

Events to compare

Autumn 1 · Week 5 · Why was it significant?

Name: _____ Date: _____

B | A collective campaign, 1963

The Bristol Omnibus Company excluded Black and Asian people from work as bus crews. Paul Stephenson, Roy Hackett, Owen Henry, Audley Evans and Prince Brown were among the campaign organisers. Supporters refused to use the buses. The company ended the employment colour bar in August 1963. This was a collective campaign; it did not end all racism.

New secondary teaching summary of Historic England's account.

R | A law with limits, 1965

The Race Relations Act 1965 prohibited racial discrimination in specified public places in Great Britain. It did not cover major areas such as employment and most housing. It was a legal change, but it did not make all treatment fair or remove racism. A rule and people's everyday experiences are different kinds of evidence.

New secondary teaching summary of UK Parliament's historical account.

M | Mary Seacole, 1855

Mary Seacole was born in Jamaica. In 1855 she travelled to the Crimea. With Thomas Day she established the British Hotel, supplying food and medicine and helping sick and wounded soldiers. The British Hotel was a business and a base for care; it was not Nightingale's hospital. Seacole later wrote about her life.

New secondary teaching summary of English Heritage's biography.

Test the evidence

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Write unknown if the card does not answer a question. Do not invent counts.

Event	Reach: who?	Duration: how long?	Difference made
B: boycott			
R: law			
M: care			

Make a judgement

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My chosen event:

My main test:

It was significant because Source ____ shows ____.

A limit of the evidence is:

Under a different test I might choose _____ because _____.