

TURTON SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CIVIL RIGHTS

Key events	Key people	Key questions/words
<p>1444: Portuguese Explorers discover the west coast of Africa.</p> <p>1833: Slavery Abolition Act bans slavery in the British Empire.</p> <p>1841: The US Supreme Court confirms the freedom of slaves who had mutinied on the slave ship La Amistad.</p> <p>1849: Harriet Tubman starts helping slaves to escape.</p> <p>1865: Jim Crow Laws are enforced.</p> <p>1866: The Ku Klux Klan is formed</p> <p>1948: The United Nations declaration for Human Rights was created.</p> <p>December 1955: Rosa Parks is arrested</p> <p>August 1963: Martin Luther King gives his 'I had a dream' speech.</p> <p>4 April 1968: Martin Luther King is assassinated.</p>	<p>Harriet Tubman: An African American who escaped from slavery and then helped others to escape by a network of safe houses known as the 'underground railroad'</p> <p>Adam Smith: British economist who argued that slavery was not good for businesses. He said workers who are treated properly would work better and harder</p> <p>William Wilberforce: British member of Parliament who was a leading voice in the move to ban slavery.</p> <p>Ku Klux Klan: A racist organisation formed in 1866 but by 1925 it had 5 million members. They killed African Americans in the southern states of America.</p> <p>Rosa Parks: Arrested for refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white person.</p> <p>Martin Luther King: Considered by many to have been the leader of the American Civil Rights movement in the 1950s and 1960s.</p>	<p>What is slavery? Why and how did slavery develop? Who benefitted from slavery? How was slavery abolished? Did everyone gain equality after slavery? What was the CRM?</p> <p>Slavery, Africa, Britain, Middle Passage, Triangular trade, Plantations, William Wilberforce, KKK and Martin Luther King.</p>