3.2 The Civil Rights Movement

- Discrimination and its aftermath
- Effects of European settlers on Native American population

SLAVERY AND ABOLITION

- → 1619-1808 → slaves brought from Africa to work on plantations
- > 1865: slavery abolished after the Civil War
- → continued segregation and discrimination
 → Jim Crow laws



BLACK LIVES MATTER

- movement arising as a result of large number of young, unarmed black people killed by white law enforcers
- → groups campaign for racial justice → raising awareness of vulnerability of African-American community to police brutality
- → also supports other marginalised groups, such as LGBTQIA+ and disabled

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CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- → NAACP, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Black Panthers
- → Brown v. Board of Education → segregated schools ruled illegal
- → bus boycotts → ended public transport segregation
- → 1963: March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom → "I have a dream" speech
- → 1968: assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.
- → from 1972: laws to promote positive discrimination



NATIVE AMERICANS

- → first British settlers → owe their survival to friendly native Americans
- European settlers: did not respect beliefs and customs; brought diseases that wiped out large numbers
- → native Americans had their land stolen → forced to live on reservations with poor quality land → or attempts to assimilate them into white society
- → 1970s: given the same rights as other ethnic groups

IMPORTANT VOCABULARY

abolition acquittal drop-out rate intimidation Abschaffung der Sklaverei Freisprechung **na**: Quote der Schulabbrecher Einschüchterung

i law enforcer national anthem to occupy oppression Gesetzesvollstrecker Nationalhymne besetzen **self** Unterdrückung

reservation segregation self-determining slavery treaty Reservat
Rassentrennung
selbstbestimmend
Sklaverei
Abkommen