

Retrieval Vocabulary

borders, empire

Key Unit Vocabulary

Apartheid - a policy or system

of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race

Civil Rights - the rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality

Colonialism - the policy of taking political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically

Colonies - a country under political control of another country

Discrimination - unjust or prejudice treatment of another based on a difference

Dominion - an area of control

Indigenous - occurring naturally in a place

Oppression - prolonged cruel or unjust treatment

Partition - to be divided into parts

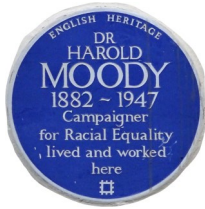
Political Party - an organisation with the same beliefs for the running of a country

President - the elected head of a country

Racial Equality - all people are treated equally regardless of race

Racial Prejudice - discrimination based on race

Treason - the crime of betraying ones country



Year 4 Spring Unit: Other "Walks to Freedom" in History

Enquiry Question: What do Mahatma Ghandi, Nelson Mandela and Dr Harold Moody have in common?



Historical Concept: significance, similarity and difference

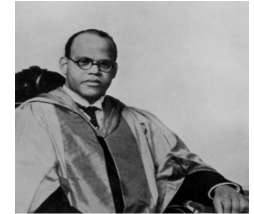
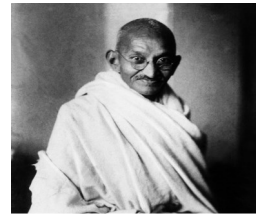
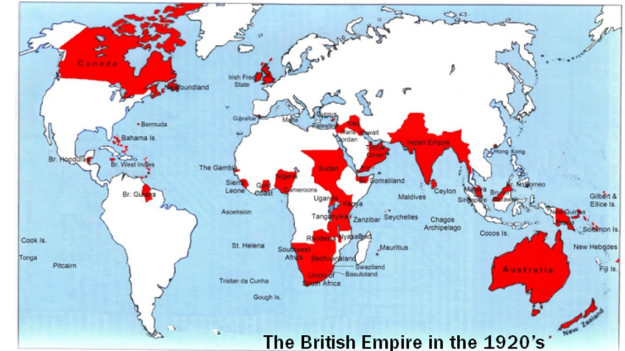
Key Unit Facts

● In the 16th Century, Britain began to build its Empire and at its peak it included large areas of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Asia and Africa. This Empire was the largest the world has ever seen.

● Ghandi was a leader of India's independence movement. He used nonviolent methods to protest British rule.

● Apartheid was a system of racial inequality in South Africa that started after World War II. Mandela was in opposition to apartheid.

● Harold Moody started his own medical practice in Peckham after being refused work based on the colour of his skin. He campaigned against racial discrimination and formed the League of Coloured Peoples in 1931.



Ghandi, Mandela and Moody

