

Suffragettes

The **Suffragettes** were a group who fought for women's right to vote in the UK in the 1900s. They were led by Emmeline Pankhurst, leader of the WSPU (Women's Social and Political Union). They soon became **militant** and destroyed shops, smashed windows and burned buildings. Some women went to prison where they went on hunger strike.

In 1914 the First World War broke out and the WSPU suspended the militancy. In 1918, as a reward for their war work, the government allowed women over 30 the right to vote.

Civil Rights in the UK

During the two World Wars hundreds of thousand of men across the Empire fought for Britain. In 1919 there were race riots that attacked Black immigrants who had settled in England.

After World War Two there was mass immigration to Britain from the Caribbean. The Windrush brought many immigrants to the UK but they encountered racism and discrimination.

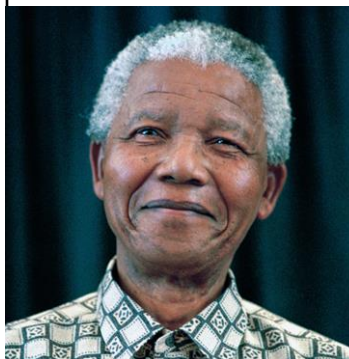
In 1963 the Bristol Bus Boycott started a Civil Rights Movement in the UK. The Race Relations Act was passed in 1968

Civil Rights in the USA

Slavery ended in American in 1865 after the Civil War but Black Americans were not treated the same as White Americans. **Segregation** was used to separate black people and white people and the Ku Klux Klan was violent towards anyone who broke the rules.

Rosa Parkes and Martin Luther King began the Montgomery Bus Boycott which started the Civil Rights Movement. Martin Luther King told his supporters not to use violence.

In the 21st Century the Black Lives Matter Movement has continued the fight for equality between black people and white people.



Apartheid

South Africa had been independent from the British but it remained under the control of the white settlers who introduced **Apartheid**.

Nelson Mandela set up the African National Congress (ANC) which started peacefully. In 1963 Mandela was arrested for plotting to overthrow the government and imprisoned on Robben Island. He was finally released in 1990 after 27 years as a prisoner. In 1994 he became the first Black Prime Minister of South Africa.

Key words

Civil Rights	The fight to have equal rights as everybody else
Segregation	Separating people by race
Boycott	Stop doing something as a form of protest
Suffragette	Someone who fought for the right for women to vote
Apartheid	Used in South Africa to keep white and black South Africans apart
LGBTQ+	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer +
Terrorist	Using violence and intimidations for political reasons
Militant	Violent
Discriminate	To treat people unfairly because of race, gender or religion

LGBTQ+

Until 1969 it was illegal to be homosexual in Britain. Until 1992 it was still classed as a mental illness. It took until 2003 for Section 28 – the law preventing schools teaching LGBTQ- to be abolished. In 2014 gay couples could get married.

