

KNOWLEDGE MAP: HUMAN RIGHTS—PROTESTS

SUMMARY

The Right to Protest is one of the key Human Rights in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Protests have been used throughout history to secure important changes in society, particularly for marginalized groups. This unit covers some of the more famous examples of Human Rights Protests in the last 100 years and builds on previous study of Human Rights protests such as those led by Martin Luther King and Gandhi studied in the 'Inspirational People' unit.

KEY TERMS

Human Rights: a right which is believed to belong to every person, eg Right to Equality.

The Human Rights Act 1998: The UK law that sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms that everyone in the UK is entitled to.

Article 11 of the Human Rights Act: Article 11 protects your right to protest by holding meetings and demonstrations with other people.

Democracy: government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agents under a free electoral system.

Free Speech: the right to express any opinions without censorship or restraint.

Censorship: a person or an institution (like a government) controls what information is shared with the public. Any type of information can be censored, including books, newspaper articles, and radio shows.

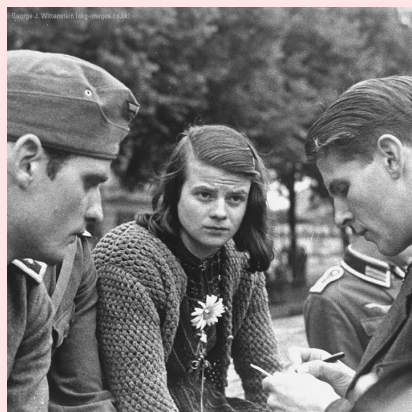
THE WHITE ROSE

The White Rose group (**die Weiße Rose**) was formed by students at Munich University in 1943.

The members of the White Rose advocated nonviolent resistance as a means of opposing the Nazi regime.

They published anti-Nazi leaflets, distributed posters, wrote anti-Nazi graffiti and marched through the city in protest at Hitler's policies.

Its leaders, brother and sister Hans and Sophie Scholl, were arrested and sentenced to the guillotine.



**THE
WHITE ROSE**
YOUNG GERMANS WHO
TOOK ON THE NAZIS

UNITED STATES
HOLOCAUST
MEMORIAL
MUSEUM

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OCCUPY MOVEMENT

Occupy Wall Street (OWS), was an extended protest against economic inequality and the corruption of corporate law that occurred from September 17 to November 15, 2011, centred in New York City. The demonstration marked the beginning of a new focus on wealth disparity in society. The Occupy Movement spread around the world and led to the **Occupy London** protests of 2011-2012 when thousands of people protested and camped at various sites in London, most famously St Paul's Cathedral.



STONEWALL RIOTS

The Stonewall Riots, also called the Stonewall Uprising, began in the early hours of June 28, 1969 when New York City police raided the Stonewall Inn, a gay club located in Greenwich Village in New York City. The raid sparked a riot among bar patrons and neighbourhood residents as police roughly hauled employees and patrons out of the bar, leading to six days of protests and violent clashes with law enforcement outside the bar on Christopher Street, in neighbouring streets and in nearby Christopher Park. The Stonewall Riots served as a catalyst for the gay rights movement in the United States and around the world.



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TIANANMEN SQUARE

The Tiananmen Square protests were student-led demonstrations in 1989 calling for democracy, free speech and a free press in China. Pro-democracy protesters initially marched through Beijing to Tiananmen Square, the students called for a more open, democratic government nationwide. Eventually thousands of people joined the students in Tiananmen Square, with the protest's numbers increasing to the tens of thousands by mid-May. The protests were halted in a deadly crackdown, known as the Tiananmen Square Massacre, by the Chinese government on June 4 and 5, 1989.

2019 CLIMATE STRIKES

The September 2019 climate strikes, also known as the Global Week for Future, were a series of international strikes and protests to demand action be taken to address climate change, which took place from 20–27 September 2019. The protests took place across 4,500 locations in 150 countries. The event is a part of the school strike for climate movement, inspired by Swedish climate activist Greta Thunberg.

BLACK LIVES MATTER

Black Lives Matter (BLM), international protest movement, formed in the United States in 2013, dedicated to fighting racism and anti-Black violence, especially in the form of police brutality. BLM activists have held large and influential protests in cities across the United States as well as internationally.

EXTINCTION REBELLION

Extinction Rebellion (XR) is an environmental movement aimed at forcing businesses and politicians to act on climate change. It was founded in the UK but has since spread across the globe.

The movement's founders believe that causing disruption and having protesters arrested and even jailed is a more effective means of drawing attention to their aims than tactics like writing letters or signing petitions.

