



1865
13th Amendment

1930s
Franklin Roosevelt's
'New Deal'

1954
US Supreme Court declared
segregated schools were wrong.

December 1955
Rosa Parks and the
Bus Boycott

August 1963
Martin Luther King's 'I
have a Dream' speech

1863
Lincoln's
Emancipation
Proclamation

1909
NAACP set up

December 1952
Brown vs Board of
Education

August 1955
Murder of
Emmett Till

1957
Little Rock 9

April 1968
Martin Luther King's
assassination

Key Knowledge

Key People

Key Vocabulary

- During the Reconstruction era, the **Ku Klux Klan** were formed and terrified African Americans in the South. They were beaten, **lynched**, burned, shot or drowned.
- '**Jim Crow Laws**' (from 1876) enforced segregation in the South. Black and White people were to be separate and had separate facilities, like schools, public transport, water fountains.
- After WW2, many African Americans returned home having fought for the US army. They were determined to challenge poverty, discrimination, and the segregation they experienced.
- The big breakthrough came when the **Supreme Court** looked into the issue of segregation in schools and showed that the system was damaging African American children. In 1954 it declared segregated schools wrong.
- White Southerners were horrified and the KKK made a comeback. In many Southern states the law was ignored.
- 1955: the NAACP in **Montgomery** were angry and wanted African Americans to **boycott** the buses. They asked **Martin Luther King** to lead this. He kept the boycotters going by his rousing speeches.
- 1957: **Little Rock High School** in Arkansas, 9 black students were allowed to attend an all-White high school This caused an angry mob and violence. The President and the army were called in to deal with the issues.
- 1969: **Nashville, Tennessee**, black students organised a number of 'sit-ins' at lunch counters in shops.
- 250,000 people came to hear Martin Luther King speak in Washington in 1963.
- Despite the successes of Luther King and the non-violent methods, many black people felt angry and there was a lot of unrest in the **mid 1960s**. They felt peaceful protests were not working. They looked to **militant** groups, like the **Black Panthers** and the **Black Power Movement**. Riots took place across 25 cities between 1964 and 1967.

<p>Franklin D. Roosevelt In the 1930s, the President promised a 'New Deal' to get people back to work – but African Americans often failed to benefit. In the South, many worked as 'sharecroppers'.</p>	<p>Emmett Till A 14 year old African American boy from Chicago who was abducted, lynched and killed in Money, Mississippi in 1955 after being accused of offending a white woman.</p>
<p>Rosa Parks She refused to give up her bus seat to a white man in Montgomery, Alabama, This led to her arrest on 1st December 1955 and the launch of the Montgomery Bus Boycott.</p>	<p>Martin Luther King A Civil Rights activist who led the movement to end segregation and prejudice in the United States through means of peaceful protests.</p>
<p>Malcolm X An African American Civil Rights leader who spoke about Black empowerment and inspired the Black Power movement.</p>	

Abolition	The act of ending slavery.
Boycott	To refuse to take part in something, or buy a product or service, as a way of making a protest.
Discrimination	Treatment against a person or group of people based on race, age, sex or disability.
Equality	The state of being equal, especially in terms of status, rights or opportunities.
Emancipation	The process of being set free from legal, social or political restrictions.
Lynching	To kill someone for an alleged offence without a legal trial, usually by hanging.
Militant	Extremists who want to use violence.
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
Racism	The prejudice or discrimination of someone based on her race or ethnic group.
Segregation	The act of keeping someone or something apart.
Sharecropper	A tenant farmer who gives a part of each group as rent.
Windrush	The people who emigrated from the Caribbean to Britain in 1948.