Things to Do 02.04.20

- 1. Bell Work Review (5 -7+ mins)
- 2. Outline & Q&A (30-40+ mins)
- 3. SEXI & Acct. Talk (15-20+ mins)
- 4. Exit Ticket (5-7+mins)

Teacher: Mr. Conyers

Subject: U.S. History

**Topics: CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT** 

#### **Homework**

- Bring Binder EVERYDAY. First Binder Check is this Friday!
- Complete CROSSWORDS for homework & Test.
- Test Friday 16

(Bell Work) After studying the evidence, write a S.E.X.I paragraph that describes <u>CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT</u> and explain why <u>RECONSTRUCTION HAD NOTHING BUT POSITIVE</u> <u>EFFECTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS</u>. Support your discussion with evidence from your research. What conclusions can you draw?

# BRING YOUR BINDER EVERYDAY. THANKS!

For notes, homework, reading and/or vocabulary go to convers1.edublogs.org

(Objective) Explain how Jim Crow laws circumvented the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments of the U.S. Constitution.

<u>HISTORICAL THEMES</u> --- RELIGION, TECHNOLOGY, CULTURE, POLITICS, ECONOMICS and PLACE

<u>LIFE THEMES</u> --- CHANGE, CONFLICT, EXPLORATION, PATTERNS, POWER, STRUCTURE, RELATIONSHIPS AND FORCE

#### **Quick Review and Overview**

- 1. CIVIL RIGHTS? Positive and/or negative? What or Why?
- **2. RECONSTRUCTION?** Positive and/or negative? What or Why?
- 3. "JIM CROW" LAWS? Positive and/or negative? What or Why?

## Does anyone agree or disagree?

(Bell Work) After studying the evidence, write a S.E.X.I paragraph that describes <u>CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT</u> and explain why <u>RECONSTRUCTION HAD NOTHING BUT POSITIVE</u> <u>EFFECTS FOR AFRICAN-AMERICANS</u>. Support your discussion with evidence from your research. What conclusions can you draw?

The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice that took place mainly during the 1950s and 1960s. LIFE THEMES Blacks fought to gain equal rights under the law in the United States. The Civil War had officially abolished 2 CHANGE slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against blacks. After the Civil War was a period called 3 CONFLICT Reconstruction. During Reconstruction, blacks took on leadership roles like never before. They held public **EXPLORATION** office and sought legislative (law) changes for equality and the right to vote. In 1868, the 14th Amendment 5 **PATTERNS** to the Constitution gave blacks equal protection under the law. In 1870, the 15th Amendment granted 6 **POWER** 7 blacks the right to vote. Many whites were unhappy that people they'd once enslaved were now equal. To **STRUCTURE** marginalize blacks, "Jim Crow" laws were established in the South beginning in the 1890s. Blacks couldn't **RELATIONSHIPS** 9 use the same public facilities as whites, live in many of the same towns or go to the same schools. Interracial **FORCE** marriage was illegal, and most blacks couldn't vote because they were unable to pass voter literacy tests. 10 Jim Crow laws weren't adopted in northern states. However, blacks still experienced discrimination at their 11 12 jobs or when they tried to buy a house or get an education. To make matters worse, laws were passed in 13 some states to limit voting rights for blacks. Moreover, in 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court declared in Plessy v. Ferguson that facilities for blacks and whites could be "separate but equal."

Document 1

Human Nature:

Title:

HISTORICAL THEMES

RELIGION

**CULTURE** 

**POLITICS** 

**ECONOMICS** 

**GEOGRAPHY** 

**TECHNOLOGY** 

Entertainment or Have fun Explore Set up Rules Indulge or Spoil Be Sly or Slick

Communicate or Learn

### LIFE THEMES

CHANGE CONFLICT

**EXPLORATION** 

**PATTERNS** 

**POWER** 

**STRUCTURE** 

**RELATIONSHIPS** 

**GEOGRAPHY** 

**ECONOMICS** 

HISTORICAL THEMES

**CULTURE** 

**POLITICS** 

**TECHNOLOGY** 

**RELIGION** God, Faith, Belief system

Objective: 1F and 1G

How people get what they need

Inventions making life easier,

People and how they behave

Laws and rules that affect how

Spreading information

and live their lives

people live

Where people live and why they live there

**FORCE** 

RELIGION
TECHNOLOGY
CULTURE
POLITICS

**ECONOMICS** 

**GEOGRAPHY** 

A. POWER + or -

- CULTURE + or (HOW PEOPLE LIVE)
  - 1. RECONSTRUCTION had a NEGATIVE impact on CULTURE BECAUSE...
  - 1. The RECONSTRUCTION was BAD thing
    - a.) The Civil War had officially abolished slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against blacks. (LINE #2-3)
      aa.) ???? ????
    - b.) To marginalize blacks, "Jim Crow" laws were established in the South beginning in the 1890s. Blacks couldn't use the same public facilities as whites, live in many of the same towns or go to the same schools. Interracial marriage was illegal, and most blacks couldn't vote because they were unable to pass voter literacy tests. (L 7-10)

      aa.) ???? ????
    - c.) Jim Crow laws weren't adopted in northern states. However, blacks still experienced discrimination at their jobs or when they tried to buy a house or get an education. To make matters worse, laws were passed in some states to limit voting rights for blacks. (L10-13) ON YOUR OWN CREATE A NEW SENTENCE.

aa.) ???? — ????

**Thesaurus** 

me

Date

LIFE THEMES CHANGE

CONFLICT

**PATTERNS** 

STRUCTURE

RELATIONSHIPS

**POWER** 

**FORCE** 

**EXPLORATION** 

**Period** 

**?????** 

	Objective: 1F and 1G	Title:	
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	The civil rights movement was a struggle for social justice. Blacks fought to gain equal rights under the law in the slavery, but it didn't end discrimination against le Reconstruction. During Reconstruction, blacks took of office and sought legislative (law) changes for equality to the Constitution gave blacks equal protection unablacks the right to vote. Many whites were unhappy to marginalize blacks, "Jim Crow" laws were established use the same public facilities as whites, live in many of marriage was illegal, and most blacks couldn't vote but Jim Crow laws weren't adopted in northern states. Ho jobs or when they tried to buy a house or get an education of the states to limit voting rights for blacks. Moreover	ice that took place mainly during the United States. The Civil War had oblacks. After the Civil War was an leadership roles like never before and the right to vote. In 1868, the der the law. In 1870, the 15th Am hat people they'd once enslaved with the South beginning in the 1890 the same towns or go to the same secause they were unable to pass vowever, blacks still experienced discrete, in 1896, the U.S. Supreme Court	e 1950s and 1960s officially abolished a period called b. They held public 14th Amendment endment granted ere now equal. To cos. Blacks couldn's chools. Interracia oter literacy tests rimination at their
14	v. Ferguson that facilities for blacks and whites could	oe "separate but equal."	
(K)	1. What was RECONSTRUCTION?		
	A time when many whites were unhappy th equal. (L 7-8)	at people they'd once enslave	d were now
(C)	2. What can you say about the "JIM CROW"?		
	YOUR OPINION (GOOD OR BAD). SUPPORT		?)
	HORRIBLE! It tried to keep blacks in an infe	rior place to whites. (L????)	
(E)	3. What would you recommend A BLACK FRIEN SOUTH TO THE NORTH, DURING THIS TIME?		ROM THE
	YOUR OPINION (GOOD OR BAD IDEA)	SUPPORT	(L???
	???????????YOUR ANSWER.	BE ORIGINAL.????????????	???
(A)	4. What evidence can you find that supports tl	nat AMERICA WASN'T INTERES	STED IN BLACK

CIVIL RIGHTS DURING THIS TIME?
????? BE ORIGINAL IN YOUR ANSWER ????? (L13-14)

JIM CROW
LAWS
is to

Historical

CHANGE RELIGION
CONFLICT TECHNOLOGY
EXPLORATION
PATTERNS
POWER
STRUCTURE
HISTORICAL THEMES
RELIGION
CULTURE
POLITICS
ECONOMICS

Personal

is to

**AMERICANS** 

**FORCE** 

RELATIONSHIPS

**Relationship** Cause and Effect

**GEOGRAPHY** 

Explain						
JIM CROW caused AMERICANS to be effected in a NEGATIVE						
way because; just	as	caused	to be			
effected in a NEGATIVE way because						
And JIM CROW LAWS are like because both.						
(OPTIONAL)						

