

Segregation & Opportunity

High School / College



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

Invisible Struggles

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

African American History Primary Documents

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

Library of Congress primary source set on a century of segregation

<https://bit.ly/3p71hEW>

Toolkit for "Segregation by Design" a primary document source set

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

Secondary Sources

History - Brown v. Board of Education Re-Enactment (The Road to Brown)

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

Out of the Shadows: Informal Segregation in Warren, Ohio 1954-64

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

University of Richmond's Digital Scholarship Lab - Redlining and Urban Renewal Maps

<https://bit.ly/3rEWDQ6>

A 'Forgotten History' on How the U.S. Government Segregated America

<https://n.pr/2LwOhe2>

Racist Housing Policies Have Created Some Oppressively Hot Neighborhoods

<https://on.natgeo.com/36WYaJB>

Racism in Urban Planning

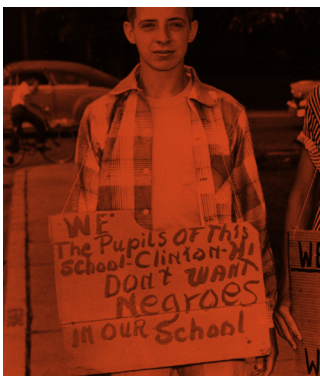
<https://bit.ly/3rHpGTv>



04



05



06



07



Writing Prompts / Activities

01.

Why did the federal government allow racial injustices to flourish for so long?

How did the government sustain segregation through housing, loan, and urban renewal policies?

02.

The Supreme Court ruled “separate but equal” as constitutional in Plessy v. Ferguson and ruled it unconstitutional in Brown v. Board of Education.

Why do you think they overruled their previous decision? Use examples to support your answer.

03.

Lesson Plan: The Color of Law: Creating Racially Segregated Communities. Examine the local, state and federal policies that supported racially discriminatory practices and cultivated racially segregated housing.

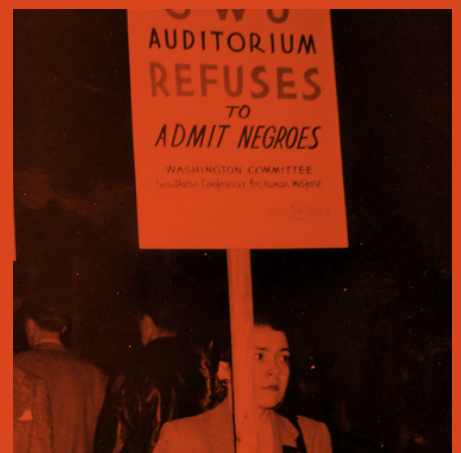
<https://bit.ly/3aMCaIV>

04. “Drinking Fountains” by Gordon Parks for Life in 1956 **Julie Collins Smith Museum of Fine Art at Auburn University**
05. Students arriving at the Free School #2 in Farmville, Prince Edward County, Virginia, 1963 **O’Halloran, Thomas J.; Civil Rights Digital Library**
06. 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**
07. 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. 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**

i.



ii.

