

## Unit 3 - Struggle and Identity: The African American Experience

[Unit Presentation](#)  
[Test preparation sheet](#)

### Key Question:

What is meant by the struggle for identity?

### Major Assessments

- 5 Quizzes
- Essay exam (400 points)

### **Section 1 - The Status of African Americans in Modern America**

#### Readings:

Statistics regarding the status of African Americans in 2018

#### Terms:

None

#### Question:

What does equality mean?

### **Section 2 - Slavery, the Civil War and Reconstruction**

#### Readings:

*The Americans*, 154-184 (Civil War and Reconstruction), 145-147 (slavery)

Slavery documents: [Two accounts of slavery](#), [The impact of slavery](#)

[Documents for and against the removal of Confederate monuments](#)

#### Terms:

American slavery

The Civil War

Amendments 13,14,15,

KKK

segregation

sharecropping

Black codes

Grandfather clauses/poll taxes/literacy tests

The myth of the "Lost Cause"

#### Question:

What was the promise of Reconstruction? What was the reality?

How did the myth of the "Lost Cause" shape American self understanding?

### **Section 3 - Segregated America**

#### Readings:

*The Americans*, 286-291(segregation), 415 (the new Klan)

[Caricature documents from the Jim Crow Museum](#)

#### Terms:

*Plessy v. Ferguson*

Segregation in Education

The KKK

Lynching

Tulsa race massacre

Caricatures (Brute, Mammy, Jezebel, Picaninny, Tom, Coon)

*The Birth of a Nation*

#### Question:

What image of African Americans was imposed by White society by the pervasiveness of the Caricatures examined in class?

### **Section 4 -Assertion of identity, pt. 1 - the early 20th century**

#### Readings:

*The Americans*, 286-290 (Black reformers), 452-459 (Harlem Renaissance)

[WEB DuBoise document](#)

[Harlem Renaissance art \(at the end\)](#)

#### Terms:

The Great Migration

NAACP

Ida B. Wells

Booker T. Washington

WEB Du Boise

Marcus Garvey

The Harlem Renaissance

Billie Holiday

Palmer Hayden

Augusta Savage

Lois Mailou Jones

Claud McKay

Langston Hughes

Paul Robeson

Louis Armstrong

Duke Ellington

Bessie Smith

#### Question:

How were the approaches of Garvey, Wells, DuBoise and Washington different? How were they similar?

How did the Harlem Renaissance define what it meant to be African American? How was this definition different than that imposed by white society?

### **Section 5 - World War II: The persistence of prejudice and the promise of opportunity**

#### Readings:

*The Americans*, 566 (A. Phillip Randolph), 573 (African America soldiers), 592-593 (race riots)

#### Terms:

A. Phillip Randolph

Double V Campaign

African Americans and the Homefront

African Americans and the segregated American military

99th pursuit squadron

92 Infantry division

Truman's desegregation of the military

Jackie Robinson

#### Question:

How was World War II similar for African Americans and women?

### **Section 6 - Assertion of Identity, pt 2 - The Civil Rights Movement, 1948-1968**

#### Readings:

*The Americans*, 698-725

[Brown v. Board decision](#)

[Martin Luther King Jr. Letter from a Birmingham jail](#)

#### Terms:

Thurgood Marshall

Desegregation and the Supreme Court

*Morgan v. Virginia*

*Sweatt v. Painter*

*Brown v. Board of Education*

"All deliberate speed"

Crisis in Little Rock (1957)

Rosa Parks and the Montgomery bus boycott

Martin Luther King

Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)

Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Sit-ins (1960)

Freedom Riders

James Meredith and the integration of Ole Miss

Birmingham, 1963

George Wallace

March on Washington, 1963

Civil Rights Act of 1964

March in Selma

Voting Rights Act of 1965

Amendment 24

Malcom X

Black power

#### Question:

Why did it take 100 years after the end of the Civil War for African Americans to achieve true legal equality? To what extent was true legal equality still not equality?

## Lecture Outline

- I. The Status of African Americans in modern America
- II. Slavery and the Civil War
- III. Reconstruction
  - A. Amendment 13
  - B. Amendment 14
  - C. Amendment 15
  - D. How the South limited the meaning of the New Freedom
  - E. The myth of the Lost Cause
- IV. The era of Jim Crow
  - A. Segregation
  - B. Lynching
  - C. The KKK
  - D. *The Birth of a Nation*
  - E. Tulsa Massacre
  - F. Caricature, stereotype and identity
- V. African American responses to racism and segregation in the early twentieth century
  - A. African American Reformers
    - 1. Booker T. Washington
    - 2. Ida B. Wells
    - 3. W.E.B. DuBoise
    - 4. Marcus Garvey
  - B. Art and identity - the Harlem Renaissance
- VI. African Americans and World War II
  - A. A. Philip Randolph
  - B. Double V. Campaign
  - C. African Americans on the Homefront
  - D. African Americans and America's segregated military
  - E. The Legacy of World War II
- VII. The Civil Rights Movement
  - A. The NAACP and the Fight for legal equality in the Courts
  - B. The Early Civil Rights Movement
    - 1. Montgomery Bus Boycott
    - 2. Little Rock
    - 3. Sit ins
  - C. The 1960s: Tragedy and Triumph
    - 1. 1963
    - 2. 1964
    - 3. 1965
    - 4. 1968