

Knowledge Organiser • Civil Rights • Year 6

Vocabulary

Boycott	The act of stopping using a company or service in protest of something they are doing.
Civil Rights	Rights that protect your ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state without discrimination or repression.
Civil disobedience	peacefully refusing to follow laws or commands that you feel are unfair.
Integration	Combining different groups of people.
Jim Crow	A series of laws in southern states, which discriminated against black people.
Ku Klux Klan	A group of white supremacist, who believe black people are inferior to white people.
Segregation	Separating different groups of people.
Separate but equal	the provision of different, but theoretically equal, facilities to different groups of people.
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Nonviolence	The act not using violence under any circumstances (especially during protests).

Timeline

1861-1865	American Civil War, between United States in the north and confederate states in the south, The confederate states objection to abolishing slavery was a major reason for the war.
14 May 1954	Brown versus Board of Education ends segregation in schools based on race.
1 Dec 1955	Rosa Parks sparks the Montgomery bus boycott after refusing to give up her seat to a white man.
4 Sept 1957	The 'Little Rock Nine' students are blocked from entering a previously whites only school in Arkansas.
1 Feb 1960	Four black students in North Carolina refuse to leave a whites only counter in Woolworths restaurant. This sparks similar 'sit-ins' across the city and USA.
11 Jun 1963	Two black students are blocked from registering for University as the Governor of Alabama, George C. Wallace, blocks their entrance.
28 Aug 1963	Over 250,000 people 'March on Washington'. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gives his "I have a dream" speech.
2 Jul 1964	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is signed, preventing employment discrimination.
21 Feb 1965	Malcolm X is assassinated.
7 Mar 1965	Over 500 people march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery. They are brutally attacked by the police.
4 Apr 1968	Martin Luther King is assassinated.
11 Apr 1968	The Civil Rights Act of 1968 is signed by President Johnson, providing equal access to housing.
15 Jul 2013	#BlackLivesMatter is used on twitter for the first time.

Important People

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	A national leader of the civil rights movement, assassinated in 1968.
Rosa Parks	Civil rights activist and secretary of the NAACP in Montgomery, who refused to give up her seat on segregated bus.
Lyndon B. Johnson	President (1963-1969) who passed the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
John F. Kennedy	President (1961-1963) who began work on the Civil Rights Act of 1965, banning segregation and discrimination.
Malcolm X	American Muslim Leader and human rights activist. Assassinated in 1965.
Jimmi Lee Jackson	Black activist killed by white state trooper during the Selma protests.
Reverend James Reeb	Black protestor killed by Ku Klux Klan members after the second Selma March.
Trayvon Martin	A black teenager killed by George Zimmerman whilst walking home from the shops.
Michael Brown	Black teenager killed by a white police officer during his arrest.

Important Legal Document and Decisions

The Declaration of Independence (1776)	The document that set out the United State's independence from the rule of Great Britain. States that "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."
The United States Constitution (1789)	Fundamental laws of the United States, and the rights it guarantees its citizens. There are now 27 constitutional amendments, which set out these rights.
The Emancipation Proclamation (1863)	During the American Civil War, President Lincoln issues this declaration, writing, "that all persons held as slaves...are, and henceforward shall be free."
Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)	The ruling that separate but equal facilities could be provided by states and businesses. Allowed segregation and 'Jim Crow' laws.
Brown vs Board of Education	Oliver Brown took the school board of Topeka to court after his daughter was refused admission to a white school. The Supreme Court combined Brown's case with several others, ruling that the segregation was unfair, and that separate did not mean equal.
Civil Rights Act of 1964	A law that made discrimination illegal in public places, provided for the desegregation of schools and other public facilities, and made employment discrimination illegal.
Civil Rights Act of 1968	A second law that made it illegal to discriminate against someone when renting or buying a houses or property.