

What are civil rights and who has contributed to their development?

Type of History



Social

Golden Thread Concepts

Economy Trade
Leadership Law
Hierarchy
Authority
Governance
Society Community
Equality

Secondary Concepts



Historical significance



Cause and consequence

Links to the Rights of the Child



Links to British Values



When?



9500- 4000 BCE
Human occupation of Britain began (Stone Age)



2300- 800 BCE
Bronze Age Britain



1200 – 323 BCE
Ancient Greece



800 BCE – 50 CE
Iron Age Britain



753 BCE – 476 CE
Roman Empire



410 CE
Anglo Saxon invasion



793 CE
Viking invasion



1485- 1603 CE
The Tudor dynasty



c. 1500- 1900
Transatlantic Slave Trade



1819 - 1901 CE
Victorian England



1888 CE
Port Sunlight Soap Works opened



1914- 1918 CE
WW1



1939- 1945 CE
WW2



1940s – 1960s
Civil Rights Movements

Key Vocabulary

Abolition	Putting an end to something such as the slave trade
Apartheid	A policy of keeping people of different races separate and unequal in a society
Boycott	To refuse to buy, use, or go to, in order to make a protest or bring about a change
Civil rights	The rights given by a nation's government to all its citizens
Discriminate	To judge or treat someone unfairly because they belong to a particular group or category of people
Protests	A formal action of a group of people who want something to be changed or who are against something that is planned to happen
Segregation	Separating people according to groups
Transatlantic slave trade	The transportation by slave traders of enslaved African people, mainly to the Americas.

What?

- Abolition of the Transatlantic Slave Trade
- Segregation (some states in America)
 - Montgomery Bus Boycott
- Martin Luther King Jr.'s campaign for a Civil Rights Act
 - Bristol Bus Boycott (England)
 - Race Relations Act (UK)
 - Apartheid (South Africa)

What?



Olaudah Equiano was sold to many enslavers as part of the Transatlantic Slave Trade. He saved enough money to buy his freedom and then became an important figure in the British movement for the abolition of the slave trade.



After slavery was abolished, Black people were still treated unfairly. In America, segregation was introduced in public facilities meaning there were different rules depending on the colour of a person's skin.



In 1955, Rosa Parks was arrested after refusing to give up her seat for a white passenger. The local Black community chose to boycott the bus service and asked Martin Luther King Jr. to lead their campaign. He organised a march to highlight the need for a Civil Rights Act.



In 1963, it was legal in Britain for someone to discriminate against others because of their race or ethnicity. There was a 'colour bar' on some jobs. Paul Stephenson was inspired by the Montgomery bus boycott in America. In 1963 the ban against employing Black and Minority Ethnic workers was lifted.



The Race Relations Act was introduced in Britain in 1965. It made it illegal to discriminate against somebody because of the colour of their skin, race or ethnic background in public places. In 1968, a Second Act was introduced to make it illegal in housing and places of employment too.



Apartheid was a system for keeping white and non-white people separated in South Africa between 1950 and 1990. The government established laws that discriminated against the non-white races. Separate areas were created in cities for each group of people.



Nelson Mandela was a civil rights leader in South Africa. He fought against apartheid. He spent many years of his life in prison because of his involvement in protests but he became a symbol of hope and inspiration for the people. He later became president of South Africa.