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nities/us-history/postwarera/civilrights-movement/a/introduction-tothe-civil-rights-movement

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vil rights/african
american civil rights movement.php

Reconstruction

Background Information:

Reconstruction, the period (1865–1877) that followed the American Civil War. Attempts were made to redress the injustices of slavery and its political, social, and economic legacy to solve the problems arising from the readmission to the Union of the 11 states that had seceded at or before the outbreak of war. Reconstruction witnessed far-reaching changes in America's political life. At the national level, new laws and constitutional amendments permanently altered the federal system and the definition of American citizenship. In the South, a politically mobilized black community joined with white allies to bring the Republican Party to power and with it a redefinition of the responsibilities of government. Reconstruction policies

Reconstruction Choice Board May 4th -May 15th

Directions: For the next two weeks you have choice in the assignments you complete. Each project will count for a specific number of points. CHOOSE the projects you wish to complete over the next two weeks. You need to select assignments that will total 100 points. Assignments should be completed on notebook paper or in Word to upload to Schoology.

The more you look...
Find a primary source that was created during the Reconstruction Era (1865-1877).
Analyze the document. Explain the following:

- 1. Who created it?
- 2. Who is within the document?
- 3. Why do you think it was created?
- 4. What is the message of the document?

(30 points)

Illustrated Timeline
Create an illustrated timeline of the
Reconstruction Era (1865-1877). The
timeline may be created by drawing,
clipping pictures from magazines or
newspapers for pasting on notebook
paper, or created using PowerPoint, Word,
or Sway. The timeline must include at least
one significant event for each year of the
time period, a picture, and a summary of
what happened.

(50 points)

The Sequel
Pretend history is being re-written. Write
an alternative ending that explains the
causes and effects of the 14th Amendment.
Your story must be at least 200-250 words,
1 page handwritten, or one page typed
using double-space with 1-inch margins.

)50 points)

Civil Rights Movement (1940-1970s)

Background Information: During the 1940s to 1970s, the Civil Rights Movement in America was fueled by individuals and groups that wanted equality in society in the areas of education, housing, politics, and schooling. Prior to World War II, most blacks were low-wage farmers, factory workers, domestics, or servants. By the early 1940s, war-related work was booming, but most blacks were not given the better paying jobs. They were also discouraged from joining the military. Black men and women served heroically in World War II, despite suffering segregation and discrimination during their deployment. Many African American soldiers returning home from active duty in World War II contributed to the push for civil rights in the U.S. as they sought to rectify the gap between the democratic ideas they fought for abroad and their experiences with segregation at home. Upon returning home from World War II, African American soldiers were victims of hate crimes, lynching, and violence simply for wearing their uniforms in public. The effects of *Plessy v. Ferguson* (1896) eventually led to broad segregation laws for African Americans to have separate but equal facilities. Later court cases began to dismantle these laws throughout the South. South Carolina's *Briggs v. Elliott* (1952) case became part of the national *Brown v. Board* of Education (1954) ruling which prohibited racial segregation in schools. By the mid-1950s, the modern Civil Rights Movement emerged to dismantle Jim Crow Laws across the south. During the Movement, students mobilized in South Carolina by participating in sit-ins and protests. Civil rights activists were often met with violence as they campaigned for equal rights. De jure [by right] segregation was abolished through Civil Rights era legislation; however, de facto [in reality] segregation continued and has implications throughout present-day society.

African American groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) started to fight Jim Crow laws in the 1940s and 1970s.

Timeline

Civil Rights Menu Choice Board May 18th – May 22nd Directions: Choose a meal by selecting (1) appetizer, (1) entrée, and (1) dessert assignment to complete. **Appetizers** Entrees Desserts In 1-2 sentences explain how What do you know of Using information gathered you would feel if you were lynching, do you know of any from the photo, posted to the people in history that were a the girl in the picture. left, if you were a photographer victim to this act? draw or describe what the next picture would look like. In 10-12 sentences discuss whether you believe lynching to be a form of terrorism. B. Would you continue to serve? II. What would you do? How would you respond to Watch or read a copy of violence, and do you think the Martin Luther King's "I have If you saw injustice like what was a Dream" speech and write a United States has gotten seen by African Americans during 2-3 sentence response better in the way we treat our the Civil Rights Era, what would you explaining what sticks out do? Choose one of the following to military? complete. the most. In 10-12 sentences discuss how Create a protest sign with a you would feel having served a catch phrase. country that did not serve you in Write a speech of protest.

Write a letter to your representative.

return.

3. Using the internet, research Isaac Woodard. Explain who he was and why his s(o)-5(w)8(o)-7(f2.86 reWħE