

## Knowledge organiser: How did people fight for equality in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?



During the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century, people fought for equality in many ways, such as peacefully or violently, through legal changes or through inspiring individuals. This unit will look at the <b>CONSEQUENCES</b> of the fight for equality.		<b>Chronology: what happened on these dates?</b>		<b>Vocabulary: define these words.</b>	
<b>Summarise your learning</b>		<b>1964</b>	The Civil Rights Act ended segregation in public places and banned employment discrimination on the basis of race, colour, religion, sex or national origin.	<b>Discrimination</b>	The unjust treatment of different categories of people, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.
<b>Topic 1:</b> How did people fight for their civil rights?	In South Africa, America and Britain, blacks faced daily discrimination. They initially used peaceful protest to bring about change, but quickly became frustrated with the slow progress, so moved towards more militant methods.	<b>1965</b>	The Race Relations Act banned racial discrimination in public places and made the promotion of hatred on the grounds of 'colour, race, or ethnic or national origins' an offence.	<b>Apartheid</b>	A South African policy or system of segregation or discrimination on grounds of race.
		<b>1967</b>	Homosexual acts between two men were decriminalised.	<b>Civil Rights</b>	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality.
		<b>1969</b>	Abolition of the death penalty for murder.		
<b>Topic 2:</b> How was the law changed on the right to life?	Campaigns to abolish the death penalty took many years to achieve change. The cases of Timothy Evans, Derek Bentley and Ruth Ellis initiated protests and petitions to overturn capital punishment in the UK.	<b>1970</b>	The Equal Pay Act prohibited any less favourable treatment between men and women in terms of pay and conditions of employment.	<b>Racism</b>	Discrimination against a person based on their race.
		<b>1994</b>	Nelson Mandela became President of South Africa. This marked the end of apartheid.	<b>Boycott</b>	To refuse to buy a product or take part in an activity as a way of protesting.
		<b>1995</b>	The Disability Discrimination Act protected disabled people against various forms of discrimination.	<b>March</b>	A protest or demonstration that involves a group of people walking.
<b>Topic 3:</b> How far did the position of disabled people transform?	WW1 helped to change views that people with disability were a burden on society. Many disabled war veterans fought for the right to work as part of the Unemployed Workers Movement. Through the work of organisations and influential people with disabilities, the Disability Discrimination Act was passed in 1995.	<b>Who or what were these people/events?</b>		<b>Abortion</b>	The deliberate medical ending of a pregnancy.
		<b>ANC</b>	The ANC began as a nonviolent civil rights organisation that actively opposed apartheid. In 1961, the ANC formed a military wing called MK, which began a campaign of sabotage against the government.	<b>Capital punishment</b>	The legally authorised killing of someone as punishment for a crime.
		<b>Martin Luther King</b>	King sought equality and human rights for African Americans, the economically disadvantaged and all victims of injustice through peaceful protest.	<b>Disability</b>	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.
<b>Topic 4:</b> How far did legal reform advance the movement for LGBTQ+ rights?	Despite extreme oppression and discrimination, hundreds of thousands of LGBTQ+ historical figures pushed hard for their and others' freedom. Their rights have transformed from homosexuality being punishable by imprisonment or death, banned from being taught in schools, and diagnosed as a mental illness, to being celebrated in Pride parades and given equal marriage and adoption rights.	<b>Malcolm X</b>	Malcolm X believed that black people were superior to white people. He encouraged black Americans to use violent campaigns against white people.	<b>Harassment</b>	The unwanted behaviour that may be offensive or intimidating.
		<b>Brixton Riots</b>	The riots were a series of clashes between mainly black youths and the Metropolitan Police in Brixton, London. It resulted from racist discrimination against the black community by the mainly white police.		
		<b>Ford Dagenham Strike</b>	In 1968, 187 women sewing machinists at the Ford Motor Company plant in Dagenham, Essex, went on strike. Their jobs had been re-graded at a less skilled grade than men, meaning they were being paid 85% of the rate paid to men.		
<b>Topic 5:</b> How did women fight for equality and safety?	The Women's Liberation Movement of the 1960s-80s employed shock tactics in their fight, which largely focused on gaining equality in the workplace, in the family and for rights over their own bodies.				

