

TRENDING

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“7 Ways that Studying US History 1877 to Modern Times History Shapes the Way You Think About Minorities in America.”



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1. The New South and Lynching:

African Americans were being wrongfully lynched for crimes white Americans believed they were doing.

Week 2: A New Freedom: January 23- 25



[TIMELINE: How the NAACP fought lynching...](#)

This picture of Jesse Washington shows him being lynched in front of a crowd of people in Texas, 1916. Jesse was being accused of murdering a white 17-year-old woman named Lucy Fryer. Washington was found with the murder weapon and covered in blood he was immediately arrested. After his court case, he was pulled into the street where he was beaten and then hung up on a tree where they burned him alive. This was not only a lynching this was a burning of a man. (Belonsky, 2018)

During the 1800s and continuing into, the 1900s lynching was becoming very common in the southern states. White males believed that it was necessary to lynch African American males to protect white women (Wells, [Lynch Law in Georgia, 1899](#)). The majority of southerners believed that once African Americans were given their freedom that they were actually getting too much freedom. Southerners believed that someone needed to still keep them under control. A southern confederate general named Nathan Bedford, became a leader in Memphis, Tennessee ([The New South and Lynching, January 23](#)). Bedford was a slave trader and an early leader of the Ku Klux Klan. Bedford made a huge impact on who the KKK was and how they impacted lynching throughout the country ([The New South and Lynching, January 23](#)). Lynching shows how in the late 1800s and the early 1900s African Americans were continually looked down on for assumptions about them that were not true. This shows how most of the time lynching's were happening to innocent African American men ([Episode 4 of America Divided Season 2](#)). Even after the government granted freedom to African Americans, they still didn't truly have equal freedom with everyone in the country till years later.

2. Native Americans and the West:

Native American children were being sent to Boarding schools to try and assimilate them.

Week 3: Melting Pot: January 23- February 1



[Carlisle Indian Industrial School Historical Marker](#)

This photograph is from the Carlisle Indian School in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. This boarding school was a very strict boarding school. The leader of this school was Colonel Richard Henry Pratt. The school segregated Indians by their sex. Boys were forced to wear military-style uniforms and girls had to wear very formal dresses. This boarding school was a perfect explanation of how Indian children were treated at their time in schools.

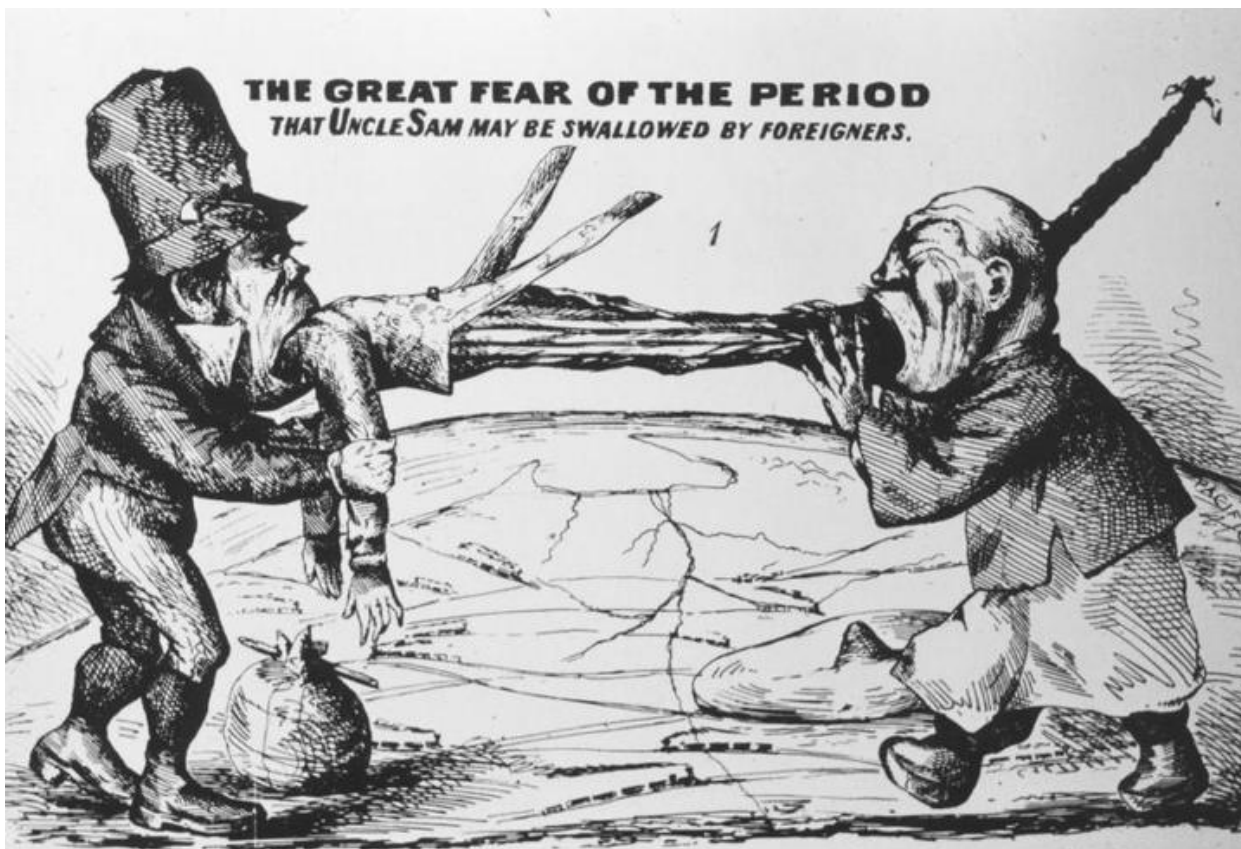
Starting in the 1800s the American government put Indian children into boarding schools. The goal of these boarding schools was to assimilate Indian children into American culture. “Race one begins to conclude, was the key factor in dividing the people of Western America” (**Limerick: The Frontier as a place of ethnic and Religious Conflict**). This quote helps

explain how the Indians were being divided from the majority race because of the way they acted. Boarding schools were the start of a new generation of American Indians. The first importance of the schools was to provide academic education such as, reading, writing and speaking the English language. Then the children would have religious training for Christianity. Girls would be taught how to knit, crochet and learn different kinds of embroidery (Belmonte, Rules for Indian Boarding Schools, 1890). For boys, they would learn games such as baseball, croquet, dominos, bean bags, and marbles (Belmonte, Rules for Indian Boarding Schools, 1890). The end goal of these boarding schools was to, “Kill the Indian, save the man” (Crash Course #24, The West). This helps explain how the American government tries to change minority groups if they are not similar to how the “normal” American person acts.

3. Immigration:

Immigrants were coming from other countries and being wrongfully treated because they were stealing American jobs.

Week 3: Melting Pot: January 23- February 1



[Huff Post: DACA, The 1924 Immigration Act And American Exclusion](#)

This photograph from the Huff Post is showcasing how the United States can't keep up with the number of immigrants that are coming into the country. It helps show that During the early 1900s that the United States didn't know what to do with all of the immigrants.

At the beginning of the 19th-century citizens of other countries were hearing about how wonderful America was. Citizens from all over the globe like Germany, China, and Ireland were all coming to the land of the "free." Lee Chee explains best what his perception of America was before he came, "I, too, would like to go to the country of the wizards and gain some of their wealth" ([Chew, Life of a Chinese Immigrant, 1903](#)). Most immigrants believed that they would get to America and their lives would be exponentially better than their lives before. When immigrants got to America, they were treated unfairly in their work environments and what their wages were. One way that Immigrants would not be able to work is from the Immigration Restriction League. This League was to stop immigrants from taking jobs from American citizens because American citizens were worried about immigrants bringing poverty and crime into the American home ([Crash Course #25, Growth, Cities and Immigration](#)). Another way that Immigrants were wrongfully treated was by limiting who could come into the United States through the Immigration Act of 1924 ([Immigration, January 30th](#)). This act completely excluded the majority of immigrants that were coming from Asia. Immigration throughout the years has shown how, "all congressmen acknowledge the injustice of the treatment of people, yet they continue it" ([Chew, Life of a Chinese Immigrant, 1903](#)).

4. The Black Freedom Movement:

The Black Freedom Movement was another example of how African Americans were being wrongfully treated.

Week 9: Free to Be me and You: March 18- 22



[Smithsonian National Museum of American History: Freedom Struggle](#)

This photograph from the Smithsonian National Museum of American History is from the March on Washington on August 28th, 1963. The person in the front is Martin Luther King Jr. getting ready to lead the march through Washington, D.C.

The Black Freedom Movement is another example of how African Americans were being wrongfully treated. The Black freedom Movement started with the Montgomery bus boycott in 1955- 1965 ([The Black Freedom Movement, March 18th](#)). This boycott was a protest of the public bus system

in Montgomery, Alabama that lasted 381 days. The majority of African American protesters were thrown in jail, for example, Martin Luther King was constantly thrown in jail. He explained that “In any nonviolent campaign there are four basic steps: a collection of the facts to determine whether injustices are alive, negotiation, self-purification, and direct action. We have gone through all of these steps in Birmingham. There can be no gainsaying of the fact that racial injustice engulfs this community. Birmingham is probably the most thoroughly segregated city in the United States. Its ugly record of police brutality is known in every section of this country” (King, Letter From Birmingham Jail, 1963). Another way that was causing injustice throughout African Americans was how presidents were trying to obtain votes. For example, Wilkin was encouraged to tell the Senate leaders, Everett Dirksen that black leaders would support the presidential candidate that was ultimately more committed to equality between races (Weisbrot & Mackenzie: The Liberal Hour: Top Down Determination). Overall the Black Freedom movement showed how even after many years of fighting for the equal rights of African Americans they were still not getting them. This shows how as a minority they were still looked down on because of their race.

5. Women's Suffrage:

For years women were fighting for the right to vote and finally in 1920 they won that fight.

Week 5: Social Freedom: February 11- 15



[The Nation: The 19th Amendment Goes Into Effect, Granting Women the Vote](#)

This photo is of women campaigning for the 19th amendment to be ratified. Women were campaigning in large and rural cities.

For past decades, women have been fighting for their right to vote. It took many activists years to finally win that fight. On August 26, 1920, the 19th Amendment was ratified for all American women ([Crash Course #31, Women's Suffrage](#)). One of the main activists for this fight was Alice Paul. Alice Paul was a powerful leader of the 20th century for the women's suffrage movement, she was also a part of the National Women's Party. Alice Paul and her supporters would protest until they were thrown in jail ([Thomson, Alice Paul Inspires Her Fellow Suffragists, 1917-1918](#)). While in prison Paul and her supporters would go into forcible feeding. "For one brief night, we occupied beds in the same ward in the hospital. Here we decided upon the hunger strike, as the ultimate form of protest us- the strongest weapon left with which to continue within the prison our battle against the administration" ([Thomson, Alice Paul Inspires Her Fellow Suffragists, 1917-1918](#)). This quote helps explain how women believed that even if they were kicked into prison, they were still fighting for their right to vote through a hunger strike. Overall these women just wanted to prove to the government that women are good humans and can help make good laws ([Women's Suffrage, February 13th](#)). This topic about women's suffrage helps explain that before the 1920s women were looked down upon as a minority and were treated unfairly due to their sex.

6. Social Movements of the Late 20th Century:

In the 1960s people were being considered less than based on their sexuality.

Week 9: Free to be you and me: March 18- 22



[Independent: A PIONEERING 1960S GAY RIGHTS ACTIVIST ON THE TIME HE STAGED A SIT-IN WITH A BUNCH OF DRAG QUEENS](#)

This photo is from independent and it is showing that in the 1960s in London, Gay rights activists were staging a sit-in with drag queens.

The sixties were a decade of youth and the new modern movements. One of the groups that was being affected was gay people. One way that gay people were being unfairly treated was through the establishment of psychotherapy. This is, “based on premise that people who are hurting should solve their problems by adjusting to the situation. For the homosexual, this means becoming adept at straight fronting, learning how to survive in a hostile world” ([A Leaflet for the American Medical Association, date unknown](#)). This helps explain how people could not change their view, so they tried to change the minority. One example of unfair treatment was in June of 1969, when police raided a gay bar for no reason. This struck the gay community and they began a series of demonstrations in New York which started the modern-day gay liberation movements ([Crash Course #40, The 1960s in America](#)). Gay men and women continually were harassed in bars and restaurants. In New York gay men and women could not be served alcohol in public due to liquor laws of being disorderly. Overall the 1960s was decade of change but, “Labels changed but human nature did not” ([Degroot: Incivility and Self Destruction](#)).

7. Feminism and Women’s Movements:

Women were continually looking for more equal opportunities in the home through equal share of housework.

Week 10: What are Women’s Rights: March 25- 29



WOMEN'S ROLES IN THE 1950S

This Political cartoon explains how a man would look at his wife as more attractive if she was doing the housework. It helps explain how women couldn't be seen as doing a normal job to look attractive.

The Feminist Movements was mainly based in the 1960s through the 1970s. Women were seeking equal rights and opportunities for a greater freedom ([Feminism and Women's Movements, March 27](#)). This era of feminism was known as the second wave. Women were being treated unfairly in politics, work environment, sexuality and their home life. In the film *She's Beautiful when She's Angry*, the film shows how women shut down a congressional hearing on the side effects of birth control, because drug companies were saying there were no side effects ([She's Beautiful when she's Angry](#)). Women also burned their college degrees to show how women in history lack a higher education. One area that women were mainly trying to change was equality with housework. For example, Pat Mainardi tells her husband all of the chores she does, "buying groceries, cooking meals and washing dishes, doing the laundry, washing floors" ([Mainardi, The Politics of Housework, 1970](#)). She explains that when she tells her husband everything, she does he gives her a look of disgust. Mainardi explains that

her husband is generally nice, but even he thinks that housework is trivial, and he is above it ([Mainardi, The Politics of Housework, 1970](#)). During this era, it is shown that women were looked down on for their sex and helps explain how they were a minority and were not looked upon as equal to a man.