Consignes :
Complétez le tableau à partir du résumé de la vidéo.

The video highlights key social and political protests across decades, including women's suffrage, civil rights, anti-war demonstrations, nuclear disarmament rallies, and modern movements like Black Lives Matter. It emphasizes the enduring power of collective action in shaping democracy and societal change.

Key moments

Women's Suffrage Movement: The suffragette movement culminated in the 1920 ratification of the 19th Amendment, granting women the right to vote after decades of protests and activism. 0:37

Montgomery Bus Boycotts: Rosa Parks' act of defiance in 1955 sparked a year-long boycott that became a pivotal moment in the Civil Rights Movement, led by Martin Luther King Jr. 3:11

Black Lives Matter Protests: In 2020, millions worldwide protested against police brutality and systemic racism, making it the largest movement in U.S. history with over 25 million participants. 8:44

Questions et réponses

How did the suffragette movement achieve success?

A: The suffragette movement of the early 20th century, led by groups like the National Women's Party, achieved success through decades of persistent activism. They organized demonstrations, meetings, petitions, conventions, and even hunger strikes to demand equality. Their efforts culminated in the ratification of the 19th Amendment in 1920, granting women the right to vote for the first time in U.S. history.

What impact did the 1930s unemployment protests have?

A: Between 1930 and 1932, the Unemployed Councils—sponsored by the Communist Party USA—organized over 700 protests across major cities to demand relief during the Great Depression. They lobbied for aid, led hunger marches, and protested evictions, pressuring the government to act. Their persistence contributed to the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935, which established benefits and protections for American workers that still exist today.

Why was the Montgomery Bus Boycott a turning point?

A: The Montgomery Bus Boycott began in 1955 after Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat to a white man, sparking a one-day protest that grew into a year-long boycott. Over 40,000 Black bus riders participated, forming the Montgomery Improvement Association with Martin Luther King Jr. as leader. This sustained action not only challenged

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segregation in public transportation but also marked the beginning of the broader Civil Rights Movement on a national scale.

Movement / Protest	Date or Period	Key Figures / Groups	Main Actions or Events	Outcome / Impact
Women's Suffrage				
Unemployment Protests				
Montgomery Bus Boycott				
Black Lives Matter				

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