

Year 8 – History – Spring 2023

To what extent did the Civil Rights Movement achieve what it set out to do?

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	
1	Jim Crow laws are the legal principle of "separate but equal" and were passed in the southern states. They denied black people equal rights. Black and white people were segregated in public places such as hospitals, cinemas, toilets, schools, buses, and swimming pools.
2	1954: Brown versus Board of Education was a landmark case. With the help of the NAACP, Reverend Brown won the right to send his daughter to a white school.
3	1955: Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus to a white man. Her action launched the Montgomery Bus Boycott. It lasted 381 days until the Supreme Court declared an end to segregation on public transport.
4	1955: Emmett Till was a 14-year-old African American boy who was kidnapped and lynched in Mississippi by two white men, Milam and Bryant. An all-white jury deliberated for less than an hour before issuing a verdict of "not guilty."
5	1957: Nine black students exercised their right to go to a white school in Little Rock, Arkansas and became known as "The Little Rock Nine." Angry mobs threatened them. The governor of Arkansas tried to stop them by sending in the National Guard. President Eisenhower overruled the governor and instead used the soldiers to protect the students.
6	1960: Black and white students sat in white restaurants until they were attacked and thrown out. These peaceful protests became known as 'Sit-ins' and started to happen across several Southern States of America.
7	1961: Freedom Riders were black and white activists who travelled on interstate buses across the Southern states to test laws that had already banned segregation transport.
8	1963: Martin Luther King Jr gave his famous "I Have A Dream" speech at the 'March on Washington.' In 1968, Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated. This led to riots that destroyed many black communities. To this day, poverty, and violence and discrimination against black people continues.
9	The Civil Rights Movement challenged legal inequality: 1964: The Civil Rights Act outlawed segregation. 1965: The Voting Rights Act outlawed racial discrimination in voting. 1968: The Fair Housing Act outlawed discrimination in housing.
10	Despite these laws, black Americans did not achieve economic equality. Although there has been significant progress since the Civil Rights Movement, black Americans remain a socially disadvantaged group.

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Think Like a Historian – Big Ideas

Chronology

The order that events happen. This allows us to understand how and why events unfold in the way they do, and how they are related. For example, Rosa Park's actions led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott.

Cause and Consequence

Events in history are connected and consequently themes evolve through time.

Such as the abolition of slavery in the British Empire in 1833, to the abolition in America in 1865 to the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Similarity and Difference

Events in history reveal how economic, social, personal difference has resulted in groups of people experiencing society in a different way. Such as the different school experience of Linda Brown, The Little Rock Nine and other Black African Americans in the same schools, the same states, the rest of the US and the World.

Questions

What did the "Jim Crow Law" do?	Segregated black and white people through the legal principle of "separate but equal."
What did Rev Oliver Brown achieve for his daughter Linda?	Rev Oliver Brown won the right to send his child to a white school.
What happened in 1955 when Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat?	Her action launched the Montgomery Bus Boycott that lasted 381 days.
How did segregation influence the verdict of the case of Emmett Till?	It was an all-white jury who found the men "not guilty."
Where did the nine students who exercised their right to attend an all-white school come from?	Little Rock, Arkansas.
What was the aim of the 1960's Sit-In's?	Peaceful protests that took place in white areas of restaurants.
What was difference between the Sit-Ins and Freedom Riders compared to the actions of the Black Panthers?	They were peaceful protests that also had white people taking part on the side of the black people.
Where did Martin Luther King make his speech?	Washington, D.C.
The Civil Rights Movement challenged legal inequality but what were the three main acts? Bonus points for the years.	1964: Segregation 1965: Voting Rights 1968: Fair Housing
What Big Idea would you use when linking Rosa Parks to the Montgomery Bus Boycott?	Cause and consequence.

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<p>Put these events in chronological order:</p> <p>Martin Luther King’s speech</p> <p>Montgomery Bus Boycott</p> <p>Greensboro Sit Ins</p> <p>Civil Rights Act</p> <p>Murder of Emmett Till</p> <p>Linda Brown V Board</p> <p>Little Rock Nine</p> <p>Freedom Riders</p>	<p>Bonus points for correct year:</p> <p>Linda Brown V Board (1954)</p> <p>Murder of Emmett Till (1955)</p> <p>Montgomery Bus Boycott (1955-1956)</p> <p>The Little Rock Nine (1957)</p> <p>Greensboro Sit Ins (1960)</p> <p>Freedom Riders (1961)</p> <p>Martin Luther King’s speech (1963)</p> <p>Civil Rights Act (1964)</p>
<p>What Big Idea would you use when exploring economic, social or personal experiences?</p>	<p>Similarity and difference</p>

