

**GOOD EXAMPLE OF A BRAIN STUDY. IF YOU
CAN READ THIS YOU HAVE A STRONG MIND.**

7H15 M3554G3
53RV35 7O PR0V3
H0W 0UR M1ND5 C4N
D0 4M4Z1NG 7H1NG5!
1MPR3551V3 7H1NG5!
1N 7H3 B3G1NN1NG
17 WA5 H4RD BU7
N0W, 0N 7H15 LIN3
Y0UR M1ND 1S
R34D1NG 17
4U70M471C4LLY
W17H 0U7 3V3N
7H1NK1NG 4B0U7 17,
B3 PROUD! 0NLY
C3R741N P30PL3 C4N
R3AD 7H15.
PL3453 F0RW4RD 1F
U C4N R34D 7H15.



Welcome to Citizenship

Task 1

Write your name on the 1st line, on the front cover of the book

Task 2

Write your form on the 2nd line, on the front cover of the book

Task 3

On the 3rd line on the front cover of the book, write:

Miss Canning, CITIZENSHIP

You have 5 minutes to complete ALL of these 4 tasks from when the lesson starts!

Task 4

On the back page of your book I want you to create a mind map about you. Your hobbies, the music you listen to, where you're from, what clubs/groups you're in and your family.

R Classroom Rules

E

S

P

E

C

T

Copy these rules NEATLY onto
the first page of your book.

Leave a space in between each
rule

1. We listen in silence when someone is talking.
2. We arrive at lesson ready and prepared to learn.
3. We show respect to each other at all times.
4. We work to the best of our abilities.



Rules

What is Citizenship?

“Citizenship education teaches knowledge, understanding about politics, the law and the economy and skills to participate effectively and responsibly in public and democratic life.”





What
Are We
Learning
Today?

What is citizenship

To be able to understand what citizenship is & review fact files of famous civil rights activists

Date:

To Reach Level 4 you will ...	To Reach Level 5 you will ...	To Reach Level 6 you will ...	To Reach Level 7 you will ...
<p>DESCRIBE & DISCUSS THE CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIONS OF DIFFERENT CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS.</p> <p>Listen carefully, engaging with what is heard by responding and sometimes asking questions in discussions. As well as Speaking in extended turns to express straightforward ideas and feelings with some relevant detail about the profiles.</p>	<p>APPLY THE CHARACTERISTICS YOU LEARN TO A PROFILE OF A FAMOUS ACTIVIST AND PRODUCE A LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN THAT PROFILE LINKED TO EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT.</p>	<p>COMPARE & CONTRAST 2 FAMOUS ACTIVIST AND PRODUCE A LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN THOSE PROFILES LINKED TO EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT. EXPLAIN THE SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM</p>	<p>BASED UPON THE 2 ACTIVISTS YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN CREATE A JOB DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS PROFILE FOR A MODERN DAY ACTIVIST.</p>

W.I.L.F.-What I'm Looking For:



I want you to:

- Listen and respect the views of one another
- Abide by the classroom rules
- Understand what you need to do to succeed in this lesson.

What super hero skills will we be using today?



Key Words

Civil = a term used relating to ordinary citizens (us) and their concerns.

Rights = a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

Activist = An **activist** is a person who campaigns for some kind of social change.

Citizenship = the position or status of being a citizen of a particular country

THINK-PAIR-SHARE

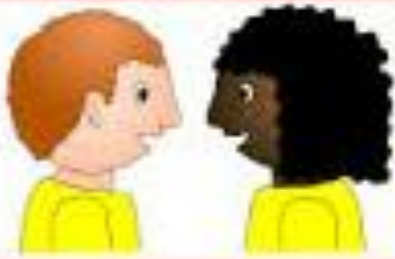
Think



THINK- about the question/task

- What do you know?
- What experience have you had?
- What connections can you make?

Pair



PAIR- with your partner

- Listen to ideas
- Share your ideas
- Create new ideas together

Share



SHARE- your ideas with others in the class/group discussion when your teacher says

- Listen to ideas
- Share your ideas
- Share your partner's ideas
- Create new ideas together

TASK Match the characteristics with the meanings on your worksheet

perseverance, resilience and grit
confidence and optimism
motivation, drive and ambition
neighbourliness and community spirit
tolerance and respect
honesty, integrity and dignity
conscientiousness, curiosity and focus



Ways We Can Partner Talk...



I'm thinking...

I'm noticing...

I'm wondering...

I can't believe...

This part reminds me of...

This is confusing because...

I like this part because...

Why...

I think the character is feeling _____ because...

I think _____ will happen next because...

We finished our book now let's retell using our retelling bookmark!

One Team One Dream!



1. Perseverance

2. Tolerance

3. Grit

4. Resilience

5. Confidence

6. Optimism

7. Motivation

8. Drive

9. Ambition

10. Neighbourliness

11. Community Spirit

12. Respect

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14. Integrity

15. Dignity

16. Conscientiousness

18. Focus

17. Curiosity

- ☐ Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.
- ☐ Pay particular attention to something/someone
- ☐ The ability to recover quickly from difficulties encountered
- ☐ A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way
- ☐ A personality trait of being thorough, careful, or vigilant which gives you a desire to do a task well, by being efficient and organized
- ☐ A strong desire to do or achieve something
- ☐ The quality of being truthful and having strong moral values
- ☐ Being hopeful or confident about the future or the success of something
- ☐ The feeling of self belief in your own abilities or qualities
- ☐ The ability or willingness to accept the existence of opinions or behaviour that you dislikes or disagrees with.
- ☐ To value the feelings, wishes, or rights of others
- ☐ The quality of being truthful, sincere, and fair
- ☐ A sense of self-respect and the understanding of being worthy of honour or respect from others
- ☐ A strong wish to know or learn something
- ☐ A personality trait of being a friendly and helpful neighbour
- ☐ A feeling of involvement in and concern for your local community
- ☐ The determination/urge to attain a goal or satisfy a need
- ☐ The courage and determination to continue doing something regardless of the obstacles you face

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3. The courage and determination to continue doing something regardless of the obstacles you face

The Little Rock Nine

- The Little Rock Nine, as they later came to be known, were nine African American students who challenged segregation in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1957. They were the first African American students to attend Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

perseverance, resilience and grit

But the Little Rock Nine were determined to attend the school and receive the same education offered to white students.

confidence and optimism, motivation, drive and ambition

Every morning on their way to school angry crowds of whites taunted and insulted the Little Rock Nine—they even received death threats. One of the students, fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Eckford, said "I tried to see a friendly face somewhere in the mob. . . . I looked into the face of an old woman, and it seemed a kind face, but when I looked at her again, she spat at me."

of whites taunted and insulted the Little Rock Nine—they even received death threats. One of the students, fifteen-year-old Elizabeth Eckford, said "I tried to see a friendly face somewhere in the mob. . . . I looked into the face of an old woman, and it seemed a kind face, but when I looked at her again, she spat at me." As scared as they were, the students wouldn't give up, and several went on to graduate from Central High. Nine black teenagers challenged a racist system and defeated it.

Which of these characteristics do you think the little rock nine demonstrated & why?

perseverance, resilience and grit
confidence and optimism
motivation, drive and ambition
neighbourliness and community spirit
tolerance and respect
honesty, integrity and dignity
conscientiousness, curiosity and focus



PHOTO: LIB. OF CONGRESS

Rosa



Rosa Louise McCauley was born February 4, 1913 in Tuskegee, Alabama. Her father was a carpenter, and her mother was a teacher. Her parents separated when she was 2 years old. Her family then moved to her grandparents' farm in Pine Level, Alabama. **Both her grandparents were former slaves.**

Pine Level supported the idea of separate but equal. White children rode a bus to their newly built school while African-American children had to walk to a one-room schoolhouse that didn't have enough desks or supplies.

Rosa said, "Back then, we didn't have any civil rights. It was just a matter of survival, of existing from one day to the next. I remember going to sleep as a girl hearing the Klan ride at night and hearing a lynching and being afraid the house would burn down." She quit high school when she was a junior to help take care of her grandmother. Afterwards, she worked as a seamstress in a shirt factory in Montgomery.

In 1932, Rosa married Raymond Parks. He was a barber who was actively involved in the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP). Rosa Parks was the first woman to join the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP.

On December 1 1955 Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on the public bus to a white passenger. Her refusal to give up her seat played a big part in the Civil Rights Movement of that era. Rosa was on the bus because she was on her way home from work but was arrested for not giving up her seat on the bus. On December 8th Rosa Parks had a trial and was found guilty. She had to pay a \$10 fine plus a court fee of \$4 for a total of \$14.

On December 5, 1955 people protested about her arrest by not using the public bus (this is called a Boycott). It led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. led the boycott. During boycott an estimated 40,000 African-Americans stopped using the public bus. Rosa and her husband both lost their jobs during the boycott. The boycott lasted 381 days the supreme court ruled that public buses could no longer be segregated. Because of this action Rosa Parks became known as the "mother of the civil rights movement."

Rosa Parks was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people (NAACP). She became a secretary and youth leader of the NAACP. In 1987 she received the NAACP Spingarn Medal. In 1987 she and a friend founded Rosa and Raymond Parks Institute for Self-Development. Its purpose was to teach young people about the civil rights movement.

FURTHER READING OPPORTUNITY = In 1992 Rosa Parks published a book about her life called *My Story* and In 1995 she published her memoirs called *Quiet Strength*.

Rosa Park Quotes:

- "I would like to be remembered as a person who wants to be free...so other people would also be free."
- "All I was doing was trying to get home from work."
- "You must never be fearful about what you are doing when it's right."

What Characteristics did Rosa demonstrate?

Can you find the EXAMPLES to PROVE this in the text?

1. Perseverance

2. Tolerance

3. Grit

4. Resilience

5. Confidence

6. Optimism

7. Motivation

8. Drive

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18. Pay particular attention to something/someone

Mahatma Gandhi

Mahatma Gandhi was one of the most famous freedom fighters in the history of mankind. He led India in its struggle for freedom against the British rule. India and the rest of the world remember him fondly as *Gandhiji* or *Mahatma Gandhi*.



“The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others.”

Gandhi in South Africa

In South Africa, Gandhi was faced with a lot of racism against Indians. He and other Indians were barred from first class railroad carriages in the presence of whites, barred from many hotels, beaten, and often mistreated. **He used the law to fight against terrible injustices to local Indians. He also began to formulate a method for fighting political injustice in a non-violent manner, using boycotts, non-cooperation, the writing of letters and pamphlets, and passive resistance. After more than seven years of pressure from Gandhi and his supporters, the South African government gave in to some compromises.**

Gandhi returns to India

In 1914, after his success in South Africa, Gandhi returned to India; his temporary job had turned into **a 20-year campaign for human dignity**. At 45 years old, Gandhi entered Indian politics in the quest for Indian Independence. He continued his use of non-violent methods in order to force the British government to loosen their control of India. **Gandhi organized the boycott of British goods, led peaceful marches, fasted, and urged the mass defiance of many unfair British laws. He organized non-violent civil disobedience campaigns. This was where large groups of the Indian population would do things like refusing to work, sitting in the streets, boycotting the courts, and more. Each of these protests are small by themselves, but when most of the population does them at once, it can shut down the country. Gandhi's most successful protests was called the Salt March. When Britain put a tax on salt, Gandhi decided to walk 241 miles to the sea in Dandi to make his own salt. Thousands of Indians joined him in his march.**

Gandhi was put in prison several times for organizing these protests. He would often fast (not eat) while he was in prison. The British government would eventually have to release him because the Indian people had grown to love Gandhi. The British were scared what would happen if they let him die.

“You must be the change you wish to see in the world.”

Mahatma Gandhi

An Independent India

On August 15, 1947 India became an independent country; it had been a British colony since 1857. The fighting worsened, and India split into two countries in 1948, India (mostly Hindu) and Pakistan, East and West (mostly Muslim) -- East Pakistan is now a separate country called Bangladesh. Gandhi was against the partition of India and very upset at the violence between the two religious groups. He fasted in protest of the widespread violence between Hindus and Muslims; it helped somewhat, shaming both sides, but the conflict continues to this day.

What Characteristics did Mahatma Gandhi demonstrate?

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Martin Luther King, Jr.



Martin Luther King, Jr. was a civil rights activist in the 1950s and 1960s. He led non-violent protests to fight for the rights of all people including African Americans. He hoped that America and the world could become a colorblind society where race would not impact a person's civil rights. He is considered one of the great speakers of modern times, and his speeches still inspire many to this day.

In his first major civil rights action (In 1955), Martin Luther King, Jr. led the Montgomery Bus Boycott. This started when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. She was arrested and spent the night in jail. As a result, Martin helped to organize a boycott of the public transportation system in Montgomery. The boycott lasted for over a year. It was very tense at times. Martin was arrested and his house was bombed. In the end, however, Martin prevailed and segregation on the Montgomery buses came to an end. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was however successful and on November 13th 1956 the supreme court declared segregation on busses was unconstitutional.

In 1963, Martin Luther King, Jr. helped to organize the famous "March on Washington". Over 250,000 people attended this march in an effort to show the importance of civil rights legislation. Some of the issues the march hoped to accomplish included an end to segregation in public schools, protection from police abuse, and to get laws passed that would prevent discrimination in employment. It was at this march where Martin gave his "I Have a Dream" speech. This speech has become one of the most famous speeches in history. The March on Washington was a great success. The Civil Rights Act was passed a year later in 1964.

- Martin Luther King Jr. was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), as was Rosa Parks.
- In 1957 along with other civil rights activists Martin Luther King Jr. founded the Southern Christian Leadership Conference to organize and conduct non-violent protests for civil rights.
- Martin Luther King Jr. with other civil rights activists will go on to lead many non-violent protests for civil rights around the country.
- In February 1959 Martin Luther King Jr. traveled to India to study Mahatma Gandhi's principles of non-violence.
- Gandhi's principles of peaceful resistance had a lasting impression on Martin Luther King Jr., he used them in his fight against racial discrimination.
- On June 23rd 1963 Martin Luther King Jr. lead a Freedom Walk in Detroit Michigan, 125,000 took part in the walk.
- On August 28th 1963 at a historic march in Washington DC for jobs, freedom, racial equality and the end of discrimination Martin Luther King delivered his "I have a dream" speech.
- On October 14th 1964 Martin Luther King Jr. became the youngest man (age 35) to receive a Nobel Peace Prize for combating racial inequality through non-violence.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was arrested many times during his protests for civil rights.
- November 27 1967 Martin Luther King announces the Poor People Campaign focusing on jobs and freedom for the poor of all races.
- Martin Luther King Jr. was assassinated on April 4th 1968 on the balcony of the Lorraine Motel in Memphis Tennessee.
- On November 2nd 1983 President Ronald Reagan signed a bill to declare Martin Luther King Jr. Day in remembrance of all the great things he did to fight for civil rights. This was important as he was the first African American to be granted a national holiday. Martin Luther King Jr. Day is celebrated the third Monday on January. It is celebrated in January because his birthday is in January.

What Characteristics did Martin Luther King, Jr. demonstrate?

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Malala

As a young girl, Malala Yousafzai defied the Taliban in Pakistan and demanded that girls be allowed to receive an education. She was shot in the head by a Taliban gunman in 2012, but survived. Malala Yousafzai was born on July 12, 1997, in Mingora, Pakistan. As a child, she became an advocate for girls' education, which resulted in the Taliban issuing a death threat against her. On October 9, 2012, a gunman shot Malala when she was traveling home from school. She survived, and has continued to speak out on the importance of education. She was nominated for a Nobel Peace Prize in 2013. In 2014, she was nominated again and won, becoming the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.



Initial Activism

Malala attended a school that her father, Ziauddin Yousafzai, had founded. After the Taliban began attacking girls' schools in Swat, Malala gave a speech in Peshawar, Pakistan, in September 2008. The title of her talk was, "How dare the Taliban take away my basic right to education?" In early 2009, Malala began blogging for the BBC about living under the Taliban's threats to deny her an education. In order to hide her identity, she used the name Gul Makai. However, she was revealed to be the BBC blogger in December of that year. With a growing public platform, Malala continued to speak out about her right, and the right of all women, to an education. Her activism resulted in a nomination for the International Children's Peace Prize in 2011. That same year, she was awarded Pakistan's National Youth Peace Prize.

Targeted by the Taliban

When she was 14, Malala and her family learned that the Taliban had issued a death threat against her. Though Malala was frightened for the safety of her father who was an anti-Taliban activist, she and her family initially felt that the fundamentalist group would not actually harm a child. However, on October 9, 2012, on her way home from school, a man boarded the bus Malala was on and demanded to know which girl was Malala. When her friends looked toward Malala, her location was given away. The gunman fired at her, hitting Malala in the left side of her head; the bullet then travelled down her neck. Two other girls were also injured in the attack. The shooting left Malala in a critical condition, so she was flown to a military hospital in Peshawar. A portion of her skull was removed to treat her swelling brain. To receive further care, she was transferred to Birmingham, England.

After the Attack

Once she was in the United Kingdom, Malala was taken out of a medically induced coma. Though she would require multiple surgeries (including a repair of a facial nerve to fix the paralyzed left side of her face) she had suffered no major brain damage. In March 2013, she was able to begin attending school in Birmingham. The shooting resulted in a massive outpouring of support for Malala, which continued during her recovery. She gave a speech at the United Nations on her 16th birthday, in 2013. **She has also written an autobiography, *I Am Malala: The Girl Who Stood Up for Education and Was Shot by the Taliban*, which was released in October 2013. Further reading opportunity = Copies of this book are in the school library.** Unfortunately, the Taliban still considers Malala a target. Despite the Taliban's threats, Malala remains a devoted supporter of education. On October 10, 2013, in acknowledgement of her work, the European Parliament awarded Malala the Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought. In October 2014, Malala received the Nobel Peace Prize, along with Indian children's rights activist Kailash Satyarthi. At age 17, she became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize. In congratulating Malala, Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif said: "She is (the) pride of Pakistan, she has made her countrymen proud. Her achievement is unparalleled and unequalled. Girls and boys of the world should take lead from her struggle and commitment." U.N. Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon described her as "a brave and gentle advocate of peace who through the simple act of going to school became a global teacher." For her 18th birthday on July 12, 2015, also called Malala Day, the young activist continued to take action to make global education a worldwide priority. Instead of presents, Malala asked her supporters on The Malala Fund website: "Post a photo of yourself holding up your favourite book and share why YOU choose [#BooksNotBullets](#) - and tell world leaders to fund the real weapon for change, education!" The teenage activist wrote: "The shocking truth is that world leaders have the money to fully fund primary AND secondary education around the world - but they are choosing to spend it on other things, like their military budgets. In fact, if the whole world stopped spending money on the military for just 8 days, we could have the \$39 billion still needed to provide 12 years of free, quality education to every child on the planet."

What Characteristics did Malala demonstrate?

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3. Grit

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5. Confidence

6. Optimism

7. Motivation

8. Drive

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Nelson Mandela

Mandela once said, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."



Nelson Mandela was a civil rights leader in South Africa. He fought against apartheid, a system where non-white citizens were segregated from whites and did not have equal rights. He served a good portion of his life in prison for his protests, but became a symbol for his people. Later he would become president of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918 in Mvezo, South Africa. His birth name is Rolihlahla (which means "troublemaker" in the Xhosa language). He got the nickname Nelson from a teacher in school (Mandela was the first person in his family to attend school and both of his parents were illiterate). Nelson was a member of Thimbu royalty and his father was chief of the city of Mvezo. He attended school and later college at the College of Fort Hare and the University of Witwatersrand. At Witwatersrand, Mandela got his law degree and would meet some of his fellow activists against apartheid.

By 1942, Mandela was involved in political causes. He began attending meetings of the African National Congress (ANC) (and eventually Mandela became a leader in the African National Congress), a revolutionary group whose aim was to fight apartheid (laws establishing racial separation and oppression in South Africa). Mandela helped start the African National Congress Youth League (ANCYL) in 1944. He organized boycotts and strikes to fight for voting rights and equality for black South Africans. At first he pushed hard for the congress and the protesters to follow Mohandas Gandhi's non-violence approach.

At one point he started to doubt that this approach would work and started up an armed branch of the ANC. He planned to bomb certain buildings, but only the buildings. He wanted to make sure that no one would be hurt. He was classified as a terrorist by the South African government and in 1956, Mandela and over 100 associates of his, were arrested and imprisoned for treason. The ANC was banned in South Africa in 1960. In 1964, Mandela was sentenced to life in prison for fighting apartheid. After spending 27 years in prison, Mandela was released in 1990. He refused to bend on his principals in order to be released and stated that he would die for his ideals. He wanted all people of all races to have equal rights in South Africa. His prison sentence brought international visibility to the anti-apartheid movement. He was finally released through international pressure in 1990. Upon his release, Mandela worked to repeal apartheid and stop the growing violence in South Africa. He also helped establish multiracial elections which would occur in 1994. For his work, Mandela won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 (he shared the prize with F. W. de Klerk, who was then the President of South Africa).

His hard work and life long effort paid off when all races were allowed to vote in the 1994 election. This was the first time South Africa held truly democratic, non-racial election and they chose Nelson Mandela as their president. Mandela championed reconciliation, the peaceful resolution of grievances after decades of repressive laws against black South Africans. Without Mandela's guidance, South Africa might have lapsed into a bloody civil war as there were several times during the process where violence threatened to break out. **Nelson was a strong force in keeping the calm and preventing a major civil war.**

Mandela published his autobiography, "Long Walk to Freedom," in 1994 (**Opportunity for further reading**). The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was formed in 1995 (it was chaired by Archbishop Desmond Tutu). The Commission was a court-like organization that was formed in order to document the atrocities that the Afrikan apartheid police state had perpetrated against black people, and thus begin to heal the rift that had formed between the races in South Africa and avoid a civil war.

Freedom Day, celebrated on April 27 each year, commemorates the anniversary of South Africa's first real democratic elections (in which Mandela was elected president). Mandela served as President of South Africa until 1999 (he refused a second term). Nelson Mandela died on December 5, 2013, at the age of 95. He died of natural causes after a long illness. He will be remembered as one of the greatest peace-makers and statesmen of all time.

Nelson Mandela was a great leader who spent his entire adult life working for equality and justice in South Africa. Mandela has inspired people around the world to work non-violently for a better life. Mandela is affectionately known by his clan name "Madiba," or by "Tata", which means "father."

What Characteristics did Nelson Mandela demonstrate?

Can you find the EXAMPLES to PROVE this in the text?

1. Perseverance

2. Tolerance

3. Grit

4. Resilience

5. Confidence

6. Optimism

7. Motivation

8. Drive

9. Ambition

10. Neighbourliness

11. Community Spirit

12. Respect

13. Honesty

14. Integrity

15. Dignity

16. Conscientiousness

17. Curiosity

18. Focus

1. Persistence in doing something despite difficulty or delay in achieving success.

2. The ability or willingness to accept the existence of opinions or behaviour that you dislikes or disagrees with.

3. The courage and determination to continue doing something regardless of the obstacles you face

4. The ability to recover quickly from difficulties encountered

5. The feeling of self belief in your own abilities or qualities

6. Being hopeful or confident about the future or the success of something

7. A reason or reasons for acting or behaving in a particular way

8. The determination/urge to attain a goal or satisfy a need

9. A strong desire to do or achieve something

10. A personality trait of being a friendly and helpful neighbour

11. A feeling of involvement in and concern for your local community

12. To value the feelings, wishes, or rights of others

13. The quality of being truthful, sincere, and fair

14. The quality of being truthful and having strong moral values

15. A sense of self-respect and the understanding of being worthy of honour or respect from others

16. A personality trait of being thorough, careful, or vigilant which gives you a desire to do a task well, by being efficient and organized

17. A strong wish to know or learn something

18. Pay particular attention to something/someone



Key Question



What there any examples of
SEXISM/DISCRIMINATION among
the Character profiles?



CITIZENSHIP HOMEWORK TASK

Create your own Character profile for someone you admire. It can be a local hero or a famous person. Your character profile **MUST** include the following:

- ☐ Description of the person's life (**Who** they are and **What** they have done and **Where** & **When** they did it, as well as **Why** this was an important thing for them to do) **THIS MUST BE LINKED TO 2 SEPARATE SOURCES TO PROVE YOU HAVE RESEARCHED THIS AND YOU NEED TO QUOTE THE SOURCES YOU USE.**
- ☐ An explanation of why you admire this person
- ☐ Examples of the Characteristics you have learnt about today and how this person has demonstrated them.

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3. Grit

4. Resilience

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Lesson Review

I think the Level I have been working at today is

I think I have been working at this Level because

To Reach Level 4 you will ...

DESCRIBE & DISCUSS THE CHARACTERISTICS AND ACTIONS OF DIFFERENT CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS.

Listen carefully, engaging with what is heard by responding and sometimes asking questions in discussions. As well as speaking in extended turns to express straightforward ideas and feelings with some relevant detail about the profiles.

To Reach Level 5 you will ...

APPLY THE CHARACTERISTICS YOU LEARN TO A PROFILE OF A FAMOUS ACTIVIST AND PRODUCE A LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN THAT PROFILE LINKED TO EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT.

To Reach Level 6 you will ...

COMPARE & CONTRAST 2 FAMOUS ACTIVIST AND PRODUCE A LIST OF CHARACTERISTICS THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED IN THOSE PROFILES LINKED TO EXAMPLES FROM THE TEXT. EXPLAIN THE SIMILARITIES & DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM

To Reach Level 7 you will ...

BASED UPON THE 2 ACTIVISTS YOU HAVE BEEN GIVEN CREATE A JOB DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERISTICS PROFILE FOR A MODERN DAY ACTIVIST.

Learning Objective

(A) AMBER = Kind of have met the Learning Objective

(G) GREEN = Definitely have met the Learning Objective today



Key Words

Civil = a term used relating to ordinary citizens (us) and their concerns.

Rights = a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.

Activist = An **activist** is a person who campaigns for some kind of social change.

Citizenship = the position or status of being a citizen of a particular country