



Year 5: Fight for Your Rights



1 Terms	Definitions
Magna Carta	an important medieval document that limited the right of the king to do as he wished without regard to the law.
Legend	a famous and traditional story, passed down over time. It can often be accepted as true but sometimes without historical evidence.
Transatlantic	Across the Atlantic Ocean.
Enslaved person/Slave	An enslaved person or slave is someone who is owned by another person or other people. They are not paid for their work.
Abolish	To put an end to slavery.
Segregation	To set people apart from other people.
Decade/Century	A decade is 10 years and a century is 100 years.
Historical Argument	A point of view based on how someone has interpreted a historical event.

2. Magna Carta
 This was written and signed in 1215 by King John of England. It means "Great Charter." It is significant to **historians** because it was the first document to say that the King had to rule by the law and that citizens had rights.

 This period is the inspiration for the **legend** of Robin Hood. Historians argue about the existence of Hood.

3. Transatlantic Slave Trade
 The slave trade began with Portuguese traders in 1525, taking mainly West African slaves to the American colonies.

- African men and women were forced to get on boats and taken to North America.
- On the journey (also known as the **Middle Passage**) in terrible conditions.
- Many were sold to American plantation owners, usually in the southern states..
- The Transatlantic Slave Trade officially ended in 1807 in Britain.
- 10 to 12 million people were enslaved during this time.

6. Suffragettes

- In the early 1900s, in the UK, women did not have the right to vote in Parliamentary elections.
- The Suffragettes were a group of women who campaigned to have the right to vote (**suffrage**).
- It was led by Emmeline Pankhurst.
- After peaceful methods of campaigning had failed, the movement became more violent.
- In 1918, women, who were over the age of 30, gained the right to vote.
- By 1929, all women had the right to vote.

<p>Rosa Parks (1913 – 2005)</p> <p>On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks said "No" to a white person, when asked to give up her bus seat. This started the Montgomery bus boycott, which lasted for over a year.</p>	<p>Martin Luther King (1929 – 1969)</p> <p>Dr Martin Luther gave powerful speeches and led peaceful protests. However, he was arrested and sent to prison 29 times.</p> <p>He never gave up the fight for equal rights.</p>
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5. Civil Rights in America

- Slavery in the USA was **abolished** in 1865, but black Americans did not have equality.
- Black people were not allowed to use white public facilities. This was called **segregation**.
- African Americans fought for the right to vote, for **de-segregation** and for equal housing rights.
- In the 1950s and 1960s, Martin Luther King Jr challenged white supremacy.
- Laws were passed to stop segregation:
 - The **Civil Rights Act** (1964)
 - The Voting Rights Act (1965)
 - The Fair Housing Act (1968)

4. Transatlantic Slave Trade Triangle

- Raw materials, such as cotton, sugar and coffee, (**natural resources**) were sent along **trade routes** from North America to Europe.
- Goods were manufactured in Europe and transported to West Africa. These were traded for slaves.
- Slaves were sent to North America to work on plantations.
- Portugal, Britain, Spain, France, the Netherlands, and Denmark were most involved in the **trade** and became wealthy (**economic factor**).
- The trade was based on racial assumptions that black people were an inferior race (**social factor**).