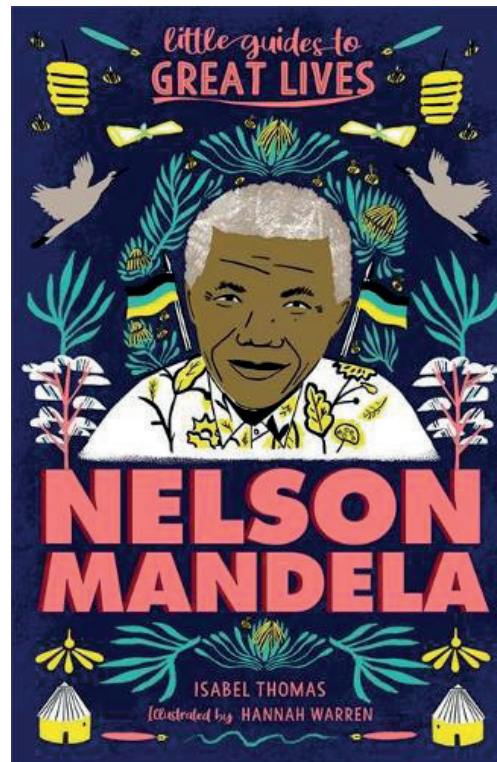
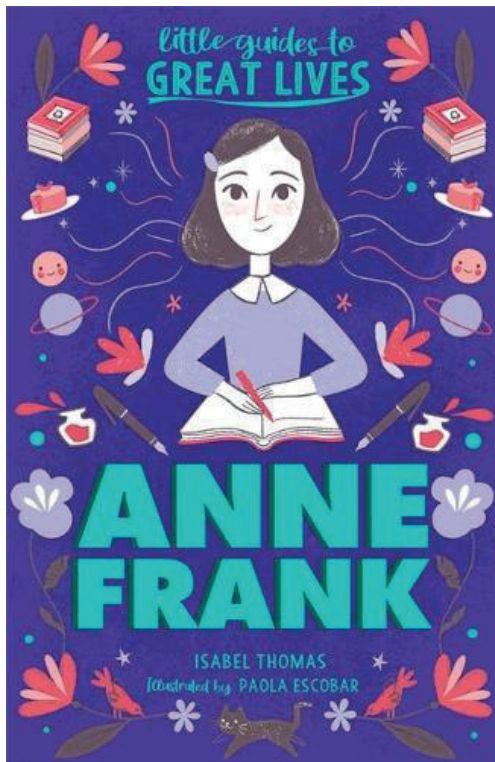


little guides to GREAT LIVES



READING NOTES AND ACTIVITIES FOR KS2

Suitable for: Ages 7+

Includes: Visual extracts from the book + corresponding reading questions and activities
Subject Checklist: ✓ Reading Comprehension and Inference ✓ Writing ✓ Drama ✓ PSHE ✓
Citizenship ✓ History ✓ Geography




little guides to **GREAT LIVES**

ABOUT THE *LITTLE GUIDES TO GREAT LIVES* USED IN THIS PACK

From artists to aviators and scientists to revolutionaries, Little Guides to Great Lives is a brand-new series of small-format guides introducing children to the most inspirational figures from history in a fun, accessible way. Little Guides to Great Lives tells the stories of the most amazing people from all over the world and across history, with full-colour illustrations and fresh design to bring their incredible stories to life.

NELSON MANDELA by Isabel Thomas, illustrated by Hannah Warren



Anti-apartheid revolutionary, politician, and philanthropist, Nelson Mandela's journey from political prisoner to president of South Africa is an incredible tale of triumph in the face of adversity.

ANNE FRANK by Isabel Thomas, illustrated by Paola Escobar

Anne Frank was an ordinary girl living in extraordinary times. Forced to go into hiding to escape the Nazis' persecution of Jews in World War II, Anne kept a diary that would become one of the most famous books in the world. Meet one of history's most inspiring figures in this beautifully-illustrated guide to her amazing life.

RESOURCE PACK: OBJECTIVES & OUTCOMES



1. WHAT MAKES A PERSONAL INSPIRATIONAL?

PSHE Focus: To explore what makes a role model by investigating the skills and qualities needed.

Outcome: A description of what makes a person inspirational.

2. NELSON MANDELA

Reading Focuses: To summarise Nelson Mandela's life and achievements. To understand the rights set out in The Freedom Charter.

Outcomes: A summary of Nelson Mandela's challenges and achievements; a Freedom Charter for the whole class.

3. ANNE FRANK

Reading Focuses: To summarise Anne Frank's life and achievements. To explore Anne Frank's feelings and to develop empathy skills through drama.

Outcomes: A summary of Anne Frank's challenges and achievements; a list of questions to ask Anne; a display of Anne's responses.

4. WHO'S YOUR HERO?

Writing Focus: To write for a specific purpose using appropriate vocabulary, tone and layout.


Outcome: A mini biography about someone who is inspirational.




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WHAT MAKES A PERSONAL INSPIRATIONAL?

CELEBRITY ROLE MODELS

- Provide children with picture of famous people (e.g. Marcus Rashford, Greta Thunberg, David Attenborough, Queen Elizabeth II, Sky Brown, Adele, Ed Sheeran, Emma Watson etc.) Ask them to discuss which of these people can be considered good role models, giving reasons for their choices.
 - What qualities or actions make someone a good role model?
 - Create two lists of actions or personal qualities that could make someone a good role model.
- 

WHO INSPIRES YOU?

- Ask the children to think of someone famous who inspires them. It could be one looked at during the sorting activity or someone more personal to them. They need to be prepared to share the reason this person inspires them, including actions or qualities.
 - Does someone need to be famous to be inspirational or a role model? Discuss.
 - Encourage children to think of a non-celebrity who inspires them. It could be a family member, friend, coach, teacher, or anyone else they know. Write a few sentences outlining why they are an inspiration (what have they done / how have they made a difference / what qualities do they have?).
- 



ACTIVITY: NELSON MANDELA'S LIFE

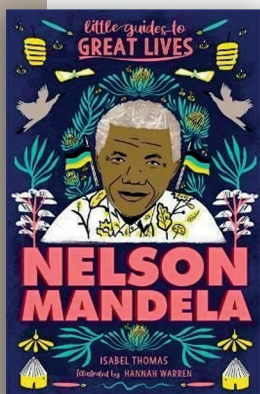
Refer to the handy timeline on the next page and answer the questions as a class below.

QUESTIONS

- Q1. Which year was Nelson Mandela born in?
- Q2. Which campaign began in 1952?
- Q3. When was Nelson Mandela imprisoned for life?
- Q4. Which prize was Mandela presented with in 1993?
- Q5. Why is Mandela considered a hero today?

QUICK TASK

Highlight three challenges that Nelson Mandela faced in his life and three achievements. Can you summarise why he might be considered an inspirational role model today?



Timeline

1918 Rolihlahla Mandela is born on 18 July, in South Africa.



1925 Rolihlahla attends a primary school run by British missionaries. On the first day the teacher gives him an English name – Nelson.


1930 Nelson's father dies and he is placed in the care of Jongintaba Dalindyebo, the acting king of the Thembu people.



1939 Nelson enrolls in a Bachelor of Arts at the University College of Fort Hare.

1940 Nelson and Oliver Tambo are expelled from university after joining student protests.

1941 Nelson decides to become a lawyer, getting a job as a clerk at a law firm in Johannesburg. He resumes his studies at the University of South Africa.



1942 Nelson attends meetings of the African National Congress (ANC), an organization fighting for a more equal society. He completes his BA.

1943 Nelson enrolls for a Law Degree at Wits University.

1944 Nelson, Walter Sisulu and Oliver Tambo set up the ANC Youth League. Nelson marries Evelyn Mase. They have four children together.

1948 The National Party comes to power and institutes apartheid, forcing white and non-white Africans to live separately.

1952 The Defiance Campaign begins. Nelson sets up his own law firm with Oliver Tambo. It is the only South African law firm run by black lawyers!

1955 The Congress Alliance, made up of the ANC and other groups fighting for social change, issues the Freedom Charter – a promise to fight for freedom and democracy for all South Africans.

1956 Nelson, Oliver, Walter and 153 other leaders of the Congress Alliance and ANC are arrested. They are charged with high treason.


1958 Nelson divorces Evelyn Mase and marries Nomzamo Winnie Madikizela. They have two children together.



1960 On 21 March, police kill 69 people at an anti-passbook demonstration in Sharpeville. The ANC is banned, forcing the organization into hiding.

1961 Following a very long trial, the leaders of the Congress Alliance and the ANC are found not guilty! Nelson helps to form the 'Spear of the Nation', a secret army to fight against apartheid.

1962 After travelling internationally to raise support for their secret army, Nelson returns to South Africa in disguise, but he and seven other men are soon discovered and arrested for treason.




1963 The trial begins.

1964 Nelson is found guilty and sentenced to life in prison. He is sent to South Africa's highest-security prison on Robben Island.



1969 Nelson's son, Thembekile, is killed in a car accident.

1982 Nelson and Walter are moved to Pollsmoor Prison on the mainland. Nelson creates a garden on the prison's roof.



1988 The South African government begins talking to Nelson more seriously about working together towards peace.

1990 The new president of South Africa, F.W. de Klerk, lifts the ban on the ANC and releases Nelson on 11 February.

1991 Nelson becomes the leader of the ANC. He continues his fight against apartheid.

1993 Nelson is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

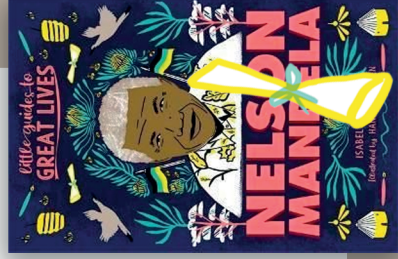
1994 Millions of black South Africans vote for the first time, and Nelson is elected president of South Africa – the first to be elected by ALL its people.

2013 Nelson Mandela dies on 5 December, aged 95.

Today Nelson Mandela remains a huge source of inspiration for anyone facing inequality.



Nelson Mandela





ACTIVITY: THE FREEDOM CHARTER

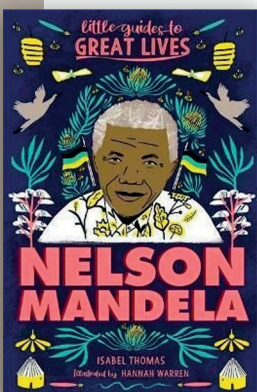
Apartheid was a system of laws and rules forcing white and non-white Africans to live apart.

The struggle for freedom became the focus of Nelson Mandela's life. He was committed to fighting Apartheid as a member of the ANC (African National Congress).

Ask children:

What does this tell them about Nelson Mandela's qualities? What was he passionate about? What sort of person was he?

Along with other groups who were fighting for change, the ANC formed the Congress Alliance. Together, they wrote the Freedom Charter – a promise to fight for freedom and democracy for ALL South Africans. Page 30





THE FREEDOM CHARTER

WE, THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA,
BLACK AND WHITE, TOGETHER -
EQUALS, COUNTRYMEN
AND BROTHERS - ADOPT THIS
FREEDOM CHARTER.

AND WE PLEDGE OURSELVES TO STRIVE
TOGETHER, SPARING NOTHING OF
OUR STRENGTH AND COURAGE, UNTIL
THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGES HERE SET
OUT HAVE BEEN WON.

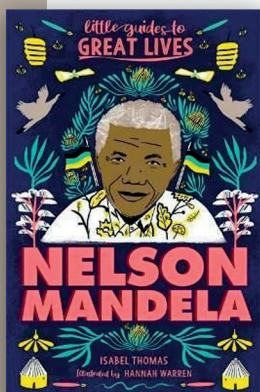


1. THE PEOPLE SHALL GOVERN
2. ALL NATIONAL GROUPS SHALL HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS
3. THE PEOPLE SHALL SHARE IN THE COUNTRY'S WEALTH
4. THE LAND SHALL BE SHARED AMONG THOSE WHO WORK IT
5. ALL SHALL BE EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW
6. ALL SHALL ENJOY EQUAL HUMAN RIGHTS
7. THERE SHALL BE WORK AND SECURITY
8. THE DOORS OF LEARNING AND CULTURE SHALL BE OPENED
9. THERE SHALL BE HOUSES, SECURITY AND COMFORT
10. THERE SHALL BE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

Read the Freedom Charter on page 31 and discuss the questions below as a class:

- What do the words 'pledge' and 'strive' mean?
- What are 'human rights'? Give three examples of basic human rights.
- Why is this document important?
- How does this document inspire you?
- How would you encourage peace and friendship among people?

As a class, create your own Freedom Charter, outlining the rights of the members of the class. Think about which freedoms are appropriate for school. Create a list of powerful vocabulary to use e.g. strive, pledge, commit, dedicate.





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NELSON MANDELA

We, the members of _____ class together are equals and adopt this Freedom Charter.

We pledge ourselves to _____ together, _____ together, and _____ together.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

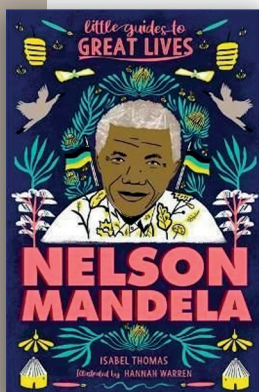
9.

10.



To finish:

Refer back to the initial work done in session one. How can we consider Nelson Mandela to be an inspirational figure? Make a list of his skills and qualities!





ACTIVITY: ANNE FRANK'S LIFE

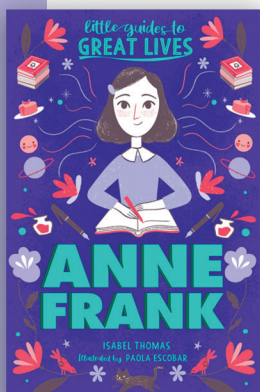
Refer to the handy timeline on the next page and answer the questions as a class below.

QUESTIONS

- Q1. What was Anne's date of birth?
- Q2. What happened in 1939?
- Q3. Where did the Frank's go into hiding?
- Q4. When did Anne write her last diary entry?
- Q5. Which camp were Anne and Margot moved to in October/November 1944?
- Q6. How many languages has Anne's diary been translated into?

QUICK TASK

Highlight three challenges that Anne Frank faced in his life and three achievements. Can you summarise why he might be considered an inspirational role model today?



TIMELINE

12 June 1929

Anne is born in Frankfurt am Main, in Germany.



October 1929

The Great Depression begins in the USA and spreads across the world. Anne's family are forced to move to a more modest home.

Early 1930s

The Nazi Party comes to power, and life for Jews in Germany becomes difficult. The Franks decide to move to Amsterdam when Anne is four years old.

September 1939

World War II breaks out after the Nazis invade Poland.



May 1940

The Nazis invade the Netherlands, as well as France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

May 1942

More than half a million Jews in the Netherlands are given yellow stars by the Nazis, and forced to wear them in public.



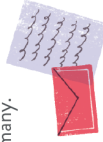
12 June 1942

Anne receives a diary for her thirteenth birthday and writes her very first entry that day.



5 July 1942

A letter arrives, saying that Margot is to be sent to a Nazi work camp back in Germany.



5-6 July 1942

Fearing for their lives, the Franks go into hiding. They move into the Secret Annex behind the offices at Prinsengracht 263.



13 July 1942

The Franks are joined in the Secret Annex by the van Pels family.



16 November 1942

Fritz Pfeffer moves into the Secret Annex, where he shares a bedroom with Anne.



March 1944

Anne hears a radio broadcast asking the Dutch to keep their diaries as records of wartime, and starts editing her diary.

June 1944

The inhabitants of the Secret Annex hear news of the D-Day landings on the radio.



1 August 1944

Anne writes her last diary entry.



4 August 1944

The eight inhabitants of the Secret Annex are discovered and sent to Westerbork camp.

3 September 1944

All eight are transferred to Auschwitz, but here the males and females are separated.

October/November 1944

Anne and Margot are moved to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp.

February/March 1945

Both Anne and Margot die from typhus.

May 1945

The war ends in Europe.

June 1945

Otto returns to the Netherlands, where he learns that he is the family's sole survivor. Miep has kept Anne's diary safe during the war, and she gives it to Otto.

June 1947

Otto arranges the publication of Anne's diary as *The Secret Annex*.



Today

Anne's diary has been translated into more than 70 languages and read by millions.



Anne Frank



Otto Frank founded the Anne Frank Fonds in 1963, and it continues to ensure Anne's diary is always available in print, and reaches as many people as possible. The proceeds are used for charity and education.



ACTIVITY: HOT-SEATING ANNE FRANK

The Nazis planned to round up and eradicate all Jews in Europe. Many concentration camps had become centres of execution. Otto and Edith had been planning to go into hiding. They decided it was too dangerous to wait, so they put their plan into action straight away, with the help of Otto's secretary, Miep. Pages 20–21

Anne Frank lived and wrote her diary through a very frightening time. Ask children: what does this tell them about Anne Frank's qualities? What sort of person was she?

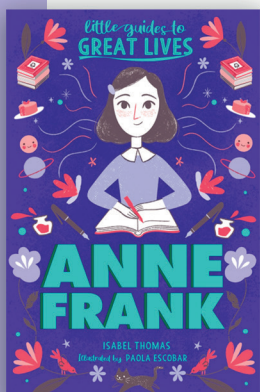
Read pages 31–41 and discuss the questions below as a class:

- Name three things Anne and her family did to fill up their days in hiding.
- Look at the timetable of Anne's daily routine. What would you be doing at those times?
- How would does Anne feel about having to live in hiding? Which words or illustrations tell you this?

Have a go at 'hot seating' a member of the class in role as Anne Frank (one of the pupils could be prepare for this, or one of the adults in the classroom could do it). You will be asking her about her time in hiding.

Using the reading children have done about Anne's time in hiding, they should write three questions they would like to ask her. These could be linked to something already mentioned in the text or may relate to aspects not discussed.

Encourage children to each select their best question to ask Anne. Share these as a class to try and avoid repetition of questions. This will allow time for answers to prepared for the person who is going to be in role as Anne.





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ANNE FRANK

When the pupils hot-seat Anne, make sure they record her responses. As a class, create a display with the illustration of Anne from page 4 at the centre. Put Anne's responses to their questions into speech bubbles to add around her image.

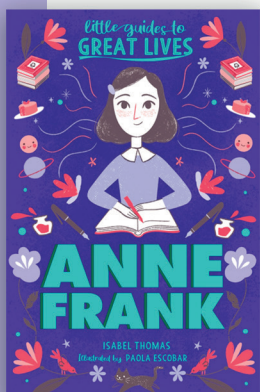
Sometimes I just want to scream!

It was exhausting having to constantly watch every noise you made.



To finish:


Refer back to the initial work done in session one. How can we consider Anne Frank to be an inspirational figure? Make a list of her skills and qualities!






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Now that we have explored what it takes to be an inspirational figure, it's time for pupils to create a mini-biography based on a famous person or public figure who inspires them.



ACTIVITY: A Mini-Biography for My Inspirational Figure

1. Decide who you are researching.
 2. Find out background information for early life/ childhood paragraph.
 3. Why is your chosen person an inspiration or role model?
 - What have they done or achieved?
 - Did they have to overcome any barriers?
 - What qualities do they have which make them a good role model?
 - Why are they an inspiration to you?
 4. Create a class 'Inspiration Wall' showcasing the whole class's work.
- 

Use the template provided on the following page.



NOTE: Teachers may want to give pupils complete freedom or offer some structure around choice. For example: artists, scientists, mathematicians, environmentalists, musicians, authors, or politicians. Either give pupils ideas of specific figures or ask the class to do some research and generate a list. Try and ensure a balance of genders, ages, and ethnicities are included.





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Name:

Introductory Paragraph/Bio:

**Character
Attributes:**

**Why are they an
inspiration?**

Picture

Achievements: