**Bournemouth People First Timeline Activity Sheet**

Bournemouth People First with support from the Heritage Lottery Fund have carried out research on their history. With the help of a Graphic Designer, they constructed a timeline of this history, which they called The Struggle for Equality.

The timeline can be accessed online.

There are two versions for you to view. One is the timeline webpage:

<http://www.struggleforequality.co.uk/page12.html>

The other is a graphic representation of the timeline:

<http://gigapan.com/gigapans/117658>

**ACTIVITY: Look at the timeline online - on your own or in pairs – and find the answers to the 50 questions below (or as many as you can). Use the dates as clues!**

1. **1868**. Who was Langdon Down?
2. What did he do?
3. Where does the name Down’s Syndrome come from?
4. What did Mary Dendy say should happen to ‘feeble minded’ children?
5. When did Mary Dendy open the first colony just for people with learning disabilities?
6. What was the name of the colony and when did it close?
7. When was the Eugenics Education Society formed?
8. **1907**. What did Eugenicists want to achieve?
9. In Indiana, USA, how did Eugenicists plan to get rid of people with learning disabilities?
10. What important Act of Parliament was passed in **1913**?
11. What language was used to describe people with learning disabilities in the Act?
12. What is your reaction to this language?
13. **1928 and 1931**: Colonies were set up all over the UK where people with learning disabilities were sent. Tatchbury Mount (set up in **1931**) was one. Could patients leave if they wanted to?
14. **1933**, in Germany, Hitler and the Nazis came to power. What did they do to people with learning disabilities?
15. Did the same idea become law in England in **1934**?
16. Once war started what was the next step the Nazis took?
17. How many disabled people did the Nazi regime kill?
18. What did the **1944** Education Act do for people with learning disabilities?
19. When did things change for people with learning disabilities in Education?
20. What changes occurred for people with learning disabilities with the setting up of the National Health Service in **1948**?
21. How did patients in **1950** live at Tatchbury?
22. Why was MENCAP’s **1958** Brooklands study important?
23. What happened in **1959**?
24. How long did it take for all the long stay hospitals to close?
25. In **1963** what did the Queen Mother open?
26. What do the Queen Mother’s actions towards her nieces with learning disabilities reveal about her attitudes towards disability?
27. In the **1950s and 1960s** what were the worst things about learning disability hospitals?
28. Why was the **1970** Education Act important for children with learning disabilities?
29. What started in Sweden in **1969**?
30. How long did it take to get to the UK?
31. What happened at the United Nations in **1971**?
32. Why was it important for people with learning disabilities?
33. Why do you think people with learning disabilities often find it hard to trust what the Government says from **1971** onwards?
34. What happened at Coldharbour Hospital in **1972**?
35. What changed after this in all long stay hospitals?
36. In **1972** what was the ‘Our Life’ event?
37. Why was it important for people with learning disabilities?
38. a) In **1978** what did the NHS say was important for children with learning disabilities? b) How long did it take to happen at Tatchbury?
39. Why was **1984** an important year for people with learning disabilities?
40. In **1986** one of the Queen’s cousins with learning disabilities died. What happened?
41. From **1990** many smaller hospitals and care homes opened. a) Why were these better than long stay big hospitals? b) Why were they not as good as living in your own home?
42. **1995**. Why was the Disability Discrimination Act important?
43. **2005**. Why was the Mental Capacity Act an improvement for people with learning disabilities?
44. **2006-2007**. Moving On. When did the last residential unit close in Dorset?
45. Why is bullying still a big problem in **2008**?
46. **2011**. Terms. What language is offensive to people with learning disabilities?
47. What term does Bournemouth People First think should you use? How do you feel about that term?
48. In **2011** Bournemouth People First got a grant to research the history of people with learning disabilities’ struggle for equality. Why was this important?
49. In **2012** how were people with learning disabilities in Bournemouth able to live independently?
50. How might the **2013** Welfare Reform Act endanger people with learning disabilities?

**Supplementary activities on the timeline**

1. Understanding the impact of legislation and policy on people’s lives: Create a table with two columns. In the first column list the Act of Parliament and Government Reports by date and name that you can find on the timeline. In the second column write down the impact of these laws and policies on the lives of people with learning disabilities.
2. Extract from the timeline the places people with learning disabilities from Bournemouth were sent to and then try to find out when these places changed names (and use) or were closed.
3. The history of people with learning disabilities is the change from having things done to them to choosing what happens to them. Pick out the important events and dates that helped this change to happen.
4. The Royal Family had members with learning disabilities. From the timeline pick out what happened to them and say how attitudes changed over time?
5. Imagine you are a time traveller with learning disabilities. Write a diary of how you feel living in:
6. Mary Dendy’s colony in 1902
7. Coldeast Colony 1928
8. A villa in Tatchbury 1950
9. Fairmile House (1975)
10. Local Unit (1990)
11. Community living (2012)

Remember to think about sleeping, washing, eating, your clothes, going out, education, work, family.