



## Year 6 History Knowledge Organiser:

### Civil Rights Movement - Is society more inclusive in 2020?



#### Subject Specific Skills

- Order significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.
- Identify and compare changes within and across different periods.
- Understand how some historical events occurred concurrently in different locations.
- Evaluate evidence to choose the most reliable forms.
- Know that people both in the past have a point of view and that this can affect interpretation.
- Give clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history, linking this to factual understanding of the past.
- Use documents, printed sources (e.g. archive materials) the Internet, databases, pictures, photographs, music, artefacts, historic buildings, visits to museums and galleries and visits to sites to collect evidence about the past.
- Choose reliable sources of evidence to answer questions, realising that there is often not a single answer to historical questions.
- Investigate own lines of enquiry by posing questions to answer.
- Communicate ideas about from the past using different genres of writing, drawing, diagrams, data-handling, drama, storytelling and using ICT.
- Plan and present a self-directed project or research about the studied period.

#### Prior Learning

**The Windrush** – Racism and discrimination; treatment at hands of other people

#### Key Vocabulary

**Boycott** – 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 civil and political life of society 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 Laws** – A series of laws in southern states, which discriminated against black people.

**Ku Klux Klan** – A group of white supremacists who believe black people are inferior to white people.

**Segregation** – Separating different groups of people.

**Separate but equal** – The act of different, but equal, facilities to different groups of people.

**NAACP** – The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

**Non-violence** - The act of not using violence under any circumstances (especially during protests).

*"People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically...no, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in." – Rosa Parks*



#### Key Knowledge:

The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950s and 1960s for Black Americans to gain equal rights under the law in the United States. The Civil War had officially abolished slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against Black people—they continued to endure the devastating effects of racism, especially in the South. By the mid-20th century, Black Americans had had more than enough of prejudice and violence against them. They, along with many white Americans, mobilized and began an unprecedented fight for equality that spanned two decades.

Arguably one of the most famous events of the civil rights movement took place on August 28, 1963: the March on Washington. It was organized and attended by civil rights leaders such as A. Philip Randolph, Bayard Rustin and Martin Luther King, Jr. More than 200,000 people of all races congregated in Washington, D. C. for the peaceful march with the main purpose of forcing civil rights legislation and establishing job equality for everyone. The highlight of the march was Dr King's speech in which he continually stated, "I have a dream...". This speech quickly became a slogan for equality and freedom.



#### Key Individuals:

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 a segregated bus.
John F. Kennedy	President (1961-1963) who began work on the Civil Rights Act of 1965, banning segregation and discrimination.
Lyndon B. Johnson	President (1963-1969) who passed the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
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.

#### 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 Sep 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.