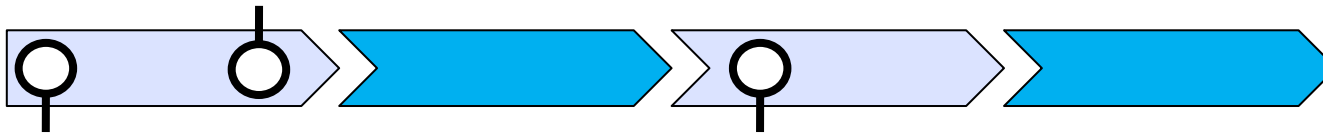


- Segregated schools for black children were underfunded, poorly maintained, and lacked basic supplies and qualified teachers compared to white schools.
- Landmark cases like Brown v. Board of Education (1954) challenged segregation, leading to the Supreme Court's ruling that declared state laws establishing separate public schools for black and white students unconstitutional.
- Despite the ruling, many schools, particularly in the South, resisted integration, requiring government intervention and work by civil rights activists.

How did segregation impact education?



What were the causes and key features of segregation?

- Segregation in the United States was driven by racism, the legacy of slavery, and the Jim Crow laws in the South, which enforced racial separation.
- Segregation involved separate public facilities for blacks and whites, discriminatory laws, and practices that reinforced social, economic, and political inequality.
- Despite legal challenges and civil rights activism, segregation persisted, supported by groups like the Ku Klux Klan.

How did Emmett Till, Rosa Parks, and the Little Rock Nine contribute to civil rights protests?

- The brutal murder of 14-year-old Emmett Till in 1955 triggered national outrage and mobilised the civil rights movement.
- Rosa Parks' arrest in 1955 for refusing to give up her bus seat to a white man sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott, a turning point in the civil rights struggle.
- In 1957, nine black students faced violent opposition when they integrated Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas. The Little Rock Nine highlighted the federal government's role in enforcing school desegregation.

Civil Rights Basic rights that every citizen has under the laws of the government.



discrimination Unfair treatment of a person or a group of people.



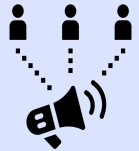
integration Uniting people from different races in order to give equal rights.



Multicultural people who have different beliefs and customs living in one area



propaganda The spreading of misinformation to influence public opinion.

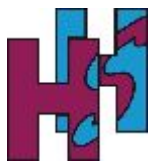


Race physical characteristics that may be related to skin colour or other physiological features.

racism A belief that certain races of people are superior to others.

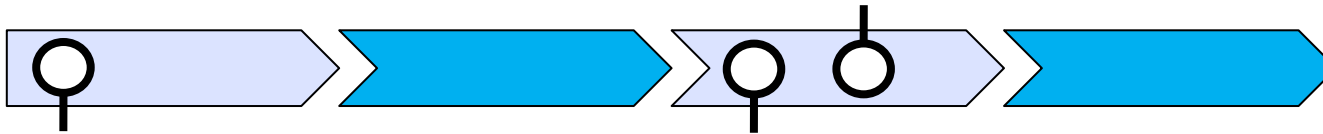
segregation The act of separating people of different races.





- In 1963, a boycott was organised to protest the Bristol Omnibus Company refusal to employ black and Asian workers, leading to a successful campaign that ended the company's discriminatory practices.
- In 1970, nine black activists were arrested for protesting police harassment of the Mangrove restaurant in Notting Hill, London leading to a high-profile trial that highlighted racial discrimination and police brutality.
- Both events raised awareness of racial discrimination in the UK and contributed to the broader civil rights movement, leading to legislative and social changes.

How did the Bristol Bus Boycott and the Mangrove Nine protests contribute to civil rights protests in the UK?



How have equality, race, and education evolved since 1945?

- Since 1945, significant efforts have been made to desegregate schools and provide equal educational opportunities, though disparities still exist.
- Laws such as the Civil Rights Act (1964) and the Voting Rights Act (1965) aimed to eliminate racial discrimination and promote equality in various aspects of life, including education.
- Despite progress, racial inequality in education persists, with gaps in academic achievement, access to resources, and representation in higher education institutions.

Who were the Windrush generation and what challenges did they face?

- The Windrush generation refers to Caribbean immigrants who arrived in the UK between 1948 and 1971, named after the ship HMT Empire Windrush.
- They played a crucial role in rebuilding post-war Britain, filling labor shortages and contributing to various sectors including transportation, healthcare, and public services.
- Despite their contributions, they faced significant racism, discrimination in housing and employment, and cultural adjustment issues, leading to long-term social and political struggles.

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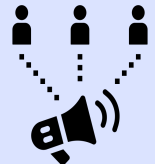
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