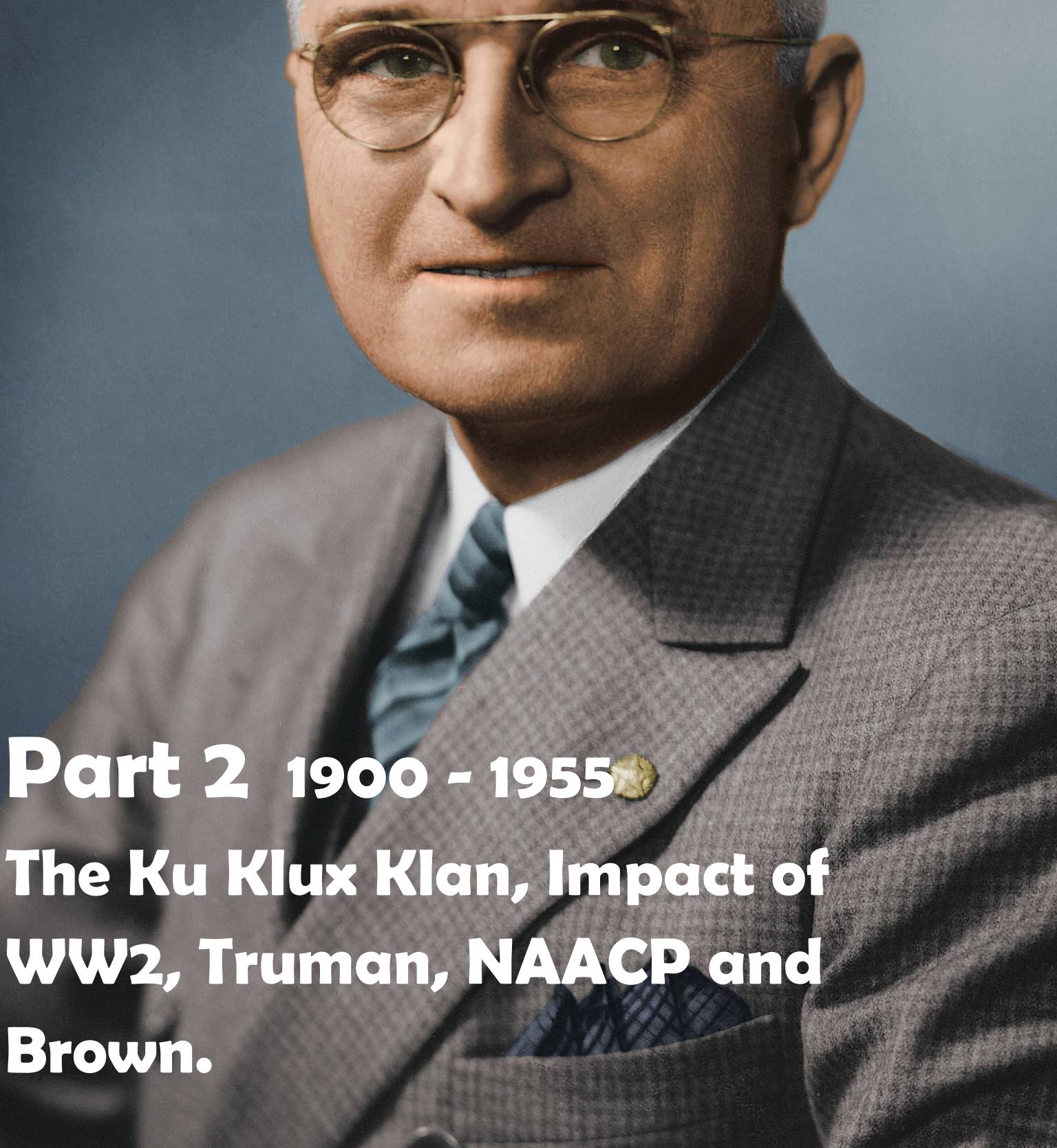


Race Relations USA



Part 2 1900 - 1955
The Ku Klux Klan, Impact of
WW2, Truman, NAACP and
Brown.

The Ku Klux Klan ... birth, growth and revival.

Discover: when the Klan originated Explore : the aims of the Ku Klux Klan Skill : knowledge and understanding.

Wizard

The Ku Klux Klan was founded in 1866 and extended into almost every southern state by 1870. Its members waged a campaign of intimidation and violence against white and black _____ leaders during the period of _____. Confederate general Nathan Bedford _____ was chosen as the Klan's first leader, or "grand _____". Klan members usually carried out their attacks at night and aimed to maintain white supremacy in the South. In South Carolina, 1871, 500 masked men attacked the county jail and _____ eight black prisoners. In the regions where most Klan activity took place, local police either belonged to the Klan or refused to take action against it. Those arrested and accused of being Klansmen were usually let go as no-one would - _____ against them. The use of federal authority in 1871 to crush Klan activity _____ Democrats and even alarmed many Republicans By the end of 1876, the entire South was under white Democratic control once again and Klan activity decreased. In 1915, white Protestants organized a revival of the Ku Klux Klan inspired by Thomas Dixon's 1905 book "The Clansman" and the film "Birth of a Nation." This second generation of the Klan was not only anti-black but also against Roman Catholics, Jews, foreigners and communism. At its _____ in the 1920s, Klan membership exceeded 4 million people nationwide. The Great Depression in the 1930s depleted the Klan's ranks, and the organization temporarily disbanded in 1944. The civil rights movement of the 1960s saw a surge of Klan activity across the South, including the bombings, _____ and shootings of black and white activists. These actions _____ the nation and helped win support for the civil rights cause. Klan-related violence became more isolated decades to come, though groups have become aligned with neo-Nazi or other right-wing organizations from the 1970s onward. **History Channel Article : edited.**

Outraged

Republicans

Woods

Testify

Democrats

Reconstruction

Forrest

Peak

Master

Beatings

Lynched

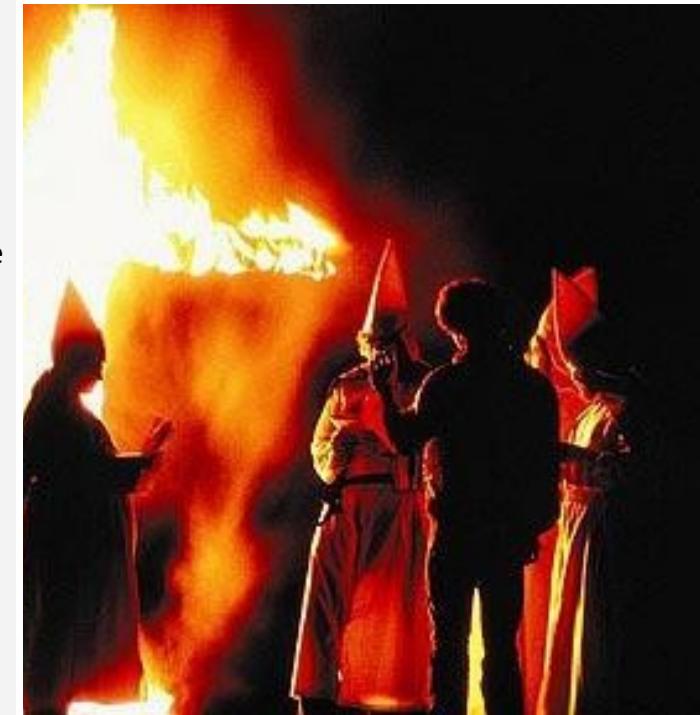
Stand

Killed

1: What was the main aim of the Ku Klux Klan?

2: Why was Klan activity on the decline ?

3: What inspired a revival of Klan activity in 1915 ?



The Impact of the Second World War on Black Americans

Task : to match the statements.

1 The Second World War

2 Over 1 million black men fought for the United States Army ...

3 Before being sent to Europe, northern blacks were sent to training camps based in the South ...

4 Segregation continued during the war as black soldiers ate in different canteens and travelled in different vehicles. More ...

5 Those who were sent into combat ...

6 Black soldiers were angered further by the hypocrisy that they were fighting for freedom and justice for people in Europe

7 In protest the soldiers started to use the double V gesture ...

8 The actions of many black soldiers helped change the ...

9 A white platoon sergeant wrote ' When I heard about it I said I'd be damned if I'd wear the same shoulder patch they did ...

10 Black civilian and soldiers were inspired by heroic accounts of bravery and performance. Woodrow Crockett, a black pilot ...

11 Black soldiers were able to witness the more liberal society and attitude ...

12 Once the war was over and as a result of their experiences blacks returned determined to achieve a second victory ...

13 Evidence for this is the rise in the number of ...



.. opinions of many of those who fought with them.

... when black people were treated as second class citizens in their own county.

... often they served in auxiliary roles such as cooks, cleaners and mechanics.

... often fought in the most dangerous mission but had less training and were given inferior equipment.

... helped change black American's attitude towards race.

... meaning they were fighting for two victories. Victory in Europe and victory at home in their struggle for equality.

... this experience radicalised them.

... towards race.

... they were shocked as they encountered formal segregation.

... flew 149 escort missions protecting bombers. Not a single plane was lost when under the protection of black squadrons..

... lynching's. There was only 1 in 1945 but this rose to 6 in 1946.

... in the United States. However, they would face a backlash from white Americans who feared a move toward greater equality.

... After that first day when we saw how they fought I changed my mind. They're just like any of the boys to us'.

The Impact of the Second World War on Black Americans

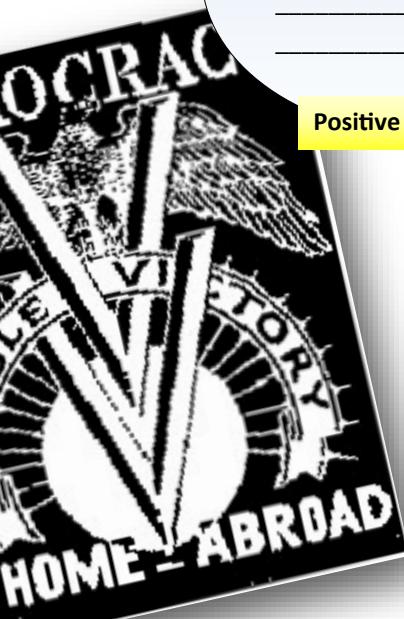
Task : 1. add relevant text to each of the images 2. circle / highlight if the impact was positive or negative .



Positive / Negative



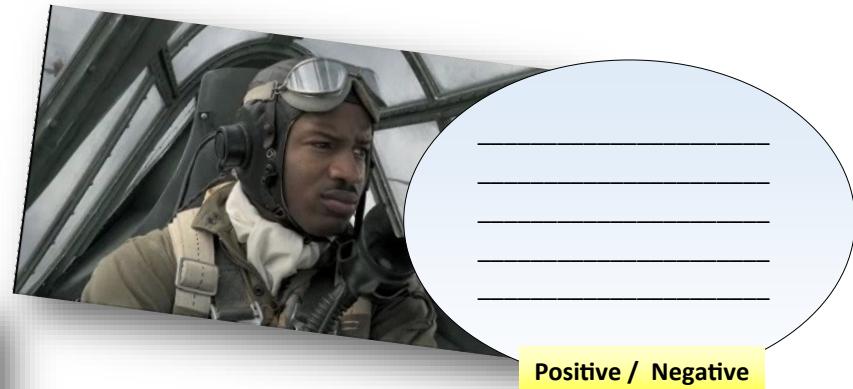
Positive / Negative



Positive / Negative



Positive / Negative



Positive / Negative



Positive / Negative

The Regional Impact of WW2.

Southern black registered voting
1939—2%
1945—15 %

Increase in the number of lynchings

William Dawson
Adam Powell
elected to Congress

4.5 billion spent on Southern industry

Black protests turned to riots in Detroit 1943 - North

Numbers of blacks in North increased - led to voting power

40 % of (black) Washington DC housing substandard

Northern industry boomed

Roosevelt created Fair Employment Practices Commission

12 % of (white) Washington DC housing substandard

More black farm workers moved into industry

Blacks unable to get jobs in (south) booming industry

Segregation remained in the South

Northern blacks paid less than whites

Northern blacks economically but NOT legally segregated

William Hast appointed as 1st black federal judge

3x increase in black college students in the North



Political



Economic

500 000 blacks migrated to the North



Social

The Regional Impact of WW2 on Black Americans.



P

The North

The South



E

The North

The South



S

The North

The South

Harry S. Truman and Civil Rights



Mission : use the accompanying PowerPoint and conduct further research to complete the table.

 What motivated Truman's change of heart to become a supporter of civil rights?		List To Secure these Rights findings	Rank Order Recommendations How realistic were they ?	List Government actions under Truman	Research : his actions Truman's successes or achievements	Research : his actions Truman's failures or limitations
Northerner or Southerner 		1 :	1 :	1 :		
Born in Missouri Massachusetts Michigan		2:	2:	2:		
Republican or Democrat		3 :	3 :	3 :		
Member of the KKK or Member of the NAACP			4:	4:		
Became President in .. 1941 : 1942 : 1943 1944 : 1945 : 1946 1947 : 1948 : 1949			5:	5:		
Elected President in .. 1941 : 1942 : 1943 1944 : 1945 : 1946 1947 : 1948 : 1949		6 :				

Brown V Board - challenging segregation in schools.

Discover : the details of the Brown V Board case Explore : the reactions and significance of the case Skills : text sort / literacy / problem solving.

The Case	The Verdict	The Reasons	The Reactions	The Significance
NAACP's victory in the Sweatt V Painter (Herman Sweatt in Texas University image below) made segregation in higher education ..	Under the leadership of Chief Justice, Earl Warren, (pictured below) the Supreme Court ruled ..	The Supreme Court gave several reasons for ruling in favour of Oliver Brown. Foremost, it concluded that segregation had a negative impact..	At first many black Americans believed the Brown case would signal the end of all segregation . The verdict inspired groups such as ...	Brown was significant for a number of reasons. It was de jure 'legal' milestone that showed the Supreme Court was in favour and ..
		.. on black children. Less ethical was the understanding that there was a growth in the black middle classes thus further legal challenge was ...	.. CORE and NAACP to step up their campaigns. However, there was also a significant white backlash to the verdict. White Citizens Councils ...	.. prepared to back the civil rights cause. It gave groups such as CORE and NAACP encouragement in their fight for equality. However, the ..
..Illegal. After this victory the NAACP took up the case of Oliver Brown (image below). He accused the state of Kansas of failing to provide..	.. in favour of Oliver Brown and his daughter, Linda. The decision held that the racial segregation of ...	.. certain. Moreover, it accepted that the southern states lacked the resources to provide separate and equal education (image below ) ..	.. were set up (250 000 joined) to fight against desegregated schools. White fear also led to a revival KKK activities. Most ...	.. case also highlighted how, at all levels of society from southern racists, local and state politicians as well as the president, fear, division and ...
	.. children in public schools went against the Equal Protection..		.. notably a 14 yr old black boy, Emmett Till was lynched. More backlash came at state level. In Louisiana over 95% of NAACP offices were ..	.. hatred remained. (image below) De Jure victories though important did not lead to de facto change. By 1957, only 750 out of 6,300 ...
.. a suitable standard of education for his daughter, Linda, that she had to travel further than needed and that she would receive a better ..	.. Clause of the 14th Amendment. Specifically on May 14, 1954, Chief Earl Warren delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, ..	..and integration was therefore essential. In addition, the court recognised that a racists education system the ..	.. forced to close. Senator Harry Byrd led 101 Congressmen to sign the 'Southern Manifesto' in a campaign know as 'Massive ...	
.. education in the local all white school. The NAACP argued that it was impossible for school's to provide an education that was ...	.. stating that "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' ..	.. portrayed the USA in a very poor light, especially at time when it was standing against communist oppression in the Cold War struggle.	.. Resistance'. Finally, president Eisenhower refused to comment publicly on the Brown verdict, but privately said, appointing Earl ...	.. school districts were desegregated. Any attempts to desegregated were met with violence and hostility. (image below)
.. separate but equal as outlined in the verdict of the 1896 Plessy v Ferguson case.	... has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal".	Finally, the sympathy of Earl Warren, who used his position and authority was necessary for a verdict in favour of Oliver Brown.	... Warren 'was the biggest damned-fool mistake I ever made'.	

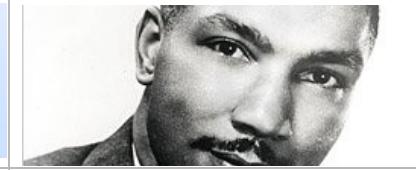
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	.. in favour of Oliver Brown and his daughter, Linda. The decision held that the racial segregation of ...		.. forced to close. Senator Harry Byrd led 101 Congressmen to sign the 'Southern Manifesto' in a campaign known as 'Massive ...'	.. case also highlighted how, at all levels of society from southern racists, local and state politicians as well as the president, fear, division and ...
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..Illegal. After this victory the NAACP took up the case of Oliver Brown (image below). He accused the state of Kansas of failing to provide..	Under the leadership of Chief Justice, Earl Warren, (pictured below) the Supreme Court ruledand integration was therefore essential. In addition, the court recognised that a racist education system the ..	At first many black Americans believed the Brown case would signal the end of all segregation . The verdict inspired groups such as prepared to back the civil rights cause. It gave groups such as CORE and NAACP encouragement in their fight for equality. However, the ..
.. education in the local all white school. The NAACP argued that it was impossible for schools to provide an education that was stating that "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' ..	The Supreme Court gave several reasons for ruling in favour of Oliver Brown. Foremost, it concluded that segregation had a negative impact..	.. were set up (250 000 joined) to fight against desegregated schools. White fear also led to a revival of KKK activities. Most ...	Brown was significant for a number of reasons. It was de jure 'legal' milestone that showed the Supreme Court was in favour and ..
	.. Clause of the 14th Amendment. Specifically on May 14, 1954, Chief Earl Warren delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court, portrayed the USA in a very poor light, especially at time when it was standing against communist oppression in the Cold War struggle.	... Warren 'was the biggest damned fool mistake I ever made'.	

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	.. stating that "We conclude that in the field of public education the doctrine of 'separate but equal' notably a 14 yr old black boy, Emmett Till was lynched. More backlash came at state level. In Louisiana over 95% of NAACP offices were Resistance'. Finally, president Eisenhower refused to comment publicly on the Brown verdict, but privately said, appointing Earl school districts were desegregated. Any attempts to desegregated were met with violence and hostility. (image below)
.. separate but equal as outlined in the verdict of the 1896 Plessy v Ferguson case.	...has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently unequal".	At first many black Americans believed the Brown case would signal the end of all segregation . The verdict inspired groups such as Warren ' <i>was the biggest damned-fool mistake I ever made</i> '.	.. portrayed the USA in a very poor light, especially at time when it was standing against communist oppression in the Cold War struggle.

Brown V Board - challenging segregation in schools.

Frame



 **Cut and Order Activity Option** : complete the table by cutting and ordering the information provided.

Brown V Board - challenging segregation in schools.

 **Write Up Activity Option** : complete the table by writing the text into the table below.

The Case	The Verdict	The Reasons	The Reactions	The Significance
				
				
				
				

Ralph Bunche



Position : _____

Born : _____

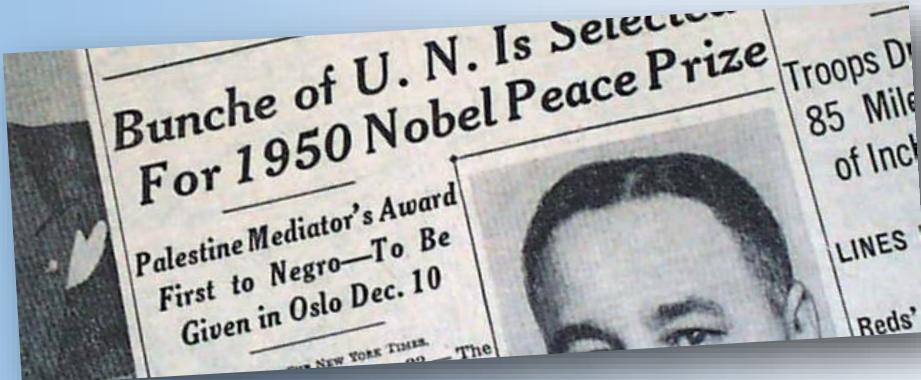
Race : _____

Organisation : _____

Core beliefs : _____

Death : _____

"Hearts are the strongest when they beat in response to noble ideals".



Additional notes : _____

Significance : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Thurgood Marshall



Position : _____

Born : _____

Race : _____

Organisation : _____

Core beliefs : _____

Death : _____

First Negro Named to Supreme Court



Thurgood Marshall Appointed

WASHINGTON—(UPI)—President Johnson today named Thurgood Marshall to be Supreme Court justice.

Mr. Johnson personally announced the selection of a neophyte at the White House. Marshall succeeds Justice Tom C. Clark, who will succeed Justice Tom C. Clark upon his retirement.

The elder Clark ended his active service on the high tribunal after the court adjourned in June.

Marshall has remained in Washington throughout his career. His appointment as solicitor general in August 1961 was unprecedented for a Negro.

Prior to that, the late President John F. Kennedy had appointed Marshall in 1960 as

a judge of the United States Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia.

THE NEW JUSTICE is the great-grandson of a slave who was brought to the United States from Africa. His father was a steward at a Tidewater, Chesapeake Bay

cottage club.

Before joining the government posts,

Marshall won a widespread legal reputation in civil-rights causes in the community of a Negro law student at the University of Maryland—a school where he himself had been denied admission.

In 1936, Marshall joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Two years later he became head of its legal operations.

Marshall's biggest triumph came in 1954

when he won the historic United States

Supreme Court case declaring school segregation unconstitutional.

Attorney General Ramsey Clark said

would add "a wealth of legal experience" to the history of the court.

The new justice was born July 2, 1898, and graduated cum laude from Baltimore Law School in Pennsylvania last year after having been a member in his sophomore

year for having freemasonry.

MARSHALL THEN entered Howard Uni-

versity Law School in Washington. He re-

sisted in the field of law and did in

the very deep

The Negro jurist is a six-footer

who weighs around 210 pounds. His wife is

the former Cecilia Suyat. They have two

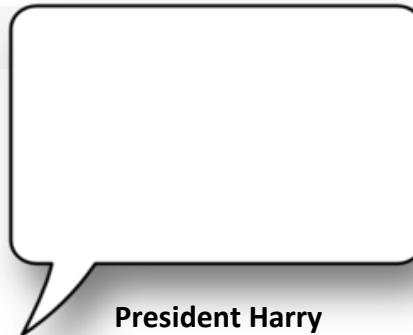
"Sometimes history takes things into its own hands".

Additional notes : _____

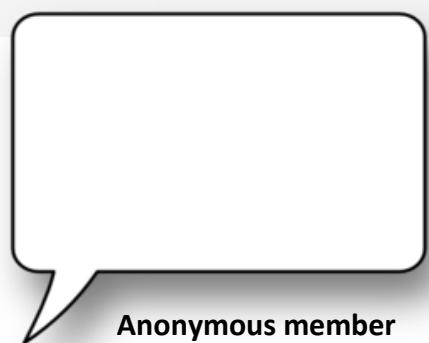
Significance : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

An Interview With

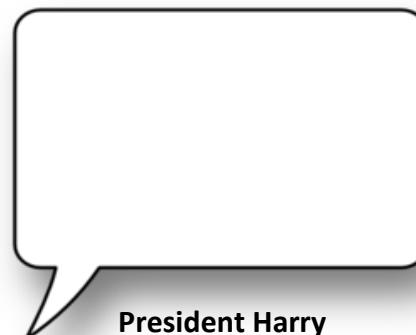
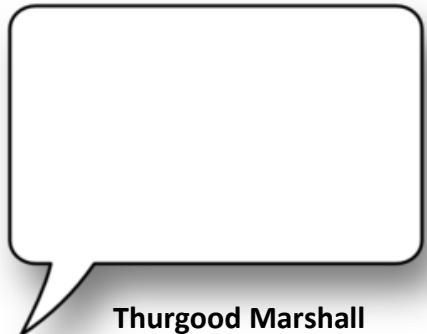
Task : create realistic responses from each person's perspective



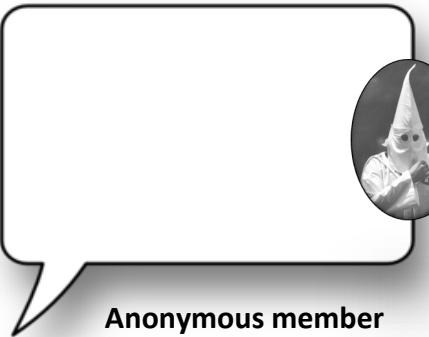
President Harry Truman



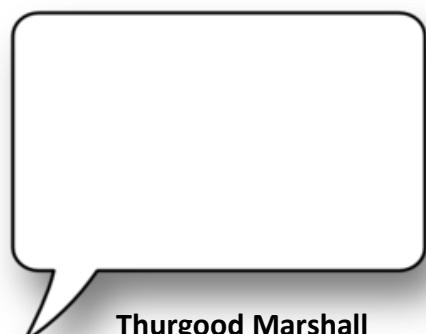
Anonymous member of the Ku Klux Klan



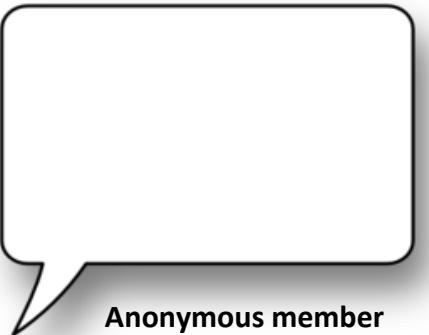
President Harry Truman



Anonymous member of the Ku Klux Klan



President Dwight Eisenhower



Anonymous member of the Ku Klux Klan

Summing up the USA - what changed between 1944 - 1955?

The situation by 1944	Limited change by 1955	Some change by 1955	Significant change by 1955
Grass roots racism in the South			
Army Segregated			
Ku Klux Klan activities declining			
Discrimination in employment			
Racism at local / state level in the South			
Few black people in government positions			
Poor housing for black people in the North			
Few black people registered to vote			
Black vote was of little importance to the President			
Few black role models			
Few black people worked in northern industry			

Suggestion : lightly shade each of the statements under by 1944 as either Political (BLUE) Economic (Green) Social (Yellow)

Summing up the USA - what changed between 1944 - 1955?

The situation by 1944	Limited change by 1955	Some change by 1955	Significant change by 1955
Universities Segregated			
Schools segregated			
Public transport segregated			
Public facilities segregated			
President showed little support for civil rights			
Often, the Supreme Court did support equality			
Other :			

Suggestion : lightly shade each of the statements under by 1944 as either Political, (BLUE) Economic (Green) Social (Yellow)

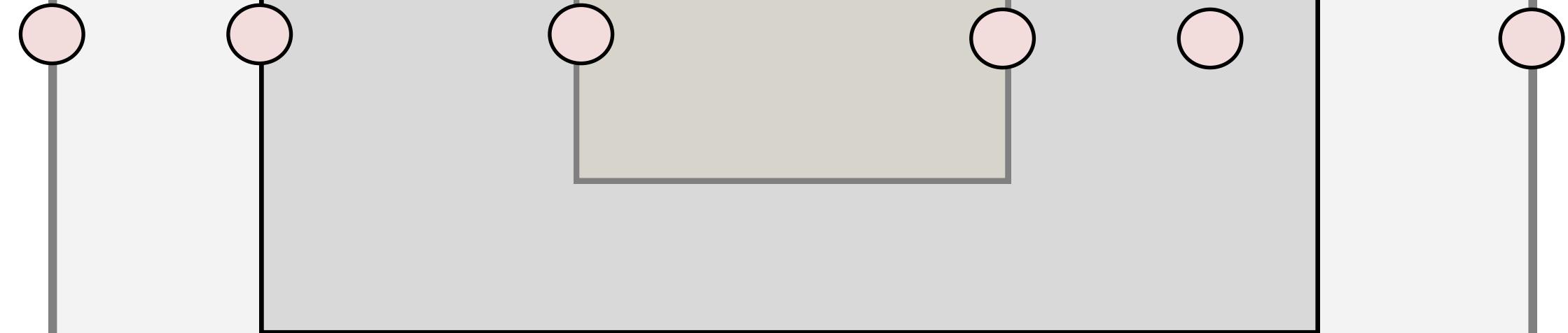
Assessing Change : c 1944 - 55.

🎯 Mission : to assess the change experienced by black Americans c 1944 –55

Little Change / Status Quo

Some Change

Significant Change



Civil Rights

1944 - 55



Flashcard or matching activities

Flash cards are proven to be a very effective method for learning and review.

Option 1 : Cards can be printed single - sided and students can work individually, in pairs or small groups to match the questions and answers.

Option 2 : Cards can be printed double - sided and students can build knowledge and self - assess using the supporting answer sheet.

Option 3 : Start with option 1 (in lesson 1) then move onto option 2 (in lesson 2).

Civil Rights : NAACP, 1944 – 1955

Task : lay flashcards questions up, record answers below then flip the cards. Repeat this process three times.

Question	Round 1 answer	Round 2 answer	Round 3 answer
NAACP stands for ?			
The year NAACP founded ?			
Aim of NAACP?			
NAACP strategy ?			
Famous NAACP Lawyer ?			
Why was Irene Morgan arrested in 1946 ?			
What did NAACP argue in Morg V Virg case?			
Verdict of the Morgan V Virginia case ?			
Impact of the Morgan V Virginia case ?	Small : Medium : Large		
Successfully challenged by NAACP in 1915?			
Smith V Allright state ?			
Smith v Allright year ?			
Lonnie E Smith was prevented from ?			
Who stopped Lonnie E Smith from doing this?			
What had Lonnie E Smith paid ?			
'The right to vote in a primary is a right ..			
Verdict of Smith V Allright ?			
What was the impact of Smith v Allright ?	Small : Medium : Large		
What was Emmett Till accused of ?			
What happened to Emmet Till in 1955 ?			
Sweatt V Painter state ?			
Sweatt V Painter year ?			
What was Herman Sweatt not allowed to do ?			
What did the NAACP argue in this case ?			
How did NAACP show schools were unequal?			
What was the verdict in Sweatt v Painter ?			
What was he impact of Sweatt V Painter ?	Small : Medium : Large		
Where did Hermann Sweatt eventually study?			
The Sweatt ruling encouraged NAACP to ... ?			

NAACP

Q

The year NAACP founded ?

Q

The aims of NAACP ?

Q

NAACP strategy ?

Q

Famous NAACP lawyer ?

Q

Why was Irene Morgan arrested in 1946 ?

Q

What did NAACP argue in the Morgan V Virginia case ?

Q

What was the verdict in the Morgan v Virginia case?

Q

What was the impact of the Morgan V Virginia case?

Q

The NAACP successfully challenged what in the Supreme Court in 1915?

Q

National
Association (for the)
Advancement of
Coloured
People

A

1909

A

To challenge segregation and
racial equality

A

To challenge the legality of
segregation using the legal system

A



Thurgood Marshal

A

She refused to sit at the back of an
inter-state bus while travelling
through Virginia

A

That state segregation laws did not
apply on (federal) interstate
transport

A

The Supreme Court ruled in favour of
Irene Morgan and NAACP won
the case

A

Limited : the ruling only outlawed
segregation on interstate buses, not 1
state. Bus companies simply ignored
the ruling. No de facto
change

A

The use of the 'Grandfather Clause'
to prevent black people from voting

A

Smith V Allright state ?

Q

Smith V Allright case year ?

Q

What was Lonnie E. Smith stopped
from doing ?

Q

Who stopped Lonnie E. Smith
from doing this ?

Q

Thurgood Marshall argued that
Lonnie Smith was allowed to vote
because he had paid his ?

Q

Smith V Allright, the Supreme Court
stated that ' the right to vote in a pri-
mary is a right secured
by the ?

Q

What was the impact of the
Smith V Allright case?

Q

What was the verdict in the
Smith V Allright case?

Q

What was Emmett Till accused of ?

Q

What happened to Emmett Till
in 1955 ?

Q

Texas

A

1944

A

Voting in the local primary
elections

A

A white election official named
S.S Allright

A

Poll Tax

A

Constitution

A

Significant : this opening the way for
all blacks to vote in the primary
elections and many encouraged
many to do so

A

The Supreme Court ruled in favour of
Smith and NAACP won

A

Flirting with a white woman

A

He was severely beaten, lynched
and thrown into a river

A

Sweatt V Painter state ?

Q

Sweatt V Painter case year ?

Q

What was Herman Sweatt prevented from doing ?

Q

What did the NAACP argue in the Sweatt V Painter case ?

Q

What did the Texas court rule in Sweatt V Painter ?

Q

How did the NAACP show that new law school for black students was NOT equal ?

Q

What was the impact of the Sweatt V Painter case?

Q

What was the Supreme Court's verdict in the Sweatt V Painter case?

Q

Where did Herman Sweatt eventually study ?

Q

What did the ruling of Sweatt V Painter encourage NAACP to do next ?

Q

Texas

A

1950

A

Study Law in the University of
Texas Law School

A

Sweatt was legally entitled to an
education equal to that of white
students

A

A new law school to be opened
for black students

A

There were fewer books, students
and inferior teachers

A

Significant : set a precedent for future
entry for black students in higher
education

A

That denying Sweatt an equal education
was illegal : the separate law school
was not equal

A

Texas University Law School

A

To challenge segregation throughout
the entire education system including
schools

A