

Ft. Sumter

First Shots of the Civil War

<http://www.tennessee-scv.org/Camp1513/sumter.gif>



Emancipation Proclamation

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/assets/jb/civil/jb_civil_subj_m.jpg

Battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg



http://cavalry.km.ru/images/gettysburg_charge.jpg

<http://www.americaslibrary.gov>

Turning Points of the Civil War



Surrender at Appomattox



Freedman's Bureau

<http://comsewogue.k12.ny.us/~ssilverman/documents/carron3/freemans.jpg>



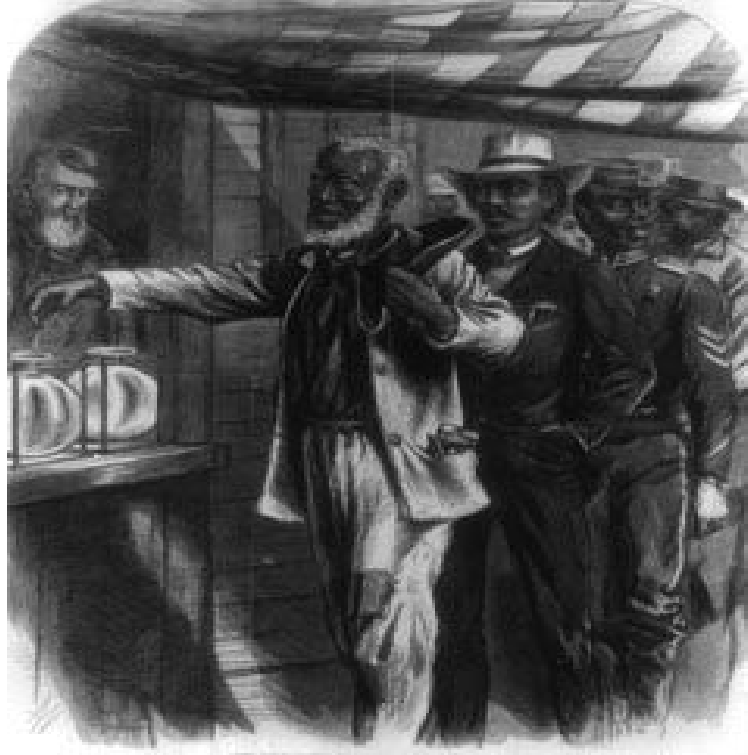
Thirteenth Amendment

http://www.middlepassagemuseum.org/01_collection/Artifact_Photos/Slave_irons_003.jpg



Fourteenth Amendment

<http://history.sandiego.edu/gen/sespics/20562.jpg>



Fifteenth Amendment

<http://www.ku.edu/kansas/crossingboundaries/images/firstvote.jpg>



Plessy v. Ferguson Court Case
“Separate but Equal”

http://www.americaslibrary.gov/assets/jb/progress/jb_progress_plessy_1_e.jpg



Brown v. Board of Education
“Segregated schools are unequal”

http://www.pbs.org/wnet/jimcrow/images/events_brown_pict.gif



Rosa Parks refuses to give up her seat.

<http://www.discoverwriting.com/images/rosa-then.jpg>



Little Rock Nine

<http://www.trinity.edu/~mkearl/littlerock.jpg>



Dr. Martin L. King’s “I Have a Dream Speech” March on Washington

<http://usinfo.state.gov/usa/civilrights/images/mow01-440.jpg>

Congressional Legislation



Civil Rights Act

<http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/buildings/prize1.jpg>



Voting Rights Act

<http://www.360degrees.org/img/timeline/era10/votingrightsact.jpg>

Human Slideshow Script

Fort Sumter – On April 12, 1861, the last fort under Union control on the coast of Charleston, South Carolina was attacked by the Confederacy. After continuous bombing, Union officer Robert Anderson surrendered to the Confederacy and left the fort. President Abraham Lincoln sent 75,000 Union soldiers to put down the rebellion in the South, thinking they would only be needed for 90 days. This was the first battle of the Civil War.

Emancipation Proclamation - Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation on September 22, 1862, to go into effect on January 1, 1863. It declared that all slaves in the rebellious Confederate states would be free. Following the proclamation, many slaves in these states walked away from plantations and sought protection from Union forces. The proclamation did not apply to slaves living in border states or to areas in the South occupied by federal troops. As Union troops moved into new areas of the Confederacy, slaves in those areas would be freed. All slaves were not freed until the ratification of the 13th Amendment in 1865.

Battles of Vicksburg and Gettysburg – These two battles are the turning points of the Civil War.

At the Battle of Vicksburg in May of 1863, Union forces began a blockade on the Mississippi River cut off Southern supply lines. After 48 days of cannon fire, Southern people hid in caves and were starving. Butcher shops sold rats, and soldiers received one biscuit and one piece of bacon a day. The South surrendered Vicksburg cutting the South in half. The Union was winning the Civil War.

At Gettysburg in July of 1863, there were three days of fighting where both sides fired 150 cannon at each other. After a charge on the Union forces, 4,000 Confederate soldiers were captured. There were 23,000 Union casualties and 28,000 Confederate casualties.

Surrender at Appomattox- After four years of fighting, on April 9, 1865, General Robert E. Lee agreed to surrender his army to General Grant. They met in a farmhouse in Appomattox Court House, Virginia. As Lee returned to his men, the Union soldiers began to cheer. Grant silenced them, explaining, *“The war is over; the rebels are our countrymen again.”*

Freedmen’s Bureau – It was established to help the 4 million freedmen or former slaves, after the war. The Freedmen’s Bureau built hospitals and schools for blacks in the South. They provided food rations. The Bureau hired black and white teachers from the North and the South.

Thirteenth Amendment - The 13th Amendment, one of three passed during the era of Reconstruction, freed all slaves without compensation to the slave-owners. President Abraham Lincoln first proposed compensated emancipation as an amendment in December 1862. His Emancipation Proclamation declared slaves free in the Confederate states in rebellion, but did not extend to border states. After Lincoln's assassination, President Andrew Johnson declared his own plan for Reconstruction which included the need for Confederate states to approve the 13th Amendment. The amendment, adopted in 1865, eight months after the war ended, legally forbade slavery in the United States.

Fourteenth Amendment - The 14th Amendment is one of three to the U.S. Constitution passed during the era of Reconstruction to protect the rights and involvement of citizens in government. It declared that all persons born or naturalized in the United States (except Indians) were citizens, that all citizens were entitled to equal rights regardless of their race, and that their rights were protected at both the state and national levels by due process of the law. In 1866, Congress passed the Civil Rights Bill which extended citizenship to blacks. The amendment did not extend the right to vote to black men but it encouraged states to allow them to vote by limiting the Congressional representation of any state that did not extend the right. The amendment disappointed women's rights activists because it equated the right to vote as a male right.

Fifteenth Amendment - The 15th Amendment, one of three amendments to the U.S. Constitution passed during the era of Reconstruction, granted black men the right to vote. Congress eventually sought more stringent means to safeguard the vote for black men by proposing a constitutional amendment in 1869. It was ratified in 1870. Women's rights activists opposed the amendment because it defined the right to vote as a male right.

Plessy v. Ferguson Court Case -On June 7, 1892, Homer Plessy, and a 30 year old Blackman paid for a first-class passage on the East Louisiana Railway, from New Orleans to Covington, in the same state, on a passenger train. He sat in the vacant seat in a coach where passengers of the white race were accommodated. Plessy was forcibly removed from the coach by the aid of a police officer and hurried off to, and imprisoned in, the parish jail. He sued. The *Plessy* decision set the precedent that "separate" facilities for blacks and whites were constitutional as long as they were "equal." The "separate but equal" doctrine was quickly extended to cover many areas of public life, such as restaurants, theaters, restrooms, and public schools.

Brown v. Board of Education - Referencing the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause, the Supreme Court, on May 17, 1954, outlawed racial segregation in public schools in this landmark case. It reversed the 1896 decision, *Plessy v. Ferguson*, which held that states could segregate public facilities as long as all facilities were equal. In winning *Brown v. Board of Education* (Topeka, Kansas), Thurgood Marshall and other NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) lawyers proved that separate schools were not equal and never would be because the segregation implied inequality.

Rosa Parks – On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, an African American woman, got on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. She sat down in a seat in the middle of the bus. Under state law, African Americans were supposed to sit in the back of the bus. African Americans could sit in the middle of the bus, only if no white passengers wanted these seats. A white passenger wanted her seat but she refused to move and the bus driver told her, “If you refuse to move, I will have you arrested.” Rosa told him, “You may do that.” She was arrested and taken to jail.

Little Rock Nine- On September 23, 1957, nine African American teenagers went to Little Rock Central High School which was segregated for white students only. But the Supreme Court ruled that segregation was unconstitutional. That morning, Arkansas National Guardsmen had turned the nine away and, along with police, stood by while the mob pelted the black students' cars with stones, assaulted them, and threatened their lives. President Dwight Eisenhower sent Federal Troops to protect the nine black students. Each student was given their own patroller. That spring, Earnest Green became the first black student ever to graduate from Central High.

Martin L. King Jr. and the March on Washington D.C.

– On August 28, 1963, Civil rights demonstrators numbering 250,000 marched on Washington D.C. They hoped the march would convince congress to pass President Kennedy's civil rights bill. Standing before the Lincoln Memorial, Dr. King called for an end to prejudice in the United States. He spoke of his hopes for the future, saying, "I have a dream my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character..."

Congressional Legislation – In 1964, the **Civil Rights Act** forbids discrimination in public accommodations and employment. In 1965, the **Voting Rights Act** sends federal registrars to Southern states and counties to protect African Americans’ right to vote and gives registrars the power to impound ballots in order to enforce the act. Executive order requires companies with federal contracts to take affirmative action to ensure equal opportunity.

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