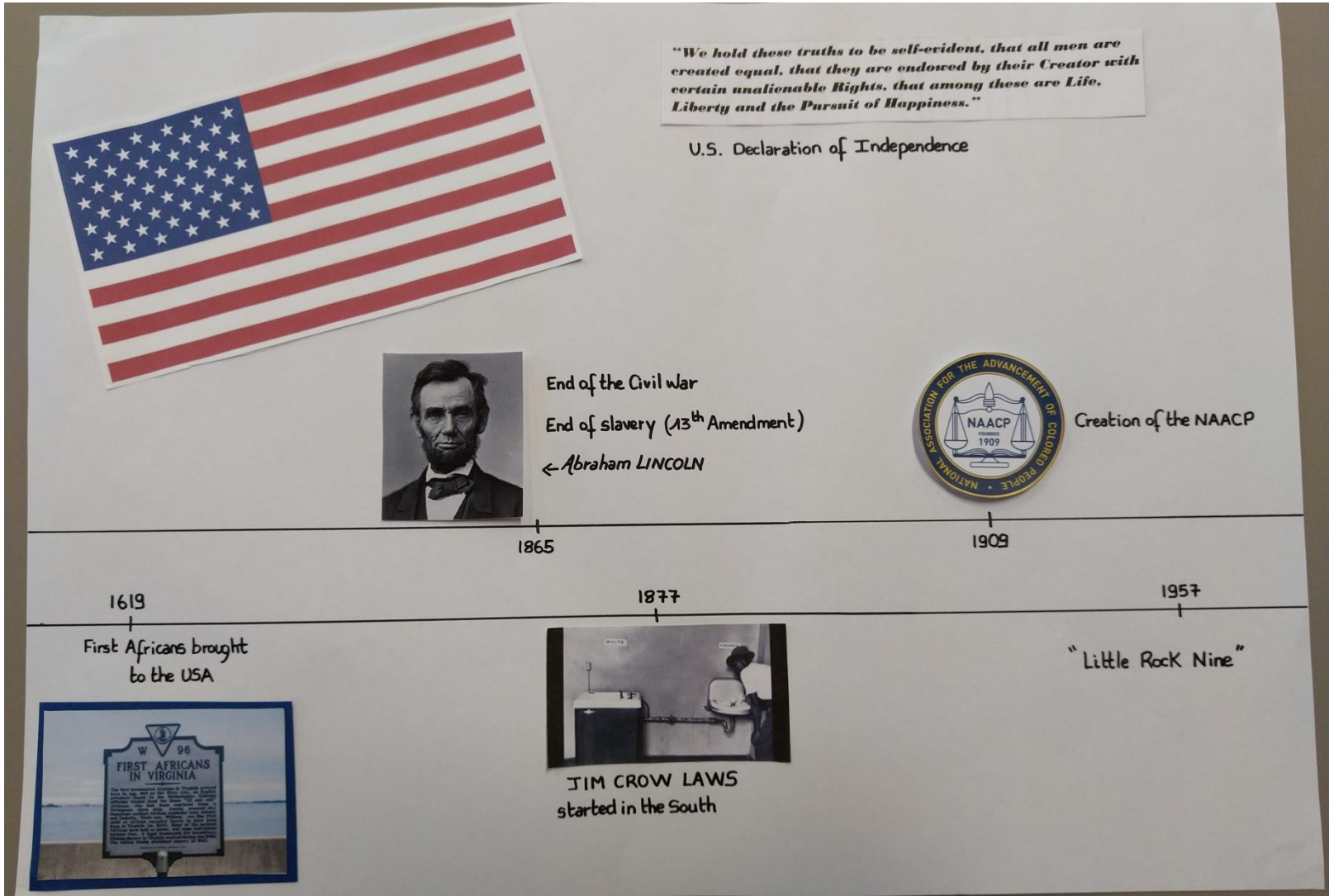


Posters réalisés par les élèves de 3eB et 3eC

Civil Rights - USA

By Miss LE ROY

Consigne: chaque groupe devra illustrer à l'aide d'un poster un élément de la frise chronologique racontant l'évolution des droits des noirs Américains.



Civil Rights Movement

Ruby Bridges

School desegregation crisis



1960

CIVIL RIGHTS ACT

1964



VOTING RIGHTS ACT

1965 (August)



1955

Montgomery Bus Boycott

Rosa Parks



1963

Speech "I have a dream"
Martin Luther King



I have a dream

1965 (February)



Malcolm X's Assassination

21st CENTURY



Barack Obama
First Black President

|
2008 - 2016

2013
|

Creation of the movement
BLACK LIVES MATTER

#BLM



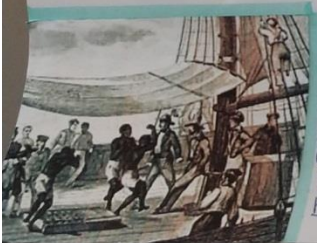
First Africans brought to the U.S.A



The first Africans captives from the Kingdom of Congo in modern Angola, who arrived in the Virginia colony in 1619.

Virginia was the first English colony in North America. Founded in 1584, it then disappeared for about twenty years.

The Africans to arrive in the United States arrived on 20 August 1619 with a ship containing 20 Africans captured from several regions.



They were captured in the Kingdom of Ndongo (now Angola), by Portuguese and taken to the port of Luanda where they were transported by ship to the colony of Virginia.



However, many consider a significant starting point to slavery in America to be 1619, when the privateer *The White Lion* brought 20 African slaves ashore in the British colony of Jamestown, Virginia.



Of the Africans

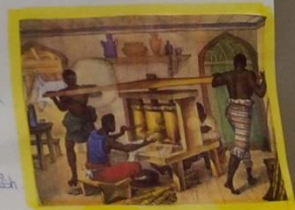
who arrived in the United States, nearly half come from two regions.



Senegambia, the area comprising the Senegal and Gambia rivers and the land between them.

They were used as slaves as workers, soldiers, servants and civil servants.

In 1619, "20 and odd Negroes" arrived off the coast of Virginia, where they were "brought for use" by labor-hungry English colonists. The story of these captive Africans has set the stage for countless scholars and teachers interested in telling the story of slavery in English North America.



1619



FIRST
AFRICAN
COME TO THE
USA



ANGELA



VIRGINIA

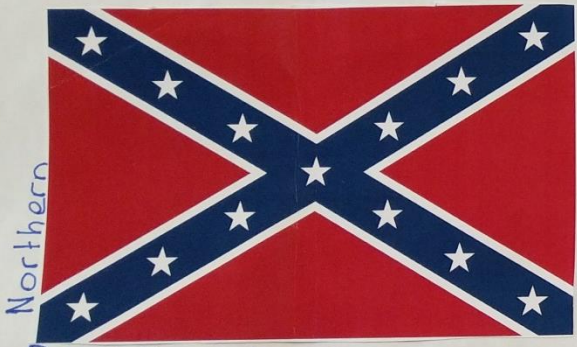


White
Lion

350 SLAVES

By Romane
and Anaé 3^e B

END OF CIVIL WAR,
SLAVERY, 13 TH AMENDMENT
AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN



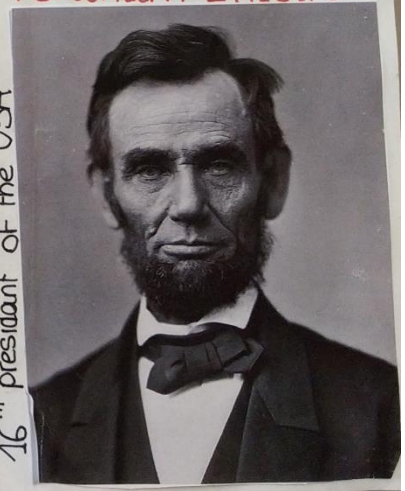
Northern

Flag of the confederates

13th Amendment
Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.
Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

18 December 1865

Abraham Lincoln



16th president of the USA

1861

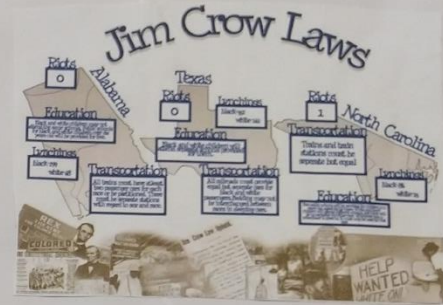


Union flag

Southern

1865

Jim Crow laws were local laws that imposed racial segregation in the American South. The laws were passed by state legislatures in white Democratic-majority states after the Reconstruction period at the end of the 19th century. The most important Jim Crow laws introduced segregation in public services (schools, hospitals, transportation, justice, cemeteries, etc.), places of assembly (restaurants, cafes, theaters, concert halls, waiting rooms, stadiums, restrooms, etc.) and restricted social interactions between whites and people of color to the strict minimum.



JIM CROW LAWS



On 18 December 1865, the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution was ratified, abolishing slavery throughout the country with a penal reservation: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the offender shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or in any place subject to its jurisdiction. "... Reconstruction then began, lasting from 1865 to 1877. During this period, federal laws protected freed African Americans and the few blacks who were already free before the Civil War, such as the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution of 1868, granting citizenship to all persons born or naturalized in the United States and prohibiting any restriction on that right, and the Fifteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution of 1870, guaranteeing the right to vote to all United States citizens. In the 1870s, the Democratic Party regained power in the Southern states, using terrorist militias such as the White League and the Ku Klux Klan to prevent Republican organisation and black people from voting. This will lead to the implementation of Jim Crow laws in 1877, until 1964

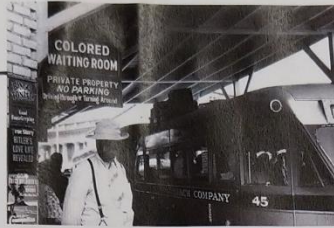
According to these laws :

- blacks cannot vote in some states
- blacks cannot be elected in some states
- on buses and trains, blacks and whites cannot use the same seats and cars
- In some cities in Texas, certain areas are reserved for whites and off limits to blacks
- in public places, there are white toilets and black toilets
- In Alabama, a white nurse can refuse to treat a black patient
- in Florida, mixed marriages are prohibited
- in Florida, a mixed couple cannot live under the same roof
- in Florida, there are schools for whites and schools for blacks
- in Florida, the penalty is 6 months in prison if you distribute a text calling for equality between blacks and whites
- in Florida, hospitals have separate entrances for blacks and whites

KIM WERDYN
ROMAN LE TENSORER
3°C

JIM CROW LAWS

The public transports had to have two separate sections for the black and white people



Public transport segregated

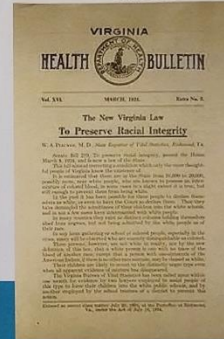
1870
-
1964

This is a picture of a "Jim Crow". The Jim Crow was an expression derogatory of the black American people

Jim Crow picture



Jim crow law



A paper who talk about the law Jim Crow, a law who has imposed the separation of the colored people and the white people

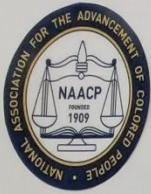
Presidents :

- Ulysses S. Grant ← 1865 → Abolition of the slavery
- Grover Cleveland ← 1870 → Jim Crow laws voted
- Lyndon B. Johnson ← 1877 → The laws are really applied
- ← 1889 → The racial segregation is allowed in U.S.A
- ← 1964 → The laws are forbidden

« Separate but equal »

Racial Segregation:
black and white
people are
separate

What is the NAACP?



= National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

N
A
A
C
P

What is the mission of the NAACP?



Equality



Baltimore in the United States

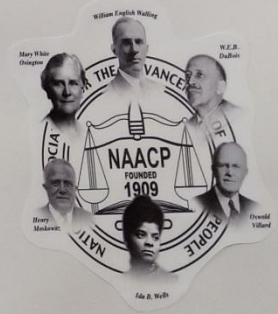
19 NAACP 09

Who is there in the NAACP?

1909's



Leon W. Russell

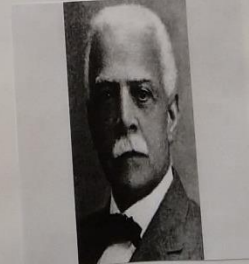


What are NAACP's actions and events?

N
A
A
C
P



The Silent Parade



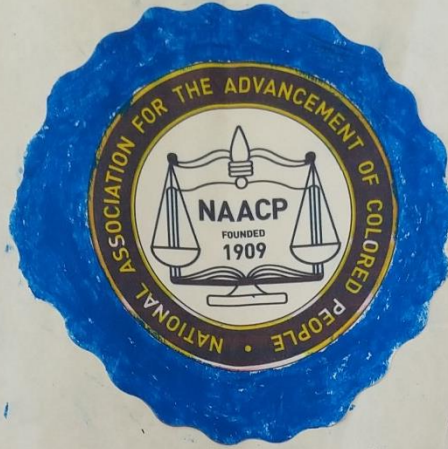
Archibald Grimké



Lillian Wald



NAACP



The NAACP = National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

foundator = Derrick Johnson

date = February 12, 1909

founders = WEB Du Bois, Ida B. Wells
Mary White Chinger, William English Walling, Henry Moskowitz, Melian Wald
Archibald Grimke and Oswald Garrison Villard

member = 1 million

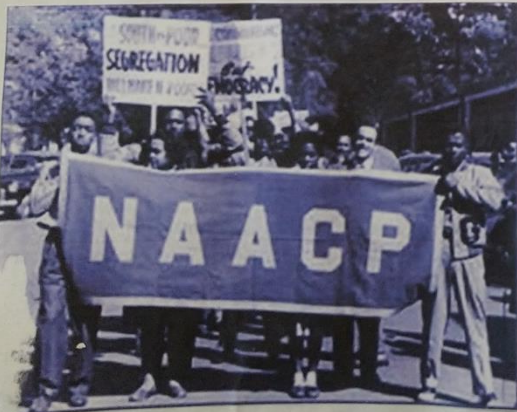
money = 24 388 651 dollars

actual president = Cornell William Brooks

NAACP



The Niagara movement

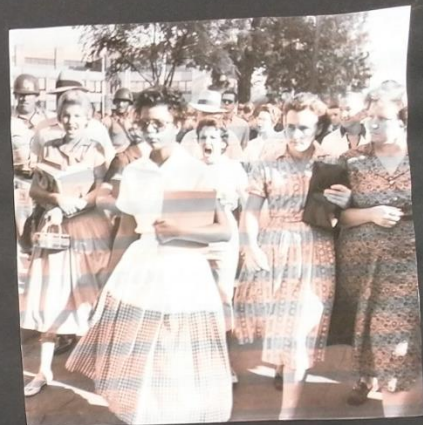




The situation

In 1950, the situation of school segregation is disparate. 17 states have laws establishing school segregation, 16 states have laws establishing school desegregation, the other states have laws which either do not mention it or follow a system suggested.

In May 1954, the supreme court established the issue of desegregation, and can no longer prevent black people from going to all the public establishments of their choice.



LITTLE ROCK NINE

The triggering

The Little Rock Nine were a group of nine African-American students (Loretta Spang and Paul of Little Rock Central High School in 1957). Their enrollment was followed by the Little Rock Crisis, in which students were initially barred from entering the school by Gov. Faubus, the Governor of Arkansas because he wanted to maintain segregation at home. On the day of the start of the school year, the nine had to go to school but the population and guards who blocked the school, insulted them and threw things at them when they refused entry to a school.

The crisis

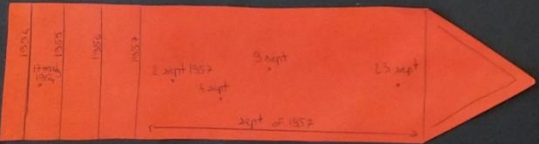
For prevent students from entering in the school, Gov. Faubus mobilize the national guards. The 19th september of 1957, the federal judge ordered the opening of the school to the nine students but the national guards and a lot of people prevent again their entry. The nine september, Martin Luther King send a letter to the president Eisenhower for find a solution to the crisis and the mayor of Little Rock sent, too, a letter to the president.



DEMOUSTENT

After the probleme and the letter of Martin Luther King, the twenty-three september of 1957, Woodrom Mann, the mayor of Little Rock, send a telegram to the president Dwight D. Eisenhower to enforce the law of the desegregation. He denounce Gov. Faubus, an American Democrat politician, the governor of the Arkansas. Immediately Eisenhower dispossessed Gov. Faubus of his authority over the National Guard, and the nine african-american are escorted and protected in the Little Rock Central High School.

This crisis is considered to be on the defining events of the American movement against segregation.





MONTGOMERY bus
ROSA PARKS

BOYCOTT

1977

1955

1943

1956

2005

1915

1932

1964



By Alais and Norah 3^e B

ROSA PARKS

ROSA'S LIFE

Rosa Parks when she was 71 years old.



Rosa Parks had a peaceful childhood. She began long studies, but she musted go back to home because she's mother and she's sister was sick.

ROSA'S FIGHT



Rosa Parks during an interview

During her childhood, her Grand-father musted to stand guard around the house because he was scared by the K.K.K. Rosa's school burned because of the K.K.K. That's why she can't stand segregation.

MONTGOMERY BUS

After a long day of work Rosa took place at the front of the bus but a white man asked to Rosa to stand up and go away but she didn't. This act is the cause of the Montgomery bus boycott.



A bus of the Montgomery Bus Company

BOYCOTT

after the event in the bus, the Montgomery bus company was boycotted and a lot of bus line has closed. Then a law has been voted. The civil right act. This law forbid the legal segregation; it isn't legal to forbid to a black a thing can be did by a white



A manifestation for support the boycott of the Montgomery Bus Company



William F. Travis Elementary School

1960

Ruby Bridges go in this school.



Ruby Bridges Now.



NEW ORLEANS

1953

Ruby Bridges Born



Ruby Bridges:

Ruby Bridges was born in 1954 in Mississippi and after

4 years, her family decided to move

to New Orleans. Actually she has 66 years old.

She was the first girl black to go in a white school.

(William F. Travis Elementary School), A policeman's

go with Ruby in the white school and escorted

her. A painting was created to denounce the segregation.

Ruby

Bridges

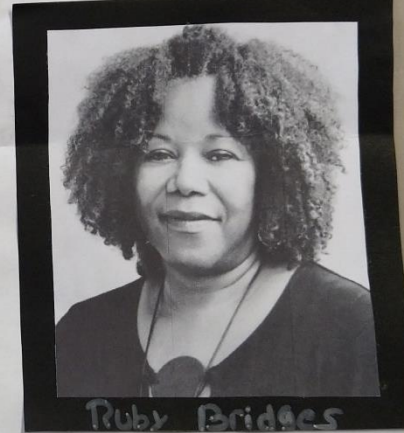
segregation at school

Ruby Bridges



Black and white children are
separate since they are
young.

Ruby is Born the 8 septembe 1954
in Mississippi.
She is the first black children to
go to school of white.



"The problem we all live with"
Norman Rockwell -

By Garance
and Leila 3^e C



Martin Luther King, bus boycott.

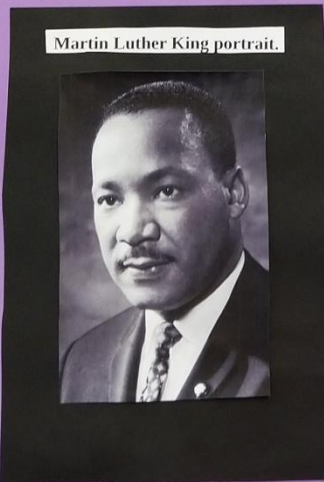


Martin Luther King, 28 August 1963, speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial, Washington

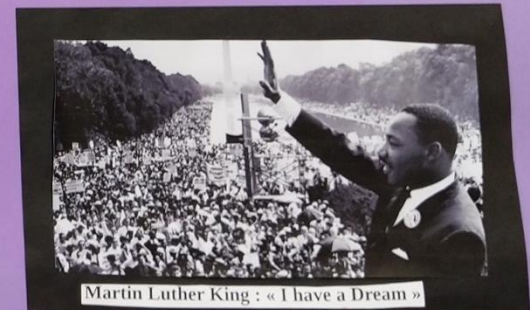
MLK



Martin Luther King and Rosa Parks.



Martin Luther King portrait.



Martin Luther King : « I have a Dream »



Martin Luther King Jr. at age of 6



Boycott of the buses in Montgomery in 1955

« I have a dream »

Non-Violence



Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther King has been murdered the 4th April 1968



He pronounced his famous speech "I have a dream" in front of 250 000 people in Washington in 1963.

By Robinson and Arnaud 3^e C

CIVIL RIGHT ACT: 1964

President

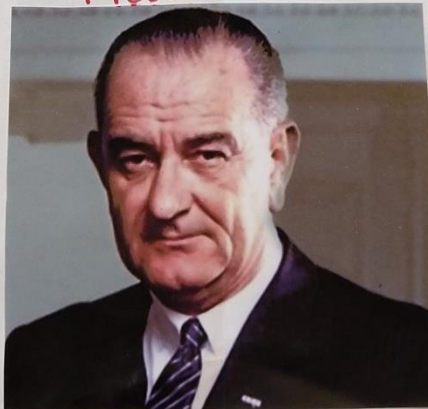


Paptist minister



J.F.K
born in 1917
to 1963

President



L.B.J
born in 1908
to 1973

M.L.K Jr
born in 1929
to 1968

1960-1963: begining of the act.

1963: L.B.J take the led from the act after J.F.K's assassina.

July 2, 1964: President Johnson signed the Civil right act in the White House.

August 28, 1963:
M.L.K Jr's speech
"I have a dream."

United State
Congres

1964

Justice

Discrimination

Civil Right Act

Segregation

Lyndon. B
Johnson



MALCOLM X LITTLE ASSASSINATION

MALCOLM X ASSASSINATION

The separation
of Blacks from
mainstream society



1952

He joined a movement
called the Black Muslims

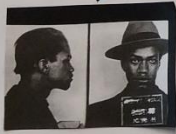


1962
Pilgrimage
to
Mecca



1925

Malcolm Little was
born in 1925



1946

He was imprisoned for
acts of delinquency



1953

He changed his name
and became Malcolm X



1963

he became the leader
of the movement



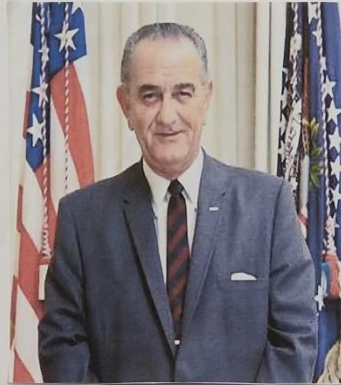
February 21 1965

Malcolm X was killed in Harlem
(New York)

VOTING RIGHTS ACT



urn the United States



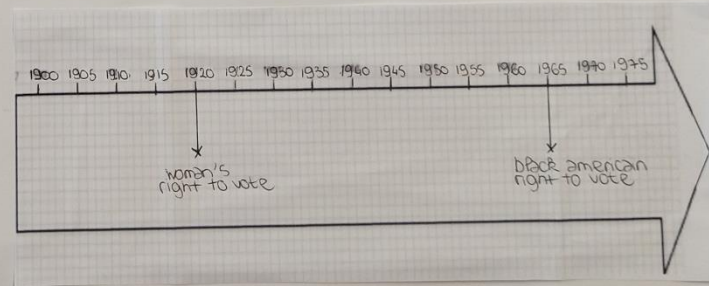
President Lyndon Johnson signs the voting act the August 6, 1965



demonstration of black American n for the right to vote



Black American get the vote, and the whole country wins



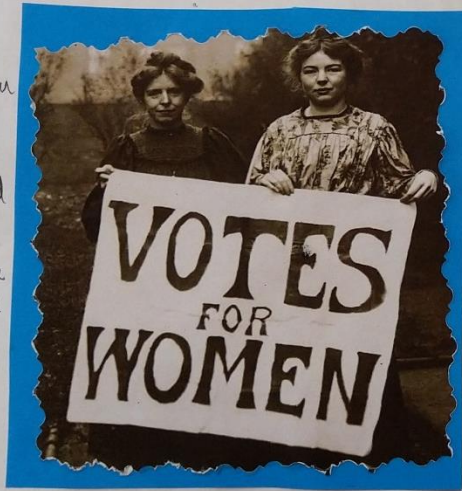
VOTING RIGHTS ACT



The first white men obtained the right to vote in 1869. The right to vote was ~~swiped~~ gradually by gradually social class groups. The Universal Suffrage dates from 1965

1920

White American women get the right to vote in 1920. The first state in the world to allow women the right to vote was the Wyoming, state of the far west in 1869. In 1920 women's right to vote is obtained in all states of ~~the~~ United States



In 1870 the 15th amendment of the constitution of the United States was ratified it guaranteed the right to vote for African-American but several states find the means to ban boxes to the colored peoples. In 1965 the adoption of the law on the right to vote allows all colored people to vote.

2015
He legalized gay marriage.

August. 04.
1961
Barack Hussein Obama was born.

1983
Graduated from Columbia University

December.
10. 2009
He won the Nobel peace prize

ENGLISH 05 / 2021

Obama's victory

BY ALWEN & APOLLINE

1 Obama's family

2 Campaign poster

3 Official portrait

Yes, he can

1991
Graduated from Harvard University

January.
20. 2009
He took office.

November.
04. 2008
Obama is elected President of the USA

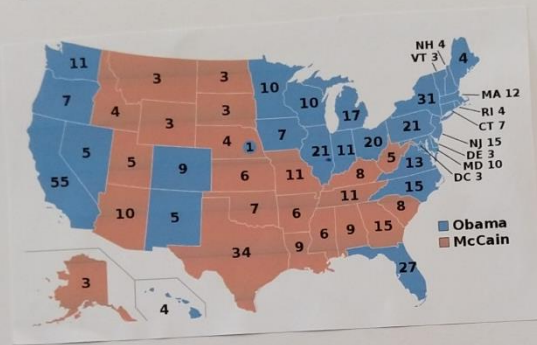
2007
He announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination

2008
He won the primary in Iowa

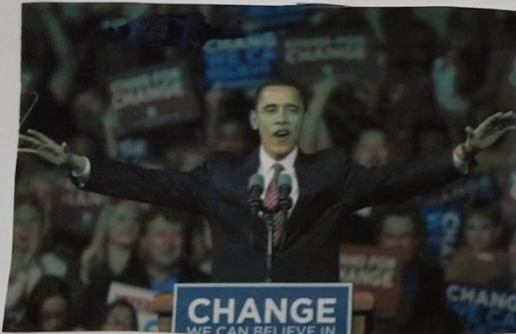
OBAMA'S VICTORY



Barack Obama in the Oval office



Barack Obama with John McCain



Barack Obama delivered his speech during his presidential campaign.



Barack Obama when he pronounced a speech about the wars in middle east.

CRÉATION # BLM

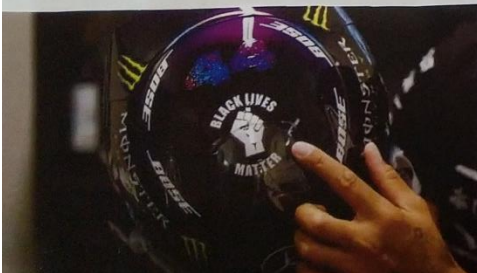


On July 13, 2013, Neighbourhood Warden George Zimmerman, who had killed a black teenager, Trayvon Martin, in an altercation, was acquitted by the courts. In response, activist Alicia Garza wrote a note the same day describing "love letters to black friends." This post ends with "Black People. I love you. I love us. Our lives matter." and calls for a united effort to ensure that "black lives matter." Patrisse Cullors, friend of Alicia Garza and also an activist, republishes the post on Twitter (social media) and joins the hashtag #BlackLivesMatter.



Alicia Garza, Patrisse Cullors and Opal Tometi then set up accounts on the Tumblr and Twitter social networks, calling on Internet users to share stories about why "black lives matter." The initiators of the movement began to use the slogan in demonstrations, and the latter began to spread.

The hashtag has been popularized thanks to many movements, whether sporting or demonstrations: example: The death of Eric Garner who exclaimed "I can't breathe" then that of Michael Brown, there were demonstrations in New York and Staten Island then Ferguson



At major sports events like the Formula 1 or the NBA there have been actions that go in the direction of this hashtag and allow to popularize it





Patrisse Cullors

They are at the origin of the movement: "Blacklivesmatter"



Alicia Garza



Opal Tometti

- Their ideas:
- End of inequalities
 - End of police violence
 - End of modern segregation
- They support:
- Feminist movement
 - LGBTQ+ movement



Eric Garner



Trayvon Martin



Walter Scott



George Floyd



Players of basket, wearing BLM's t-shirts.



Players of baseball with T-shirts "BLM", to support this movement



Players of baseball

They share their opinion and make the movement better know thanks to:



Instagram



Facebook



Twitter

SUPPORT #BLACK LIVES MATTER



A statue of Luis XVI damaged by BLM, the 31/05/20.



A statue of Churchill damaged by BLM the 7/06/20.

Manifestations of the movement



A Statue of Christopher Columbus guillotined the 9/06/20, by BLM.



By Awena and Sakura 3^e C