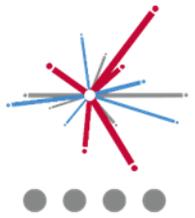


Ark Pioneer Learning at Home

Extended Curriculum

ART



Work to be completed

- Work 1: Read about Ida B. Wells Barnett
- Work 2: Answer the questions based on the text
- Work 3: Create an artist copy of the work

Aim High: Create a personal response to the work

Resources / links to help with work:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fygjGXnaV9w> How one journalist risked her life to hold murderers accountable (Ida B. Wells)
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-aCn72iXO9s> Let's get to the root of racial injustice | Megan Ming Francis | TEDxRainier
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h4eBSAZleik> Democracy is more than a vote

How will this work be checked?

Each week you will be given 'red pen work' to carry out corrections on the learning that you are doing at home.

If you complete your work to a really high standard please email a picture to your form tutor or to info@arkpioneer.org and we will upload the best examples to celebrate on our website!

How much time should I be studying and what happens if I don't finish all my work?

For core curriculum subjects you are expected to do 30min each day as a minimum. Those subjects are English language, English literature, Maths, Science, History and Geography. These subjects all have a weekly quiz and will be checked in on by your form teacher when they call each week.

All other subjects are 'Extended Curriculum' and they should be done after you have finished the Core Curriculum tasks for the day. You should plan to do work in different subjects each day. We recommend that pupils do one hour per week in each of the 'extended curriculum' subjects.

We recognise that it is not possible for all pupils to complete all work given the exceptional circumstance. Please speak with your form tutor about the work if it is becoming unmanageable.



Aim high



Have integrity



Be kind



Model determination



Ida B. Wells-Barnett was a prominent journalist, activist, and researcher, in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. In her lifetime, she battled sexism, racism, and violence. As a skilled writer, Wells-Barnett also used her skills as a journalist to shed light on the conditions of African Americans throughout the South.

Ida Bell Wells was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi on July 16th, 1862. She was born into slavery during the Civil War. Once the war ended Wells-Barnett's parents became politically active in Reconstruction Era politics. Her parents instilled into her the importance of education. Wells-Barnett enrolled at Rust College but was expelled when she started a dispute with the university president. In 1878, Wells-Barnett went to visit her grandmother. While she was there Wells-Barnett was informed that a yellow fever epidemic had hit her hometown. The disease took both of Wells-Barnett's parents and her infant brother. Left to raise her brothers and sister, she took a job as a teacher so that she could keep the family together. Eventually, Wells-Barnett moved her siblings to Memphis, Tennessee. There she continued to work as an educator.

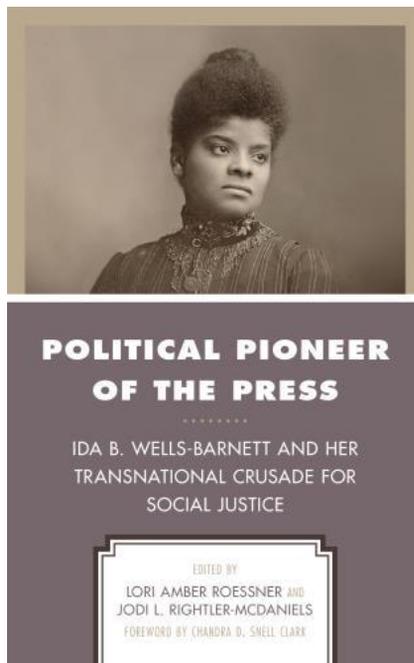


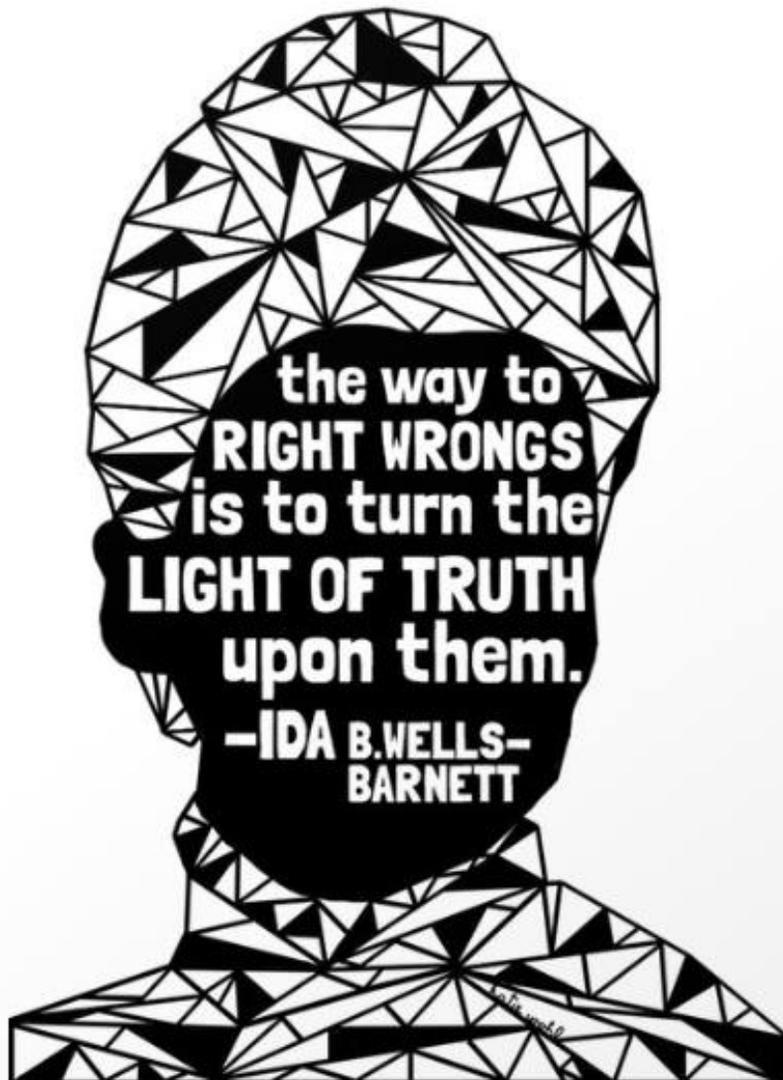
IDA B. WELLS BARNETT MARCHING IN WASHINGTON D.C. SUFFRAGE PARADE, 1913. Why Women Should Vote — Jane Addams Hull-House Museum

In 1884, Wells-Barnett filed a lawsuit against a train car company in Memphis for unfair treatment. She had been thrown off a first-class train, despite having a ticket. Although she won the case on the local level, the ruling was eventually overturned in federal court. After the lynching of one of her friends, Wells-Barnett turned her attention to white mob violence. She became skeptical about the reasons black men were lynched and set out to investigate several cases. She published her findings in a pamphlet and wrote several columns in local newspapers. Her expose about an 1892 lynching enraged locals, who burned her press and drove her from Memphis. After a few months, the threats became so bad she was forced to move to Chicago, Illinois.

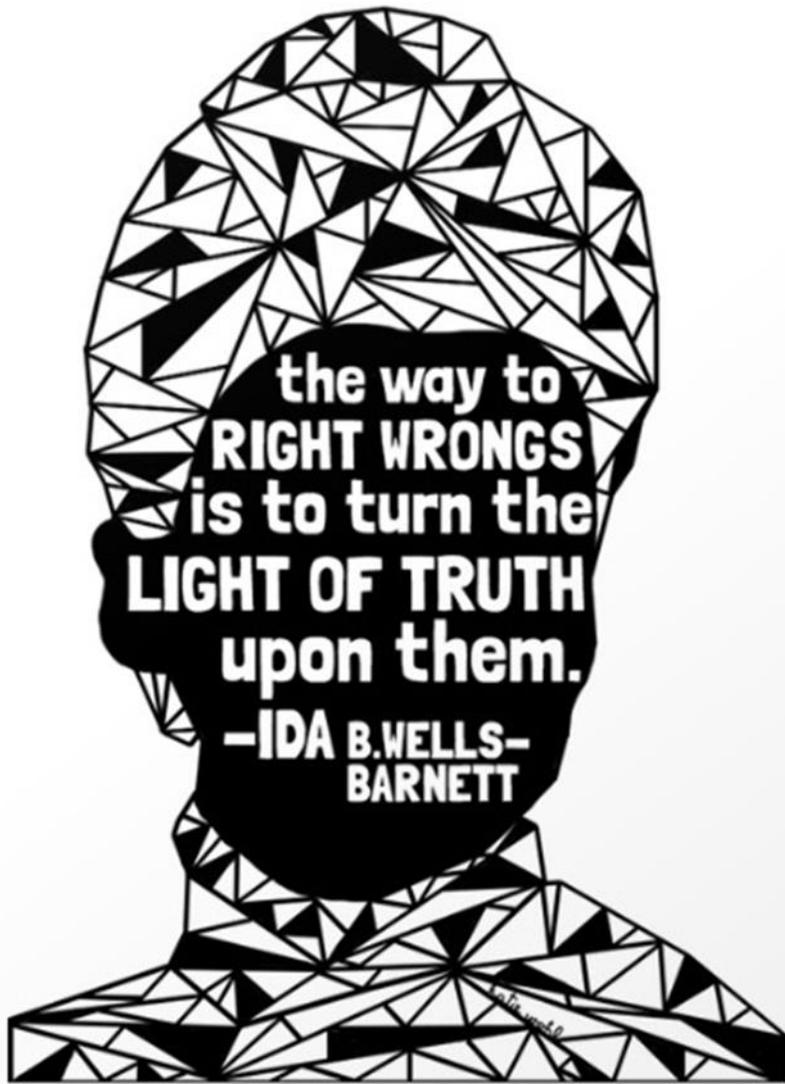
In 1893, Wells-Barnett, joined other African American leaders in calling for the boycott of the World's Columbian Exposition. The boycotters accused the exposition committee of locking out African Americans and negatively portraying the black community. In 1895, Wells-Barnett married famed African American lawyer Ferdinand Barnett. Together, the couple had four children. Throughout her career Wells-Barnett, balanced motherhood with her activism.

Wells-Barnett traveled internationally, shedding light on lynching to foreign audiences. Abroad, she openly confronted white women in the suffrage movement who ignored lynching. Because of her stance, she was often ridiculed and ostracized by women's suffrage organizations in the United States. Nevertheless, Wells-Barnett remained active the women's rights movement. She was a founder of the National Association of Colored Women's Club which was created to address issues dealing with civil rights and women's suffrage. Although she was in Niagara Falls for the founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), her name is not mentioned as an official founder. Late in her career Wells-Barnett focused on urban reform in the growing city of Chicago. She died on March 25th, 1931.





1. What do you think this quote means?
2. When you think of people in history who have fought for freedom, equality, or human rights, who do you think of and why?"
3. Why do you think African American women activists have been undervalued or overshadowed in history?
4. Is Ida's work complete? If she was alive and young today, do you think she would be an activist? How and why?
5. What can you do to help ensure people are treated equally?



Artist: Katie Wohl

Activity:

Create an artist copy of the artwork. Use a ruler to keep the text in line and to create the triangular shapes.

Aim High:

Create a personal response to the artist's work. You can use your silhouette or another person's. You can use the same pattern as the artist or create your own. Include a statement or a quote which you feel strongly about.

