

Year 9 Term 2 and 3: How did people fight for rights in the 20th century?



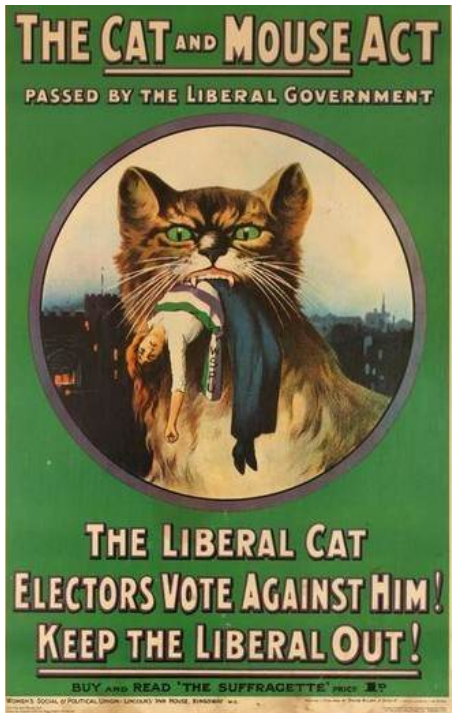
Key dates	
November 1897	NUWSS founded
10 th October 1903	WSPU founded
6 th February 1918	Representation of the People Act
13 th April 1919	Amritsar/ Jallianwala Bagh Massacre
12 th Mar-6 th Apr 1930	Gandhi's Salt March
15 th August 1947	Indian Independence from Great Britain
5 th Dec 1955- 20 th Dec 1956	Montgomery Bus Boycott
28 th August 1963	'I have a dream' speech in Washington
2 nd July 1964	Civil Rights Act
4 th April 1968	Martin Luther King assassinated
Key people	
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the non-violent National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS)
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the militant Women's Social and Political Union
Mahatma Gandhi	Lawyer who became the leader of the Indian Independence movement
Martin Luther King Jr	Leader of the Civil Rights Movement in America
Malcolm X	A leader in the Civil Rights movement and a supporter of Black nationalism

Key Tier 3 vocabulary	
assassination	The murder of a public figure
civil rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom equality
discrimination	Unjust or prejudicial treatment of different groups of people
independence	Freedom from being governed or ruled by another country
militant	Using violent methods in support of a cause
Partition	When British India was divided into independent India and Pakistan
passive resistance	Non-violent opposition to authority, refusing to cooperate
propaganda	Spreading information in support of a cause
segregation	Setting someone or something apart from others
suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
suffragette	A member of the WSPU, seeking women's right to vote
suffragist	A member of the NUWSS, seeking women's right to vote

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Prior knowledge required:	Provides building blocks for:
- Protest and reform in 19th century Britain. - British Empire, India. - Experience of Black people enslaved in the Americas.	- Power and the People GCSE - Decolonisation A Level



This poster was first published in 1914. The 'Prisoner's Temporary Discharge for Ill-Health Act' of 1913 meant that imprisoned suffragettes on hunger-strike could be released because of ill-health, but could then be re-imprisoned once they had recovered. This 'letting them go; then catching them again' earned the measure the popular title of 'The Cat and Mouse Act'

What cross-curricular links can you make with this big picture enquiry question?

Key knowledge		
Recap how people have fought for their rights previously Why calls for suffrage increased end of 19 th C; arguments at time for and against women having vote		
Differences between NUWSS and WSPU, focus on tactics used and how effective		
Impact of war, women's roles, what suffrage movement do. Representation of the People Act.		
Amritsar, Salt March, Round Table Conference (WW1&WW2) Gandhi as key individual		
Independence 15 th Aug 1947; Partition- impact.		
Consider race and civil rights in British and American context Britain- Windrush, Bristol Bus Boycott USA- 1920s, KKK, Jim Crow laws, racial discrimination		
Montgomery Bus Boycott, NAACP, MLK and Black Panthers- link to suffrage peaceful/violent tactics		
Civil Rights Act, achievements		
Key historical skills		
Cause/consequence	Similarity/difference	Change/continuity
Significance	Sources	Interpretations