

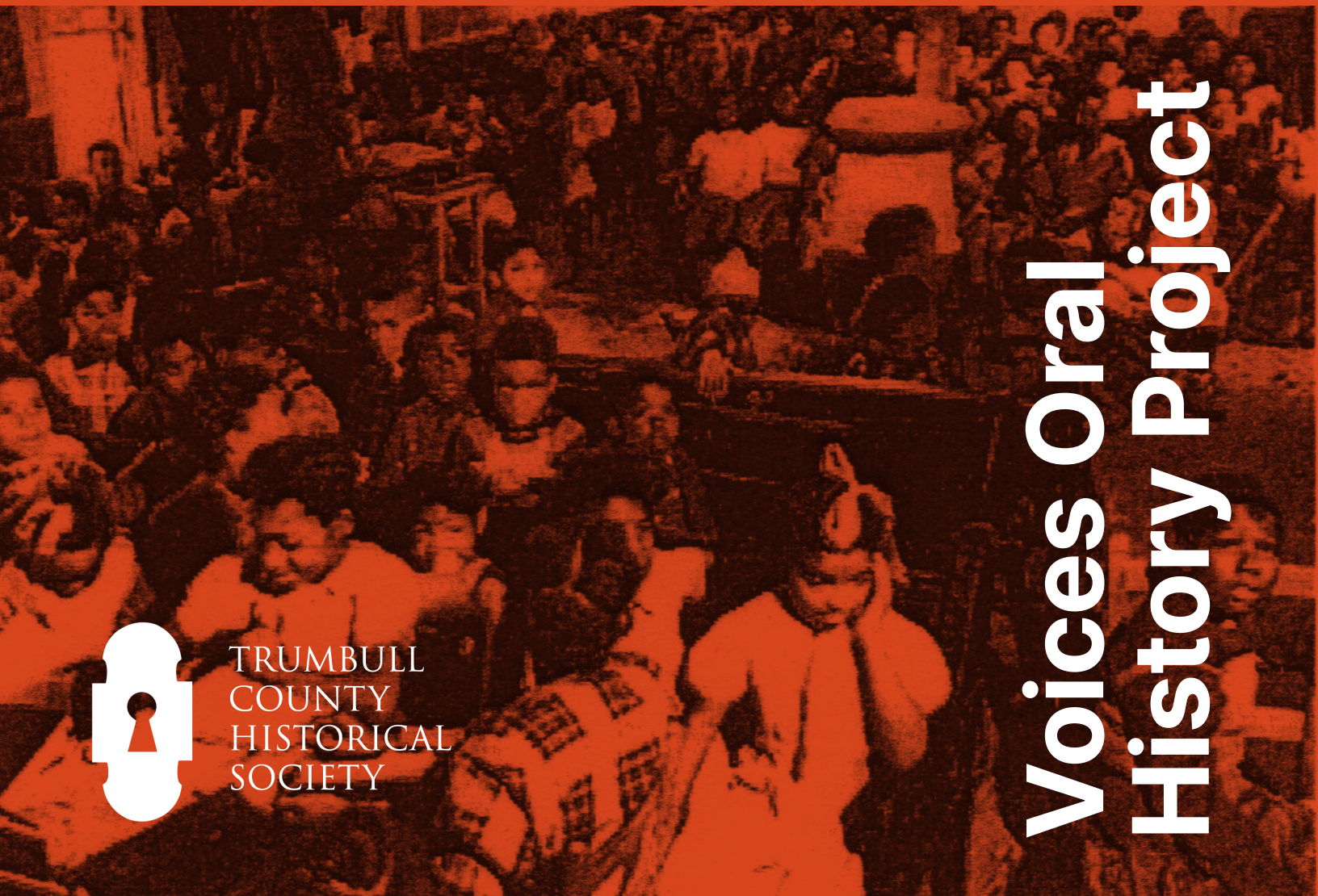
Segregation & Opportunity

Grades 4-8



TRUMBULL
COUNTY
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY

**Voices Oral
History Project**



Introduction

In this packet students will explore topics and sources regarding segregation in the United States. Racial segregation began after the Civil War when slavery was abolished and did not officially end until late mid to late 1900s. Many institutions in the South refused to integrate until they were forced, one school district in Mississippi refused to integrate until

2016. Students will learn about the impacts segregation had on every day life and the limited opportunities given to African Americans because of it.



01



02

i. **Cover:** Classroom scene, Cook Collection, The Valentine **"Controversy History: Segregation Then and Now."**

- 01. Police dog tearing into a black protester's pants, Birmingham, Alabama, 1963 **Charles Moore**
- 02. Drinking fountain on the county courthouse lawn, Halifax, North Carolina, 1963 **John Vachon**
- 03. African Americans rallying for civil rights 1960 **Bettmann Archive**



03

Voice Interviews / Primary & Secondary Sources

Voice Interviews

Julia Redd and Agnes Bryant discuss working options given to Black students by school counselors

<https://bit.ly/2OnhrGT>

Fred Harris recounts his travel from Georgia to Ohio while on military leave

<https://bit.ly/3rFrpsr>

Eugene Dawson on discrimination in Warren

<https://bit.ly/3oYXoC9>

Fred Harris describes discrimination in high school

<https://bit.ly/3cSvjK7>

Mary Wright discusses discrimination in Warren

<https://bit.ly/3aNOguT>

Cleo Elkins describes discrimination he faced in his career (n-word)

<https://bit.ly/3aMveFk>

Primary Sources

Library of Congress primary source set on Jim Crow and segregation

<https://bit.ly/2Z1pX7b>

African American History Primary Documents

<https://bit.ly/3tGbtYE>

Secondary Sources

Jim Crow Laws and Racial Segregation in America

<https://bit.ly/2MMNGFO>

Plessy vs. Ferguson - The Beginning of "Separate but Equal"

<https://bit.ly/2MNbrh0>

"Separate but Never Equal": Introducing the History of Segregation

<https://bit.ly/3tlomS7>

Brown vs. Board of Education

<https://bit.ly/3rAAGBN>

Junior Scholastic article on school integration in Louisiana

<https://bit.ly/2N4bwwx>

Jim Crow Laws - Tennessee 1866-1955

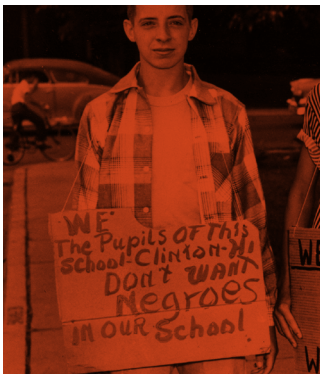
<https://bit.ly/39ZR6hh>



05



06



07



08



Writing Prompts / Activities

01.

What kind of jobs were available to African Americans?

How did job opportunities differ for Black and white Americans within the same field?

Why do you think African Americans were pushed towards certain professions?

02.

What did the term “separate but equal” mean?

Were Black and white Americans treated equal?

Why do you think the Supreme Court ruled “separate but equal” constitutional?

03.

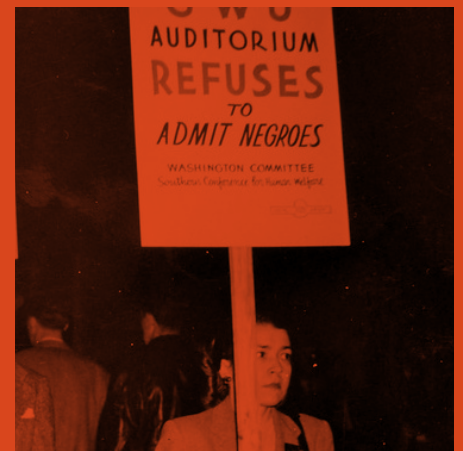
Lesson Plan: Why Are Schools Still Segregated?

<https://bit.ly/3p40rcj>

05. “Drinking Fountains” by Gordon Parks for Life in 1956 **Julie Collins Smith Museum of Fine Art at Auburn University**
06. Students arriving at the Free School #2 in Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1963 **O’Halloran, Thomas J.; Civil Rights Digital Library**
07. Three students at Clinton High School picket their school as it became the first state-supported school in Tennessee to integrate, Aug. 27, 1956. The boys are, from left, Buddy Trammell, Max Stiles and Tommy Sanders. Trammell and Sanders later discarded the pro-segregation signs and reported to classes. **Anonymous; Associated Press**
08. President Lyndon B. Johnson delivering a speech in the East Room of the White House in 1964 during the signing of the Civil Rights Act. **Keystone; Getty Images**



i.



- i. In July 1955, black children wait to register for school in Lawrence County, Arkansas, as schools desegregate in the wake of Brown v. Board of Education. **Gordon Tenney; Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture**
- ii. Pickets line is shown on October 29, 1946 protesting the opening of Lisner Auditorium by George Washington University as a segregated facility. **Washington Daily News; D.C. Public Library Washington Star Collection - Washington Post**



ii.

