



KEY VOCABULARY

suffrage	the right to vote
electorate	the people who can vote in an election
democracy	a system of government where those in power are voted for by the people; the word 'democracy' comes from two Greek words which mean 'rule by the people'
campaign	where a group of people carry out actions to try and influence decisions made by the government and make a change
petition	a formal written request, usually signed by lots of people, asking the government or another important group to do something
anti-suffragism	people who believed that women should not be allowed to vote
hunger strike	when people refuse to eat as a form of protest
suffragist	a member of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) who campaigned peacefully for women's suffrage
suffragette	a member of the Women's Social and Political Union: a more radical group which sometimes used violence and broke the law



**John Stuart Mill**  
argued that some women should be given the vote as part of the Great Reform Act 1867



**Millicent Fawcett**  
leader of the National Union for Women's Suffrage Societies



**Emmeline Pankhurst**  
leader of the Women's Social and Political Union



**Frederick Pethick-Lawrence**  
male suffragette who was arrested and went on hunger strike in prison



**David Lloyd George**  
Prime Minister when the Representation of the People Act was passed

# 20<sup>th</sup> Century Conflict

## Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
Appeasement	A political strategy to try and prevent war by giving an aggressor what they want
Artillery	Heavy guns that can fire at targets a long way away
Blockade	Blocking a country's ports with ships to stop them getting supplies
Bombardment	An attack with shells or mortars that goes on for a long time
Conscription	When people have to join their country's army; they are given no choice
Empire	A group of countries controlled by another country
Propaganda	Controlling news and media to present your side favourably
Rearmament	Equipping an army with new weapons
Reparations	Money to be paid by defeated countries in a war to pay for the damage their actions caused in the war
Treason	Betraying your country, acting against your government with the hope of changing it

Timeline of events	
1871	Germany unites into a great empire
1908	Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia, upsetting Serbia
28 June 1914	Archduke Franz Ferdinand is assassinated by a Serbian terrorist
28 July 1914	Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia
30 July 1914	Russia, an ally of Serbia, mobilises its army
1 Aug 1914	Germany, an ally of Austria-Hungary, declares war on Russia
3 Aug 1914	Germany declares war on France and invades Belgium
4 Aug 1914	Great Britain declares war on Germany
7 May 1915	A German submarine sinks the <i>Lusitania</i>
1 July–18 Nov 1916	The Battle of the Somme
6 Apr 1917	USA enters the First World War, fighting alongside Britain and France
11 Nov 1918	An armistice is signed, ending the fighting
28 June 1919	Treaty of Versailles is signed
9 Jan 1923	France and Belgium occupy the Ruhr
1923	Hyperinflation crisis
29 Oct 1929	The Great Depression begins
7 Mar 1936	Hitler sends troops into the Rhineland
12 Mar 1936	Hitler annexes Austria
30 Sept 1938	Munich Agreement gives part of Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland) to Hitler
23 Aug 1939	Nazi-Soviet Pact
1 Sept 1939	Hitler invades Poland
3 Sept 1939	Britain and France declare war on Germany

Key figures	
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi Party and leader of Germany 1933–1945
Archduke Franz Ferdinand	Prince of Austria-Hungary
David Lloyd George	Prime Minister of Great Britain
Georges Clemenceau	Prime Minister of France
Neville Chamberlain	Prime Minister of Great Britain
Woodrow Wilson	President of the USA

### The two sides in the First World War

**The Allied Powers ('Allies')**  
France, Britain, Russia, United States and others

**The Central Powers**  
Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman Empire, Bulgaria and others

# Civil Rights

## Knowledge organiser

Timeline		Vocabulary	
1861–1865	US Civil War divides North and South over ending slavery	boycott	Choosing not to use a company or service in protest against them
1877	Jim Crow laws created	civil disobedience	Peacefully refusing to follow laws or commands that are unfair
1896	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> : 'separate but equal'	civil rights	Rights to participate in society (such as voting) without discrimination
1909	Formation of the NAACP	discrimination	Being treated differently (negatively), e.g. due to race or gender
14th May 1954	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>	federal laws	Laws that apply to all 50 US states
1st Dec 1955	Rosa Parks sparks the Montgomery bus boycott	Jim Crow laws	A series of laws in southern states that discriminated against Black people
1964	First Civil Rights Act	liberty	Freedom within society without restrictions on behaviour or political views
7th March 1965	Bloody Sunday march	NAACP	The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
17th March 1965	Selma to Montgomery march	non-violence	Not using force or violence to resolve problems
1968	Second Civil Rights Act	segregation	Separating different groups of people
2013	#BlackLivesMatter launches		
August 2014	Murder of Michael Brown		
May 2020	Murder of George Floyd		

Important people		Important legal documents and decisions	
Dr Martin Luther King Jr	A national leader of the Civil Rights movement	Declaration of Independence (1776)	Established the USA's independence from Great Britain. It states that 'all Men are created equal' and have the right to 'Life, Liberty and ... Happiness'.
Rosa Parks	Civil rights activist and secretary of the NAACP in Montgomery	The US Constitution (1789)	Laws of the USA, including the 27 'amendments' since 1789, that set out the rights of its citizens.
John F Kennedy	US President 1961–1963	<i>Plessy v. Ferguson</i> (1896)	Established the 'separate but equal' principle, allowing segregation.
Lyndon B Johnson	US President 1963–1969	<i>Brown v. Board of Education</i> (1954)	Declared segregation unfair and therefore illegal in public schools.
Jimmy Lee Jackson	Black activist killed by state police officer during Selma protests	Civil Rights Act (1964)	Made discrimination in public places and employment illegal and ended segregation of schools and other public services.
Reverend James Reeb	Black protester killed after second Selma march	Civil Rights Act (1968)	Made discrimination when renting or buying houses illegal.
Trayvon Martin	Black teenager killed by neighbourhood watch coordinator		
Michael Brown	Black teenager killed by police during his arrest		
George Floyd	Black man murdered during an arrest in America		