

YEAR 8

American Civil Rights:

*How did Black Americans gain
Civil Rights?*



Name: _____

Class/Teacher: _____

Task One: Using the letters that make up the words American Civil Rights, see how many words that you can create. Add your words to the table below:

1. Civil	2. Right	3.	4.
5.	6.	7.	8.
9.	10.	11.	12.
13.	14.	15.	16.
17.	18.	19.	20.
21.	22.	23.	24.
25.	26.	27.	28.
29.	30.	31.	32.
33.	34.	35.	36.
37.	38.	39.	40.
41.	42.	43.	44.
45.	46.	47.	48.
49.	50.	51.	52.
53.	54.	55.	56.
57.	58.	59.	60.

Tasks:

1) Produce a timeline of the events in the boxes below. These events are jumbled up so make sure they go in the right order! Use symbols to help you remember key events if you wish.

2) Explain which two events from your timeline were most important.

The two most important events on my timeline are... because...

3) which two events would you like to know more about? Explain your choices.

4) Slavery was ended in 1865, it took nearly 100 years for the black people of America to gain their civil rights. How do you think they felt? Use a range of adjectives.

1861-1865: The American civil war. The southern slave states try to break away from the USA.	1915: The Klu Klux Klan, a secret society of violent white racists, is founded.	1955: Martin Luther King emerges as leader of the "non-violent" civil rights movement.
1909: National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, founded.	1881: The Tuskegee University in Alabama is founded by African-American educator Booker T. Washington.	1865: Slavery is abolished by President Lincoln after his victory in the civil war.
1954: 'whites only' schools are declared illegal.	1870s: "Jim Crow" laws are enacted in the south, legalising discrimination against black people.	1955: Rosa Parks, a black woman, is arrested for refusing to give her bus seat to a white person.
1957: The "Little Rock" Crisis. Nine black American students were initially prevented from entering the racially segregated Little Rock Central High	1963: MLK leads the famous "March on Washington" where he delivers his "I have a dream" speech.	1964: President Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act, which prohibits racial discrimination.

Section 1: The Jim Crow Laws

Examine the image below, then answer the questions underneath:



1: Write down three questions you would like to ask about this image.

2. Can you explain what this image shows?

Keywords for this topic:

Segregation	Separating people because of their race, religion or culture.
Civil Right Movement	A struggle by African Americans to achieve social and political equality with white Americans.

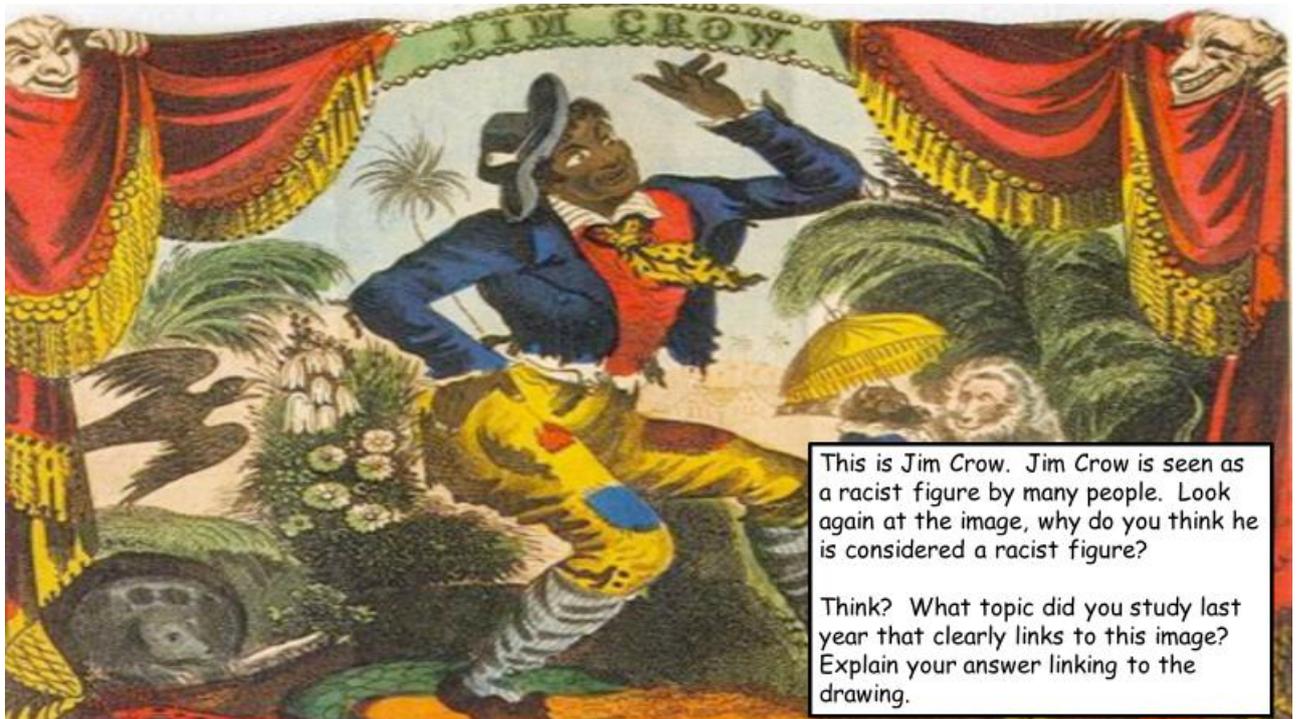


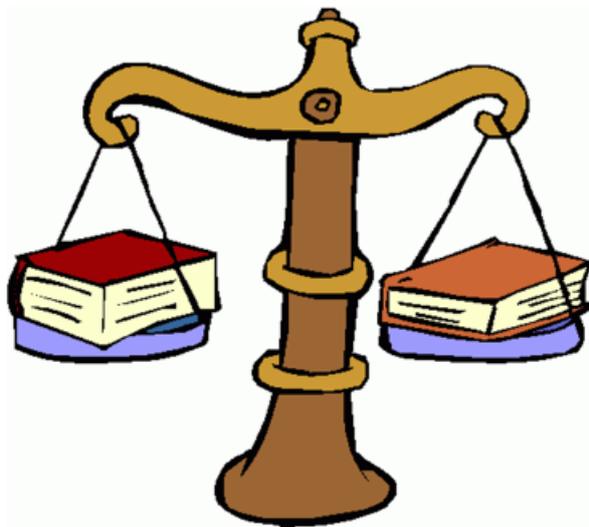
Can you think of any modern-day examples of segregation? Write them in the space below:

This topic focuses on America and the states that had been linked to slavery. They are shown on the map below:



Jim Crow:

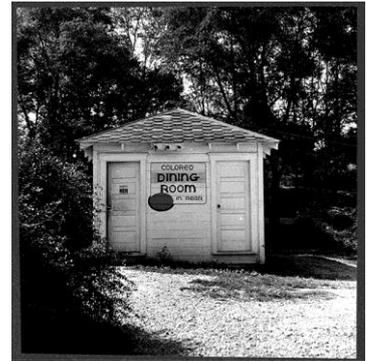




What has Jim Crow got to do with laws?

After the American Civil War (1861-1865), most southern states and, later, border states passed laws that denied Black Americans basic human rights. It is not clear how, but the character's name "Jim Crow" became a nickname for the laws, customs and treatment that segregated and ridiculed African Americans from the 1870s to the 1960s.

1. Why did the American Southerners want to keep slavery?
2. Use the source below and your own knowledge to identify the types of place that were segregated in the South.



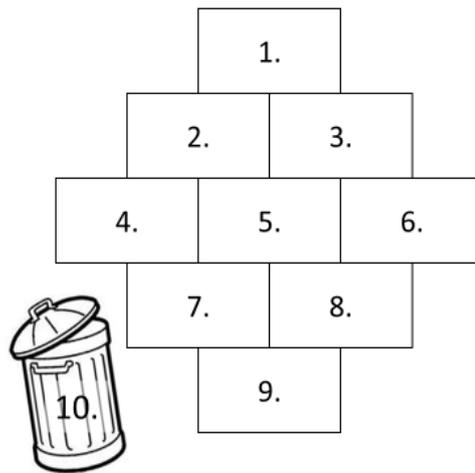
3. How were black people in the south prevented from voting?

Diamond 9

Read all 10 statements in your pairs about the Jim Crow Laws.

Task:

1. Arrange them in order of the severity of the law (how bad it was): 1 = most severe (worst); and 10 = least severe.
2. Place them on your diamond 9 (do not place the tenth at all!)
3. Explain why you chose your most severe (the one at the top of the diamond)



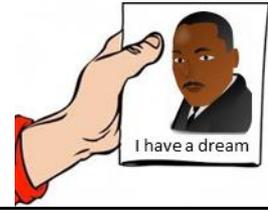
Jim Crow Laws:

<p>No white nurses are to work in a hospital where black people are being treated.</p> 	<p>Black and white people will have separate waiting rooms for buses and trains.</p> 
<p>In restaurants it is against the law to serve black and white people in the same room.</p> 	<p>Black and white people shall have separate public drinking fountains.</p> 
<p>Black and white people should not marry.</p> 	<p>There will be separate schools for black and white children.</p> 
<p>Black people are not allowed to take books out of libraries.</p> 	<p>Black people must give up their seats on both trains and buses for a white person.</p> 

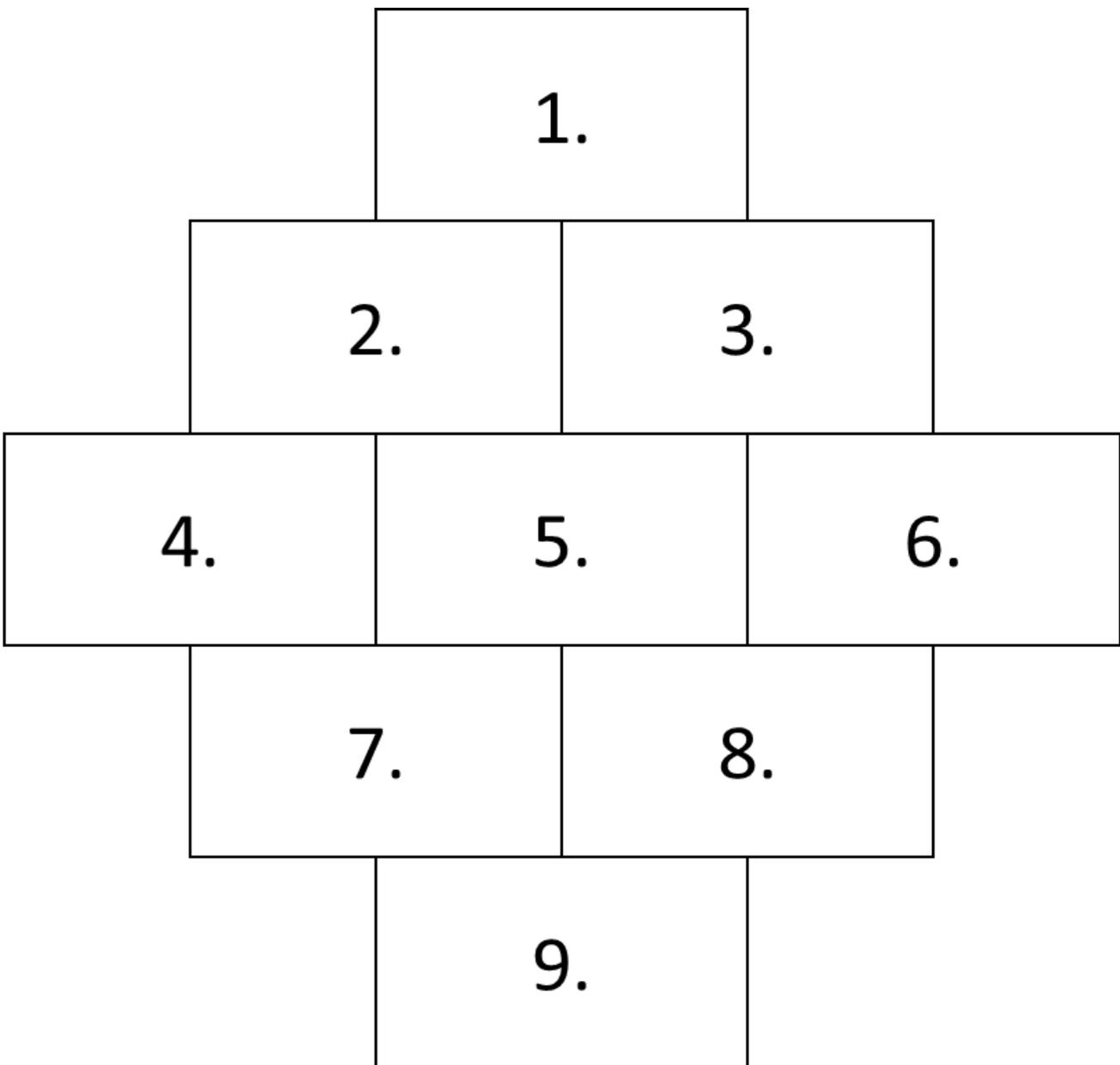
If a black and white person (man and woman) are found living together they shall be imprisoned for a period of a year and fined.



Anyone found printing books or leaflets about the rights of black people will be imprisoned and fined.



Diamond Nine to be completed:



Plenary

Complete the exam question: Describe two features of the Jim Crow Laws.

One feature is

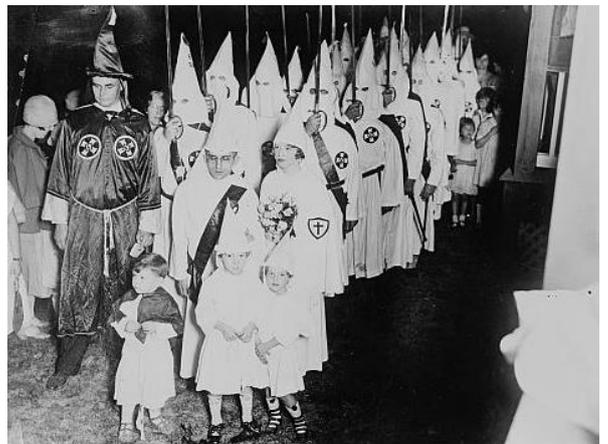
Another feature is

Section 2: The Ku Klux Klan

Use the information learnt in lessons if you do not have access to a computer.

1. Describe the beliefs of the Ku Klux Klan

2. Use the source and your own knowledge to explain why the Klan was so widespread in the South.





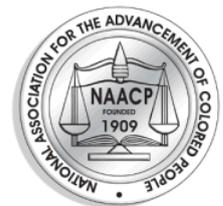
...The KKK would come...with guns and break up the meetings. Very frequently, they were police in hoods... the KKK would beat them up and cart them off.

(Jose Yglesias describing his experiences in 1931)

4. Use the two sources above and your own knowledge to explain why it was so difficult to stop the practice of lynching.

5. Explain which different groups of people that the Klan were against and why might that be?

6. What does the image on the crest of NAACP suggest about its aims?



Section 3: The Murder of Emmett Till

This story is one of the most harrowing in history. The treatment of this 14-year-old boy will go down as one of the darkest moments in civil rights movement.



1. List 3 things you remember about Emmett Till from our lessons.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

Separate but Equal: Brown vs the Board of Education

Spot the difference

Black Schools



White Schools



In 1896 an American court allowed segregation if it was 'separate but equal.' Spot all the differences between these two schools in the 1950s.
How equal was the education students were receiving?

Task One: Complete the table below identifying similarities and weaknesses

<u>Similarities</u>	<u>Differences</u>

Our next topic takes us to Topeka:



1. What does the map above show about segregation in education in the USA before the Brown decision?

Task: Read the information on the Brown Vs Board of Education case below. Highlight the key events and use it to create a storyboard to explain what happened.

Linda Brown was a young African American girl who lived in Topeka, Kansas. She was born in 1943, and her family wanted the best education for her. There was a good school, Sumner Elementary only 7 blocks from her home.

The school was for white children, and due to the segregation in American schools, Linda was not allowed to attend. Linda was forced to attend Monroe Elementary School for African American children. Monroe Elementary School had broken ceiling tiles, cracks in the floors and walls, broken windows and no central heating. She had to walk 2 miles to school every single day.

Her father, Oliver Brown, was helped by the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured people (NAACP) to bring a legal case against the education board. This court case was called Brown versus Board of Education. On 19 May 1954 the court declared that segregation was against the law and the constitution of the USA. The Board of Education of Topeka and every other education board were forced to bring segregation to an end.

In theory, this should have ended segregation in schools. However many schools ignored this, and by 1956, in six southern states, not a single black child was attending any school where there were white children.

SHOULD be able to explain why Brown vs. Board of Education was important to the Civil Rights Movement (E)



Linda Brown (3L) and other children who are part of landmark challenge to public school segregation of classroom. (1953)

Add more detail use the facts below:

Sentence starters:

I know there was a victory because..

I know the victory was limited because...

Most southern states did not integrate	Education was seen as the most important area of integration	¼ million people joined White Citizen Councils to defend segregation
The Federal Government agreed with integration	No date was set for when schools had to be integrated	Membership of the racist organisation the KKK increased

Task: Complete the sentence starters using the information above:

I know there was a victory because:

I know the victory was limited because:

Task: Read the information about Little Rock below and answer the questions that follow:

Little Rock Arkansas

The 1950s in the USA was a busy decade in terms of changes to the education system and laws. Many reforms were brought in including the end of segregated schools and the separate but equal schooling for blacks and whites.

May 17, 1954 **Brown vs. Board of Education Case** legally challenged the 1879 law which allowed elementary schools to be racially segregated. After the case the government called for all schools to be desegregated. 9 black students enrolled in Little Rock Central High School in 1957.



The day before nine black students were to be admitted to Central High School, the governor of Arkansas, Orville Faubus ordered 270 National Guards to help maintain law and order. He said that he believed that there would be trouble between the white and the black students. In fact he brought in the troops to keep the black students out of a 'white' school.

On the first day of school the students were advised by the school board not to show up. On the second day they arrived with the company of ministers, but were prevented from entering the building by the National Guard. In the town of Little Rock in Arkansas, a federal (national) law was being challenged by a state governor. On the 23rd September the students managed to sneak into their school by using the back entrance, thus avoiding the large crowd of white people outside the front doors. When the mob found out they were inside, they began attacking African Americans on the street and reporters.

The next day On September 24, the President and the United States Army went to Little Rock. The army allowed the nine students to successfully enter the school the next day.

Eight of the nine students stayed the whole academic year and one graduated to college. The nine were still subjected to a year of physical and verbal abuse (spitting on them, calling them names) by many of the white students.



Elizabeth Eckford, one of the little Rock 9 trying to enter little rock on her first day.

This event was particularly significant as it showed the determination of the black students. All but one was willing to endure the prejudice and discrimination from the white students and police to get the education they wanted, as they stayed the whole academic year. The fact that one of the black students graduated to college was a step closer for the African Americans towards equality.

1. *How many black students enrolled in Little Rock Central High School?*

2. *What court case had allowed black students to enrol in white schools?*

3. *What happened to the students when they arrived for their second day of school?*

4. *What group was sent to help the students by the government?*

5. How many students finished the year?

Source Questions:

1. Study Source A.

What can you learn from Source A about what happened at Little Rock in September 1957?

They glared at me with a mean look and I was very frightened and didn't know what to do. I turned around the crowd came toward me. They moved closer and closer. The crowd began to follow me, calling me names. When I got to the front of the school, I went up to the guard. He didn't move. When I tried to squeeze past him, he raised his bayonet. Somebody started shouting "Lynch her! Lynch her!". I tried to see a friendly face in the mob – someone maybe who would help. I looked into the face of an old woman and it seemed a kindly face. But when I looked at her again, she spat at me.

From 'The Long Shadow of Little Rock', a book published in 1962. These are the words of Elizabeth Eckford, one of the nine black students to enrol at Little Rock High School in 1957.

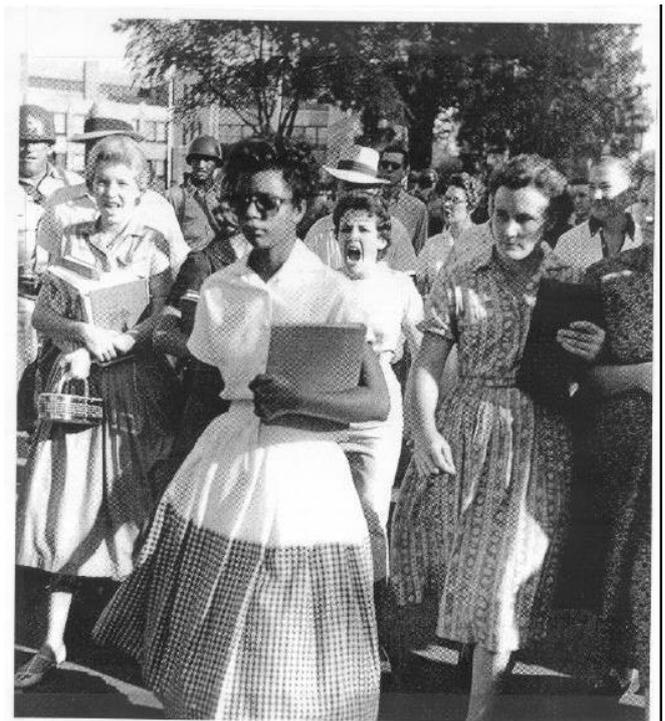
2. Study Sources A, B and C. Does the evidence of Sources B and C support (agree with) Elizabeth Eckford's account of events at Little Rock (Source A)? You may include differences in your answer.

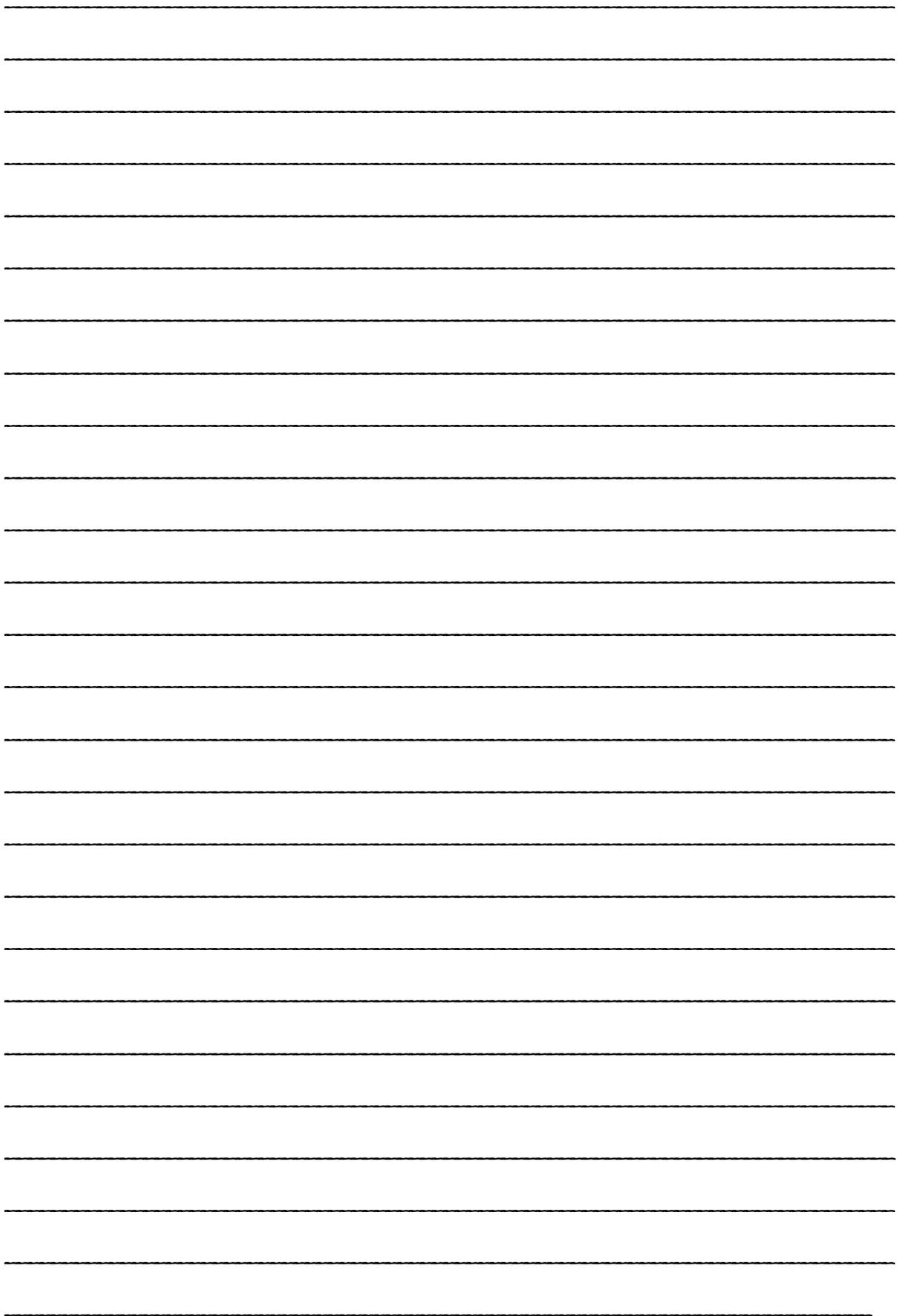
SOURCE B: from an article in the *New York Times*, September 1957; it describes the reaction in Little Rock to the arrival of black students

A man yelled: "Look, they're going into our school." The crowd now let out a roar of rage.

"They've gone in," a man shouted. "Oh God", said a woman, "the Negroes are in school." A group of six girls, dressed in skirts and sweaters, hair in pony-tails, started to shriek and wail. "The Negroes are in our school," they howled hysterically. Hysteria swept from shrieking girls to members of the crowd. Women cried hysterically, tears running down their faces.

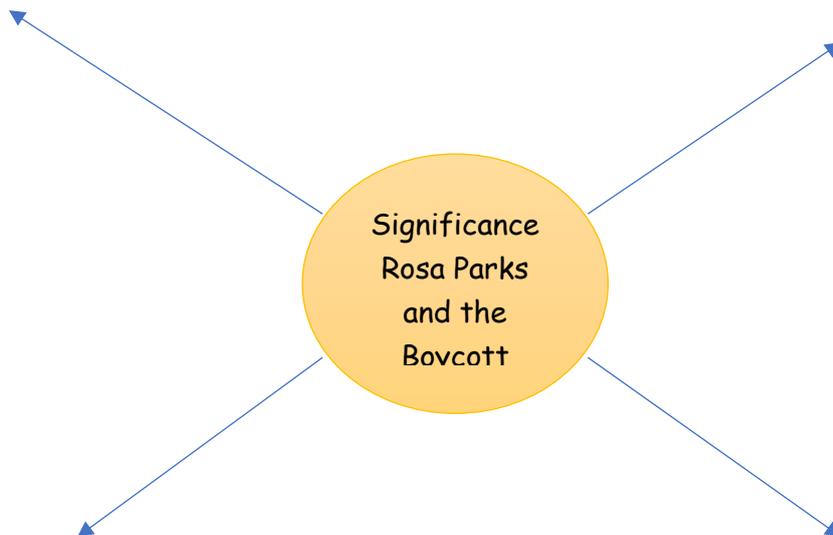
SOURCE C: a photograph of Elizabeth Eckford taken on her first day at Little Rock High School in September 1957





Section 5: Montgomery Bus Boycott

Create a mind map below showing the significance of Rosa Parks arrest and the following Montgomery Bus Boycott.



What were the two most significant features of Rosa Park's involvement in the Bus Boycott? Explain your answer.

Give three reasons why the Montgomery Bus Boycott begin in December 1955?

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- ---
- ---

Source by James Peck, a member of the Freedom Rides, wrote about his experiences in Alabama on 14th May, 1961, in his book, *Freedom Rider* (1962)

When the Greyhound bus pulled into Anniston, it was immediately surrounded by an angry mob armed with iron bars. They set about the vehicle, denting the sides, breaking windows, and slashing tires. Finally, the police arrived and the bus managed to depart. But the mob pursued in cars. Within minutes, the pursuing mob was hitting the bus with iron bars. The rear window was broken and a bomb was hurled inside. All the passengers managed to escape before the bus burst into flames and was totally destroyed. Policemen, who had been standing by, belatedly came on the scene. A couple of them fired into the air. The mob dispersed and the injured were taken to a local hospital.

Examine the source above and explain how the freedom rides were received by many in the South.

Study the source below. What did President Kennedy mean when he said 'We face a moral crisis'?

Give two things you can infer from the source about Kennedy's attitude to civil rights.

From a speech made on television by President Kennedy on 11th June 1963, about the need to improve civil rights for black Americans.

We preach freedom around the world, and we mean it.. But are we to say that the world - and much more importantly to one another - that this is the land of the free except for the Negroes? We face a moral crisis as a country and a people. It cannot be met by a repressive police action. It cannot be left to increased demonstrations in our streets. It is a time to act in Congress and in

1. _____

2. _____



The March on Washington -

1. Why was MLK seen as such so inspirational?

2. Why was it important for the civil rights movement to have the support of famous actors and protest singers?

3. Write a list of why you think the Mach on Washington was so successful?

- ---
- ---
- ---
- ---

