

Paper 3 Civil Rights in the USA, 1954 - 75 Glossary

Rationale: The USA: conflict at home and abroad is your modern depth study and will be examined on Paper 3. The study contains two topics: civil rights in the USA and the Vietnam War. Paper 3 is the skills-based paper.

Key concept		Key vocabulary	
1. Inference	Working out things from a historical source that are not explicitly stated.	23. Segregation	Separating people from each other (based on race of skin colour)
1. Useful	Whether a historical source is helpful for learning about a topic.	24. Desegregation	Ending segregation by giving to give people equal rights.
2. Interpretation	One view or opinion of an event or person.	25. Integration	Uniting people of different races to give people equal rights.
Key people/groups		26. Discrimination	Unfair treatment of people based on race, skin colour or gender.
3. Ku Klux Klan	A white supremacist group formed after the American Civil War	27. Civil rights	The rights of people to political and social freedom and equality
4. White Citizens' Councils	Groups set up after Brown v. Topeka to oppose school desegregation	28. Federal government	The national government led by the president. It makes laws for the whole country.
5. NAACP	National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A group that focused on gaining civil rights through taking cases to court.	29. State government	Controls what happens in an individual state and can make some laws for that state.
6. CORE	Congress on Racial Equality. A group that organised non-violent protests to gain civil rights.	30. Inequality	When groups in society are given unequal or unjust treatment and access to resources.
7. Black Power	The name given to groups who promoted black nationalism and a more militant approach to gaining civil rights.	31. Jim Crow laws	A name for the segregation laws in the Southern states. They were enforced by state governments.
8. Martin Luther King	A Southern minister who became a leading figure in the fight for civil rights.	32. Lynching	A term used when a mob kill (often by hanging) someone accused of a crimes such as murder or rape.
9. President John F. Kennedy	President of the USA, 1961 - 1963. Proposed the Civil Rights Act of 1964.	33. Separate but equal	A legal justification for segregation which stated that segregation was legal as long as facilities for both races were of an equal standard.
10. President Lyndon B. Johnson	President of the USA, 1963 - 68. Passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965.	34. White supremacy	The belief that white people are a superior race and should therefore dominate society.
11. Malcolm X	A lead figure in the civil rights movement and a supporter of black nationalism.	35. Boycott	A form of protest where people refuse to use something e.g. Buses or shops to make their point.
12. The Supreme Court	The most powerful court in America. It decides whether the laws passed are legal.	36. Peaceful protest	Also known as non-violent resistance; protests that try to make a point without the use of violent.
Key events (by year)		37. Sit-in	A form of protest that involves people occupying an area and refusing to leave.
13. 1954	Brown v. Topeka Board of Education (the Brown Decision)	38. Legislation	The process of making laws.
14. 1955	Murder of Emmett Till Montgomery Bus Boycott	39. Literacy test	A test that black Americans had to pass if they were to be allowed to register to vote.
15. 1957	Little Rock Central High School	40. Black Nationalism	Black people being proud of their African heritage and wanting to form a separate black nation.
16. 1960	Greensboro sit-ins	41. Militant	Favouring violent methods in support of gaining civil rights.
17. 1961	Freedom Rides	42. Ghetto	Poor parts of cities with high unemployment, poor housing and high crime rates
18. 1963	The Birmingham Campaign The Washington March		
19. 1964	The Civil Rights Act Freedom Summer		
20. 1965	March from Selma to Montgomery The Voting Rights Act		
21. 1964- 68	Riots in the North		
22. 1966	King's campaign in the North		