

1. Women's Suffrage Movement

1	What was the suffrage movement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From 1897 onwards the campaign to get women the right to vote began In 1903 WSPU was set up by Emmeline Pankhurst to campaign more aggressively
2	What actions did the Suffragettes use?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Heckling politicians Window smashing, arson and hunger strikes Emily Wilding Davison famously died in her attempt to attach a suffragette banner to the King's horse at the Derby horse race
3	What was suffragitsu and why was it needed?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the Black Friday protest, Suffragettes felt they needed to protect themselves from harm by the police Edith Garrud began teaching women Jiu-Jitsu to protect themselves. The Suffragettes formed the Bodyguard or the 'Amazons' to protect their leaders from arrest

2. Independence in India

1	Why did India want independence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Britain had controlled India for around 100 years., British rule exploited the Indian people and was intolerant towards their religions After WWI many Indians felt they had sacrificed a lot for the Empire and deserved their independence
2	What caused the Amritsar Massacre?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1919, the Rowlatt act allowed Britain to arrest anyone plotting against the Empire in India and censor the press In April, there was a protest against this act in Amritsar General Dyer opened fire on the crowd, killing around 1000 people and injuring 2000 more
3	What did Gandhi do for Indian Independence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> After the massacre, the Indian National Congress Party was created. Gandhi was heavily involved in this group He had organised protest against the Rowlatt Act In the 1920s he organised boycotts of British goods and taxes In 1930 Gandhi led the salt marches to protest against the rule that Indians couldn't make their own salt
4	What happened to India after it gained independence?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1946 Britain offered independence to India Muslim Indians were wary of living under a Hindu government and violence broke out British leaders agreed to a partition of India into India (Hindu & Sikhs) and Pakistan (Muslim)

3. American Civil Rights

1	What problems were facing Black Americans in the 1950s?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> America had deep racial divides that continued despite the contributions made by Black Americans during WW2 Segregation separated black and white Americans in education, public facilities and services like buses Black Americans facilities were not as good as those of white Americans and so this limited their lives further Literacy tests stopped Black Americans from being able to vote and voice their dissatisfaction at the system
2	Who was Martin Luther King and what did he do for the movement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Martin Luther King was a Baptist minister from Georgia After Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus, the NAACP organised a boycott of the bus service and asked King to lead it. King continued to organise non-violent protests, most significantly marches He organised marches to protest against discrimination in job opportunities, the limitations on voting. At these marches, King often gave speeches. The most famous speech was done on the March on Washington in 1963, where over 200,000 heard him give his 'I have a dream' speech
3	Who else helped the movement?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Many organisations and other individuals helped to fight against discrimination in the 50s and 60s. The NAACP was formed in 1909 and fought for equality for black Americans. As well as organising the bus boycott, the NAACP helped organise the court case that desegregated education in 1954 Student groups like CORE and the SNCC organised sit-ins to check that the desegregation laws were being obeyed and were often attacked for it. Olympic medalists Tommie Smith and John Carlos brought international awareness to the movement by performing the Black Panther salute during the American national anthem

Key Word	Definitions
Boycott	To refuse to use a product or service as a form of protest
Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single country
Enfranchisement	To be granted the vote or the state of having the vote
Independence	When a country has the right to rule by its own laws and control its own government
NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People – a group that fought for black civil rights in America
Non-Violent protest	A form of protest that aims to use peaceful methods
Massacre	A brutal slaughter of many people
Segregation	Enforced separation of black and white people in America
Suffrage	The right to vote in political elections
Suffragette	A campaigner for women's suffrage using militant action
Suffragist	A campaigner for women's suffrage who believes in legal and peaceful methods

4. British Civil Rights			5. Ending Apartheid			Key Word	Definitions
1	What were the 1919 race riots?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Following WWI, there was a growing bad feeling towards black communities in Britain In June 1919, a fight broke out in a pub between a group of Scandanavian and black sailors. The police only arrested the black soldiers Nearby the pub, a white mob of 300 people chased and killed a black man called Charles Wooton Over the next years laws were passed that controlled and limited black people in Britain 	1	What was Apartheid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> A system of racial segregation this means that black and white people are forced to live apart Although it was widely practiced in South Africa before, in 1948 the government made the practice official in law 	ANC	The African National Congress – a group that campaigned against apartheid in South Africa
2	What was the Bristol Bus Boycott?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1963, a group that aimed to promote the rights of West Indians in Bristol tried to reveal the discrimination against Black people by the bus company When the bus company refused to hire Guy Bailey based on his race, the boycott started Following the boycott, Parliament passed the Race Relations Act in 1965 This act outlawed discrimination on the grounds of race and made racial hatred a criminal offence. 	2	How did people resist Apartheid?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> From In the early 1950s, the African National Congress (ANC) started a resistance campaign The ANC protested by having Black South Africans to break apartheid laws Some members of the ANC were more violent with their protest methods After Mandela was arrested, the UDF formed from religious and political leaders to continue the campaign 	Apartheid	A system of segregation between black and white people in South Africa
3	What were the Brixton Riots?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1981, a fire in London killed 13 young black men The Police dismissed suggestions it was a purposeful attack A couple of months later a march of 20,000 black people demanded an investigation This was reported as a riot and the police began stopping and searching black people without cause This caused tension that exploded into a riot Riots also broke out in Manchester, Birmingham and Liverpool Although a new code for police behaviour was put forward, an investigation in 1999 found that the police was still institutionally racist 	3	How did Apartheid end?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> As international awareness of the unfairness of the Apartheid system and of Mandela’s arrest grew, more countries saw anti-apartheid protests The UK and the USA put economic sanctions on South Africa in protest In 1990, Mandela was freed from prison and talks began to end apartheid 	Civil Rights	The rights of citizens to political and social freedom and equality
6. The fight for LGBTQ+ rights							
1	What limitations were there on the LGBTQ+ community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Before the 1960s, homosexual acts were illegal Famous examples of people who were convicted under these laws are Alan Turing and Oscar Wilde In 1957, the Wolfden Committee published a report that said homosexuality should be decriminalised, however it would take 10 years before this report was acted upon During the 1980s, after the first AIDs case was recorded in the UK, the LGBTQ+ community were targeted by the media and this fuelled hostility, blame and discrimination towards the LGBTQ+ community 	2	How have people campaigned for greater equality?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> In June 1969 the Stonewall Riots in New York, triggered the creation of the UK Gay Liberation Front in 1970. The GLF fought for the rights of LGBT people and organized protests The GLF helped to found the first Pride march in 1972 The charity Stonewall was in 1989 to continue fighting against discrimination in law against LGBTQ+ people 	Economic Sanctions	Actions taken by one country against another to limit trade between those countries
2	What progress has been made in achieving equality for the LGBTQ+ community?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Equality in marriage started with the Civil Partnership Act 2004 which allowed same-sex couples to have a legal partnership The Marriage Act then continued this process in England and Wales, but it wasn’t until January 2020 that the whole of the UK allowed same-sex marriage From 1989, a law prevented schools from teaching students about same-sex relationships. This law was stopped in 2003 In 2004 the Gender Recognition act gave transgender people full legal recognition of their gender and allowed them to get a new birth certificate The Equality Act 2010 gave LGBT employees protections from discrimination, harassment and victimisation at work 	3	What progress has been made in achieving equality for the LGBTQ+ community?		LGBTQ+	An acronym of words that describe a persons sexuality or gender identify
						Non-Violent protest	A form of protest that aims to use peaceful methods
						Race Riot	A public outbreak of violence due to racial tension