



Pearson



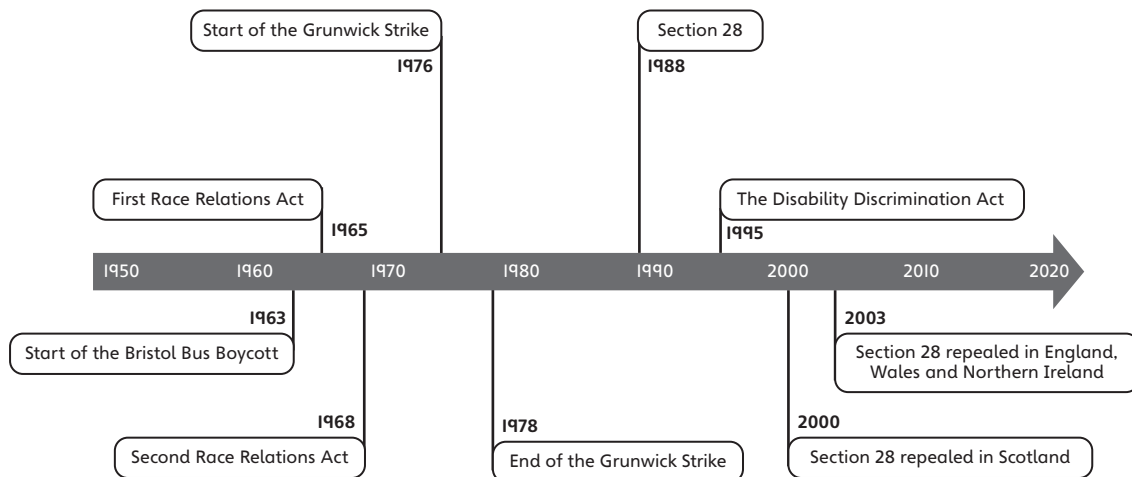
Primary History

Changing Britain

Name:

Class:

Knowledge organiser



Key people	
Paul Stephenson	A leader of the Bristol Bus Boycott
Raghubir Singh	Bristol's first non-white bus conductor
Jayaben Desai	Leader of the Grunwick Strike
Booan Temple and Sally Francis	Protestors against Section 28
Barbara Lisicki and Alan Holdsworth	Campaigners for rights for disabled people

Key laws	
Disability Discrimination Act	Made it illegal to discriminate against people due to disability
First Race Relations Act	Made discrimination based on race illegal in public places
Second Race Relations act	Made it illegal to discriminate against somebody because of the colour of their skin
Section 28	Made it illegal for schools to teach children about same-sex relationships

Vocabulary	
Boycott	Refusing to use a particular product or service
Campaign	A set of actions to try and achieve a goal
Discrimination	Unfair treatment of people due to characteristics they can't change, such as race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, religion or disability
Disrupt	Stop something from working normally
Homophobia	Fear or hatred of, and discrimination against, people who are LGBTQ+ (lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer or non-heterosexual)
Protest	An action that is taken to try to force change
Race	A group that people are considered to belong to, based on features such as skin colour or eye shape
Racism	A belief that some races are superior to others, leading to discrimination against certain races
Repeal	Cancel an existing law
Sexuality	Describes what type of person someone is attracted to; examples include heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual
Strike	When workers refuse to work to try to force employers to make a change to the working conditions

Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn ...	Learning review
1	How have people fought for civil rights in Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What civil rights are. • What discrimination is. • How people have tried to influence Britain to change. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2	What was the Bristol Bus Boycott?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the Bristol Bus Boycott took place. • Why boycotts can be effective. • Whether the bus boycott was successful. • How the bus boycott helped change the law. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3	What was the Grunwick Strike?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why the Grunwick factory employed so many Asian women. • How workers at the Grunwick factory were treated unfairly. • What the Grunwick strike hoped to achieve. • Whether the Grunwick strike was successful. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4	Why were there protests about Section 28?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What Section 28 was. • Why Section 28 was introduced. • How people protested against Section 28. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5	How did the Wheelchair Warriors fight for their rights?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who the Wheelchair Warriors were. • What the Wheelchair Warriors did to fight for their rights. • What the Wheelchair Warriors achieved. 	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
6	Assessment: What did the British civil rights protests in the twentieth century have in common?		<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

Lesson 1

How have people fought for civil rights in Britain?

Civil rights and the struggle to achieve them

One of the best-known **campaigns** for civil rights is the Civil Rights Movement in the USA. This took place in the 1960s, where leaders such as Martin Luther King Junior fought for equal rights for African Americans. However, important campaigns for civil rights also took place across Britain in the twentieth century.

This unit looks at four stories of **discrimination** and **protest** from around Britain during the twentieth century. It describes how change was fought for and what the outcomes were. These stories are about the actions of bus workers from Bristol, factory workers from London, and LGBTQ+ and disabled people from across the country as they fought for their civil rights and greater equality.



A plaque honouring an organisation involved in the Bristol Bus Boycott



Grunwick factory workers on strike



A protest march in Manchester against Clause 28





Disability rights campaigners chain themselves to a bus

What are civil rights?

Civil rights are the rights of all people to be treated equally. This means all people should have equal opportunities for things like education and employment. People should not be discriminated against because of their gender, **race**, ethnicity, religion, **sexuality**, age or disability.

People campaigned for civil rights in twentieth-century Britain because not everyone was treated equally and they wanted things to change. For example, before these campaigns took place, it was legal for a restaurant not to serve a customer because they didn't like the colour of the customer's skin, because they thought a disabled customer's wheelchair took up too much space or because they only wanted to serve men or women. Section 28 was a law that made it illegal (a crime) to tell school children about same-sex relationships.

-  1. Before the law changed in the second half of the twentieth century it was legal to discriminate against people. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
- a. A woman could be refused entry to a restaurant because the owner only wanted to serve men. True False
 - b. A child would not be allowed to attend their local school because they were in a wheelchair and there was no way for them to go up the stairs to attend lessons. True False
 - c. A Black man could be paid less than a white man for doing exactly the same job for the same company. True False
-  2. Match these key words with their definitions. Draw lines between them.

discrimination	a belief that some races are superior to others, leading to discrimination against certain races
racism	fear or hatred of, and discrimination against, people who are LGBTQ+
homophobia	unfair treatment of particular people due to characteristics such as their race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, religion or disability

How did people try to influence change?

Many people wanted discrimination to be against the law. Protests, like the Bristol Bus Boycott, took place to encourage the government to pass laws to make discrimination illegal. People also protested to demand that the government **repeal** existing discriminatory laws, such as Section 28, which discriminated against LGBTQ+ people.

In Britain laws are made in the Houses of Parliament in London, by people who are elected (voted in) to represent their local area. These people are called Members of Parliament (MPs). Campaigns for civil rights often involve getting the attention of MPs and the general public by organising events like big marches to protest through town centres, or by **disrupting** public transport. These actions put pressure on MPs to change the law.



The Houses of Parliament, London



3. If you were elected as an MP to represent your local area, what law would you want to benefit your community and why? Write your answer.

Strikes and boycotts

Another method for trying to influence change is to hold demonstrations that will cost employers money, such as a **strike** or a **boycott**. If workers strike there is no one to make goods for a company to sell, and if people boycott services businesses lose money. These kinds of protests are usually about improving conditions in workplaces by forcing employers to change the way they treat their workers. However, these actions also have difficult implications. Going on strike means you do not get paid. A boycott might mean giving up a product or service that makes your life better.



4. Categorise these different types of protest. Write them in the correct box.

going on strike writing a letter to your MP
going on a march organising a boycott

Putting pressure on employers to give workers equal rights	Putting pressure on MPs to change the law



A poster encouraging a boycott



Workers encouraging a strike



5. What do you think the most successful type of protest is? Cross out one of the options (words in bold below) so that the opening sentence matches your opinion. Write the rest of your answer.

In my opinion, **putting pressure on MPs to change the law** / **putting pressure on employers to give workers equal rights** is the most successful type of protest because ...



Protestors near the Houses of Parliament



Protestors on a march



MPs in the Houses of Parliament

Lesson 2

What was the Bristol Bus Boycott?

Quiz

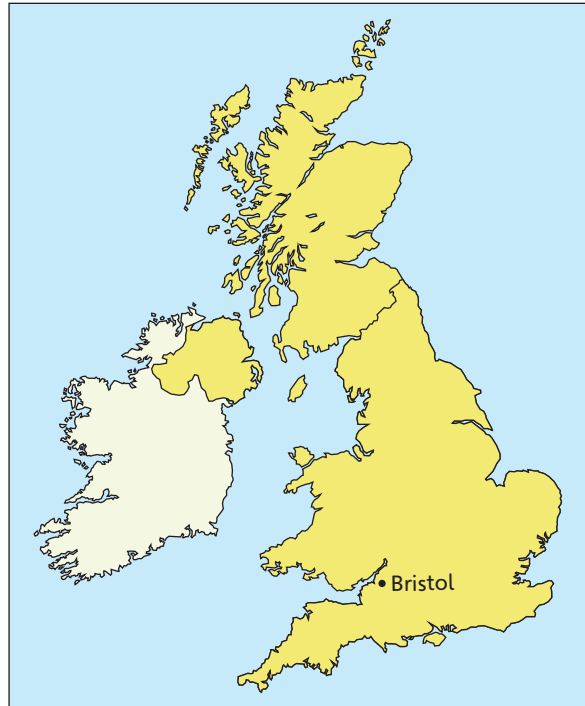
1. Fill in the blanks to complete this sentence.
Civil rights are the rights of all _____ to be treated _____.
2. What is the definition of **discrimination**? Tick the correct answer.
 - a. Discrimination is the unfair treatment of particular people due to characteristics such as their race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, religion or disability.
 - b. Discrimination is choosing to give a job to someone who has better qualifications than someone else.
3. Name two different types of protest. Write your answers.

4. What is the name for people who are elected to represent their local area in Parliament? Write your answer.

5. What is a **strike**? Write your answer.

Bristol's Black and Asian bus workers

Bristol is just one example of a place where Black and Asian people were discriminated against in the early 1960s. They were not given access to the same housing as white people and could not apply for the same jobs. One example of this discrimination took place at the Bristol Omnibus Company, where Black and Asian people were employed in less well-paid jobs than their white colleagues. Black and Asian people were allowed to work in the company's canteens but were not allowed to work on the buses as conductors or drivers.



A 1960s bus

-  1. Give one example of how Black and Asian people in Bristol were treated unfairly in the 1960s. Write your answer.

The bus boycott

A group of people decided that they wanted to challenge the discrimination by the Bristol Omnibus Company. On 29th April 1963 they announced a boycott of the buses, asking the people of Bristol not to use the buses as a non-violent protest.



2. Which of the following are also examples of non-violent protest? Tick the correct answers.

- a. going on a peaceful march
- b. writing a letter to your MP
- c. breaking factory equipment
- d. refusing to buy products made by a particular company

Support for the boycott

Students from Bristol University supported the protest by marching to the bus station on 1st May 1963. The boycott soon drew the attention of people across Britain and even around the world. Sir Learie Constantine, a famous West Indian cricketer and diplomat (an official who represents their country while living in another country), put pressure on the bus company to end the discrimination. The boycott was causing a lot of damage to the reputation of the Bristol Omnibus Company and it was also costing it a lot of money – if people boycott buses, they aren't buying bus tickets.



3. Imagine you are in charge of the Bristol Omnibus Company at the time of the bus boycott. What is worrying you most about the boycott of your buses? Write your answer.

The boycott is successful

In August 1963 the bus company gave in. On 28th August the manager of the bus company announced that there would no longer be any discrimination when employing people to work on the buses. This was the very same day that Martin Luther King Junior made his 'I have a dream' speech in America. In September 1963, Raghbir Singh became Bristol's first non-white bus conductor; two Pakistani men and two Jamaican men became bus conductors in Bristol soon afterwards. The non-violent protest had succeeded.



4. What do you think was the main reason why the manager of the bus company gave in? Write your answer.

The struggle continues

One year after the successful bus boycott, one of the leaders of the protest, Paul Stephenson, was arrested for refusing to leave a pub when he was told: 'We don't want you Black people in here – you are a nuisance.' In 1964 it was still not against the law to refuse to serve someone food or drink because of their race. Eight police officers came to arrest Stephenson. He was put on trial as the police said he had been violent when they arrested him, but it was proved in court that this was not true.



Paul Stephenson in 1963

A letter from the Prime Minister

Due to Stephenson's fame following the success of the bus boycott, his unfair arrest caught the attention of the Prime Minister. When Stephenson was found not guilty, the Prime Minister, Harold Wilson, sent him a letter to say he would change the law – which he did in 1965, just one year later.



Prime Minister Harold Wilson

A change in the law

In 1965 a law was introduced to make discrimination in a public place because of someone's race illegal. This law was called the **Race Relations Act**, making it illegal to refuse to serve someone in a restaurant, pub or shop because of their race. It also made it illegal to promote hatred of other people based on their race. Three years later the 1968 Race Relations Act was passed, making it illegal to discriminate against people because of their race by offering them poorer quality housing or lower wages.



5. Number these events from 1 to 4, in the order that they happened.

	A boycott of Bristol's buses was announced.
	Black and Asian people were not employed to work on buses as conductors or drivers.
	Discrimination in public places became illegal.
	Raghubir Singh became Bristol's first non-white bus conductor

Lesson 3

What was the Grunwick Strike?

Quiz

1. In what year did the Bristol Bus Boycott take place? Write your answer.

2. What job were Black and Asian people allowed to do at the Bristol Omnibus Company before the bus boycott? Tick the correct answer.

- a. work as bus conductors
- b. work in the canteen
- c. work as bus drivers

3. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. In 1964 it was legal not to serve someone in a pub because of their race. True False
- b. Students from Bristol University marched to support the bus boycott. True False

4. Fill in the blank to complete this sentence.

In September 1963 _____ became Bristol's first non-white bus conductor.

5. Why was the 1968 Race Relations Act important? Tick the correct answer.

- a. It made it illegal to refuse to serve someone in a pub because of their race.
- b. It made it illegal to discriminate against people because of their race by giving them worse housing or lower-paid jobs.
- c. It ensured that white people could keep the best-paid jobs.

Made to move

Most of the workers who took part in the Grunwick Strike were from Pakistani and Indian families that had been living in East African countries such as Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. These countries had been part of the British Empire, but when they became independent from Britain in the 1970s, the new leaders discriminated



against their Asian populations. For example, the leader of Uganda, Idi Amin, announced on 4th August 1972 that all Asian people had to leave Uganda. Lots of people of Asian origin therefore decided to move to Britain, where they had the right to live and work, as they were moving from countries that were part of the British Empire.



1. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

discriminated Pakistan Kenya Britain
Uganda Asian people India

People moved from _____ and _____ to countries in East Africa like _____ and _____. When these countries became independent from Britain their new rulers sometimes _____ against _____ living in their countries. This led to Asian people moving to _____ and looking for work.

The Grunwick factory

The Grunwick factory in London printed people's photographs and sent them out to their customers by post. It employed many Asian women who had moved to Britain from East Africa. The factory owners liked employing Asian women because they were thought to be hardworking and not as demanding of pay or rights as white employees.

'They got more work out of us. Asians had just come from Uganda and they all needed work. So they took whatever was available. Grunwick put out papers [leaflets]: "Come and we will give you a job. We give jobs to everyone."'

Jayaben Desai, Grunwick strike leader



2. What does the source tell you about why people took jobs at the Grunwick factory? Write your answer.

Treated badly

The workers at the Grunwick factory were treated badly. They had to work long hours and were paid around two-thirds less than the average national wage at the time (£15 per week instead of £45). It was compulsory for them to work extra hours if they were told to and they had very limited breaks, even to go to the toilet.



3. Give two examples of how workers at the Grunwick factory were treated badly. Write your answer.

The strike begins

In August 1976 a worker called Jayaben Desai and her son, Sunil, walked out of the factory and refused to work any more. Jayaben wanted all of the workers to be able to join trade unions (organisations that fight for better rights for workers) and she wanted working conditions in the factory to improve.

She famously said: 'What you are running is not a factory, it is a zoo. But in a zoo there are many types of animals. Some are monkeys who dance on your fingertips. Others are lions who can bite your head off. We are the lions, Mr Manager.'



Jayaben Desai

Picketing

Jayaben and her supporters picketed the factory, which means they stood outside the factory with protest signs, refusing to work and encouraging their co-workers not to work but to join the strike instead.



Striking workers outside the Grunwick factory




A famous sign used by the Grunwick factory's striking workers



4. What would you write on a protest sign to hold outside the factory if you were part of the Grunwick Strike? Write your answer.

Support grows

The factory owners refused to back down. Workers from other factories and industries started to support the Grunwick strikers, including postal workers (people who sort mail before it is delivered). This was important because the Grunwick factory owners relied entirely on the post to be able to send photographs to their customers and make money. In November 1976 postal workers agreed to boycott the delivery and collection of post to and from Grunwick.


-  5. What did postal workers do to support the Grunwick strike? Tick the correct answer.
- a. They allowed the striking workers to send letters for free.
 - b. They boycotted the delivery and collection of post to and from the Grunwick factory.
 - c. They went on strike.

Was the Grunwick strike successful?

The factory owners continued to refuse to give in to the strikers' demands. All those who went on strike lost their jobs at the factory. By July 1978 support from other groups of workers had faded away and Jayaben Desai had to call off the strike. She had not achieved what she set out to do.

Some positive results

Even though Jayaben Desai and the other strikers did not achieve their aims, they did have some successes. This was the first time that striking Asian workers in Britain had been supported by white workers, so some people think that the Grunwick Strike started to improve relationships between the two communities. Minor improvements were also made to working conditions at the factory after the strike, such as allowing workers proper breaks, so the strikers did achieve some changes in the long term.

-  6. In your opinion, was the Grunwick Strike a success? Cross out part of the sentence and explain your reasoning. Write your answer.

In my opinion, the Grunwick Strike **was** / **was not** a success because ...

Unit progress check in

1. Fill in the blanks to complete this sentence.

disability race unfair

Discrimination is the _____ treatment of particular people because of their _____, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, age, religion or _____.

2. What is the name for people who are elected to represent their local communities in Parliament? Write your answer.

3. Before the Bristol Bus Boycott, what did the Bristol Omnibus Company not allow Black and Asian people to do? Tick the correct answer.

a. work as bus conductors

b. work in the company canteens

4. What was the name of the law passed in 1965 that made racial discrimination in public places illegal? Write your answer.

5. What is picketing? Write your answer.

6. Which other group of workers supported the Grunwick Strike? Write your answer.

Lesson 4

Why were there protests about Section 28?



Quiz

1. Who was the leader of the Grunwick Strike? Tick the correct answer.

- a. Jordan Diggers
- b. Jayaben Desai
- c. Desmond Jaya
- d. Jay Dears

2. Name one country in East Africa that many Asian workers at the Grunwick factory had lived in before they moved to Britain. Write your answer.

3. List two ways in which the workers at the Grunwick factory were treated unfairly. Write your answers.

- a. _____
- b. _____

4. What is picketing? Write your answer.

5. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. The Grunwick strikers were supported by postal workers boycotting the Grunwick factory. True False
- b. The Grunwick strikers achieved everything they wanted. True False

What was Section 28?

Section 28 (sometimes called Clause 28) was part of a law called the 1988 Local Government Act. This law made it illegal for schools to tell children about same-sex relationships. It also forced clubs and groups for gay and lesbian people to close, and books about same-sex relationships to be removed from libraries and bookshops.



1. What did Section 28 make it illegal for schools to do?
Write your answer.
-
-

Why was this law introduced?

The main reason for this law being introduced was that many people in society and in power were deeply uncomfortable and uninformed about homosexuality and LGBTQ+ people. Many people in Britain were homophobic, and being gay was illegal until 1967. There were two main triggers for this law: firstly, people were afraid of a disease that was beginning to spread; and secondly, the national media created a lot of argument over a book about a girl who lived with her father and his boyfriend, which was found in a school library.

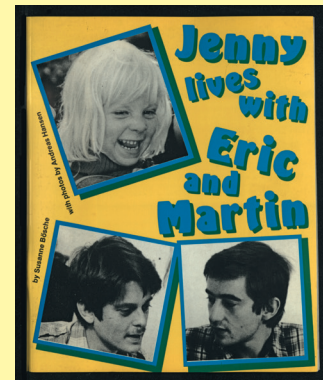
Fear of a new disease

A new disease was spreading in Britain in the 1980s called AIDS. By 1987 there were around 1,000 people in Britain who had AIDS. This disease was much more common in gay men, and because little was known about it, people became very afraid.

The government wanted to prevent school children from learning about same-sex relationships in the incorrect belief it might encourage them to become gay and risk getting AIDS. The only time the law allowed books or leaflets about same-sex relationships to be made was if their purpose was to stop 'the spread of disease'.

A controversial book

The second reason for Section 28 was a book called *Jenny Lives with Eric and Martin* by Susanne Bosch. This was a children's picture book about a girl called Jenny who lived with her father, Eric, and her father's boyfriend, Martin. This book aimed to show that not all families looked the same, and to increase acceptance of diverse families. But some newspapers printed negative articles about the book, including a headline in 1986 that read 'Vile book in school', and the government decided to use this as a prompt to take action.



Front cover of Susanne Bosch's book

2. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. Some people didn't like the book *Jenny lives with Eric and Martin* because it showed a girl living with her two brothers. True False
- b. Some people didn't like the book *Jenny lives with Eric and Martin* because it showed a girl living with her dad and his boyfriend. True False
- c. Some people didn't like the book *Jenny lives with Eric and Martin* as it showed Jenny's dad being mean to Jenny. True False

Protests about Section 28

Section 28 was a very controversial law and many people protested against it. The law made many gay and lesbian people feel like they should be ashamed of who they were. Gay and lesbian teachers could not be honest about their sexuality because they risked losing their jobs. Pupils could not get advice or support from teachers about issues to do with sexuality or gender. Stories celebrating the lives of lesbian and gay people were never shared in schools.

Some famous protestors from this time were Boon Temple and Sally Francis. In 1988 they broke into Parliament. In the same year, they stormed into a TV studio during a live broadcast of the BBC's Six O'Clock News shouting 'Stop Section 28', which meant that their message was seen by millions of people. One of the protestors who got into the studio chained themselves to a TV camera. Many people went on marches and wore badges to show how much they disagreed with Section 28. In February 1988, 20,000 people marched through Manchester to protest against the law.



Anti-Section 28 protest march in Manchester, 1988



3. Name two ways in which people protested against Section 28. Write your answers.

- a. _____
- b. _____



Section 28 protestors including the actor Sir Ian McKellen (in the white coat), who has appeared in the *Lord of the Rings* and *X-Men* films



4. At the march against Section 28 in Manchester in 1988, people carried signs saying 'Never going underground'. Why did they do this? Tick the correct answer.

- a. They wanted to boycott London Underground trains as they were angry that there were no underground trains in Manchester.
- b. They wanted to show the government that they would not let Section 28 force them to hide away or be ashamed of who they were.

The end of Section 28

It took years of campaigning against Section 28 for the law to be changed. It was repealed in 2000 in Scotland and in 2003 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. In 2009, David Cameron, leader of the Conservative Party (the party that had originally introduced Section 28) and later Prime Minister, said he was sorry that it had ever been introduced and that the law was a ‘mistake’ and ‘offensive to gay people’.



Protests took place all over the country against Section 28



5. Why was Section 28 offensive to gay and lesbian people? Write your answer.

Lesson 5

How did the Wheelchair Warriors fight for their rights?

Quiz

1. In which year did Section 28 become law? Write your answer.

2. In which country was Section 28 repealed first? Write your answer.

3. What did Section 28 make it illegal for schools to do? Tick the correct answer.

- a. give children more than one break per day
- b. teach children about relationships between men and women
- c. teach children about same-sex relationships

4. What did David Cameron say about Section 28? Tick the correct answer.

- a. It was offensive to gay people.
- b. It didn't ban the teaching of enough things in schools.
- c. It should have only banned teaching about same-sex relationships in primary schools.

5. What forms of protest were used to campaign against Section 28? Tick the correct answers.

- a. marches
- b. storming into the BBC's Six O'Clock News
- c. boycotting bus services

Who were the Wheelchair Warriors?

The Wheelchair Warriors is the nickname for a group of people who campaigned for equal rights for disabled people in the 1990s. Disabled people were discriminated against in many different ways at that time. It was often harder for a disabled person to get a job even if they had just as many, or even more, qualifications than able-bodied people. It was also very difficult for many disabled people to use public transport, like buses and trains, as there was no way for wheelchair users to get on and off. They even struggled to get onto platforms at train stations, as these are often accessed by steps.



1. Fill in the blanks to complete these sentences.

Wheelchair Warriors equal public transport discrimination

It was very hard for disabled people to use _____ in the 1990s. This was a form of _____ against disabled people. The nickname for a group of people who campaigned for _____ rights for disabled people was the _____.



2. If you were in charge of a train or bus station, what could you do to make it more accessible for disabled people? Write your answer.

What did the Wheelchair Warriors do?

The Wheelchair Warriors did not want sympathy, charity or pity. They simply wanted the same rights as able-bodied people in terms of getting jobs, finding suitable housing and being able to travel. One of their early protests was outside a television studio that was filming a charity fundraiser. The campaigners, including famous disability rights protestors Barbara Lisicki and Alan Holdsworth, felt that the fundraiser was not showing disabled people in a positive way and instead encouraged people to feel sorry for them.

Lisicki said that the problem was that: 'If you make a disabled person an object of charity, you're not going to see them as your equal.'



3. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. The Wheelchair Warriors wanted people to feel sorry for them. They hoped that this would raise more money to help disabled people. True False
- b. The Wheelchair Warriors wanted disabled people to be treated equally and to have the same rights as able-bodied people. True False

Public transport protests

The Wheelchair Warriors' official name in the 1990s was the Disabled People's Direct Action Network (DAN for short). This group carried out a lot of non-violent protests to achieve equal rights for disabled people. The protests that got the most attention were those that disrupted public transport. Disabled protestors would block main roads by lying down in the middle of the road or by handcuffing themselves to buses and trains.

Many protestors were arrested, but the police often had to let them go because police vans were not accessible for wheelchair users, and so couldn't take disabled people to the police station.

A popular song that protestors liked to sing at marches was:

*They call us Wheelchair Warriors, we're kicking up some fuss,
And we will keep on marching till you let us on the bus!*



Protestors campaigning for rights for disabled people



4. What type of protest got the most attention and why? Write your answer.



5. Look at the words of the song sung by disability rights protestors. What do the words tell you the protestors wanted? Write your answer.

What did the Wheelchair Warriors achieve?

Over 100,000 people took part in some form of protest to try to achieve equal rights for disabled people. These protests played an important role in pressuring the government into passing the Disability Discrimination Act in 1995. This law made it illegal for employers and places like restaurants, cinemas and shops to discriminate against people because they were disabled. After this law was passed, cinemas and restaurants, for example, could no longer refuse to serve disabled people because their wheelchairs took up too much space.



6. Why were the disability rights protests important? Write your answer. You may want to use some of these words in your answer.

Disability Discrimination Act discrimination illegal pressure

An important starting point

The Disability Discrimination Act was an important starting point on the route to equal rights for disabled people, but campaigns continue today to make things fairer. Many improvements have been made to make public transport accessible to wheelchair users, but it can still be very challenging. Next time you travel on public transport just think about how many sets of stairs you go up and down.



7. Write the opening of a speech to try and encourage more improvements in disabled access to public transport (or another space of your choice). Write your answer.

Lesson 6

Unit check out



Write an answer to this question: What did the British civil rights protests in the twentieth century have in common?

Key words		
boycott	disruption	Race Relations Act
campaigns	equal rights	repeal
civil rights	march	Section 28
Disability Discrimination Act	MPs	strike
discrimination	protest	support

Title: What did the British civil rights protests in the twentieth century have in common?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Introduction <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are civil rights?• What is discrimination?• How did people protest for civil rights in Britain in the twentieth century?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Paragraph 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have boycotts been used by protestors?• Why are boycotts an effective method of protest?• Have boycotts led to any major changes?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have strikes been used by protestors?• Did support for strikes ever spread?• How important is it for protests to have widespread support?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How have protestors caused disruption to the general public?• Why do protestors try to cause disruption?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Which of the protests was most disruptive?• Did the disruption result in success?• Were any disruptive protests unsuccessful?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What was the most important similarity between the protests?• Are there any important differences?	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

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