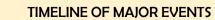
Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: the campaign for democracy & equality

Key people, groups & organisations		Key terms	
Annie Beasant	Campaigner and journalist who supported the Match Girl Strike	Democracy	Government by the people; people vote for their leaders.
Black Lives Matter	Formed in 2013 to campaign for black rights and against racially motivated violence against black people.	LGBT+	Stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and other gender and sexual identities.
Chartists	Formed after the 1832 Reform Act to campaign for democracy for the working class.	Revolution	A movement that brings about a great change.
Emily Wilding Davison	Militant suffragette – died of her injuries from stepping in front of a horse during the 1913 Epsom Derby.	Strike Suffrage	Withdrawing labour as a form of protest.  The right to vote.
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the suffragists.	Trade Unions	An organised association of workers, united to
Luddites	19 <sup>th</sup> Century labour movement - workers who protested	Trade Officials	protect their working conditions.
	against new industrial machinery by breaking it.		Van anada
Match Girls	Strike by women and teenage girls at the Bryant & May match factory in London.		Key events
Mods & Rockers	1960s teenage youth groups	Black History Month	Celebrated in October to recognise the contribution that people of African and Caribbean backgrounds have made to the
Olive Morris	Activist who campaigned for racial and gender equality in		UK.
	the 1970s.		,
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Suffragettes.		extended the vote to the middle class but was a turning point and further changes were made afterwards.
Stonewall	Organisation created in 1989 that campaigns for the equality of lesbian, bi and trans people across Britain.	LGBT+ History	Celebrated in February to increase the
Suffragettes	Members of the WSPU (Women's Social & Political Union) Used more aggressive tactics. Their motto was 'Deeds not Words'	Month	visibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender ("LGBT+") people, their history, lives and their experiences.
Suffragists	Members of the NUWSS (National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies) — campaigned for female suffrage and believed in peaceful protest.	Windrush Day	Introduced in 2018 on the 70 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Windrush migration in order to celebrate the migrant contribution to UK society.
Swing Rioters	19 <sup>th</sup> Century labour movement. Attacked new farm machinery.	Peterloo Massacre	1819, peaceful protestors campaigning for the vote were attacked by soldiers. Between
Windrush generation	People arriving in the UK between 1948 and 1971 from Caribbean countries to help fill post war labour shortages.		10 and 20 were killed and hundreds were injured.
an sort		Section 28	Section 28 was a law introduced in May 1988. It was brought in to prohibit the promotion of homosexuality by local



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1789 – The French Revolution		1948 British Nationality Act / SS Empire Windrush arrived at Tilbury.		
1819 – The Peterloo Massacre		1969 - Divorce Reform Act		
1832 – The Great Reform Act		1967 - Homosexuality decriminalised		
1836 – Chartists formed		1965 - Race Relations Act		
1848 – Chartists 3 <sup>rd</sup> petition/ Kennington Common		1968 - Race Relations Act		
1867 – Second Reform Act		1968 - Dagenham car strike		
1872 – Voting to be done in secret		1970 - Equal Pay Act		
1888 – The Match Girl Strike		1988 - Section 28		
1897 - Suffragists formed (NUWSS - National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies)		1958 - Notting Hill race riots		
1903 – Suffragettes (WSPU - Women's Social & Political Union) formed.		1963 - Term 'Bealtlemania' coined		
1911 - MPs to be paid		1965 - Death penalty abolished		
1918 - All men over 21 and all women over 30 could vote		1989 – Stonewall formed		
1928 - Vote for everyone over 21		1993 – murder of Stephen Lawrence		
1969 - Vote for everyone over 18		1998 - Parliament created a new category of offence known as 'hate crimes'.		
1921 - the word teenage used for first time		2020 – The law has been changed so all schools have to teach relationship education. Secondary schools have to teach about sexual orientation and gender identity. At primary level all schools must teach about different family types which can include LGBT+ families.		
1913 - Epsom Derby – death of Emily Wilding Davison				







