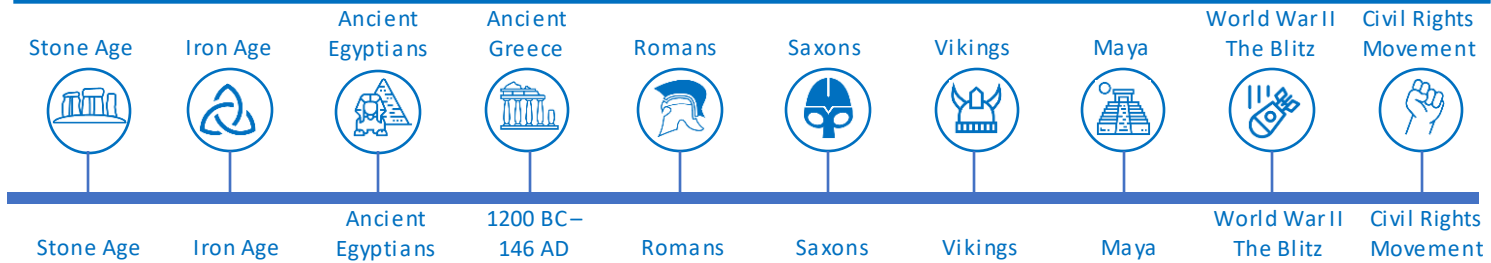


Year 6

Civil Rights Movement

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



KEY VOCABULARY

1	Civil rights	The rights that each person has in a society, whatever their race, sex, or religion.
2	Constitution	The set of political principles by which a state or organisation is governed.
3	Discrimination	Treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from the way in which you treat other people.
4	Freedom	The condition or right of being able or allowed to do, say, think, etc. whatever you want to, without being controlled or limited.
5	Inequality	The unfair situation in society when some people have more opportunities, money, etc. than other people.
6	Legal system	The organisations and people in a country or area who work in the area of the law.
7	Protest	A strong complaint expressing disagreement, disapproval or opposition.
8	Segregation	The policy of keeping one group of people apart from another and treating them differently, especially because of race or religion.
9	Society	A large group of people who live together in an organised way, making decisions, sharing work that needs to be done.
10	Status quo	The present situation.

KEY PEOPLE

1	Martin Luther King Jr.	American Baptist Minister and activist. Leader in the American civil rights movement.
2	Harriet Tubman	American abolitionist and political activist.
3	Sojourner Truth	American abolitionist and women's right activist.
4	Rosa Parks	American activist in the civil rights movement. Pivotal role in the Montgomery bus boycott.
5	W.E.B. Du Bois	American and Ghanaian sociologist, socialist, historian and civil rights activist.
6	Malcolm X	African-American Muslim minister and human rights activist.
7	Oliver Brown	American welder who was the plaintiff in the landmark 1954 U.S. Supreme Court case.

KEY EVENTS

26 th July 1948	President Harry Truman issues Executive Order to end segregation in the Armed Forces.
17 th May 1954	Brown v. Board of Education
1 st December 1955	Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat (Montgomery Bus Boycott)
10-11 January 1957	60 Black pastors and civil rights leaders meet in Atlanta, Georgia.
9 September 1957	Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act of 1957 into law.
1 February 1960	Greensboro Sit-In
28 August 1963	March on Washington
2 July 1964	President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1964
21 February 1965	Malcolm X killed.
4 April 1968	Martin Luther King Jr. killed.
11 April 1968	President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Fair Housing Act).