

TURTON SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – CIVIL RIGHTS

Key events	Key people	Key questions/words
<p>A slave = A person who is the property of the slave owner. Slavery was not unique to the 18th century but became a global trade on a massive scale during this time. Most slaves were captured in West Africa before facing the infamous “middle passage”, arriving in America only to be sold at auction.</p> <p>Slaves were used to farm crops like Cotton, tobacco and sugar. They were treated cruelly, often facing punishments like being whipped or wearing an iron collar.</p> <p>Many slaves would resist by working slowly, breaking tools or trying to fight back against their new masters.</p> <p>Slavery was abolished in the British Empire in 1833, but it wasn't until after the American Civil War of 1861-1865 that Slavery was abolished in the USA.</p> <p>The Jim Crow Laws were created in the south to keep Black and White people separate.</p> <p>In 1955 the Civil Rights Movement (CRM) began with the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Martin Luther King became a leader of the CRM and gave his famous “I have a dream” speech to support equal voting rights.</p> <p>In 1964 the Civil Rights Act promised equality for Americans of all races. In 1968 Martin Luther King was 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: a slave is a person owned by someone and slavery is the state of being under the control of someone where a person is forced to work for another. A slave is considered as a property of another as the one controlling them purchases them or owns them from their birth.</p> <p>Middle passage: the sea journey undertaken by slave ships from West Africa to the West Indies.</p> <p>Triangular trade: a multilateral system of trading in which a country pays for its imports from one country by its exports to another.</p> <p>Plantation: an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown.</p>