

IL GIORNALINO DEL NOSTRO

ISTITUTO

I.C. ANAGNI I

IL GIORNALINO

edizione

«Four lights for freedom»

Lavori svolti dalle classi 3 A e 3D della secondaria di primo

grado sul tema dei diritti umani

numero 1/giugno/2021

EMMELINE PANKHURST

biography



Alunni della classe 3A

secondaria di primo grado, plesso Osteria

EMMELINE PANKHURST WAS BORN IN MANCHESTER IN 1858. BRITISH WOMEN WERE NOT ABLE TO VOTE IN THE ELECTIONS. SHE WENT TO SCHOOL IN PARIS. GROWING UP, SHE HAD BEEN INTERESTED IN POLITICS AND WISHED TO CREATE A MORE EQUAL SOCIETY FOR WOMEN AND MEN. SHE WANTED WOMEN TO HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN, LIKE THE RIGHT TO EDUCATION, THE RIGHT TO HAVE A JOB AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, THE RIGHT TO VOTE.



WE THINK EMMELINE WAS A VERY BRAVE WOMAN. SHE FOUGHT FOR THE RIGHTS OF ALL WOMEN AND SUCCEEDED IN HER PURPOSE, EVEN THOUGH IT HAD A LOT OF RISKS. SHE IS A WOMAN TO TAKE AS AN EXAMPLE EVEN TODAY BECAUSE SHE DID EVERYTHING POSSIBLE, PUTTING HER LIFE AT A GREAT RISK. WE HAVE ESTIMATED HER STRONG SENSE OF JUSTICE AND FREEDOM!

IN 1888, WOMEN WORKING IN LONDON WENT ON STRIKE, DEMANDING BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS. EMMELINE TOOK PART IN THE STRIKE.



EMMELINE FORMED A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL WOMEN UNION, CALLED THE SUFFRAGETTES IN 1903. THEY WERE A GROUP OF WOMEN WHO FOUGHT FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS, ESPECIALLY FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THEY HAVE PUBLISHED A NEWSPAPER CALLED: "VOTE THE WOMAN".





THE SUFFRAGETTES ALSO HELD DEMONSTRATION, AND THEY OFTEN BROKE THE LAW BY SMASHING WINDOWS OR CHAINING THEMSELVES TO FENCES TO PROTEST...

IN 1913, A SUFFRAGETTE CALLED EMILY DAVIDSON WAS KILLED BECAUSE SHE PROTESTED FOR THE RIGHT TO VOTE OF THE WOMEN



MANY SUFFRAGETTES, WERE ARRESTED. IN MAY 1914 EMMELINE WAS ARRESTED IN FRONT OF BUCKINGHAM PALACE FOR TRYING TO BRING A PETITION TO KING GEORGE V.

EMMELINE PUNKHURST DIED ON JUNE 14, 1928 IN LONDON, A FEW WEEKS BEFORE THE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED THE RIGHT TO VOTE FOR ALL WOMEN OVER THE AGE OF 21 YEARS.



FAMOUS PHRASES:
"WE CANNOT RESPECT A LAW THAT DOES NOT RESPECT US".
"TO ASK FREEDOM FOR WOMEN IS NOT A CRIME".
"WE ARE HERE, NOT BECAUSE WE ARE LAW-BREAKERS; WE ARE HERE IN OUR EFFORTS TO BECOME LAW-MAKERS"



Alunni della classe 3A, secondaria di primo grado plesso Osteria

Martin Luther King was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 15, 1929. Martin Luther King grew up in Atlanta on Auburn Avenue, the middle class area of the city, where he attended Younge Street Elementary School and David T. Howard Elementary School where he graduated in 1940.

King worked hard to make people understand that not only blacks, but that all groups of people should always be treated equally. He gave speeches to encourage African Americans to protest without using violence. Martin Luther King grew up in Atlanta on Auburn Avenue, the middle class area of the city, where he attended Younge Street Elementary School and David T. Howard Elementary School where he graduated in 1940.

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- The first important protest he did was The Montgomery Bus Boycott in 1955-56. Martin was arrested and put in Montgomery prison.

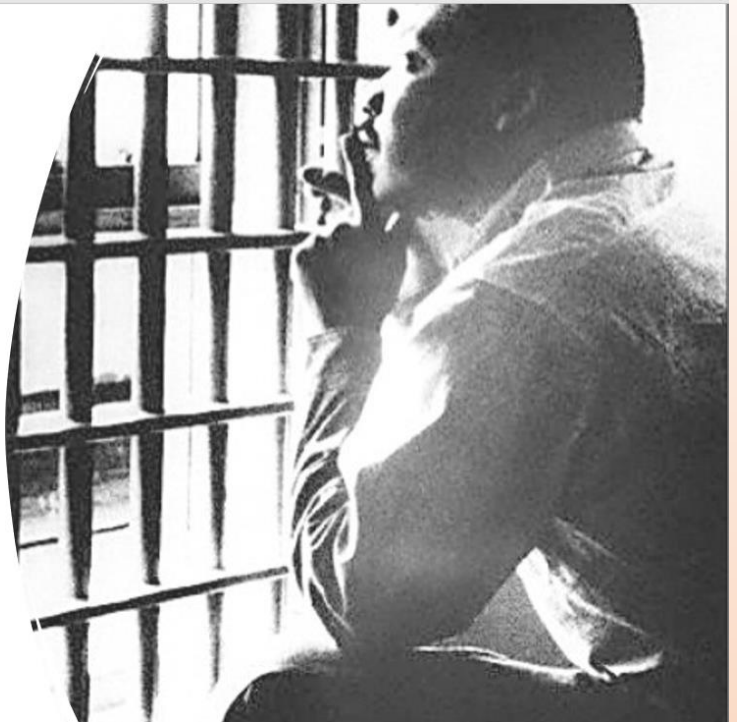


In 1959 King travelled to India to meet Ghandi to talk about peaceful protests like strikes, sit-ins, boycotts, marches.

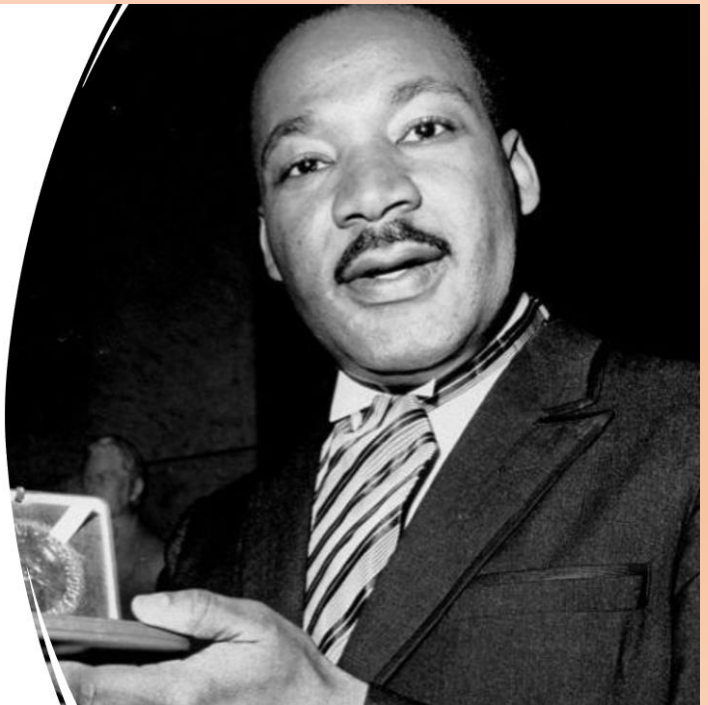
The most symbolic example is the Washington march where he did his famous speech "I have a dream".

He spoke about equality and brotherhood among all human beings, despite their differences.

Martin was arrested several times for his protest, and he wrote some letters from prison. In the letters he always stressed his idea of justice and eqaulity among people.

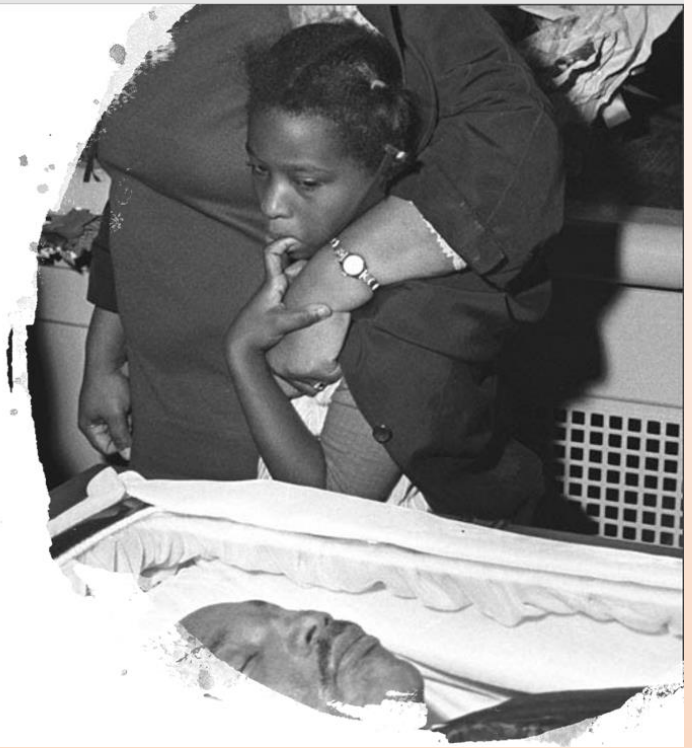


Martin won the Nobel Peace Prize in Oslo in 1964 and he was the youngest person to win that prize at his time. He was 35 years old.



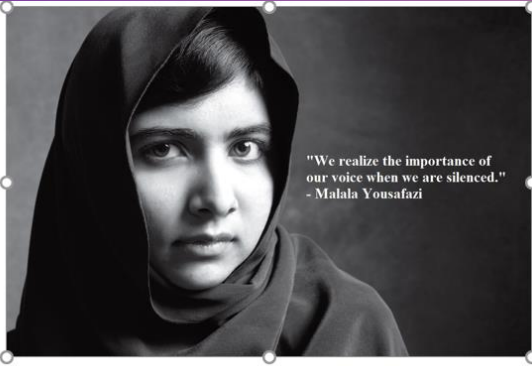
Martin was assassinated by a fanatic white man at Memphis in his motel room.

It was 4th april 1968.

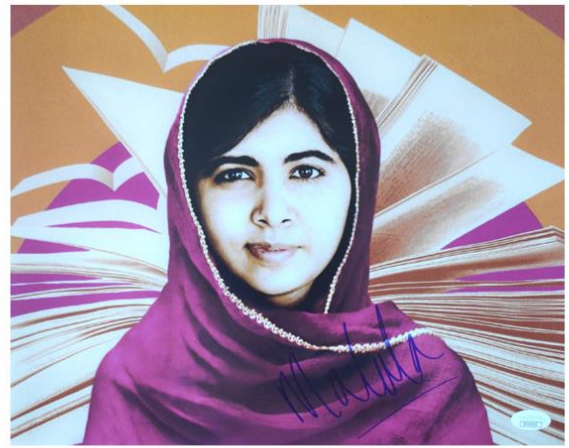


With his death, a greater sense of sensibility towards the black cause grew in America. Many people followed his example and at the end Black Americans obtained the same rights as White Americans.





MALALA YOUSAFZAI



Alunni della classe 3A

secondaria di primo grado, plesso Osteria

Biographical news

- She was born in MINGORA (PAKISTAN) in 1997
- She is a young activist
- At 14 years old became famous for a blog (edited from BBC)
- Blog documented Pakistani Taliban regime
- Regime was against women's rights and education for children





- On 2012 she received a shot gun in the head when she was coming back from school
 - Doctors saved her and she survived from terrible attack
 - Taliban reclaimed attack
 - For them, Malala was a symbol of religious infidelity
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- For this reason, she escaped from Pakistan and now she lives in United Kingdom
- She wanted to study, but in Pakistan it was impossible
- On 2013 she spoke at ONU, to promote children and women education right
- She was nominated for the International Children's Peace Prize
- On 2013 she received Sakharov Prize for her brave
- On 2014 she received Nobel Peace Prize
- She is the youngest winner of this prize



Famous Malala's sentences

My dad said that it's no necessary spend money for atomic bomb, but to build school for everyone

There isn't victory if women don't fight with men

In addition to the power of the sword and of the pen there is also the power of the women

ONE CHILD,
ONE TEACHER
ONE BOOK & ONE PEN
CAN CHANGE
THE WORLD.

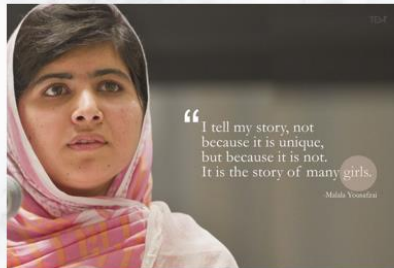
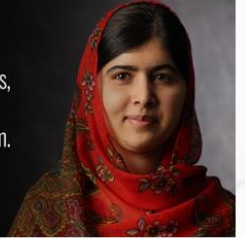
MALALA YOUSAFZAI



With **guns**
you can kill terrorists,
with **education**
you can kill terrorism.

- Malala Yousafzai

Goalcast



"I tell my story, not
because it is unique,
but because it is not.
It is the story of many girls."

Malala Yousafzai

Conclusion

Malala want to rember us the importance for education for all children and the respect for the women

These are part of the people life

A black and white photograph of Nelson Mandela, smiling and raising his right fist in a gesture of triumph or solidarity. He is wearing a light-colored shirt with a small emblem on the left chest.

Nelson Mandela

“AS I WALKED OUT THE DOOR TOWARD...MY FREEDOM, I KNEW THAT
IF I DIDN'T LEAVE MY...HATRED BEHIND,I'D STILL BE PRISON”

Alunni della classe 3A

secondaria di primo grado, plesso Osteria

A black and white close-up photograph of Nelson Mandela, smiling warmly at the camera. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt.

The life

Nelson Mandela was born on 18th July 1918 in South Africa, he had 13
siblings by the same father but different mothers .



The school

- He was the first member of his family to go to school.
- In 1941 he was expelled from his university because there was racism and for this reason he led a group of students on political strike



President of South Africa

He became president in 1994 and he was the first black South African President.

When he was president he donated a lot of money to charity especially to Nelson Mandela children found.

He retired in 1999.

A black and white photograph of Nelson Mandela behind vertical prison bars. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious expression, and his right hand is pressed against the bars.

Nelson in prison

He was arrested On 5th December 1956 on charges of treason.

In 1962 he was arrested a second time for organizing protest and for having left the country without the authorization of the authorities.

He spent 27 years in prison.

He left the prison on 11th February 1990.

He gave a famous speech at Cape Town

A black and white photograph of a large crowd of people participating in a protest or march. Some individuals are carrying flags, and the scene is filled with movement and energy.

Protests for Nelson Mandela

- Many states in the world didn't accept such an injustice, that a civil rights leader against apartheid was in prison. Many countries boycotted South African products and for this reason South-African economy collapsed.
- From his prison, Nelson didn't give up and continued professing non-violent protests for equality between black and white people.



Nelson after the prison

After prison Mandela had to fight against his worst enemy as well as apartheid.

Then he began a process of reconciliation and pacification and South Africa began "The Rainbow Nation" where everyone could live in harmony and peace.

In 2004 he retired from political life.



Nelson Mandela's death

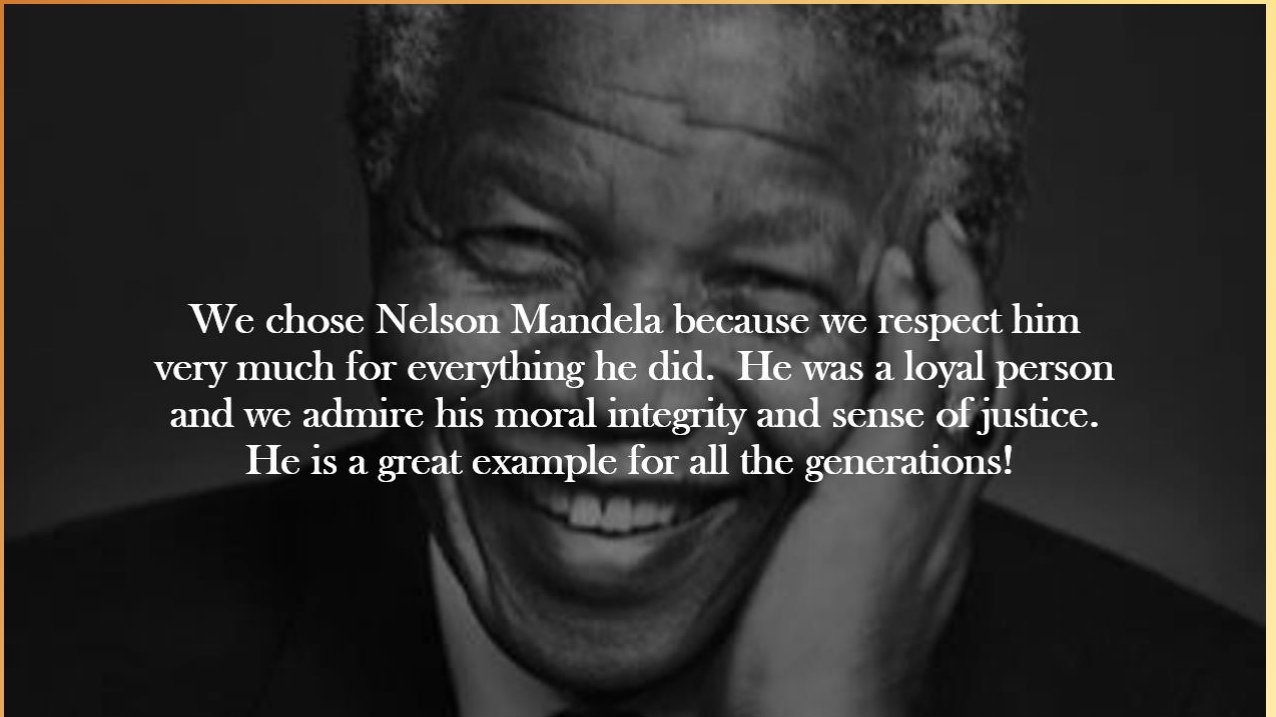
On March 2013 he was admitted to the hospital of Pretoria for a tuberculosis in an aggravated state , he died on 5th December 2013 in Johannesburg



NELSON MANDELA
1918 ~ 2013

Alunni della classe 3A

secondaria di primo grado, plesso Osteria



We chose Nelson Mandela because we respect him very much for everything he did. He was a loyal person and we admire his moral integrity and sense of justice. He is a great example for all the generations!

Emmeline Pankhurst



Alunni della classe 3D

secondaria di primo grado, sede centrale

Emmeline Goulden was born on Sloan Street in the Moss side district of Manchester on 15 July 1858. At school her teachers called her Emily, a name she preferred to be called. In the autumn of 1878, at the age of 20, Goulden met and began a relationship with Richard Pankhurst a barrister who had advocated women's suffrage – and other causes, including freedom of speech and education reform – for years.



Richard, 44 years old when they met, had earlier resolved to remain a bachelor to better serve the public. 1888, Britain's first nationwide coalition of groups advocating women's right to vote, the National Society for Women's Suffrage (NSWS), split after a majority of members decided to accept organization affiliated with political parties. Pankhurst's shop never succeeded and he had trouble attracting business in London. Richard Pankhurst began to experience severe stomach pains. He had developed a gastric ulcer, and his health deteriorated in 1897 and died.



Emmeline founded the Women's Social and Political Union with other colleagues in 1903 to obtain the right to vote. Since the bill was not approved, the suffragettes organized non-violent protests. The party, however, seemed not to be listened to and so it also organized violent protests, hunger strikes, damaged public buildings and even started a fire. Emmeline, however, defended herself with this sentence: "we are here, not because we are law-breakers; we are here... to become law-makers."



At the outbreak of the First World War she continued with her work; she went to America (where women's suffrage was applied) and to Russia. When she returned from the Russian Republic, women's suffrage became a reality: Emmeline had fulfilled her dream! On July 14, 1928 she died from her poor health.



ABOUT US

We think that Emmeline was very brave for having fought for women's rights, so for a very important purpose because men and women must have the same rights and there must never be injustices and discrimination among them.

The sentence that the Suffragettes said "...we only want to make the law, not to destroy it" impressed us a lot because it reveals a strong sense of justice.



YES,
WOMEN
CAN

Four lights of Freedom

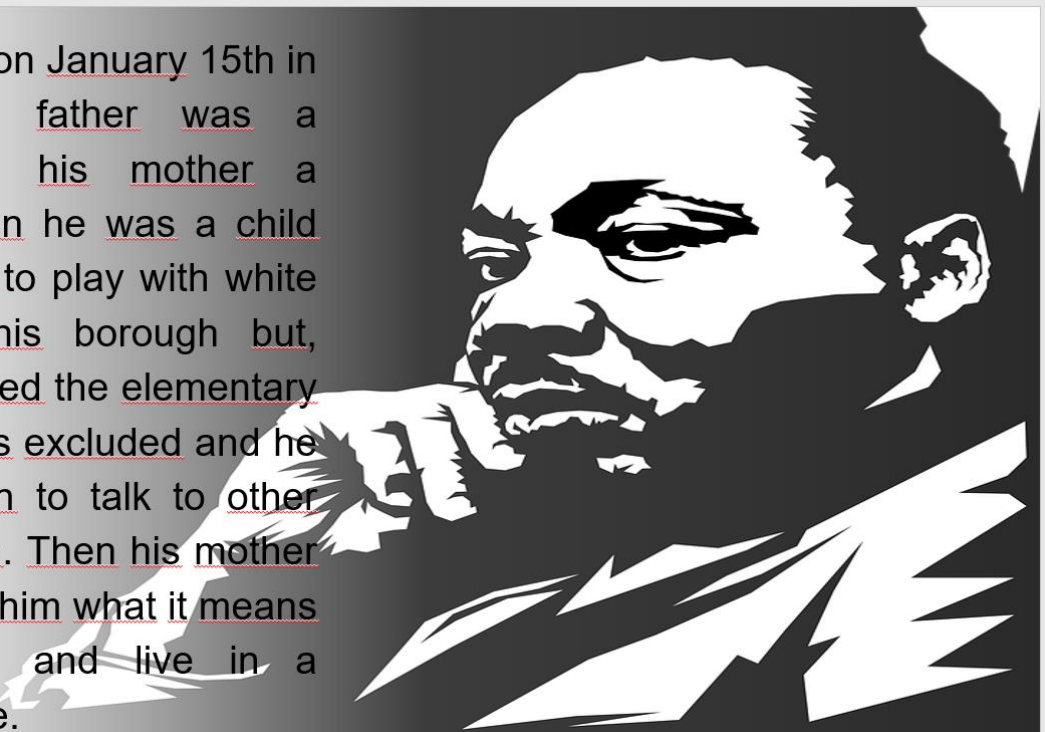
Martin Luther King

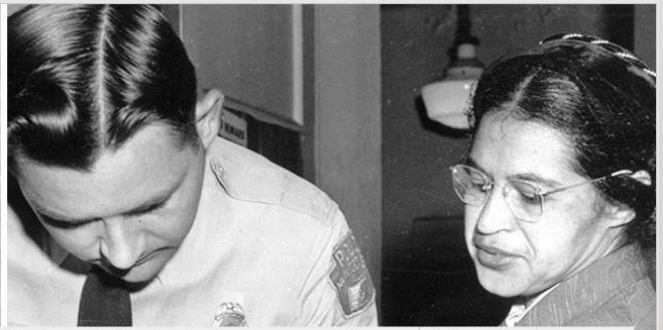
I Have a Dream...

Alunni della classe 3D

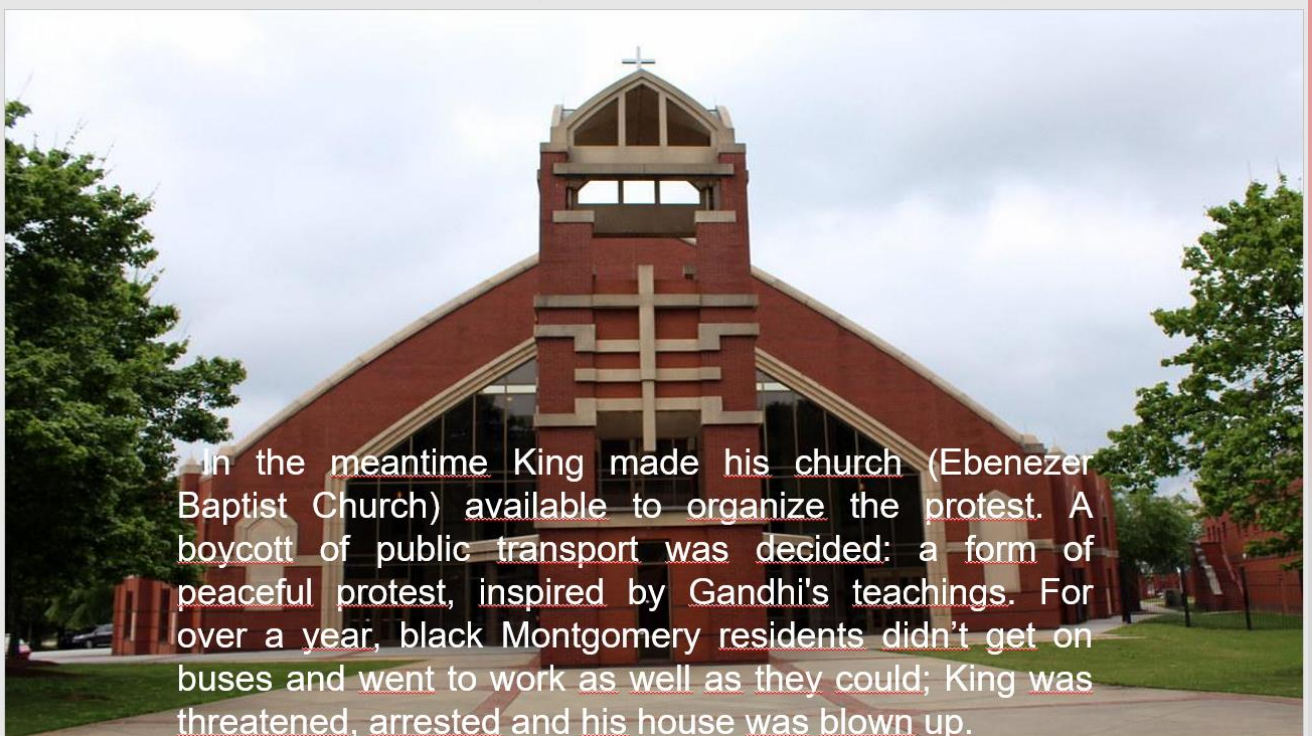
Secondaria di primo grado, sede centrale

He was born on January 15th in Atlanta. His father was a minister and his mother a teacher. When he was a child he was used to play with white children in his borough but, when he started the elementary school he was excluded and he was forbidden to talk to other white children. Then his mother tried to teach him what it means to be black and live in a southern state.

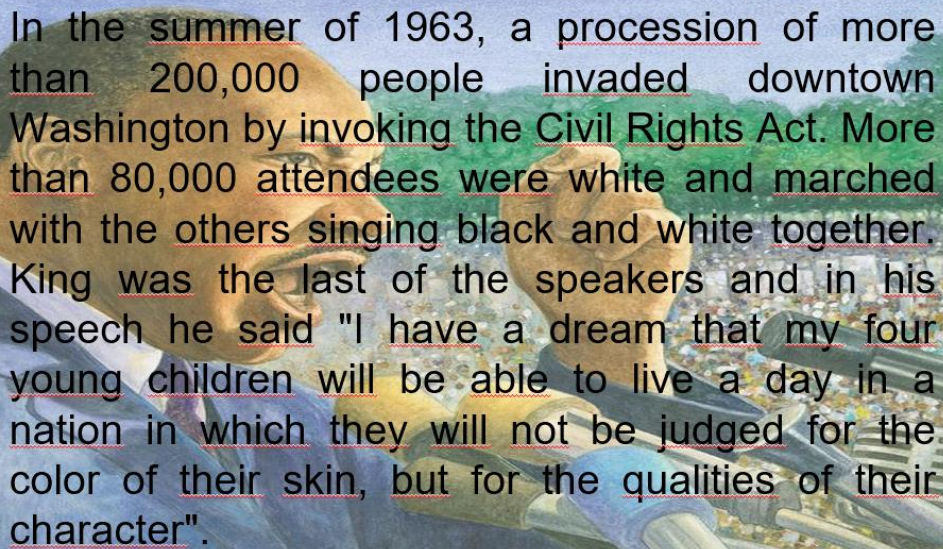




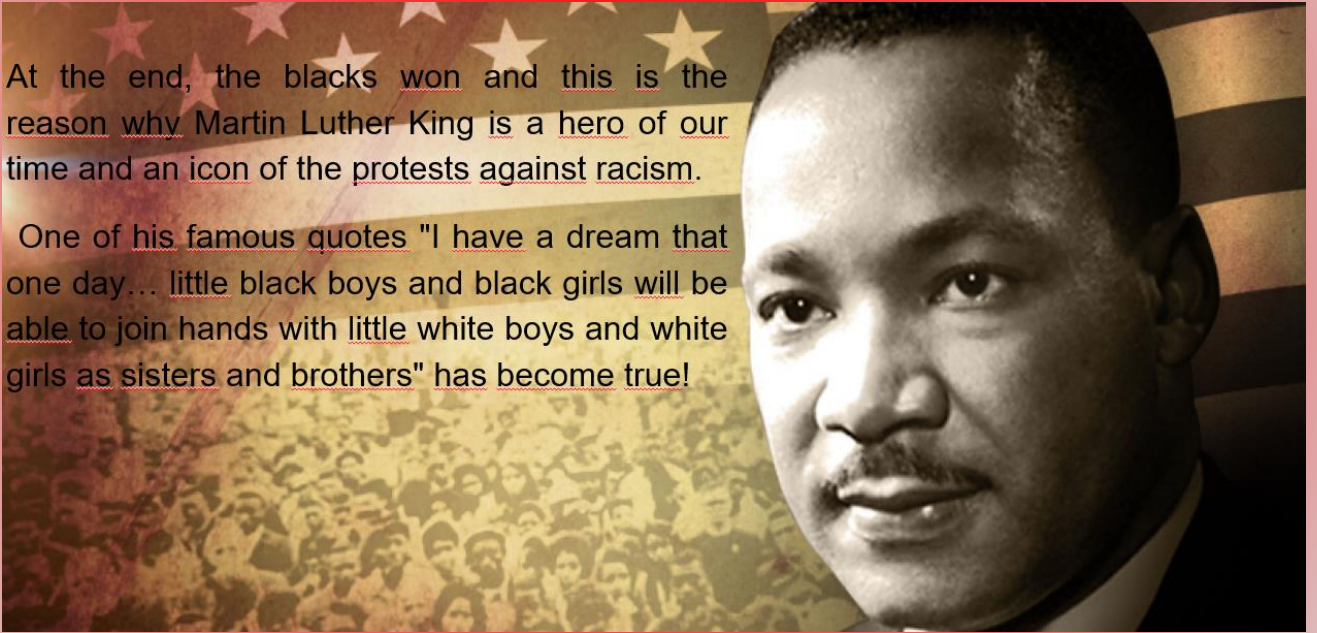
Everything started on December 1 in 1955, when Rosa Parks was sitting on a bus on her way home. The seats were all busy and when the driver asked the blacks to get up Rosa refused. For this reason she was dragged away by the police and arrested for violation of the laws. From that moment Rosa Parks became a very important symbol for activists. She received a lot of death threats and, unable to find work anymore, she decided to move to Detroit, in Michigan in the early 1960s, where she became a seamstress.



In the meantime King made his church (Ebenezer Baptist Church) available to organize the protest. A boycott of public transport was decided: a form of peaceful protest, inspired by Gandhi's teachings. For over a year, black Montgomery residents didn't get on buses and went to work as well as they could; King was threatened, arrested and his house was blown up.

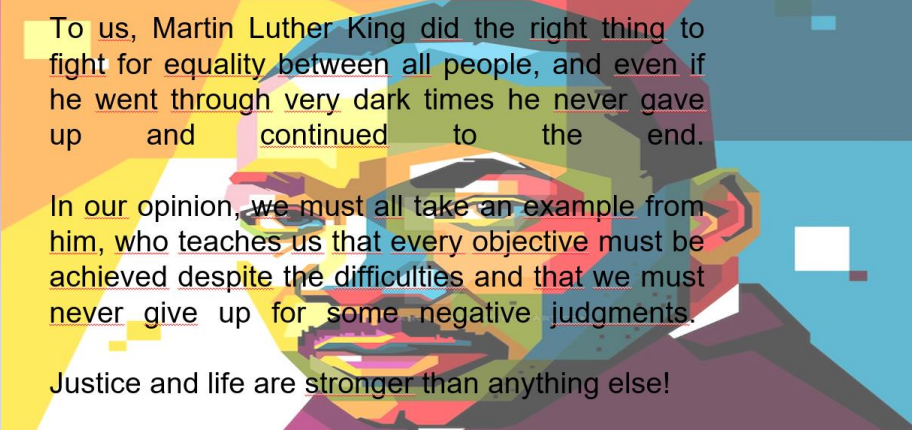


In the summer of 1963, a procession of more than 200,000 people invaded downtown Washington by invoking the Civil Rights Act. More than 80,000 attendees were white and marched with the others singing black and white together. King was the last of the speakers and in his speech he said "I have a dream that my four young children will be able to live a day in a nation in which they will not be judged for the color of their skin, but for the qualities of their character".



At the end, the blacks won and this is the reason why Martin Luther King is a hero of our time and an icon of the protests against racism.

One of his famous quotes "I have a dream that one day... little black boys and black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers" has become true!



To us, Martin Luther King did the right thing to fight for equality between all people, and even if he went through very dark times he never gave up and continued to the end.

In our opinion, we must all take an example from him, who teaches us that every objective must be achieved despite the difficulties and that we must never give up for some negative judgments.

Justice and life are stronger than anything else!



MALALA
YOUSAFZAI

Alunni della classe 3D

Secondaria di primo grado, sede centrale



*ATTACKED BY THE
TALIBANS*

Blog against Taliban

Attack

Cured in England

Survived



NOBEL PEACE PRIZE WINNER

On 12th July 2013, on the occasion of her sixteenth birthday, she spoke at the UN Headquarters in New York. She appeared as a heroic girl full of spirit. On 10th October 2014 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, becoming the youngest winner of a Nobel Prize at the age of 17. The motivation of the Norwegian Nobel Committee was: "For her fight against the oppression of children and young people and for the right of all children to education".

Her slogan is "I don't mind having to sit on the floor at school. All I want is education. And I'm not afraid of anyone".

Acceptance by his father of "Satanic Verses"

"I'm not Malala"

Accepted by the Oxford University in August 2017

Got her degree in June 2020



OUR REFLECTIONS

We really estimate Malala because of her force and courage. She didn't stop even in front of a Taliban attack when she risked her life too.

We think that thanks to these people a changment can be made to this mad world





Nelson Mandela

Alunni della classe 3D

Secondaria di primo grado, sede centrale

Nelson Mandela was born in South Africa on 18 July 1918 and he died on 5 December 2013.

Already as a young student, willpower and his indignation at injustice emerged.

At 22, he found work as a guardian at the Crown Mines in Johannesburg, Politics began to play a very significant role in his life.

After completing his law studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, with Tambo he started the first law firm for blacks.



- Nelson Mandela joined a political party, the African national congress, and tried to obtain equality with non-violent protests.

- In 1962 he was arrested at Robben Island Prison for treason and for illegally leaving the country. Confined to a small cell without a bed or plumbing, he was forced to do hard labor in a quarry. He could write and receive a letter once every six months, and once a year he was allowed to meet with a visitor for 30 minutes. He spent over 27 years in prison.



After being free he decided to dedicate body and soul to the emancipation of black people.

Nelson Mandela was South Africa's foremost leader, president from 1994 to 1999 and one of the greatest statesmen in the world. In 1993 he received the Nobel Peace Prize for peacefully ending black apartheid for nearly half a century by the ruling white ethnic group and for laying the foundations of democracy in the country.



In our opinion
Nelson Mandela
was right because
human skills do
not depend on the
race. No one
is superior to
another one
because we are
all born on the
same planet and
we have the same
rights.



- One of Nelson Mandela famous quote is: As I walked out the door toward...my freedom, I knew that if I didn't leave my...hatred behind, I'd still be in prison.'
- With this quote, Nelson wants to say that violence and hate aren't the right answer to peace, and he went out of prison because he understood it.

