

**Class Discussion**

**What is equality?**

What leads to some people having more power than others?

What can be exciting about living in a multi-cultural society?

Where in the world do we see a lack of equality?

Can you think of any examples where freedom and equality have been challenged?

**ASSERTION:**

We are all born equal.

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**ASSERTION:**

We should all have the right to freedom.

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**ASSERTION:**

We all have a responsibility to fight for the freedom of all.

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

Agree or disagree?  
Evidence:

**Key words and Vocabulary**



KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
justice		tolerance	
vindication		enfranchisement	
diverse		dialect	
identity		repetition	
prejudice		extended metaphor	
intimidate		symbolism	
egalitarianism		anaphora	
trope		rhetoric	

# English – Freedom and Injustice

In this unit, students will study a range of texts from writers whose voice has spoken up for justice and diversity, such as Maya Angelou, Martin Luther King and Caleb Femi. Students explore the power of rhetoric and the influence it can have. Through links with drama, students write a rhetorical speech.

A range of text types will be explored, including non-fiction (autobiographies, speeches and essays) as well as poetry. We will study *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings and Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou, *I Have a Dream* by Martin Luther King Jr, *A Guide to Being Black* by David Olesoga and *Thirteen/Coping* by Caleb Femi

## Key words and Vocabulary

### Grammar and Punctuation:

**Main clause** – a clause that has a subject and a verb (and can also have an object)

**Subordinate clause** – a clause that often starts with a subordinating conjunction and does not make sense on its own. It needs a main clause to make sense

**Fragments** – a group of words that lacks a subject, a verb, or a complete thought but is punctuated and acts as a complete sentence

**Dashes** – show a connection between two things or replace more commonly used punctuation. Dashes emphasise information, show breaks or changes in thought, and connect related ideas in a sentence.

**Semi colons** – used to link 2 phrases that are closely related in meaning. These must both make sense on their own and would work as separate sentences.

**Ellipsis** - an ellipsis is a punctuation mark made up of three dots (...). An ellipsis is used to show an omission of a word or words (including whole sentences) from a text or to create a pause for effect.

KEY TERM	DEFINITION	KEY TERM	DEFINITION
justice	just behaviour or treatment	tolerance	willingness to accept behaviour or beliefs different to one's own
vindication	the act of clearing someone of blame or suspicion	enfranchisement	the right to privilege, especially the right to vote
diverse	including or involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders etc	dialect	a particular form of language specific to a region or group
identity	who or what a person is	repetition	a word or phrase that is repeated/stated again
prejudice	a preconceived opinion not based on reason or experience	extended metaphor	a metaphor that unfolds across multiple lines or paragraphs of a text
intimidate	frighten or overawe someone, especially to get them to do something	symbolism	the use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities
egalitarianism	the view that all people are equal and deserve the same rights and opportunities	anaphora	the repetition of a word or phrase at the beginning of successive clauses
trope	a symbol or pattern that is used to represent something such as a caged bird representing slavery	rhetoric	the art of persuasion

