

Year 6 Humanities Work: People who Changed the World

Year 6 learnt about Martin Luther, someone who had a big impact on life in Europe in the 16th century. They then researched a person of their choice and considered how that person changed the world.

By Ada – her work on Ataturk

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk

Childhood:

Mustafa Kemal Ataturk was born in 1881 in Salonica to Ali Riza Efendi, who died when Mustafa was just 7 years old, and Zubeyde Hanim. His family was Muslim, spoke Turkish and were of middle class wealth. His father was Albanian and his mother was Turkish. In Mustafa's early years, his mother encouraged him to go to religious school. However, his father wanted him to be in the trade industry. Not listening to his parents, Mustafa secretly went to military school and graduated in 1902.

Military career:

Shortly after graduating, he was arrested for his anti-monarchist activities. After being in prison for several months, he was released by his former school director. After being released, Mustafa was assigned to Fifth army. He also joined a secret, small society of reformist officers led by Mustafa Elvan. In 1907 he was promoted to senior captain and later assigned to the third army.

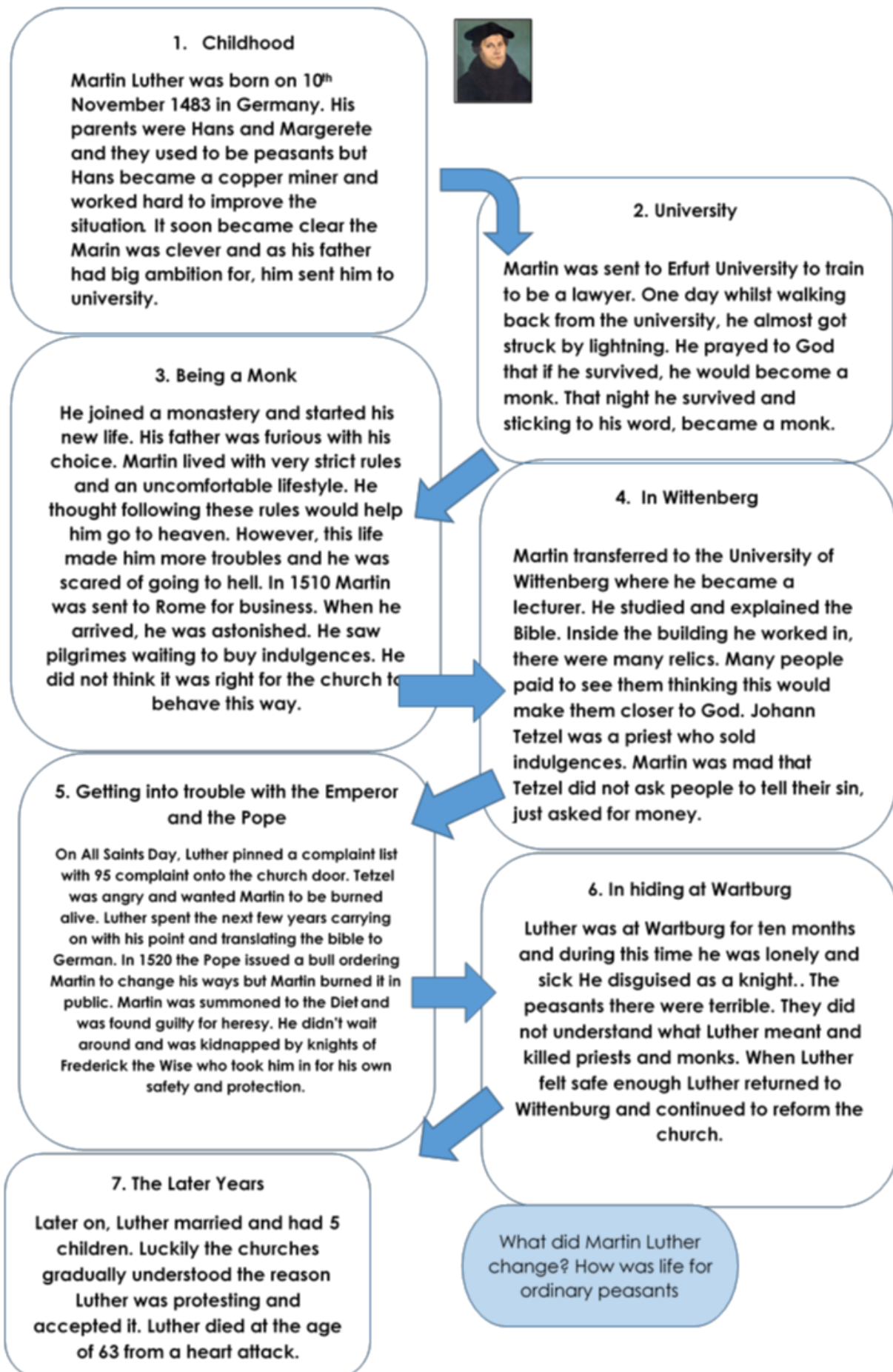
Wars:

Mustafa fought in many wars. These included the Italo-Turkish war, the Balkan wars, and the first world war. In the first world war the Ottoman empire was defeated and soon after, the allies occupied Anatolia. This was the turning point for Mustafa Kemal as after this he decided to join the Turkish War of Independence and became one of the leading figures.

Turkish War of Independence:

Mustafa Kemal knew that he could not make a big impact whilst staying in Istanbul so he moved to Anatolia and started a movement against the occupying forces. After the Ottoman parliament was dissolved by English forces, he established a new Turkish parliament in Ankara in April 23rd 1920. He later dedicated that day to children and it is still celebrated as a national holiday. The next two years were filled with war resolving in September 1922 with the defeat of Greek forces in Izmir. In 1923 the republic of Turkey was established. From that point on, until his death, Ataturk made a lot of changes to modernize the country including giving woman equal civil and political rights ahead of many western countries and voting rights. He died in 1938 and he is currently buried in a sarcophagus in Ankara. He took the last name of Ataturk which literally means the father of Turks. In addition to his brilliant military and political carrier, Ataturk was the author of many books including a geometry book for high school.

Ada's Martin Luther Flowchart



Hannah's work on Greta

Greta Thunberg

1. Greta's Childhood

Greta was born on 3rd January 2003, in Sweden. Her parents are called Svante Thunberg and Malena Ernman (who is a famous opera singer). She also has a younger sister.

2. Finding out about climate change

When Greta was 8, she found out about something called climate change. She started learning more about it and realised that it was getting worse by the day.

3. Suffering from depression

At just 11 years old Greta suffered from depression because of climate change. This meant that she didn't really want to talk to anyone or eat. Her parents became really worried and so they took her to the doctors. That was when she was diagnosed with selective mutism, OCD and Aspergers syndrome.

4. "Skolstreik för klimatet"

A few years later, Greta decided that she needed to do something. From August 2018 she would miss school every Friday and she sat outside of the Swedish parliament and held a sign saying "Skolstreik för klimatet" which means "School strike for climate change." She really wanted the politicians to listen and change for the better.

5. Fridays for Future

As week after week went by, Greta would still sit in the same spot every Friday, regardless of what people thought. People began to notice her sitting there every week. As more people started to notice her, she started to get interviewed and could be seen on TV. Children in other parts of the world liked this idea, because they too wanted something to be done about climate change. The number of children doing the same as Greta grew, and Greta became more famous. The movement she started is now called "Fridays for Future", and has engaged millions of young people around the globe, striking every Friday.

6. TED talk

Greta was invited to give a TED talk in Stockholm in 2018. People from all around the world came to watch her. She spoke about her life, and mentioned the syndromes she was diagnosed with. She made a clear statement: that we need to act fast, and that we can only hope when our emissions go down. She wasn't frightened at all and she gave a very clear message to the people watching.



7. Greta's journey to America

Greta was invited to talk in America in the UN Climate Action Summit (in New York) in 2019. She travelled on a zero-emissions yacht to be as eco-friendly as possible, and was accompanied by a crew and her father.



8. Greta's famous speech

When it was her turn to talk she spoke without fear, and again made it clear that we need to change our actions. The famous quote from her talk is "How dare you, you have stolen my dreams and my childhood with your empty words."



9. Until now

Greta has kept going and will still be "a loud voice" for as long as she can. She has created a real domino effect on the world. She has given many famous talks and she is a fabulous role model. She has adapted well to this virus pandemic and is doing virtual climate strikes online. She really is starting to change our world.

In conclusion, at only the young age of 17, Greta has taken all her vivid energy and her soul into the climate crisis. She has criticised many politicians for not making any moves in this crisis, and for speaking empty words. She has engaged the whole planet, especially the younger generation, by making them aware of the crisis and telling them that we need to act.

Imogen's work on Jane Austen

1775

Jane Austen was born on the 16 December 1775, in Steventon, Hampshire.

Her parents were respected community members.

1783

Jane Austen and her sister Cassandra are being taught at Oxford until they catch typhoid fever and are sent home.

1793-1795

Jane Austen begins writing her first novel called Lady Susan, Eleanor and Marianne.

1785-1786

Jane Austen arrives at Abbey School where she continues her education until her parents cannot pay for her education any more so she is home schooled.

1797

Jane Austen wrote the first draft of First Impressions (Pride and Prejudice).

1796

Jane Austen began to spend time with an Irish law student called Tom Lefroy who is a friend of the family.

1813

First Impressions is published. It is a great success and proves that women can write just as well as men even though no one knows that Jane Austen wrote it.

Juliette's Work on Mary Wollstenholme

Marry Wollstonecraft Flow Chart: Mary

Wollstonecraft was born in 1759 in London at a time when women did not have the same education or opportunities as men.

1. Childhood

Mary had a miserable childhood. Even though her mother disliked her she tried to protect her from her father as he was a bully. Mary was clever and longed to learn History and Latin like her brothers, but girls were only taught needlework and simple sums. Mary knew that boys and girls were equal and should learn the same and be treated the same.

3. Heartbroken

Very sadly Fanny became ill after the birth of her first child and died which left Mary heartbroken. Adding to her sadness, she discovered that her sister needed rescuing from a violent marriage which resulted in Mary having to give up the school as her sister needed looking after. Even though Mary had to sacrifice the school which she loved, she found the opportunity to write and then became an author. She wrote several books and political pamphlets to include 'The Vindication of Women's Rights' and also met other free thinkers like herself to include William Wordsworth and William Blake.

5. Marriage At Last

She eventually married the philosopher William Godwin and he agreed to respect Mary and her voice, her independence and her desire to work like him. During this time, all of these things were unusual. Mary and William had a daughter who they named Marry. Tragically Mary died eleven days after giving birth. She was only 38 years old.

2. Moving On

When Mary was fifteen, she was befriended by her intellectual neighbours, Mr and Mrs Clare, who let her use their library. This helped Mary a lot as she wanted to be independent at a time when women were expected to marry or stay at home and care for their elderly parents. At the age of nineteen, she left home to be a lady's companion which meant that she and the lady, called Fanny, could explore and experience London together freely. The now best friends opened a school together. Fanny eventually got married but Mary did not because she did not believe that being married would keep her independence and allow her to live as an equal to a husband. Mary was like a bird she wanted to fly free.

4. Mary In France

Mary moved to Paris in support of the French revolution and there she met and fell in love with an American, Gilbert Imlay. They had a daughter who they called Fanny, but sadly the relationship between Gilbert and Mary failed and she returned to London with her daughter.

6. Mary's Legacy

Mary lived during a period when women's voices were rarely listened, but she had made herself heard! She is now seen as a founder of feminism and her books went on to inspire women to fight for the right to vote.

Matthew's work on Luther

Martin Luther Flow Chart: How did one man change the world? In each box write down key events in Martin's life. HIGHLIGHT any changes that occurred because of him in his country and other countries



1. Childhood

Martin Luther was born on the 10th November 1483. He was a clever child and went to school where he studied how to read write and speak Latin.

2. University

His father had big hopes for him so sent him to the University of Erfurt where he trained to be a lawyer. Once when going back to the university, he got in a lightning storm and nearly got killed! He made a vow and said that if he survives, he will become a monk.

3. Being a Monk

Martin survived and kept his vow to God and became a monk. His father was not happy and his friends told him not to go. At the monastery he was strict with himself and lived very uncomfortably. He thought that if he punished himself, he would go to heaven not hell but this only made him terrified of going to hell.

4. In Wittenberg

In Wittenberg he saw people queuing for and paying for indulgence which was making the church a lot of money. Martin thought this was not right. He became a lecturer where he studied and explained the bible to people. Some people also paid to see relics because they thought it would bring them closer to god. At the time, Johann Tetzel was selling indulgences for money for the Pope. One night, Martin was reading the bible and found that God's forgiveness is a gift that comes through faith not keeping rules and buying bits of paper.

5. Getting into trouble with the Emperor and the Pope

He decided that the church needed to get rid of indulgences, relics and monks. He spent the next few years writing and teaching. The locals could read his writings as he often wrote in German. In 1520 the Pope issued a bull ordering Martin to change his mind within 60 days or he would be excommunicated but instead Martin burnt the letter in public! The Holy Roman Emperor told Martin to come to the diet where he would be examined for heresy. Martin was found guilty.

6. In hiding at Wartburg

After being found guilty he fled to Wittenberg where he was kidnapped for his own safety and took to a castle in Wartburg. He was there for ten months and was lonely. He also translated the new testament into German. When he thought it was safe enough, he went back to Wittenberg.

7. The Later Years

In Wittenberg he translated the old testament into German, reformed the church and got married to Katherine, a former nun that escaped in a fish barrel.

What did Martin Luther change? How was life for ordinary peasants different? How did his actions change things for those in power? Did he change things for the better? What's your view?

Ryan's work on Luther

Martin Luther Flow Chart: How did one man change the world? In each box write down key events in Martin's life. HIGHLIGHT any changes that occurred because of him in his country and other countries



1. Childhood

Martin was born on 10th November 1483 (St Martin's Day) in Eisleben to Hans and Margarete. Soon, it was obvious that Martin was a clever child and his father sent him to Erfurt University to study to be a lawyer. He learnt Latin and became fluent. The Bible was only written in Latin so many couldn't read it, especially peasants.

2. University

Once, while visiting his parents, Luther got caught in a thunderstorm. When a lightning bolt nearly killed him, he made a vow to God that he would become a monk if God helped him survive the storm. He did survive, and so kept his vow and became a monk.

3. Being a Monk

All his family and friends told him he was wasting his talent. At the monastery, Martin had to follow strict rules, such as doing mass 7 times a day. He is still troubled and thinks God should punish him for his bad thoughts. One day in Rome, Martin sees that people have to pay money to go to heaven. He does not think that was what God wanted.

4. In Wittenberg

Martin was moved to be a lecturer at the university of Wittenberg. Wittenberg was the capital of Saxony, whose ruler was prince Frederick the Wise. Luther saw that a priest, Tetzel, and others, made people pay money if they wanted to reduce time in purgatory and go to heaven. Luther hated this and pinned 95 theses to the church door. In 1519, Luther read from the Bible that God's forgiveness comes because of faith in Jesus, not buying indulgences.

5. Getting into trouble with the Emperor and the Pope

Luther decided that the church had to get rid of relics, indulgences and monks and other things that people were told to do to be close to God and go to heaven with reduced purgatory. Many priests, the pope and Charles V, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, were very angry. He was invited to a diet with the emperor at Worms, where he said that he was not going to take back his theses.

6. In hiding at Wartburg

Luther did not want to be captured. He fled but then a group of Frederick the Wise's soldiers caught him and took him to Wartburg Castle. He changed his name to Sir George and pretended to be a knight and used his time to translate the New Testament into German. As the news and translation spread, people began to understand and revolted - they killed priests and monks/puns and destroyed churches. Luther was distraught.

7. The Later Years

Luther returned to Wittenberg and continued to translate the whole Bible. He married a former nun called Katherine. Luther's teachings spread throughout the empire and broke relationships with Rome forever. The new teachings formed a new religion of Christianity called the Protestant Church. The Church of England was formed. Luther died of a heart attack in 1546.

* partly because he burnt the papal bull in public that Charles gave to him, which said that he had 60 days to change his mind.

What did Martin Luther change? How was life for ordinary peasants different? How did his actions change things for those in power? Did he change things for the better? What's your view?

Martin Luther formed the Protestant Church. Peasants at the time could not read the Bible because it was in Latin. The Catholic Church used this as an advantage. The power of the pope probably went down because less people were on his side - more people became Protestants.

Saisha's Work on Eva Peron

Eva Peron

Childhood

Eva was born in poverty in Los Toldos, Argentina. She was born out of wedlock and her father was married to another woman. Her family struggled financially, and after her father died they moved to Junin, Argentina. At the age of fifteen, she moved to Buenos Aires to pursue a possible career as an actress and, as a result of her natural beauty, gained work in numerous theatres.

Acting

Her first job on a film was *Segundos Afuera* and she progressed to earn a contract on the radio, and continued acting in stage productions.

Entertainment Business

Eva eventually progressed to create her own entertainment business which produced radio programs, called the Company of the Theatre of the Air.

After Marriage

After marrying Juan Peron, she became a politician's wife which gave her a great influence on her peers, which she used for causes she strongly believed in such as woman's rights and poverty, and set up a foundation in her name which founded public uses such as hospitals and schools. Eva held much credit for the passing of the woman suffrage law, and she died of cancer.

Eva was power-obsessed. She was also unelected and obtained her power through her position as an important politician's wife. She had many enemies as a result of favouring certain groups and not others.