

DISABLED PEOPLE in the 20TH CENTURY



Time to get equal

scepe













www.speakingforourselves.org.uk

1913 1914-18 The Mental Deficiency

Act required school

boards to identify

children who were

1944

Education Act

of special school

impairment

1972

People

1991

Disability Living

people incur

1997

depending on their

Alf Morris MP was

appointed as Britain's

first Minister for Disabled

Allowance and Disability

Working Allowance were

introduced to help pay

for the extra disability-

related costs disabled

Polls Apart 2 found that

92% of polling stations

some disabled people

Polls Apart 3 found 69%

of polling stations

remain inaccessible

were inaccessible to

'defective' and send

them to live in institutions

introduced selection by

disability with disabled

children sent to 11 types

The First World War created 20 million disabled men across Europe

The Spastics Society

(now Scope) was set

better education and

other opportunities for

people with cerebral

Union of Physically

Segregation was set up,

the first organisation to

argue for a 'social model

Polls Apart report found

that 88% of polling

inaccessible to some

stations were

disabled people

Impaired Against

of disability'

1992

up to campaign for

1952

palsy (cp)

1976

1920s & 30s Many disabled veterans fought for the Right to Work as part of the unemployed workers movement

1933 The Nazis came to

power in Germany and introduced compulsory sterilisation of disabled people

1939 The Nazi euthanasia programme murdered

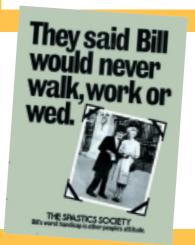
people

The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 240,000 disabled required employers with 20 or more staff to ensure that 3% of employees were

1944

1957

Bill Hargreaves, a man with cerebral palsy, started his pioneering work to support over 1,500 disabled people into their first jobs



1970

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons' Act required local authorities to improve services to disabled people

registered disabled.

British Council of Disabled People's Organisations was set up to campaign for disabled people's rights

1978

1981

The Education Act paved the way for the integration of children with 'special needs' during the United Nations International Year of Disabled People

1986

A Spastics Society study entitled 'An equal chance for disabled people' revealed widespread discrimination against disabled people in the workplace

1990

The Americans with Disabilities Act becomes law

1994

The Spastics Society changed its name to Scope

1995

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) made discrimination against disabled people illegal and was an important step forward in the campaign for full civil rights for all disabled people. This was after 17 (1982-1995) attempts to introduce comprehensive and enforceable civil rights for disabled people

1999

2000

The Disability Rights

Commission was set up

Scope's Left Out campaign to make Britain more accessible to disabled people was launched



2000

The Speak for Yourself campaign was launched – to highlight the difficulty disabled people had getting communication aids. As one person said, "If you can't walk you get a wheelchair... if you can't speak you get nothing"



2001

Special Educational Needs and Disability Act extended disability discrimination legislation to schools, colleges and universities and gave disabled children many more rights in mainstream education

2001

Scope launched the Engage Network to increase the representation of disabled people in public and political life



2005

The Disability Amendment Act introduced a dut' on the public sector to promote disability equality.

2005

"Up to one in five British adults is disabled and can find themselves cut off from the opportunities others enjoy... This Government is committed to improving the life chances of disabled people" Tony Blair

2006

The statue of disabled artist Alison Lapper in Trafalgar Square

2004

2000

Nelson Mandela launched Scope's Time to Get Equal campaign, calling for an end to disablism

