

### Week 1 : Keywords

- Civil Rights—fighting for equal rights for all
- Segregation—keeping people separated by law
- Desegregation— Ending segregation
- Jim Crow Laws— Laws that kept African-Americans segregated in the Southern States in America
- Direct Action—A peaceful form of protesting. For example, sit-ins, marches, speeches.
- Militant Action— Violent protest. For example, fighting with police.
- Sit-in—Where protestors would sit at segregated lunch counters until they were served.
- Boycott— to refuse to take part in something
- Migrant— a person who moves from one place to another, usually for job opportunities
- Colour bar— the segregation of black and Asian people in Britain after the Second World War.

### Week 2: Jim Crow and Southern Racism

- Slavery was abolished in the USA in 1865, but racism remained.
- Jim Crow Laws made segregation legal in the South.
- In the North, although segregation was not the law there was a lot of racism.
- The Jim Crow laws stopped African Americans and white Americans from :
  - Using the same swimming pools
  - Using the same restaurants
  - Using the same libraries
  - Using the same water fountains
- They also made it extremely hard for African American to vote, get a fair trial in court or fair treatment from the police.
- African Americans were also segregated in the military and could not fight alongside white men.

### Week 3: Direct (Non-Violent) Protest

- Key people include, Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks
- Key groups include the NAACP, Montgomery Improvement Association, SCLC.
- Key events
  - Brown V Board of Education 1954. This led to schools being officially desegregated in the South.
  - Montgomery Bus Boycott 1955. This lasted 381 days, 40,000 residents of the city took part. It was supposed to lead to desegregation, but many cities did not desegregate.
  - Sit-Ins 1960. They began in Greensborough. Black students sat in 'white only' restaurant seats to desegregate restaurants. By the end of 1960, over 126 cities had desegregated their restaurants.
  - In 1963 Martin Luther King led 250,000 people and marched on Washington demanding Civil Rights for Black Americans.
  - This was called the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.
  - This is where he made his famous 'I have a dream' speech.

### Week 4: Militant (Violent) Protest

- Some African Americans were not happy that non-violent protest was effective and so chose to use violence.
- Malcolm X was a key figure in violent protest.
- He joined and led the Nation of Islam which encouraged African Americans to take pride in their heritage and culture.
- He believed that violence was necessary to bring about change.
- The Black Panthers Formed in 1966, with 5000 members by 1968.
- Totally rejected MLK's peaceful protest.
- Argued that African Americans needed to protect themselves from the white population.

### Week 5 : Windrush

- After WW2 Britain invited people from the Caribbean to come to Britain and help rebuild the country.
  - On June 22nd 1948, the first ship *Empire Windrush* arrived.
- The attitude of the British towards the new arrivals was often hostile.
- Many migrants, 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.
  - The racist attitudes preventing people from getting jobs and housing was known as the colour bar.
  - In the 1940s, 500—700 people arrive in Britain from the Caribbean each year.
  - By 1960, 40,000 West Indians were arriving per year.

### Week 6 : Protests and Riots in Britain

- The Bristol Bus Boycott *took* place from April to August 1963.
- In 1955 the Bristol Omnibus Company brought in a policy to bar any non-whites from working for them.
- Paul Stephenson, led the campaign for a bus boycott against this rule. Supporters refused to use the buses
- The boycott was supported by students, university lectures and soon became a global issue.
- 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.
- On August 30th, violence broke out between the black and white population in Notting Hill, London.
- Crowds of white youths, reportedly numbering 400, chased the Caribbean population in the area.
- Petrol bombs and milk bottles were launched as missiles, and some rioters were armed with iron bars.
- There were counter-attacks by black youths