

Knowledge organiser: Change

Change can be brought about in many ways, such as peacefully or violently, through legal changes or through inspiring individuals.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words.	
		1883	Contagious Diseases Act suspended.	Moral outrage	Anger that other people have been mistreated
Summarise your learning		1930	The Salt March, led by Gandhi, which was a peace protest for Indian independence.	Repeal	Withdrawing an Act of Parliament
Topic 1: Can change come by stirring up moral outrage?	People like Elizabeth Fry and Josephine Butler dedicated their lives to changing social issues that appeared deeply unfair and morally wrong.	1955–56	The Montgomery Bus Boycott follows the arrest of Rosa Parks.	Civil war	A war between people of the same country
Topic 2: Is conflict the best way to bring about change?	The American Civil War and the English Civil War both happened because of deep differences within nations; both had unexpected consequences.	1969	Abolition of the death penalty in the UK.	Passive resistance	Non-violent opposition to authority
Topic 3: Can people bring about change by peaceful protest?	Peaceful protests – civil disobedience – were important in bringing about change in colonial India and in the civil rights movement in the USA.	1986	'AIDS: Don't Die of Ignorance' campaign.	Civil disobedience	Refusal to obey certain laws as a protest
Topic 4: Using the media to change how people think	This topic investigates how government propaganda and political and public information campaigns change opinions.	1994	Nelson Mandela becomes president of South Africa.	Sit-in	Refusing to leave somewhere as a protest
Topic 5: How can we change the law?	Campaigns to abolish the death penalty and to reform abortion law both took many years to achieve change. In contrast, illegal riots brought rapid change to the Poll Tax.	Who or what were these people/events?		Boycott	When people refuse to buy or use something as a protest
Topic 6: Is terrorism ever justified?	Different groups have been described as terrorist organisations in recent history, but some are now seen differently.	Elizabeth Fry	Campaigner for better conditions in prisons, especially for women prisoners.		
		Josephine Butler	Campaigner for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Act.	Capital punishment	Legally killing someone as punishment for a crime
		Oliver Cromwell	Leader of Parliamentarians against the Royalists in the English Civil War.	Terrorism	Organised use of violence to force political change
		Mohandas Gandhi	Leader of the Indian National Congress who organised peaceful protests against British control over India.	Women's suffrage	The right for women to vote in elections
		Rosa Parks	Rosa Parks refused to move from her bus seat for a white person. Her arrest sparked the Montgomery Bus Boycott.	Apartheid	The South African political system that took away rights and freedoms from people who weren't white
		Nelson Mandela	Sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in violent protests against apartheid; elected president of South Africa in 1994.	ANC	The African National Congress, which fought against apartheid