A high-contrast, black and white close-up portrait of Martin Luther King Jr. He is looking directly at the camera with a serious, contemplative expression. His hands are clasped together in front of his chest. The lighting is dramatic, highlighting the texture of his skin and the intensity of his gaze.

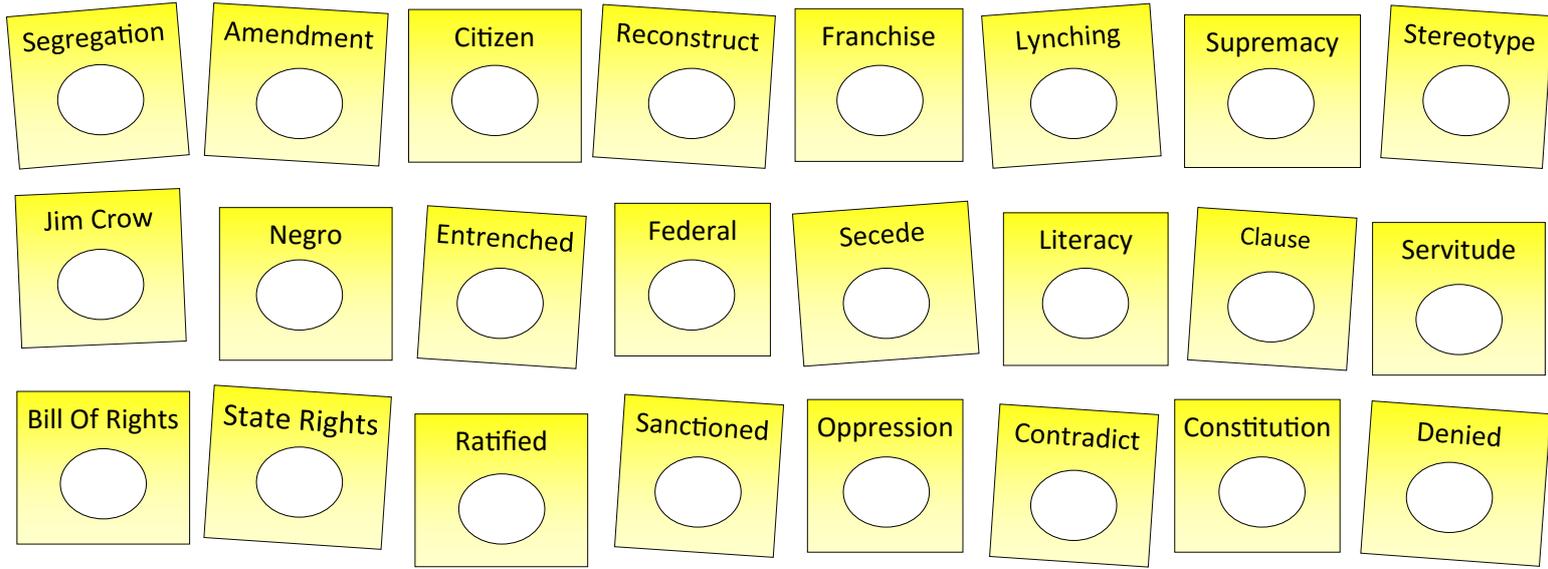
Race Relations USA

Part 1 1865 - 1900

**Slavery, Reconstruction
and Segregation**

Race Relations : Slavery, Reconstruction and Segregation

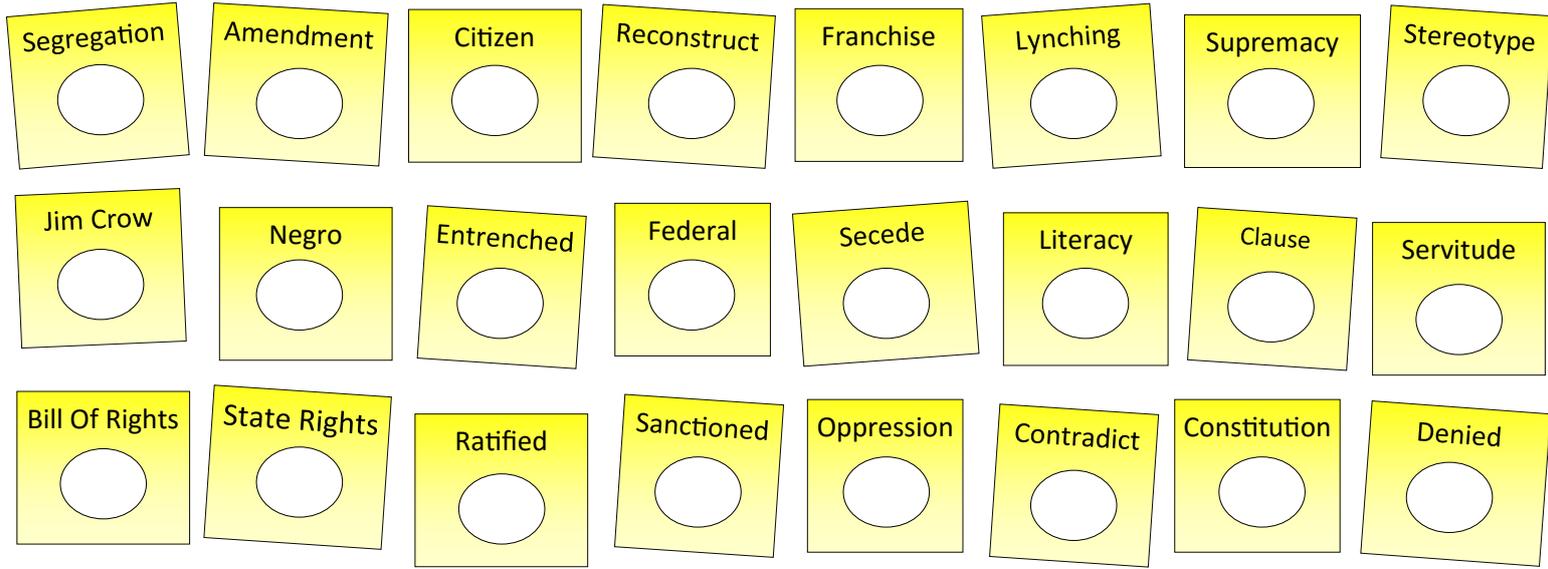
 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	Change	A _ _ _ _	A
	Centralised government of the USA		B
	Right to Vote	S _ _ _ _ _ _	C
	The first ten amendments to the US constitution		D
	A condition of slavery		E
	To keep apart or separate		F
	Read and write		G
	Formally agreed and signed		H
	Reference to a black person		I
	A person who 'belongs to' or has rights within a country		J
	Officially agreed - to say yes		K
	The written rules or basic principles of a country - often officially recorded		L
	A mob murder - often by hanging the victim from a tree		M
	To reject or say no		N
	Repair or rebuild		O
	To keep a person or group down		P
	The idea that individual states should have more power than Federal gov		Q
	A common belief about a person or race—usually incorrect		R
	A rule or condition		S
	To be / feel better than		T
	To hold opposing or conflicting ideas		U
	A position or opinion that is held strongly		V
	A minstrel - stereotyped black musician		W
	To break away from		X

Race Relations : Slavery, Reconstruction and Segregation

 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



Words	Definitions	Translation	?
	Change		A
	Centralised government of the USA		B
	Right to Vote		C
	The first ten amendments to the US constitution		D
	A condition of slavery		E
	To keep apart or separate		F
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	A minstrel - stereotyped black musician		W
	To break away from		X

The Causes Of The American Civil War



These resources support the free PowerPoint presentation ...

icHistory.com

The Causes Of The American Civil War.

Unit Starter

1 My Guess

Answer

2 My Guess

Answer

3 My Guess

Answer

4 My Guess

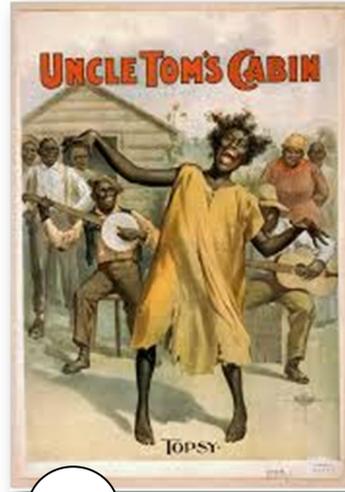
Answer

5 My Guess

Answer

6 My Guess

Answer



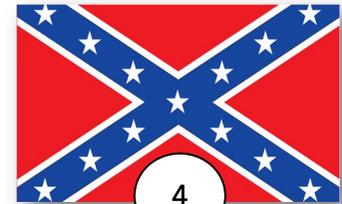
1



3



5



4



6



2

Causes Of The Civil War Summary

Rank Importance

Sum up : six causes of the American Civil War Explore : their relative important Skill: knowledge and understanding / research.

1 : The Abolitionists

What was Uncle Tom’s Cabin ?

What did it reveal ?

What impact did it have ?

2 : Slavery

Complete the quote using the video link ..

Our government was founded on

*Alexander Stephens
Confederate Vice President*

3 : Westward Expansion

1820
Missouri
Compromise

1850
Compromise

1854
Kansas
Nebraska Act

1854
Bleeding
Kansas

4 : Sectionalism

Add Northern Traits

Add Southern Traits

5 : The 1860 Election

Write down 3-5 questions about this election

6 : The Secession

States Committed To The Union

States That Were Initially Undecided

First States To Join South Carolina

Causes Of The Civil War Summary

Rank Importance

Sum up : six causes of the American Civil War Explore : their relative important Skill: knowledge and understanding / research.

1 : The Abolitionists



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

2 : Slavery



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

3 : Westward Expansion



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

4 : Sectionalism



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

5 : The 1860 Election



Take notes from the PPT slide and video link ...

6 : The Secession



Take note from the PPT slide and video link ...

Connecting The Causes Of The American Civil War.



Summarise : the causes of the American Civil War Explore : the relationship between factors Skill : making links.

1: The Abolitionists

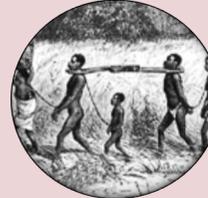


Attacked slavery

Angered the South

Links to : 2, 4 and

2: Slavery



Links to :

3: Westward Expansion



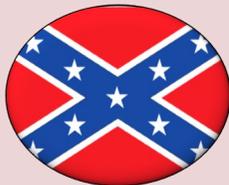
Links to :

6: Secession Of The South



Links to :

4: Sectionalism

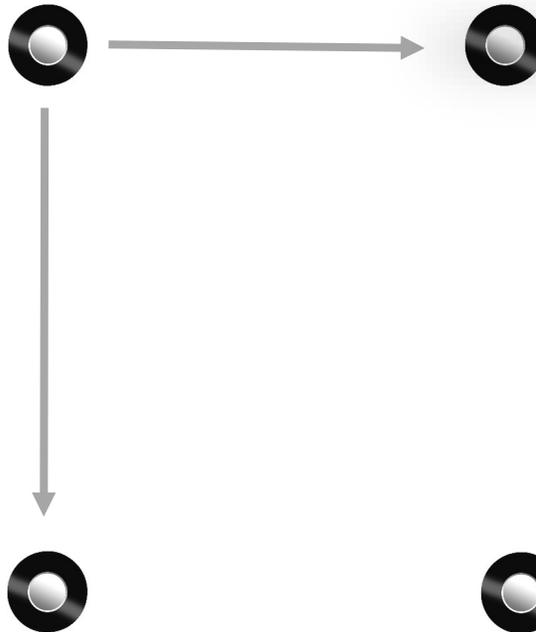


Links to :

5: The 1860 Election



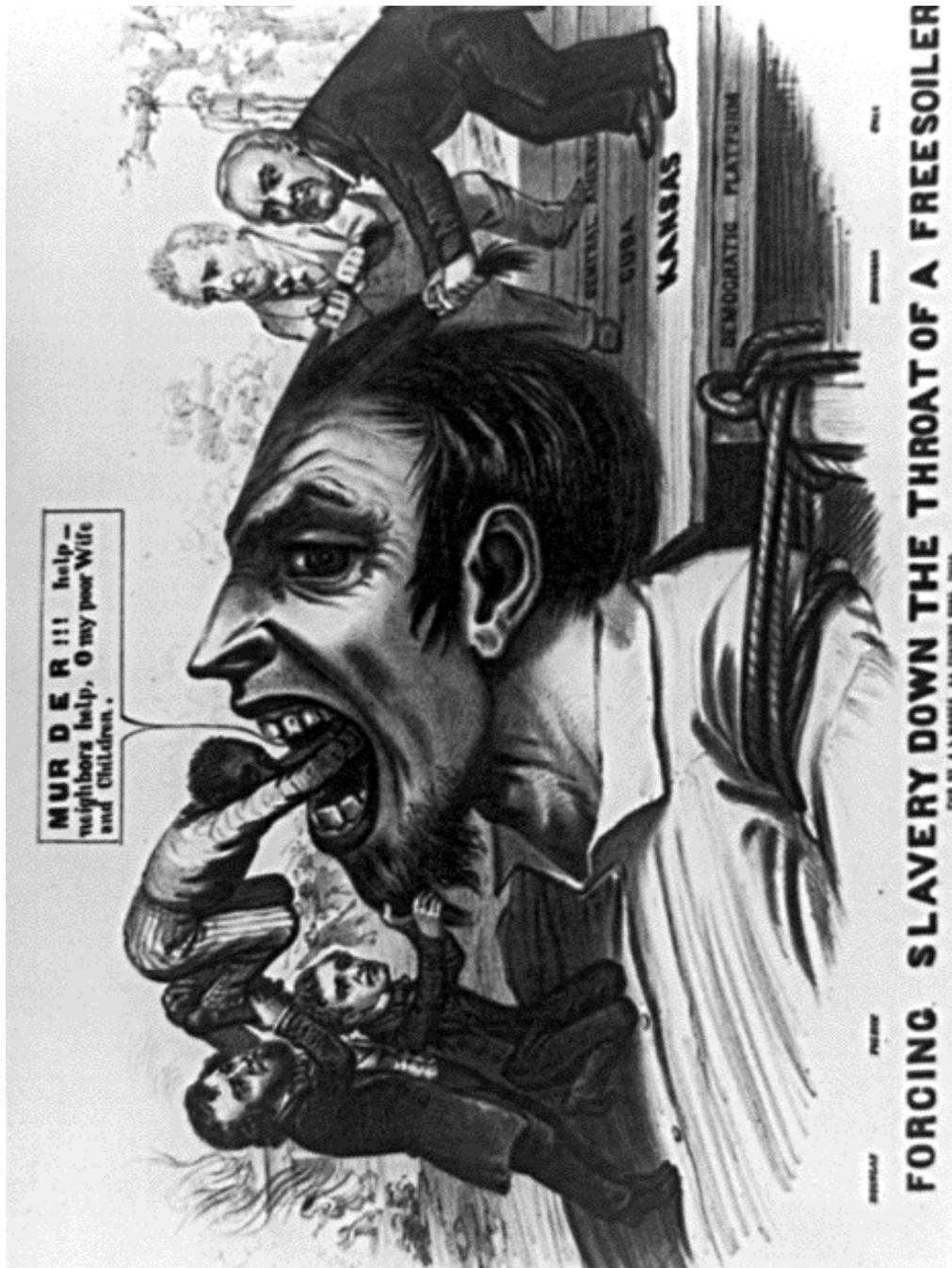
Links to :



The Cartoon About A Man Being Fed A Smaller Man.



Discover : how to identify main features of a cartoon Explore : how to interpret these features Skill: cartoon analysis and evaluation.



Message of the cartoon (write this AFTER completing DEC process)

Describe the main features of the cartoon.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Explain what each of these features means / represents

-
-
-
-
-
-

Context: what historical event is this cartoon about?

Reliable or Not? (Circle a score below)

Unreliable 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Reliable

How Similar Are Cartoons A and B ?

Discover : how to compare cartoons Explore : source content, origin, purpose Skill: analysis, comparison and evaluation.

published 1861



A

The cartoons are similar to ... (some, limited, large extent)

The contents of the cartoons are / are not similar ...

The origins of the cartoons are / are not similar ...

published 1860



B

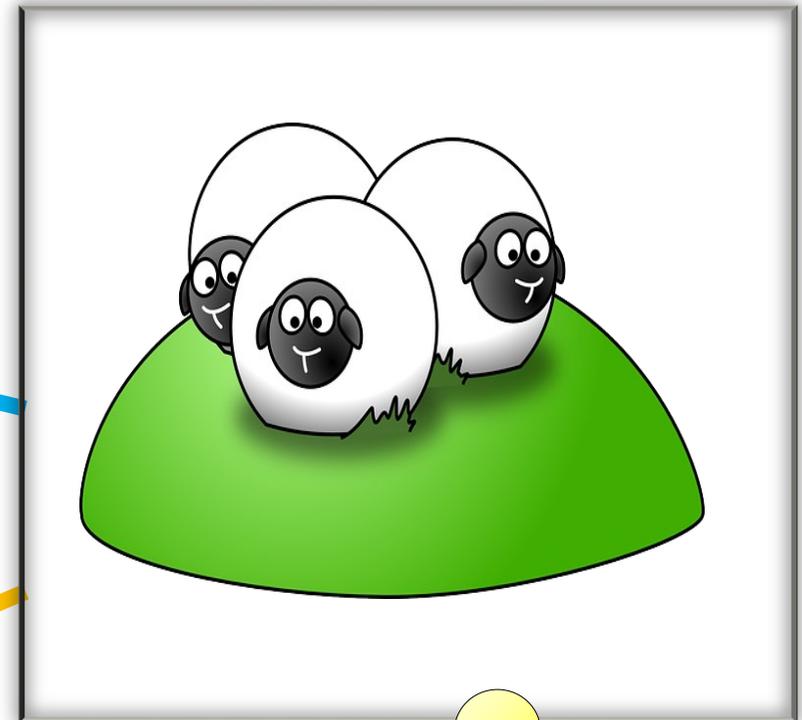
The purposes of the cartoon are / are not similar

ACTIVITY # 18 / 101 - FOLLOW ME

icHistory.com

How it works : Complete after ranking activity?

- 1: Select 6 students - assign each, one of the causes of the civil war. Allow thm time to prepare an argument demonstrating why their cause was most important.
- 2 : Present a concise opening argument to the class.
- 3 : Students then join / follow their cause of choice.
- 4: Continue the debate allowing all students to contribute once they follow a cause.
- 5 : Students can switch at any time.
6. Wrap up and rank the outcome.



Suggestions

Teacher to join / help the person with least followers

Skills

Persuasion
Debate
Listening

Adapt to

Any causes activity
Why the League of Nations failed

CAUSE 1

THE

ABOLITIONISTS

CAUSE 2

SLAVERY

CAUSE 3

WESTWARD

EXPANSION

CAUSE 4

SECTIONALISM

CAUSE 5

THE 1860

ELECTION

CAUSE 6

THE

SECESSION

Reconstructing The South

Race Relations : 1865 - 1900

 **Mission** : to heal the USA following the end of slavery and the Civil War in 1865.

The ending of slavery was only the beginning of a new chapter in US history. Following the Civil war the USA entered a period known as Reconstruction. This was the attempt to rebuild the South and a healing of damaged relations. Many difficult problems were created by freeing the slaves and ending an institution that had lasted for hundred of years. You should take n the role of one of the 3 groups outlined below and create a solution based on **your group's interested**. You could follow up with a class or group discussion and see if acceptable compromises can be found.

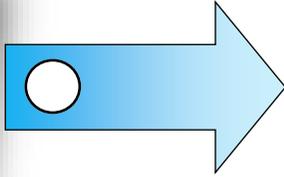
Problem		Southern White's Solution	Freed Slave's Suggestion	Northern White's Suggestion
All over the South slaves were in a bad condition. They had no food, land or tools to work it.				
Where would the newly freed slaves live?				
Slaves were now legally free but should they now be treated as equal citizens?				
Southerners were deeply racist believing in white supremacy. How can this be resolved?				

Re-imposing Southern White Supremacy

Race Relations : 1865 -1900

 **Mission** : use the sources and textbooks to make notes on the period 1865 - 1900.

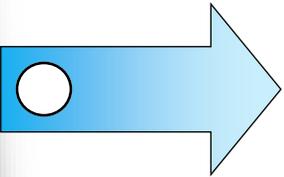
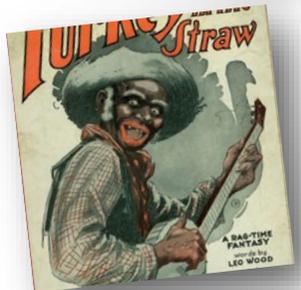
Task : **1**: colour code or label (1-4) each of the four circles below. **2** : Read the sources provided **3** : Write a bullet point summary of your findings / a few sentences about each in the space provided. **4** : Answer the questions asked.



Reconstruction



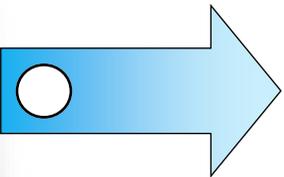
Define Reconstruction



The Jim Crow Laws



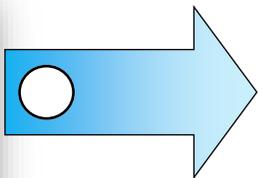
Who or what was Jim Crow?



Racial Stereotypes



What is a 'Wet Nurse'?



Challenging Jim Crow



What did 'separate but equal' mean?

A belief in white supremacy was particularly entrenched in the southern states. The end of slavery had been a blow to white supremacy. However, southern racists were able to find new ways of oppressing black people.

Edexcel History Textbook



In 1892 a black train passenger Homer Plessy was arrested and jailed for refusing to sit in a segregated railway car, breaking a Louisiana (Jim Crow) law. He appealed claiming this violated his constitutional rights according to the 14th Amendment. The 1896, U.S. Supreme Court case denied his argument under the "separate but equal" rule. Restrictive legislation based on race continued following the Plessy decision, its reasoning not overturned until Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka in 1954.

History Channel (Edited)

Jim Crow was not a person but was named after a popular 19th-century minstrel song that stereotyped African Americans, "**Jim Crow**" came to symbolise the system of government-sanctioned racial oppression and segregation in the United States.

PBS.org

The 'good, old-time negro'

Despite segregation, white people relied on black people for domestic help. They were hired to bring up children, cook and clean. Many white people had contradictory feelings about black people—on one hand they saw them as inferior but on the other relied on them in their family lives. Perhaps as a solution the concept of the 'good old time Negro' - the idea that black people were happy to serve white people and with the role in a segregated society.

Edexcel History Textbook—Edited.

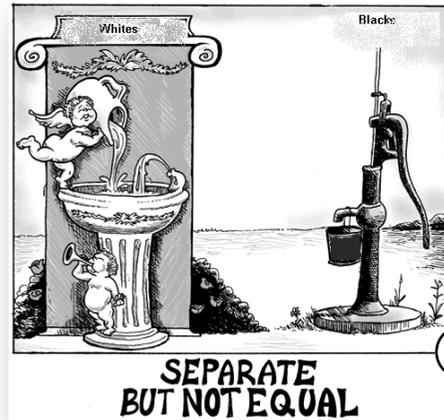


The **Jim Crow laws** were state and local laws enforcing racial segregation in the Southern United States. Enacted after the Reconstruction period, these **laws** continued in force until 1965. **Wikipedia summary**



The 14th Amendment to the Constitution was ratified on in 1868, granted citizenship to "all persons born or naturalized in the United States," which included former slaves recently freed. In addition, it forbids states from denying any person "life, liberty or property, without due process of law" or to "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The 14th Amendment greatly expanded the protection of civil rights to all Americans .

www.local.gov



Southern states introduced literacy tests as a requirement for voting. Most black people could not read or write and even those who could found that test were not applied fairly.

Uncle Gus made a wrong turn by accident. Somehow we ended up in the middle of town. Up ahead was a crowd of white people. We didn't know what was going on. There must have been 500 people, men and women and children. We slowed the car. It was then that we heard them shouting, "Kill the nigger." We could see a person on fire but still alive and screaming in the middle of the street tied to a big wheel. We could smell the stench of his burning human flesh. Uncle Gus slammed on his brakes and turned full circle in the middle of the road, which now focused the attention of the mob on us. I remember hearing someone shout, "There's some more niggers, let's get them." We could see people from our back window running for their cars and trucks. By then my uncle had turned the corner, as he put the pedal to the metal and we went as fast as his big Chrysler car could go. He turned off the car headlights and we drove for five minutes in darkness before he careened the car off the road into a four-foot wide wagon ditch or pathway in the woods. We made it just in time. What seemed like a caravan of cars passed our hiding place, followed by police cars with sirens blaring. We were all extremely quiet. No one spoke a word in fear that a whisper would be heard and betray our hiding place. We remained in our hiding place for about four hours, which seemed like eternity.

Joseph Holiday had driven to Texas with his uncle in 1961

The southern states found devious ways to disenfranchise the local black population. For example some states introduced a 'grandfather clause'. This said only people whose grandfathers had votes were allowed to vote.

The 15th Amendment to the Constitution granted African American men the right to vote by declaring that the "right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude."

www.local.org

Racism In The South - 1865 - 90

Race Relations : 1865 - 1900

 **Mission** : to heal the USA following the end of slavery and the Civil War in 1865.

White Supremacist Groups

Racial Stereotype

**Racism
In
The South**

IMPERIAL
LAUNDRY CO.
WE WASH FOR
WHITE PEOPLE ONLY



The Jim Crow Laws

Plessy V Ferguson



Summing up the USA - what had changed between 1860 - 1900?

The situation in 1860	Limited change by 1900	Some change by 1900	Significant change by 1900
Slavery in the South		Slavery was illegal but many blacks still existed in a form of economic slavery	
Most black people worked on plantations and farms			
North and South were divided			
Southern whites dominated southern blacks			
Black people could not vote			
Black people lived in poverty			
Whites held all positions of power in government			
Whites largely secure in their dominance over blacks			
Black people had no rights			
Black people generally segregated from whites			
Most Northerners had racist attitudes			

Suggestion : lightly shade each of the statements under 1860 as either Political (BLUE) Economic (Green) Social (Yellow)

Summing up the USA - what had changed between 1860 - 1900?

The situation in 1860	Limited change by 1900	Some change by 1900	Significant change by 1900
Other :			

Suggestion : lightly shade each of the statements under 1860 as either Political, (BLUE) Economic (Green) Social (Yellow)

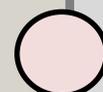
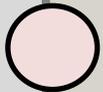
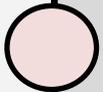
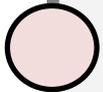
Assessing Change : Slavery, reconstruction and segregation up to 1900.

 **Mission** : to assess the change experienced by black Americans up to 1900 .

Little Change / Status Quo

Some Change

Significant Change



Slavery

Reconstruction

Segregation

 **10 minute task** : select relevant images to portray the periods of slavery , reconstruction and segregation by 1900 .



Which Was More Influential in The Lives of Southern Blacks By 1900? The 13th Amendment (ending slavery) or the Jim Crow Laws?

Student Quote ..

The 13th Amendment.

What is it?

How did it influence the lives of blacks by 1890?

Best "quote"

Source:

The Jim Crow Laws

What were they?

How did they influence the lives of blacks by 1890?

Best "quote"

Source:

Student Quote ..

Student Quote ..

Student Quote ..

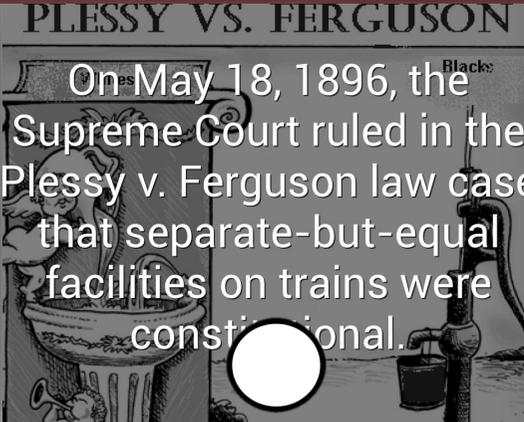
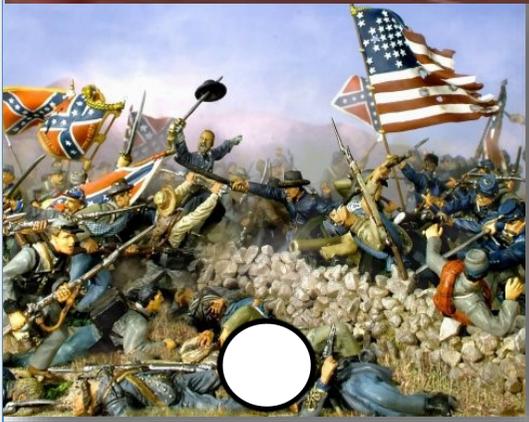
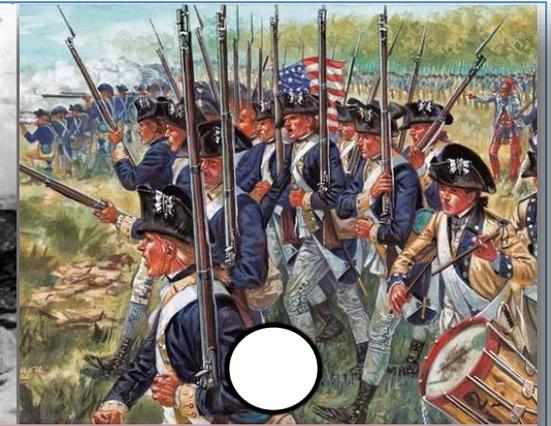
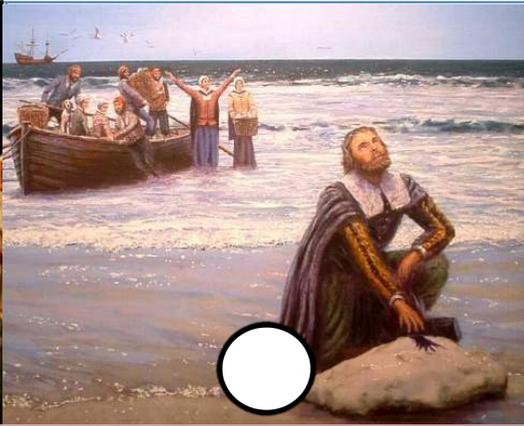
Student Quote ..

Conclusion

From Settlement To Segregation

Race Relations : 1865 - 1900

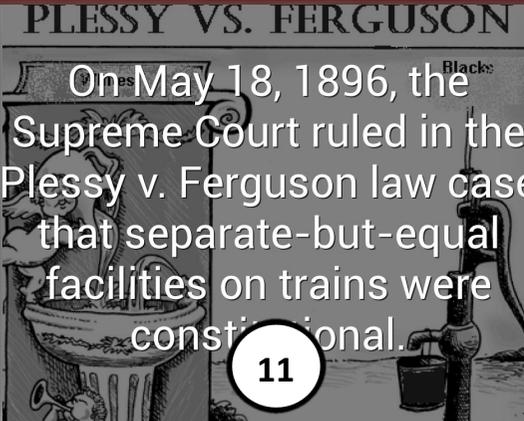
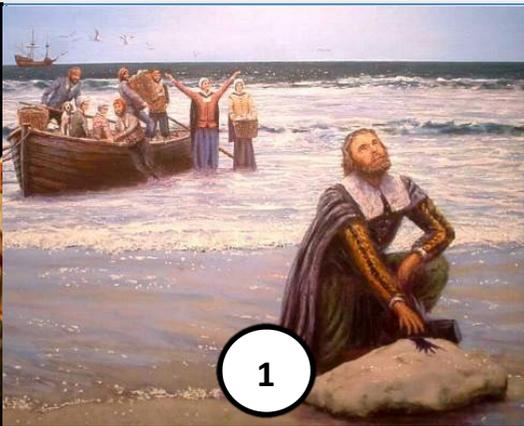
 **Starter** : use the jumbled events list to help identify images and put them into chronological order 1-12



From Settlement To Segregation

Race Relations : 1865 - 1900

Starter : use the jumbled events list to help identify images and put them into chronological order 1-12



From Settlement To Segregation

Race Relations : 1865 - 1900

 **Extension** : complete the questions relating to the period 1621 - 1900 .

The Pilgrim Fathers : 1621

Where did the Pilgrim Fathers land?

Name the Native American who helped them upon their arrival.

Name the holiday to celebrate this

Slavery in the South :

Why were slaves not used in the northern part of the USA?

The War of Independence :

Which two sides fought in this war?

1 : _____

2 : _____

Who was the first US President ?

Did he own slaves?

Constitution Established :

What is a constitution?

The US constitution stated that ..

'All men are created _ _ _ _ _'

Was this adhered to in the USA?

Civil War Begins :

List / rank causes of the war

1 : _____

2 : _____

3 : _____

4 : _____

5 : _____

6 : _____

The Civil War Ends :

Why did the Union win the war?

The Amendment ending slavery?

The 14th Amendment :

Summarise this legislation

The 15th Amendment :

Summarise this legislation

End of 'Indian Wars ' :

The Massacre of Wounded Knee

Why : _____

What : _____

Result : _____

The Jim Crow Laws :

Who / what was Jim Crow?

Give 3 examples of these 'laws'

1 : _____

2 : _____

3 : _____

Plessy V Ferguson :

Why was Homer Plessy arrested ?

Why did Plessy say this was wrong?

The Supreme Court's decision?

115 KKK lynchings :

What did KKK stand for?

Main aim of the KKK?

Reasons they lynched black people

1 : _____

2 : _____

Race Relations USA

(Part 1 Free)

Full Pack Contents

The impact of the Second World War on race relations

The position of black Americans in 1945

To Secure These Rights

Truman and the Cold War

Challenging Jim Crow

The role of the NAACP

Brown V Board Case

Civil Rights Protests 1955-62

The later civil rights campaigns

The role of federal government

Opposition to progress 1955-68

Achievements of peaceful protest

Reasons for change

Malcolm X

Divisions in the Civil Rights Movement

The Black Panthers

Achievements of Blacks Power

A whose who of civil rights

Exam Skills

Review



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