

Year 4/5/6 Civil Rights Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary		Important People	
boycott	not using a company or service as a form of protest	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	National leader of the civil rights movement, assassinated in 1968
civil rights	rights that allow you to take part in the civil and political life of society without discrimination	Rosa Parks	Secretary of the NAACP in Montgomery, who refused to give up her seat on a segregated bus
civil disobedience	peacefully refusing to follow laws or commands that you feel are unfair	Lyndon B. Johnson	President (1963-1969) who passed the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
integration	combining different groups of people	John F. Kennedy	President (1961-1963) who began work on the Civil Rights Act of 1965, banning segregation and discrimination
Jim Crow Laws	laws in southern states which discriminated against Black people	Jimmie Lee Jackson	Black activist killed by white state trooper during the Selma protests
Ku Klux Klan	a group of white people who believed Black people were inferior	Reverend James Reeb	Black protestor killed by Ku Klux Klan members after the second Selma March.
segregation	separating different groups of people	Trayvon Martin	Black teenager killed whilst walking home from the shops.
separate but equal	a ruling to keep people segregated	Michael Brown	Black teenager killed by a white police officer during his arrest
NAACP	the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People		
non-violence	not using violence under any circumstances (especially during protests)		
Timeline		Important legal documents	
1861-1865	American Civil War Some southern states did not want slavery to end (be abolished)	Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)	The ruling that separate but equal facilities could be provided by states and businesses. This allowed segregation and 'Jim Crow' laws.
14 May 1954	Brown versus Board of Education ends segregation in schools based on race	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 ruled that the segregation was unfair, and that separate did not mean equal.
1 December 1955	Rosa Parks sparks the Montgomery bus boycott after refusing to give up her seat to a white man	Civil Rights Act of 1964	A law that made discrimination illegal in public places which led to the desegregation of schools and other public facilities and made employment discrimination illegal.
28 August 1963	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gives his "I have a dream" speech	Civil Rights Act of 1968	A second law that made it illegal to discriminate against someone when renting or buying a house or property.
2 July 1964	The Civil Rights Act of 1964 is signed, preventing employment discrimination		
7 March 1965	Over 500 people march from Selma, Alabama, to Montgomery. They are brutally attacked by the police.		
4 April 1968	Martin Luther King is assassinated		
11 April 1968	The Civil Rights Act of 1968 is signed by President Johnson, providing equal access to housing		