

Slavery – l'esclavage

- a slave = un esclave
- a slaveholder = un esclavagiste (qqun qui possède des esclaves)
- slaveholding states = les états esclavagistes (états du Sud des Etats Unis)
- to abolish slavery = abolir l'esclavage
- to put an end to slavery = mettre un terme à l'esclavage
- the Civil War = la guerre de Sécession

Racial segregation – La ségrégation

Note: La ségrégation raciale désigne au sein d'une même nation ou d'un même pays, la séparation physique des personnes selon des critères raciaux, dans les activités du quotidien, dans la vie professionnelle, dans l'exercice des droits civiques.

- public facilities = les équipements / infrastructures publics/publiques
- the restroom (US) = les toilettes
- a water fountain = une fontaine pour boire
- in a poor condition = dans un mauvais état
- dilapidated = délabré
- public transportation = les transports en commun
- to sit at the back of the bus = s'asseoir au fond du bus
- to give your seat to somebody ... = laisser son siège à qqun
- (not) to be allowed to + Verbe infinitif = (ne pas) être autorisé à...
- a colored-only bar / restaurant / park = un bar / restaurant / parc réservé aux personnes de couleur

Discrimination – la discrimination

- a citizen = un citoyen => a second-class citizen = un citoyen de seconde classe, qqun qui n'a pas les mêmes droits que le reste de la population
- citizenship = la citoyenneté
- to be discriminated against = être discriminé
- a discriminatory system = un système basé sur la discrimination
- prejudice = les préjugés
- to be prejudiced against somebody = avoir des préjugés contre qqun
- fair ≠ unfair = juste ≠ injuste
- skin colour = la couleur de la peau
- unequal treatment = un traitement différent
- (not) to have the right to vote = (ne pas) avoir le droit de vote
- to disenfranchise somebody = priver qqun du droit de vote
- racist institutions = des institutions racistes

The civil rights

La lutte pour les droits civiques

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The civil rights movement

- to fight for your rights = se battre pour ses droits
- to protest against something = protester contre qqch
- to demand something = exiger qqch
- the Law = la Loi, a law = une loi
- a boycott = un boycott (action de ne pas utiliser un produit/service pour montrer son désaccord)
- to launch a boycott = lancer un boycott
- to urge someone to do something = encourager fortement, pousser qqun à faire qqch
- to participate in ... = to take part in ... = participer à ...
- a march = un défilé, une marche
- a demonstration = une manifestation
- to demonstrate = manifester
- a demonstrator = un manifestant
- social unrest = l'agitation sociale, le mécontentement social
- police violence = police brutality = les violences policières
- to take action = agir, faire qqch
- to forbid (forbade, forbidden) something = interdire, déclarer qqch

Vocabulary in context – Vocabulaire en contexte

After **the Civil War** (1861-65), **slavery** was **abolished**, and African Americans were free. However, there was so much **prejudice** against blacks that laws were passed which separated blacks from whites in public and made them **second-class citizens**.

The modern civil rights movement began in the 1950s. In 1955, a black woman in Alabama, Rosa Parks, refused to **give her seat** on a bus **to** a white man. For this act of protest, Parks was arrested. Blacks no longer wanted to "**sit at the back of the bus,**" and **launched a boycott** of the bus system. They chose a young minister, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., to lead their protest. The Montgomery boycott was very important for African Americans. It encouraged them to protest for civil rights in other cities as well. Dr. King spoke out on radio and television programs and **urged** blacks **to take part in** non-violent protests. On August 28, 1963, more than 200,000 Americans of all races gathered at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D.C. Their goal was to **urge** the government to **take action** against **racial discrimination and segregation**. At this event, Dr. King surprised the nation with his famous "I Have a Dream" **speech**. On July 2, 1964, President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act. It **forbade** discrimination based on a person's race, color, national origin, religious beliefs, or sex. It protected every citizen's right to use **public facilities**, get employment, and to vote in elections. Source: english-practice.at