

## Year 9 KO6: "Civil rights led to equal rights" How far do you agree?

Key terms	Definitions
Emancipation Proclamation	In 1863 the US president signed the proclamation to free all slaves in the North and South.
Black Codes & Jim Crow Laws	Laws that restricted the lives of freed black people to enforce segregation on the basis of separate but equal. Including schools, buses and restaurants etc.
Emmett Till	A 15 year old black teenager that was murdered in 1955.
The NAACP	Led legal cases in the US to defend people's civil rights.
Notting Hill Race Riots	A riot started by white teens attacking black people in the area of Notting Hill in London.
The Windrush	The ship that brought people from the commonwealth to Britain to fill a labour shortage in 1948.
Montgomery bus boycott	A boycott of the buses to oppose segregation in 1955 led by Jo Ann Robinson, Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King.
Bristol bus boycott	A boycott of the buses to oppose the colour bar in 1963 led by Paul Stephenson.
Black Panthers	Started by Huey Newton they advocated violence and gave support to black people in the US and the UK.
Civil Rights Acts	Laws in America that improved people's civil rights in 1957, 1964 and 1968.
Race Relations Acts	Laws in the UK that improved people's civil rights in 1965, 1968, 1976 and 2000.
George Floyd	He was killed by the police in the US in 2020. This started Black Matter protests all across the world.
Mark Duggan	He was killed by the police in the UK in 2011. This started riots against police brutality all across the UK.

### Key questions:

- What happened when slavery ended?
- How did the Civil Rights Movements start in the Us and the UK?
- How successful were the bus boycotts of Montgomery and Bristol?
- Who were the main leaders of the Civil Rights Movements?
- What laws were put in place to protect people's civil rights?

### Things you need to know for your assessment:

Slavery ended in 1863 but slave owners were given compensation and former slaves were not treated equally.

WW2 and other events raised awareness of racism to start the civil rights movements in the US and the UK.

The bus boycotts in both countries were the first instances of change in the country.

Civil rights leaders in the US were organisers of large events and were key political figures.

Civil rights leaders in the UK organised smaller activities to help their communities and were involved in numerous key events to protest racism.

White privilege and systemic racism are not just problems in the US but in the UK and all over the world.

Recent deaths of George Floyd and Mark Duggan exemplified the systemic racism in the two countries and sparked protests against this.