










ASTON CLINTON SCHOOL – HISTORY

YEAR 6 – CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

Ancient Greece	Roman	Saxons	Vikings	Normans	Tudors	Victorians	WW2	Civil Rights Movement
								
2000BC	AD 43	450	793	1066	1485	1837	1939	1954 - present

What do I already know?	Significant Events	Significant individuals
<p>Children have not been explicitly taught about Civil Rights in previous years. However, they have learnt about Civil Rights as a theme throughout their topics, looking at the rights of women and the differences between those in power and ordinary people/slaves (e.g. in Roman Britain)</p> <p>Children have taken part in workshops as part of ‘Black History Month’ and all classes in the school have Role Models, who are often people of colour, that they have learnt about every year.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1954: Brown v Board of Education • 1955-6: Montgomery Bus Boycott; Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat on the bus • 1957: Little Rock • 1960: Greensboro sit-in • 1961: Freedom Rides begin • 1963: Assassination of JFK. MLK ‘I have a dream’ speech • 1964: Civil Rights Act – housing and employment • 1965: Malcolm X assassinated. Selma March • 1966: Founding of Black Panthers • 1966: Founding of the National Organisation for Women (NOW) • 1967: Detroit race riot • 1968: Martin Luther King assassinated • 1970: Women’s Strike for Equality • 1973: Roe v Wade 	 <p>Martin Luther King</p>  <p>Malcolm X</p>  <p>Rosa Parks</p>  <p>John F. Kennedy</p>  <p>Lyndon B. Johnson</p>

What am I going to learn?	Key Vocabulary	By the end of this unit I will be able to:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explain the Jim Crow laws 2. To assess if it is possible to be ‘separate but equal’ 3. To explain the main features of Brown vs Board of Education 4. To explain what happened at Little Rock in 1957 5. To assess the significance of events in Montgomery 6. To decide if Martin Luther King deserves to be called a great man. 	<p>Segregation: the separation of black and white people in transport, education, housing and facilities</p> <p>Jim Crow: a set of laws that made segregation legal</p> <p>Lynching: the mob killing of a person outside of the law, often overlooked by authorities</p> <p>Discrimination: treating one group more unfairly than another</p> <p>NAACP: National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People</p> <p>Integration: the opposition of segregation – combining different groups of people fairly</p> <p>Civil Rights: the rights of citizens to equality</p> <p>Prejudice: a preconceived opinion that isn’t based on reason or experience</p> <p>Activism: a type of campaign which uses action to bring about change</p> <p>Boycott: the act of stopping using a company/service in protest</p> <p>Separate but equal: the act of different, but equal, facilities to different groups of people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand what is meant by ‘separate but equal’ • Explain how the Civil Rights Movement, started in the USA, has an impact on life today in the UK • Be able to recognise important historical people from the Civil Rights Movement • Show an awareness of the concept of propaganda • Use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past • Ask historical questions and use appropriate historical vocabulary • Order significant events, movements and dates on a timeline • Accurately use dates and terms to describe historical events • Identify connections and trends over time in the everyday lives of people • Describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children