

Week 1 : Jim Crow and Southern Racism	Week 2: Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks	Week 3: Non-Violent Protest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Slavery was abolished in the USA in 1865, but racism remained.</li> <li>●Jim Crow Laws made segregation legal in the South.</li> <li>●In the North, although segregation was not the law there was a lot of racism.</li> <li>●The Jim Crow laws stopped African Americans and white Americans from :               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Using the same swimming pools</li> <li>-Using the same restaurants</li> <li>-Using the same libraries</li> <li>-Using the same water fountains</li> </ul> </li> <li>●They also made it extremely hard for African Americans to vote, get a fair trial in court or fair treatment from the police.</li> <li>●African Americans were also segregated in the military and could not fight alongside white men.</li> </ul> <p>Segregation—keeping white and black people separate.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Martin Luther King JR was a key figures in the fight for Civil Rights</li> <li>●He was a minister from Atlanta, Georgia.</li> <li>●He was inspired by Ghandi and promoted peaceful protest</li> <li>●Martin Luther King was key in the organisation of the Montgomery Bus Boycott which last 380 days.</li> <li>●He organised the March on Washington where he made his famous ‘I have a dream’ speech to a crowd of over 250,000 people</li> <li>●A year later in 1964 he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize</li> <li>●He was assassinated in 1968.</li> <li>●Rosa Parks was an African American who refused to give up her seat on the bus for a white man.</li> <li>●Her arrest sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott.</li> <li>● She is known as ‘the Mother of Civil Rights’</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Non-violent protest— fighting for a cause without using violence or harming people or property</li> <li>●Sits-ins began in 1960 in Greensborough</li> <li>●Black students sat in ‘white only’ restaurant seats</li> <li>●The sits-ins in Greensborough of Sparked state-wide sit ins</li> <li>●By the end of 1960, over 126 cities had desegregated their restaurants</li> <li>●After the Montgomery Bus Boycott, not all cities desegregated their buses</li> <li>●Freedom riders would ride on buses where there was still segregation.</li> <li>●Freedom riders faced much violence from those who opposed</li> <li>●In 1963 Martin Luther King led 250,000 people of all skin colours and marched on Washington demanding Civil Rights for Black Americans.</li> <li>● This is where he made his famous ‘I have a dream’ speech.</li> </ul>
Week 4: Violent Protest	Week 5 : Windrush	Week 6 : Protests and Riots in Britain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●Violent protest—fighting for a cause using violence, often harming people or property.</li> <li>●Some African Americans were not happy that non-violent protest was effective and so chose to use violence.</li> <li>●Malcolm X was a key figure in violent protest.</li> <li>●He joined and led the Nation of Islam which encouraged African Americans to take pride in their heritage and culture.</li> <li>●He believed that violence was necessary to bring about change.</li> <li>●The Black Panthers Formed in 1966, with 5000 members by 1968.</li> <li>●Totally rejected MLK’s peaceful protest.</li> <li>●Argued that African Americans needed to protect themselves from the white population.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●After WW2 Britain invited people from the Caribbean to come to Britain and help rebuild the country.</li> <li>●On June 22nd 1948, the first ship <i>Empire Windrush</i> arrived.</li> <li>●Although the countries where people were arriving from had helped Britain during the war, the attitude of the British towards the new arrivals was often hostile.</li> <li>●Some immigrants found good jobs.</li> <li>●Many, despite their qualifications, found that they were only able to access the low skilled, low paid jobs and they experienced difficulties finding places to live.</li> <li>●The racist attitudes preventing people from getting jobs and housing was known as the colour bar.</li> <li>●In the 1940s, 500—700 people arrive in Britain from the Caribbean each year.</li> <li>●By 1953, the figure was at 2200 per year, and by 1960, 40,000 West Indians were arriving per year.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>●The Bristol Bus Boycott <i>took</i> place from April to August 1963.</li> <li>●In 1955 the Bristol Omnibus Company brought in a policy to bar any non-whites from working for them.</li> <li>●Paul Stephenson, a campaigner of West Indian and mixed heritage, led the campaign for a bus boycott against this rule. Supporters refused to use the buses</li> <li>●The boycott was supported by students, university lectures and soon became a global issue.</li> <li>●Marches were held across the city. On the same day that MLK made his famous ‘I have a Dream’ speech, the Bristol Omnibus Company was forced to change their policy.</li> <li>●On August 30th, violence broke out between the black and white population in Notting Hill, London.</li> <li>●Crowds of white youths, reportedly numbering 400, chased the Caribbean population in the area.</li> <li>●Petrol bombs and milk bottles were launched as missiles, and some rioters were armed with iron bars.</li> <li>●There were counter-attacks by black youths</li> </ul>