Year 9 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 4 - What was the Civil Rights Movement?

Key Terms		1600s - 1800s	10/0	Key events in order		The Civil Rights
Enslaved	Where a person is taken as property of another person and is forced to work for no pay.	The Enslavement of African people	Slavery is emancipated in	Segregation laws passed in the USA keeping White	1920s The USA sees the growth of Jazz and Black	Movement is fought in the USA to end
Emancipation	The end of slavery and freeing of all enslaved people.	by Europeans begins. Many are forced to		and Black Americans separated.	American culture.	segregation and bring equality
Segregation/ Jim Crow	The separation of Black and White people in a range of different places e.g. on buses and schools.	work in the USA.		∩ ∧		between races.
Civil Rights	Your right to be treated equal to others and given the same chances as others.		Martin Luther King	Key Individuals		Rosa Parks
Legislation	Laws passed by the government.		<u>JR</u> Believed that peaceful protests	Malcom X Believed that v	riolent	Her refusal to give up her seat on a
Jazz	A type of music made famous by Black Americans in the 1920s.		could lead to the end of segregation and the end of the mistreatment of the	methods coul used to en segregation mistreatment of	d and IRISIA	segregated bus to a white women and following arrest was
Ku Klux Klan	A terrorist group which hunted, killed and terrorised Black Americans in the USA.		Black community in the USA. Gave the famous 'I have a Dream Speech'.	Black commun 'Change throug means necess	nity. 1h any	one of the key moments which started the Civil Rights Movement.
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 Key fact

 Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

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 The Civil Rights Movement was a significant event globally and its legacy can still be felt today.

 It is important to consider the historical context of events when studying topics such as racism as the views of society and governments have developed over time.

Year 9 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 5 - What is Terrorism?



Historians have different interpretations about events based on their own focus and heritage e.g. their area of stu TC35 their gender, their nationality etc.

For an event to be classed as terrorism it must be planned with an intention to harm or kill with the aim of achieving social or political change. Religion is not a cause of terrorism. Terrorism has taken place in some form for many centuries. Many events which we now may see as positive changes e.g. votes for women, could be linked to terrorism due to the definition above.