914**  
The First World War allows women to fulfil traditionally male jobs due to the shortage of men at home.

**1918**  
The Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act is passed allowing women to be elected as Members of Parliament.

**1919**  
Nancy Astor becomes the first female MP to enter the House of Commons.

**1930**  
Statue of Emmeline Pankhurst unveiled in Victoria Tower Gardens in London.

**2017**  
A statue of Millicent Fawcett is commissioned to be unveiled in Parliament Square in 2018.

### INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE

Frederick Pethick Lawrence  
(1871–1961)



Born Frederick Lawrence, he added his wife Emmeline Pethick's surname to his on marriage in 1901. He played an active role alongside Emmeline in the militant suffragette movement between 1906 and 1912, using his wealth, legal training and journalism skills, as well as his home 'Clement's Inn', to assist the suffrage campaign and individual suffragettes.

Emmeline Pankhurst  
(1858-1928)



Emmeline was an English political activist who organised the UK suffragette movement and helped women win the right to vote. In 1999, *Time* named her as one of the 100 Most Important People of the 20th Century. Emmeline founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) and dedicated her life to the cause known as 'deeds not words'.

### KEY VOCABULARY

democracy	A form of government that is represented by 'the people.' Lots of opinions are taken into consideration when a decision is made.
suffrage	The right to vote in political elections.
Suffragist/suffragette	A person seeking the right to vote between organised protest. Suffragettes were women in particular.
propaganda	Information, ideas, opinions, or images that give one part of an argument, which are shared in order to influence people's opinions.

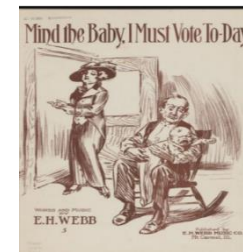
### THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN WW1

With millions of men away from home, women filled manufacturing and agricultural positions on the home front. The women worked as ammunition testers, switchboard operators, stock takers. They went into every kind of factory devoted to the production of war materials, from the most dangerous posts in munitions plants to the delicate sewing in aeroplane factories.



### PROPAGANDA

During the suffrage movement there was propaganda both for and against women's rights to vote.



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