

Alexis Hendry

DISENFRANCHISEMENT Public Service Announcement

Directions: Create a flier or social media post in the style of Instagram. The PSA must include:

- A description of disenfranchisement,
- One piece of evidence from the sources about disenfranchisement
- One image related to disenfranchisement

Remember, this must be original work, in your words. If time permits, prepare to share your hard work!



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Tytiana

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Adriana 11/27/23

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The image is a hand-drawn illustration of an Instagram post. At the top, there is a camera icon, the word "Instagram" in the center, and icons for a notification bell and a share arrow. Below this is a circular profile picture placeholder and a three-dot menu icon. The main content area features a drawing of a hand holding a sign that reads "Literacy test" followed by three questions: "1. What's my mom's favorite color", "2. How many clouds are in the sky", and "3. What brand of toothpaste do I use". Below the sign is another hand, possibly representing a voter. At the bottom of the post are icons for a heart, a comment bubble, a share arrow, and a bookmark. The caption below the post reads: "#Hard literacy test making it impossible to vote. Disenfranchise means to take away rights (like voting)".

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Avery Lewis

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White racist take rights
and freedom from African
Americans. There is NO ESCAPE!

DISENFRANCHISEMENT: Public Service Announcement

Charlie

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what is this test!? this is taking a way people's rights, how do you even do this!? disenfranchisement is awful!

Day 1 Essential Question: What is Disenfranchisement?

Standard: SS8H7 Evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era.

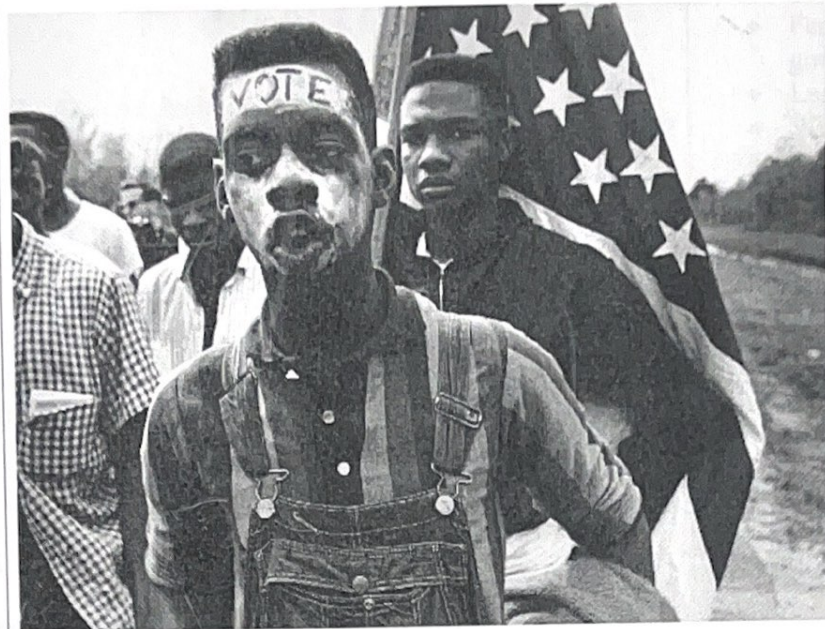
b. Analyze how rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including the 1906 Atlanta Race Massacre

Name: DeZmond

Throughout the lesson, you may have thoughts, feelings, and wonderings about the topics and themes we encounter. There is space to jot them down with each source.

OPENER

The 1619 Project



Credit: Bruce Davidson/Magnum Photos

1. What's going on in this picture?

black people asking to vote

2. What makes you say that?

He has vote on his board and U.S.A. Flag.

3. What else can we find?

they black

Thoughts, feelings, wonderings:

1. this crazy

2. scared

3. how wrong FdK

INQUIRY

Source 1: 1619 Podcast Episode 1 (from 25:55-30:22)

Episode 1: The Fight for a True Democracy - The New York Times ([nytimes.com](https://www.nytimes.com))

DEZ(U)ORZd

Question: What is Disenfranchisement?

... evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era. ... rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including ... a Race Massacre

... ns: Please listen to the segment. While you are listening, please think about the following questions. During ... er, please respond to the questions.

<p>1. Who gained the right to vote with the 15th Amendment? <i>Black men</i></p> <p>2. Why do you think there were federal troops in the southern United States during Reconstruction? <i>Protect black people</i></p> <p>3. Do you think that the United States was reconstructed or 'fixed' when Reconstruction ended? Why, or why not? <i>not because it still is happening</i></p>	<p>Terms</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amendments - changes to the Constitution • Abolish - get rid of • 14th Amendment - legally made Black Americans citizens • Clause - law • Federal - national government • Legislation - laws • Withdraw - take back • Implement - put into effect • Suppression - attempt to stop or reduce • The Great Nadir - The Second Slavery
<p>Thoughts, feelings, wonderings: <i>1. white folk slow 2. stupid 3. are they dumb</i></p>	

Class Discussion of Terms

Enfranchise:

- 1) to set free (as from slavery)
- 2) to endow with a franchise: such as
 - a) a : to admit to the privileges of a citizen and especially to the right of suffrage
 - b) b : to admit (a municipality) to political privileges or rights

Disenfranchise:

Please write your definition here. *not to give folk to vote*

Source 2: Excerpt from *The 1619 Project: A New Origin Story* (p. 114-115)

Directions: Please read the excerpt and answer the questions in the text boxes.

"With the passage of the Reconstruction Act in 1867, followed by the Fifteenth Amendment... an era of rising Black power began. For nearly a decade (10 years), Black people voted in huge numbers across the South, electing a total of sixteen Black men to serve in the U.S. Congress (legislative branch), including two in the Senate. Literacy

Question: What is Disenfranchisement?

Evaluate key political, social, and economic changes that occurred in Georgia during the New South Era.

Rights were denied to African Americans or Blacks through Jim Crow laws, Plessy v. Ferguson, disenfranchisement, and racial violence, including the Atlanta Race Massacre

(g) rates climbed, and educated Black people began to populate state legislatures, open schools, and initiate (part) successful businesses.

1. How did the law (Reconstruction Act of 1867) help Black Americans? Use one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support your answer.

they opened schools and businesses

Tragically, the Black freedom dreams that propelled (motivated) swift progress toward equality were arrested by the late 1870s, as a fierce (intense) white backlash against Black freedom succeeded in turning back the clock on racial progress. Southern white people effectively nullified (got rid of) the post-Civil War amendments (laws) that were intended to dismantle (undo) [racism] in the South, including the Fourteenth Amendment, ... and the Fifteenth Amendment. The Freedmen's Bureau—an agency created by Congress in 1865 and charged with the responsibility of providing food, clothing, and other forms of assistance to destitute (poor) former enslaved people—was dismantled (undone), and a plethora (many) of discriminatory practices, such as poll taxes (paying a tax to vote) and literacy (reading) tests, were employed to prevent Black people from exercising their right to vote and gaining political power. When those efforts proved insufficient (not enough) to maintain complete control, white Southerners wielded their most effective weapon: vigilante (outside of the law) violence and terrorism...

2. How did white supremacists (attempt to) disenfranchise (take away rights and privileges of citizens) Black Americans? Use one piece of evidence from the excerpt to support your answer.

during the vote they made it impossible

Throughout the South, local police forces were often made up of former slave patrollers and members of the Ku Klux Klan (KKK), ... using the excuse of nightly curfews and vagrancy (unemployed/unhoused) laws to control, harass, detain (stop and hold), and punish Black citizens for daring to behave as though they were free." The Klan, operating extralegally, openly murdered Black people who violated the written and unwritten rules of white supremacy.

3. Do you think it was just/fair that former slave patrollers and KKK members could become police officers? Why, or why not?

no violators in the north

Often the precise causes and triggers of white fear and rage were mixed or unclear, but the consequences were always devastating. Between 1877 and 1950, more than four thousand Black men, women, and children lost their lives to lynching. Fleeing violence, harsh segregation laws, and exploitative (harmful) economic (\$\$\$) conditions, many Black Americans headed north, in what would become known as the Great Migration, to take advantage of the need for industrial workers that arose during the First World War and to achieve some modicum (small amount) of safety. Unfortunately, many soon realized that white mob violence reigned there as well...

4. Did moving from the South to the North end Black Americans with disenfranchisement (take away rights and privileges of citizens)?

no b/c they are racist and targeted black people