

Subject	History	Year Group	9	Sequence No.	3	Topic	Civil rights
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>Why were their issues between races in America? Thinking back to year 8 and the Slave trade.</p> <p>How did racism develop using the Triangular trade?</p> <p>What were the Jim Crow Laws?</p> <p>How did the Jim Crow Laws impact</p>	<p><u>What were the Jim Crow Laws?</u></p> <p>Segregation (separation of white and black people) were enforced by the Jim Crow Laws. Slavery ended in <u>1863</u> but segregation still existed</p> <p>Below are a number of ways the Jim Crow laws affected the lives of black Americans:</p> <p>Voting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Poll taxes and literary requirements meant many Black people were denied the vote. ▶ White people not affected by this (1866) ▶ Meant that Black people are not represented in the political system <p>Schools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ White pupils and Black pupils attended different schools ▶ Supreme court stated that as long as they were of equal quality then this was fine <p>Travel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Black people were not allowed to travel in same carriages as white people ▶ Also had separate waiting rooms ▶ Plessy challenged this in 1896 but law upheld by Supreme Court 	<p>Through the knowledge learnt in this topic students will make cross curricular links with RE and explore whether past racism is still evident in present day societies. They will make links to the British Values. They will look at ways that power was distributed in the past and how people used their voice to make a change. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does segregation still happen in society today? • Are people made to feel less important than others? • How does treating different races and genders differently impact their lives today? • Do racist groups and racist views still exist today? • Does racism have a place in British society? • Do racial attacks happen in society today? What can we do about it? • https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2019-to-2020/hate-crime-england-and-wales-2019-to-2020

<p>the lives of Black Americans?</p> <p>What were Black Americans not allowed to do in the era of the Jim Crow laws?</p> <p>How did the KKK develop from the racist attitudes of the British Empire?</p> <p>What were the aims of the KKK?</p> <p>How could the KKK be linked to the horrors of Emmett Till?</p> <p>How does Rosa Parks link to the Jim Crow laws?</p>	<p>As a whole, the Jim Crow laws were put into place to separate the black people from the white people and make them feel less important and not equal to the white people.</p> <p><u>What was the impact of Jim Crow Laws?</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="282 360 1402 1225"> <tr> <td data-bbox="282 360 784 576"> <p>A. Nurses: No white nurses are to work in a hospital where black people are being treated.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="784 360 1402 576"> <p>B. Separate waiting rooms: Black and white people will have separate waiting rooms for buses and trains.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="282 576 784 791"> <p>C. Restaurants: In restaurants it is against the law to serve black and white people in the same room.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="784 576 1402 791"> <p>D. Separate drinking fountains: Black and white people shall have separate public drinking fountains.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="282 791 784 1007"> <p>E. Marriage: Black and white people should not marry.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="784 791 1402 1007"> <p>F. Separate schools: There will be separate schools for black and white children.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="282 1007 784 1225"> <p>G. Take books out of the library: Black people are not allowed to take books out of libraries.</p> </td> <td data-bbox="784 1007 1402 1225"> <p>H. Giving up seats: Black people must give up their seats on both trains and buses if a white person needs to sit down.</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>A. Nurses: No white nurses are to work in a hospital where black people are being treated.</p>	<p>B. Separate waiting rooms: Black and white people will have separate waiting rooms for buses and trains.</p>	<p>C. Restaurants: In restaurants it is against the law to serve black and white people in the same room.</p>	<p>D. Separate drinking fountains: Black and white people shall have separate public drinking fountains.</p>	<p>E. Marriage: Black and white people should not marry.</p>	<p>F. Separate schools: There will be separate schools for black and white children.</p>	<p>G. Take books out of the library: Black people are not allowed to take books out of libraries.</p>	<p>H. Giving up seats: Black people must give up their seats on both trains and buses if a white person needs to sit down.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Does everyone get an equal education in the UK today? • Why should everyone be entitled to the same education? How can it hinder people if the same education is not provided? • What can we do today to challenge racism in society? • Why could it be argued that some of Malcolm X's quotes cannot apply with British values? • What issues in society do ethnic minorities still face? • Should everyone support the Black Lives Matter movement?
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<p>What did Rosa Parks do that caused the Montgomery Bus Boycott?</p> <p>How are the Montgomery Bus Boycott and Little Rock Similar? How do they link to the Jim Crow Laws?</p> <p>How did Martin Luther King help further civil rights?</p> <p>Who made more of an impact on civil rights? MLK or Malcolm X?</p>	<p>I. Black and Whites living together: If a black and white person (man and woman) are found living together they shall be imprisoned for a period of 12 months and fined.</p>	<p>J. Printing books and leaflets: Anyone found printing books or leaflets about the rights of black people will be imprisoned and fined.</p>	
	<p><u>What impact did the KKK have?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The KKK was created in 1865 as a reaction to the ending of slavery. • Many southern whites did not want to lose their rights over blacks. • They carried out terrible acts of violence and intimidation in an attempt to return white supremacy in America. • They wore white hoods and robes; they burned down black churches, delivered beatings, hung nooses above people's doors, and placed burning crosses outside non-white homes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was not only hostile to blacks but also Jews, Communists, Catholics and anybody they identified as foreigners. • At its peak in 1925 membership reached four million and Klansmen brought to trial were unlikely to be convicted by Southern juries. • The ceremonial robes and hoods worn by the Klan were supposed to intimidate their enemies. One of the main aims of the Klan was to prevent blacks from voting and the NAACP became their main opponent <p><u>Emmett Till</u></p> <p>Emmett Till, a 14-year old African American boy, was murdered in August 1955 in a racist attack that shocked the nation and provided a catalyst for the emerging civil rights movement. A Chicago native, till was visiting relatives in Money, Mississippi, when he was accused of harassing a local white woman.</p>		

Several days later, relatives of the woman abducted Till, brutally beating and killing him before disposing of his body in a nearby river.

The people who murdered him were acquitted due to an all-white jury and racism in the court.

Why did the Montgomery Bus Boycott succeed?

- Rosa Parks, in 1955, a black woman sat in a “Blacks Only” seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama.
- She refused to give up her seat to leave a clear row of seats between the Black people and the White people on the bus.
- The bus was driven to the bus depot where the police were called and she was arrested.
- The Black people were disgusted by this and began a boycott of the city’s buses.

- The bus boycott was led by Martin Luther King.
- Black people walked or got lifts to work.
- Despite attacks on Black people, their cars and their churches, the boycott continued.
- Attacks included beatings, firebombings and bombings, and shots being fired at Black peoples’ houses.
- Bus companies gave in and ended segregation on its buses.
- Eventually, the Bus companies were facing bankruptcy, because most of their passengers were Black and they were losing money.
- The Bus companies gave in and ended segregation on its buses.
- The government made segregation illegal on buses in 1956
- The Black protestors had won
- Segregation began to be made illegal everywhere in America

What was the significance of Little Rock 1957?

In 1896 an American court allowed segregation if it was ‘**separate but equal.**’

In 1957, desegregation laws came into effect at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Central High decided to admit nine black students in September.

This was opposed by the Governor of Arkansas, Orval Faubus who sent state soldiers to the school to stop the black students entering.

President Eisenhower ordered Faubus to remove the state soldiers. He also sent 1000 US soldiers to protect the black students on their way to and from school.

Although they were subject to threats and violence the black students never retaliated.

The events in Little Rock attracted worldwide attention to the civil rights movement and can be seen to have directly influenced the Civil Rights Act of 1957.

How important was Martin Luther King Jr to civil rights?

King lived in America in a time when segregation and discrimination was not against the law in the USA. King was a Baptist minister and worked in a church teaching the word of God and turning a cheek to the discrimination that he experienced.

Martin Luther King, Jr., is known for being one of the greatest speakers of the twentieth century, and perhaps in all of American history.

In the 1950s and 1960s, his words led the Civil Rights Movement and helped change society. He is best known for helping achieve civil equality for African Americans, but his speeches also show that his true goal was much larger than that: He hoped to achieve acceptance for all people, regardless of race or nationality

The "I Have a Dream" speech, delivered by Martin Luther King, Jr. before a crowd of some 250,000 people at the 1963 March on Washington, remains one of the most famous speeches in history. Weaving in references to the country's Founding Fathers and the Bible, King used universal themes to depict the struggles of African Americans before closing with his dreams of equality.

Malcolm X

"Be peaceful, be courteous, obey the law, respect everyone: But if someone puts his hand on you, send him to the cemetery"

Nation of Islam

- Founded in Detroit 1930.
- Accepted only black Americans as members between 1930 and 1975.
- Argued for the separation of black and white people.
- Considered white people to be 'devils'.

The X represented his real and unknown African name.

In his speeches he rejected the tactic of non-violence. He accused Martin Luther King of letting down African Americans by not urging them to fight back.

Frustrated by the slow progress of the Nation of Islam, Malcolm X left the organisation in March 1964.

Shortly afterwards, he travelled on a pilgrimage to Africa and Mecca in the Middle East, where his beliefs changed.

He discovered that many of his fellow pilgrims were actually white and were not any different to himself.

He said: In a few weeks in Africa I saw all races, all colours, blue-eyed blonds to black skinned Africans in true brotherhood...I now know that some whites are truly sincere and are capable of being brotherly towards a black man.

On 21 February 1965, Malcolm X was assassinated while speaking at a rally in New York by three assassins connected to the Nation of Islam.

Is the Black Lives Matter movement important?

Stephon Clark was shot a total of eight times in the confrontation on the night of 18 March in Sacramento, California, said a forensic pathologist.

Dr Bennet Omalu said seven of the bullets entered the 22-year-old father-of-two's back and side. He was holding a mobile phone, which police said they mistook for a gun. His death has sparked city-wide protests.

Supporters point to the fact that black people are much more likely to be shot by police in the US.

They want action to address unequal treatment and oppression that goes all the way back to the era of slavery, but which continues today.