





Theme: Celebrating Differences and Black History

Duration: 5.5 hours

Rationale: To build children’s knowledge and understanding that we are all special, unique and those differences should be celebrated.

Supporting Scheme: BBC: KS2 Assemblies ‘Black History Month’

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| Communication – Can communicate effectively in a range of ways. | Equality – Can show respect for others. | Belonging – Can identify they belong to different groups. | Equality – Strives to live in peace with others. |

| | Vocabulary | Knowledge | Enrichment | Catholic Life | Reading |
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| EYFS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Differences · special · unique · discrimination | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · People are all made differently by God. · They are special and unique. · We have different hair colour, eye colour, skin colour, families and talents. · People are sometimes not kind because of differences. · In the past, people have been discriminated against because of their skin colour. · Children were not allowed to play together because of their skin colour. · It hurts people’s feelings when they are judged by their differences. · We should not judge people by their differences. · Differences should be celebrated. · We can choose to be friends with everyone. · If someone is unkind because of differences, we should always tell a trusted adult. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fence artwork with children drawing them and a friend on the fence. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spiritual reflection thanking good for making us all different. | <p>‘The Other Side’ by Jacqueline Woodson.</p> |
| Year 1 and Year 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · differences · special · unique · ancestors · customs · diversity · qualities · opinions · discrimination · religion · disability · trusted adult | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Sometimes people don’t always get along. · Peoples differences make them special and unique. · No two people are exactly the same. Examples of differences are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hair colour - Eye colour - Gender - Type of family - Disability - Height - Talents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Collective art work piece to celebrate diversity in KS1. To be put together at the top of the stairs down to Year 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spiritual reflection on how there are lots of different types of children in our school and that makes us special. | <p>‘My World, Your World’ by Melanie Walsh</p> |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · positive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Lots of people originally came from different countries to the ones they live in now, or their ancestors did. This can often mean that new ideas, new beliefs and new customs are shared. This diversity makes life more interesting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ancestors: your relatives from history - Customs: something that many people do or have done for a long time - Diversity: differences · When someone doesn't respect the different qualities and opinions of another person or group, this can often be called discrimination. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Discrimination: The unfair treatment of someone because they are different to you. · Children might discriminate in school. Examples of this may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Deliberately leave them out of a game. - Say something mean about another person's skin colour, religion or disability. - Tell someone else that their opinion is wrong because it is not the same as theirs. - Discuss a person's beliefs and opinions in an unkind way. · If someone feels they are being discriminated against, they should tell a Trusted Adult. · Diversity is a positive thing to have within our society and our school. We are all different to each other and that makes our school a special place. | | | |
| <p>Year 3</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · racism · different | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Racism is where someone treats another person differently because they have a different skin colour, they have a different language or have different religious beliefs." · Mary Seacole was a black Jamaican woman, born in 1805. · Her Mother was a healer and she taught Mary all of her skills. · In 1854, war broke out in the Crimea. She read about a nurse called Florence Nightingale who was looking for nurses to join her at the war to help injured soldiers to get better. When she arrived in England, she went straight to the War Office and had an interview to see if she could join the Nurses in the Crimea. She wasn't allowed to join the Nurses because she was black. · She decided to go to the Crimea on her own and build her own hospital. She borrowed money from friends in London and built her own hospital called 'The British Hotel'. Every day she looked after the soldiers from both sides of the war who were injured or hungry. · She was visited by a journalist called William Russell who wanted to write an article on her for his newspaper. She told Mr Russell that she just wanted to help and look after the men who were bravely fighting. · So important she was to the soldiers, they nicknamed her Mother Seacole. She was hailed a hero by the British soldiers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Design posters for around school to share information based on her key message: <p>"It was the proudest day of my life."</p> <p>(What can we do on a daily basis to make ourselves feel proud?)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spiritual reflection on how we help others in our home, school, community and global community. | <p>'The Extra-Ordinary Life of Mary Seacole' by Naida Redgrave</p> |

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| | | School Radio - Assemblies KS2 - Mary Seacole (bbc.co.uk) | | | |
| Year 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · racism · different · Civil Rights Movement · protest · march · figurehead · defiance | <p>· Racism is where someone treats another person differently because they because their skin colour is not the same, they have a different language or have different religious beliefs.”</p> <p>· In 1955, black people in America were treated very differently to white people. In many parts of America, they were segregated from each other. Examples of how they were segregated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black people could not attend school with white people. - Black people could not sit in the same cinema as white people. - Black people could not drink from the same water fountains. - Black people could not sit in the same place on a bus as white people. <p>· Many people, both black and white, knew that segregation wasn't fair and they protested about it.</p> <p>· Rosa Parks was a black American woman, born in 1913 and died in 2005 – aged 92.</p> <p>· She is an important figure in Black History as she as on 1st December 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white passenger. This broke the local laws. Rosa Parks was arrested and removed from the bus for not giving up her seat for a white passenger. People in her home town and then all around America began to protest. Marches were organised to demand the same rights for all people. These marches became what is known as Civil Rights Movement.</p> <p>· Rosa Parks became an important figurehead in this movement because her act of defiance in the face of what was unfair inspired others to take action.</p> <p>· The World is a better, more equal, place to be today because of her.</p> <p>School Radio - Assemblies KS2 - Rosa Parks - Black History Month (bbc.co.uk)</p> | <p>· Design posters for around school to share information based on her key message:</p> <p>“I just didn't know what to do about it..”</p> | <p>· Spiritual reflection on how we can make a stand when we see things that are unfair.</p> | <p>‘Rosa Parks: Little People, Big Dreams’ by Lisbeth Kaiser</p> |
| Year 5 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · racism · different · Civil Rights Movement · protest · march · figurehead | <p>· Racism is where someone treats another person differently because they because their skin colour is not the same, they have a different language or have different religious beliefs.”</p> <p>· Dr Martin Luther King was a black American man, born in 1929.</p> <p>· Black people in America were treated very differently to white people. In many parts of America, they were segregated from each other. Examples of how they were segregated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black people could not attend school with white people. - Black people could not get the same jobs as white people. - Black people could not live in the same area of town as white people. | <p>· Art work for around school to illustrate his key message:</p> <p>“Darkness cannot drive out darkness; only light can do that. Hate</p> | <p>· Spiritual reflection on light in the darkness.</p> | <p>‘Martin Luther King: Little People Big Dreams’ by Maria Vegara</p> |

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Black people could not sit in the same place on a bus as white people. · Many people, both black and white, knew that segregation wasn't fair and they protested about it. · Dr King devoted his life to finding peaceful ways to struggle against the injustice and became a figurehead for what is known as the Civil Rights Movement. · He is particularly famous for a speech that he gave, one of the most famous speeches in history, in which he outlined his vision for a fairer society for everyone. · His speech gave people hope and inspired them to take a stand at injustice. Because of that, things are so much more equal and fair. <p>School Radio - Assemblies KS2 - Dr Martin Luther King - 'Dream on' (bbc.co.uk)</p> | cannot drive out hate; only love can do that. Amen.” | | |
| Year 6 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · racism · different · Black Lives Matter · movement · protest | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Racism is where someone treats another person differently because they because their skin colour is not the same, they have a different language or have different religious beliefs.” · George Floyd was a black American man, who was killed by a white Police officer in 2020. · Video footage of George Floyd's arrest showed the Police Officer, Derek Chauvin, kneeling on George Floyd's neck for several minutes before his death. · George Floyd's death sparked protest marches in countries across the World, including the UK. Many of the protestors marched as part of the Black Lives Matter movement. · Black Lives Matter is a global network of people that campaign for justice, equality and an end to racism. They believe that people shouldn't be treated differently because of the colour of their skin. · Protestors have pulled down statues of historical figures in British history due to their links with the slave trade. This has raised questions about how we record our own history. · In 2021, Derek Chauvin was convicted of George Floyd's murder and was sentenced to 22.5 years in prison. <p>The death of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement - BBC Teach</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Art work for around school to illustrate his key message: <p>“Everybody has equal rights. There should be no exceptions. Black lives matter.”</p> | Spiritual reflection on treating people with respect, regardless of the colour of their skin. | “Timelines from black history: Leaders, Legend and Legacies.” |