

Year 6 Knowledge Organiser History – Civil Rights

Key Vocabulary		Important legal documents and decisions	
boycott	The act of stopping using a company or service in protest of something they are doing.	The Declaration of Independence (1776)	The document that set out the United State's independence from the rule of Great Britain.
		The Emancipation Proclamation (1863)	During the American Civil War, President Lincoln issues this declaration, writing, "That all persons held as slaves...are, and henceforward shall be free."
civil rights	Rights that protect your ability to participate in the civil and political life of the society and state without discrimination or repression.	Plessy vs Ferguson (1896)	The ruling that separate but equal facilities should be provided by states and businesses. Allowed segregation and 'Jim Crow' laws.
		Civil Rights Act of 1964	A law that made discrimination illegal in public places, provided for the desegregation of schools and other public facilities and made employment discrimination illegal.
		Civil Rights Act of 1968	A second law that made it illegal to discriminate against someone when renting or buying a houses or property.
civil disobedience	Peacefully refusing to follow laws or commands that you feel are unfair.	Timeline	
integration	Combining different groups of people.	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.
		1 December 1955	Rosa Parks sparks the Montgomery bus boycott after refusing to give up her seat to a white man.
Jim Crow Laws	A series of laws in southern states, which discriminated against black people.	28 August 1963	Over 250.000 people 'March on Washington'. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gives his "I Have a Dream" speech.
Ku Klux Klan	A group of white supremacist, who believe black people are inferior to white people.	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.
segregation	Separating different groups of people.	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.
separate but equal	The provision of different, but theoretically equal, facilities to different groups of people.	Important People	
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.	Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.	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 segregated bus.
		Lyndon B. Johnson	President (1963-1969) who passed the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1968.
non violence	The act not using violence under any circumstances (especially during protests).	John F. Kennedy	President (1961-1963) who began work on the Civil Rights Act of 1965, banning segregation and discrimination.
		Jimmi Lee Jackson	Black activist killed by white state trooper during the Selma protests.
doctrine	A belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a Church, political party, or other group	Reverend James Reeb	Black protestor killed by Ku Klux Klan members after the second Selma March.
		Trayvon Martin	A black teenager killed whilst walking home from the shops.
		Michael Brown	Black teenager killed by a white police officer during his arrest