

# Year 8 Knowledge Organiser: the campaign for democracy & equality

Key people, groups & organisations	
Annie Beasant	Campaigner and journalist who supported the Match Girl Strike
Black Lives Matter	Formed in 2013 to campaign for black rights and against racially motivated violence against black people.
Chartists	Formed after the 1832 Reform Act to campaign for democracy for the working class.
Emily Wilding Davison	Militant suffragette – died of her injuries from stepping in front of a horse during the 1913 Epsom Derby.
Millicent Fawcett	Leader of the suffragists.
Luddites	19 <sup>th</sup> Century labour movement - workers who protested against new industrial machinery by breaking it.
Match Girls	Strike by women and teenage girls at the Bryant & May match factory in London.
Mods & Rockers	1960s teenage youth groups
Olive Morris	Activist who campaigned for racial and gender equality in the 1970s.
Emmeline Pankhurst	Leader of the Suffragettes.
Stonewall	Organisation created in 1989 that campaigns for the equality of lesbian, bi and trans people across Britain.
Suffragettes	Members of the WSPU (Women’s Social & Political Union) Used more aggressive tactics. Their motto was ‘Deeds not Words’
Suffragists	Members of the NUWSS (National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies) – campaigned for female suffrage and believed in peaceful protest.
Swing Rioters	19 <sup>th</sup> Century labour movement. Attacked new farm machinery.
Windrush generation	People arriving in the UK between 1948 and 1971 from Caribbean countries to help fill post war labour shortages.

Key terms	
Democracy	Government by the people; people vote for their leaders.
LGBT+	Stands for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and other gender and sexual identities.
Revolution	A movement that brings about a great change.
Strike	Withdrawing labour as a form of protest.
Suffrage	The right to vote.
Trade Unions	An organised association of workers, united to protect their working conditions.

Key events	
Black History Month	Celebrated in October to recognise the contribution that people of African and Caribbean backgrounds have made to the UK.
Great Reform Act	First change in British voting – only extended the vote to the middle class but was a turning point and further changes were made afterwards.
LGBT+ History Month	Celebrated in February to increase the visibility of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (“LGBT+”) people, their history, lives and their experiences.
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.
Peterloo Massacre	1819, peaceful protestors campaigning for the vote were attacked by soldiers. Between 10 and 20 were killed and hundreds were injured.
Section 28	Section 28 was a law introduced in May 1988. It was brought in to prohibit the promotion of homosexuality by local authorities in schools.

TIMELINE OF MAJOR EVENTS	
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 ‘Beattlemania’ 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	

