

Key Dates:

- 1954: Brown v. Topeka.
- 1955: Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- 1955: Murder of Emmett Till
- 1957: Little Rock Nine.
- 1960/ 61: Greensborough 'sit in' & 'Freedom Riders'.
- 1963: MLK protests in Birmingham and the March on Washington
- 1964/65: Civil Right Act & Voting Rights Act.
- 1965: Malcom X and his subsequent assassination.
- 1966: The Black Panther Movement
- 1968: The Olympics and MLK'S assassination
- 1970: Voting Rights Act banned state literacy tests
- 1975: Voting Rights Act included other racial minorities.



By the end of this Half Term I should know:

How and why black people were ready to challenge racial inequality and the Jim Crow laws in the 1950's. What methods and tactics were used by civil rights groups like Martin Luther King and Malcom X in the 1960's. Which groups opposed the idea of racial equality in the USA. How successful the civil rights movement was between 1954-75.

Key Terms

Jim Crow Laws - A series of laws passed in the southern states to stop equality and enforce segregation in all aspects of life

Segregation - Whereby black and whites did not mix in schools, public transport, restaurants and other public places.

Rosa Parks and Martin Luther King - Came to prominence in 1955 during the **Montgomery Bus Boycott** and preached non violent protest.

Ku Klux Klan— Set up in 1865 after black slaves won their freedom.

Lynching— A tactic used by the **KKK** which led to an illegal execution of black people by a mob.

Malcom X— A key figure in the fight for equality who favoured a more radical approach than MLK and his views influenced Black Power.

