

You need to revise 3 main topics to prepare for the Year 9 History Exam:

1. Life after Emancipation
2. Protests and campaigns of the Civil Rights Movement
3. Key people of the Civil Rights Movement

Life after Emancipation

Emancipation	Some slave danced for days when they knew they were free! But the government didn't share out the plantation land and the slaves were left with nothing. The Freedmen's Bureau gave food and medicine to people in the South. They also set up schools for ex-slaves.
Reconstruction	The South had to be rebuilt. In 1867 black men were allowed the vote for the first time. More than 1500 men worked for the governments of the Southern states.
Sharecropping	Many ex-slaves rented land off the plantation owners. They were given seeds and tools but then had to give the plantation owner half their crop and also pay for the seeds and tools. Many black people became poor and in debt and some were even forced off their land.
Ku Klux Klan	White terrorist group aiming to keep black people down . Black people were beaten, lynched , burned, shot and drowned. Between 1882 and 1903, 2000 black people were lynched or burned. White people who tried to help black people were also attacked.
Jim Crow Laws	New laws in the Southern states to segregate (separate) white and black people. E.g. Black people were segregated in restaurants, cinemas, buses and trains. They had separate schools and some states banned marriage between black and white people.

Important people of the Civil Rights Movement

Martin Luther King

- He was a clergyman who became an important part of the Civil Rights movement when he was asked to lead the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- King became famous in America and worldwide for his rousing speeches in support of rights for Black Americans.
- He believed in **non-violent protest** and that black Americans were more likely to be listened to if they behaved peacefully and with dignity.
- In 1957 he set up the **Southern Christian Leadership Conference** (SCLC) to fight segregation in the South.
- He helped to end segregation in Birmingham, Alabama and get the Black Voting Rights bill passed in 1965
- In 1964 King won the Nobel Peace Prize for his work.

Rosa Parks

- Started the Montgomery Bus Boycott when she refused to give up her seat on a bus so that a white man could sit down.
- She was arrested, jailed and fined because buses were **segregated** in Montgomery before the boycott.

Malcolm X

- Believed in Black Separatism, that black Americans should live in separate areas to white Americans
- He believed that 'any means necessary' should be used to protest for Civil Rights, this included the use of violence.

Stokely Carmichael

- Became leader of the Black Power Movement.
- He also believed that black people should use violence, when faced with violence, to fight for Civil Rights.

Protests and Campaigns of the Civil Rights Movement

<p>Bus Boycott, 1955</p> <p>In the town of Montgomery, after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, black people stopped using (boycotted) the buses. As many black people used the buses, the companies started to lose money. Many of the boycotters were attacked, beaten up or arrested. The boycott went on for over a year but eventually the Supreme Court banned segregation on the buses.</p>	<p>Schools</p> <p>In 1954 segregation in schools was banned, but in Southern States many local leaders ignore the ban. In September 1957, 9 black children tried to attend a white school in Little Rock, Arkansas. They were sent home. When they tried again they were threatened by a mob of 1000 white people. At the end of September the black children attended the school in Little Rock protected by 11,000 government soldiers.</p>
<p>Lunch Counter Sit-ins, 1960</p> <p>Black people were not allowed to eat at many restaurants and lunch counters. In Nashville in 1960 many black Civil Rights protesters went and sat at lunch counters. They had food thrown at them, they were beaten up and spat at. The police did nothing except arrest the protesters. Black and white protesters started to boycott the shops and white customers started to stay away because they were frightened of violence. The shops lost money so started to allow the lunch counters to be used by black and white people.</p>	<p>Freedom Riders, 1961</p> <p>The Supreme Court banned segregation on buses, but it continued in many Southern States. In 1961 two buses with black and white Civil Rights protesters set off from Washington (North) to New Orleans (South). One bus was set on fire and white people tried to stop the protesters from getting off. The second bus was attacked by a mob twice and the protesters were beaten. The Freedom Riders didn't complete their journey but the government banned segregation on buses.</p>