Teacher Briefing Sheet: Lesson Plan One

This briefing sheet provides teachers background information on the four photographs/object photos used with the Student Activity: Analysis of Jim Crow Laws and Photographs of Segregated America.

Group One

Photograph: *Segregated Movie Theater,* Belzoni, Miss., 1939

Americans of color were condemned by laws and customs to second-class citizenship. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Group Two

Photograph: *Ku Klux Klan March in Washington, D.C.,* 1926

The Ku Klux Klan was founded in Pulaski, Tennessee, in 1866 to combat Reconstruction reforms and intimidate African Americans. By 1870, similar organizations such as the Knights of the White Camelia and the White Brotherhood had sprung up across the South. Through fear, brutality, and murder, these terrorist groups helped to overthrow local reform-minded governments and restore white supremacy, and then largely faded away. Demonstrating their political power, Klansmen triumphantly parade down Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, D.C., on September 13, 1926, in full regalia. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Group Three

Photograph: *Store Window,* Sisseton, South Dakota, 1939

The movement for racial separation reached far beyond the South and targeted many people besides African Americans. White communities across the country erected various kinds of barriers between themselves and other racial and ethnic groups. Courtesy of Library of Congress

Group Four

One Vote Less

Illustration: "One Vote Less" from *Harper's Weekly,* October 19, 1872, accompanying an article on Klan violence and intimidation in the South. Southern advocates of white supremacy were determined to use any means necessary to eliminate African American political participation. SI Collections

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