

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Athena Rose Date: 1/25/22 Class: 8A

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

The term Reconstruction makes me think about the Reconstruction era. Reconstruction means to rebuild.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

Black Americans
power & agency
Third Reconstruction

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

Goal - Make sure all races were equal
 Defining moment - Black Americans gained right

The Second Reconstruction

"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

Goal - Everyone having the same right
 Defining moment - Civil Rights Act

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations.

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

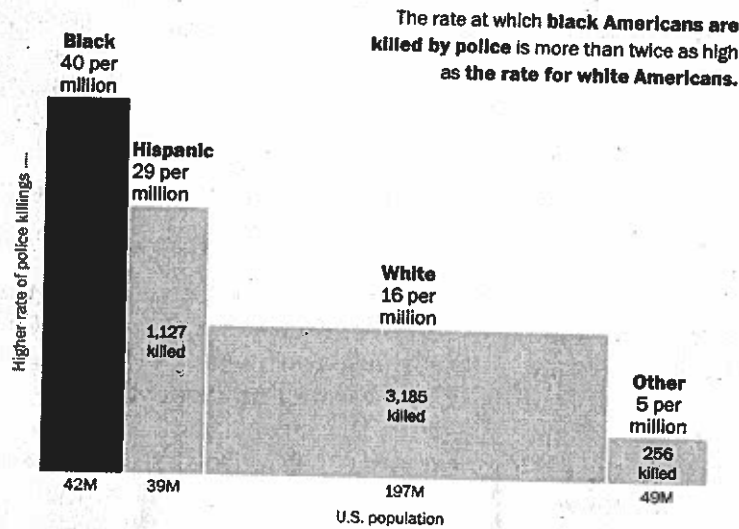
Goal - No more Police brutality
 Defining moment - Anti-police brutality protests

Student Investigation

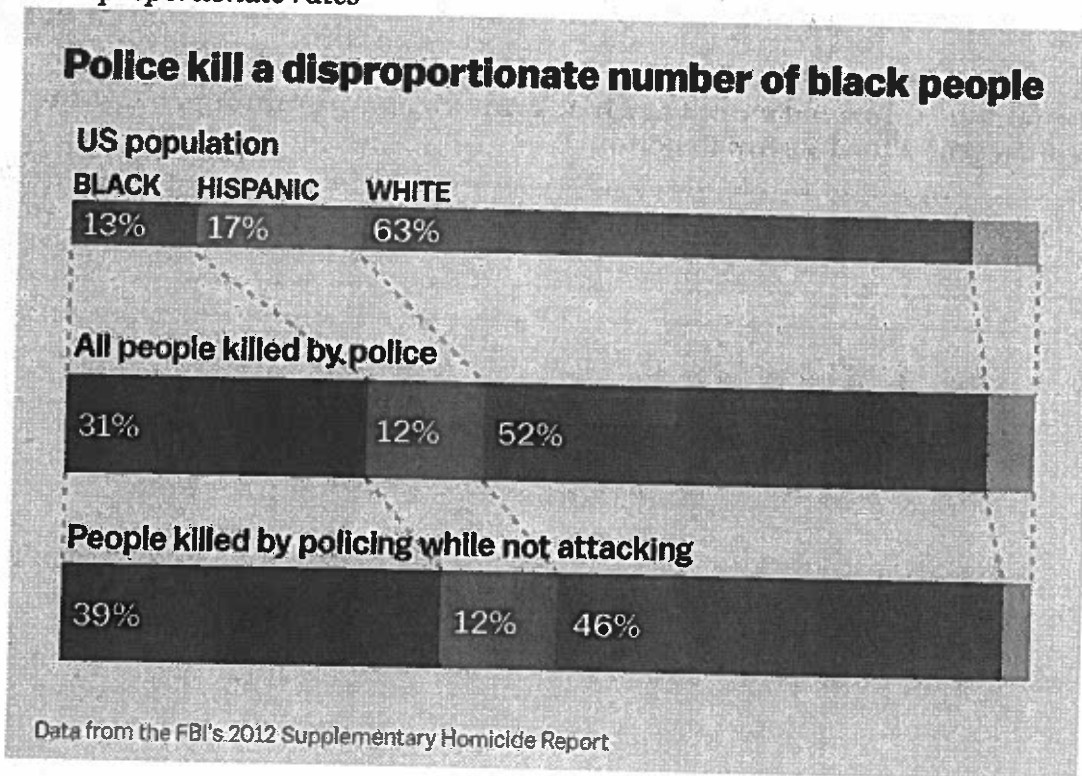
Source A: Police Brutality

The Washington Post Police Shootings Database

The Washington Post is compiling a database of every fatal shooting in the United States by a police officer in the line of duty since 2015.



Source: There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force - VOX
An analysis of the available FBI data by Dara Lind for Vox found that US police kill black people at disproportionate rates



Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

"The recent Black Lives Matter protests peaked on June 6 [2020], when half a million people turned out in nearly 550 places across the United States. That was a single day in more than a month of protests that still continue to today.

Four recent polls — including one released this week by Civis Analytics, a data science firm that works with businesses and Democratic campaigns — suggest that about 15 million to 26 million people in the United States have participated in demonstrations over the death of George Floyd and others in recent weeks.

These figures would make the recent protests the largest movement in the country's history, according to interviews with scholars and crowd-counting experts.

... Half of those who said they protested said that this was their first time getting involved with a form of activism or demonstration. A majority said that they watched a video of police violence toward protesters or the Black community within the last year. And of those people, half said that it made them more supportive of the Black Lives Matter movement.

"Really, it's hard to overstate the scale of this movement," said Deva Woodly, an associate professor of politics at the New School.

Professor Woodly said that the civil rights marches in the 1960s were considerably smaller in number. "If we added up all those protests during that period, we're talking about hundreds of thousands of people, but not millions," she said"

Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source B: Immigration

Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

Condemnation of the agents’ behavior was swift, with advocates drawing parallels to slave patrols, or the white men on horses who whipped enslaved people in cotton fields. But inhumane treatment of Black migrants, particularly Haitian migrants, is not new; it’s closely linked to the history of immigrant detention in the United States.

According to Carl Lindskoog, the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*, the United States’ inhumane treatment of Haitian refugees, whom the country has often cast as criminals, unskilled, diseased, and poor, has been a central part of the immigration detention story.

Haitians have sought asylum at US borders for decades, but every presidential administration since the 1970s has treated Haitians differently than other migrant groups, rejecting asylum claims, holding them longer in detention, and making it harder for them to settle down in safety. In the early 1990s, for example, when the United States detained more than 12,000 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo indefinitely, Immigration and Naturalization Services denied the vast majority of them asylum.

The Biden administration is under intense political pressure from different sides and from different interests, just as previous administrations have been. The administration is trying to

maintain its image as being very different from the Trump administration, especially when it comes to racism and anti-immigrant nativist xenophobia, but I don't believe that his policies have yet proven to be very different.

Many activists have used the phrase "Haitians are owed." There's this idea that the world owes Haiti and has played a role in its plight. We do all owe Haitians for the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended in 1804 and was the most sweeping human rights revolution in all of human history. Haitian liberation, first from slavery and then from colonialism and achieving independence, was a victory for all enslaved, oppressed people, including Black Americans.

In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Haitians are still getting treated horribly, still they keep fighting.

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *→ Yes*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples. *→ Black ppl singing about their culture*
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest?
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where social media is the strongest organizer. At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone's voice matters.

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where spontaneous and leaderless movements have been defined by their organic births and guided on the fly by people whose preferences, motivations and ideas may not always align.

But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless.

Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone has a voice, and that everyone's voice matters.

"This is much more than an organization. This is much more than an individual," said Nejah Ibrahim, 26, sitting on the pavement at the intersection where Mr. Floyd was arrested, sporadically leading chants or delivering messages from a megaphone.

"This is collective people who came together," he continued, "to stand against a systematic oppression that we have endured for so long."



These days, social media is the strongest, most prominent leader. Young activists announce the location of an action or protest on Twitter or Instagram, and within an hour, scores of people are there.

“I think it kind of does make it hard to manage because you don’t know who’s coming,” said Maryan Farasle, a 17-year-old high school senior who lives in the Minneapolis suburbs and is an activist organizer. “You don’t know the people showing up and what their intentions are.”

But at the same time, she added, “I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly.”

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D , to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law’s Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. “There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites,” Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. “Disparity is built into the system.” Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

"It's almost like structural racism has made black people sick," Uché Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in Brooklyn and the founder and CEO of Advancing Health Equity, an organization that fights health care inequity, tells Vox.

Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled, folxs who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: [What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic](#)

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Mathew Small Date: 1/25/22 Class: 8A

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

The time after the civil war, from 1865 to 1877, it's the time when the United States tried to rebuild itself by choice of the civil war. They're rebuilding America.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

How did Black Americans keep their power and agency throughout the Third Reconstruction.

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

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Retrieved - No explanation given(?) something about Amendments.

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

The freed African Americans have trouble, but also have some hope, the goals of to rid all racism, abolitionists who they gained new rights

The Second Reconstruction

10 more
legalizing
discrimination
"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free." social segregation.

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

When JFK enacted the civil rights act, it finished what Reconstruction wanted to do, the goals was to end everyone equal

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of it capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America. constant problems,

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations. difference between race,

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

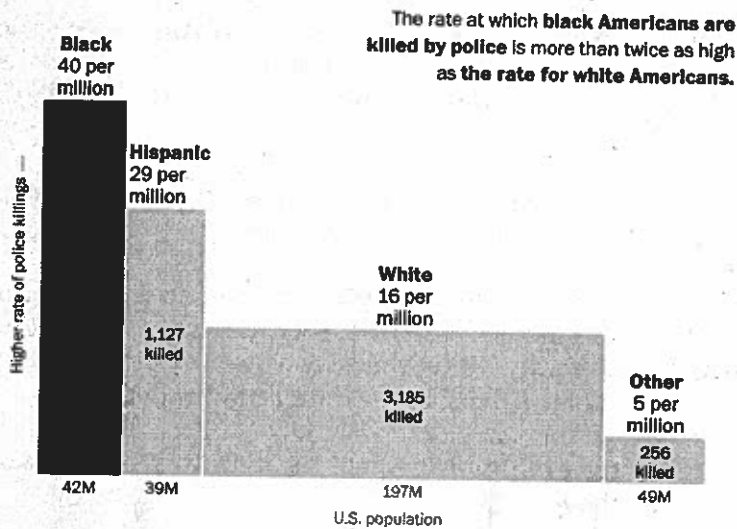
The anti-police brutality protests in 2020

Student Investigation

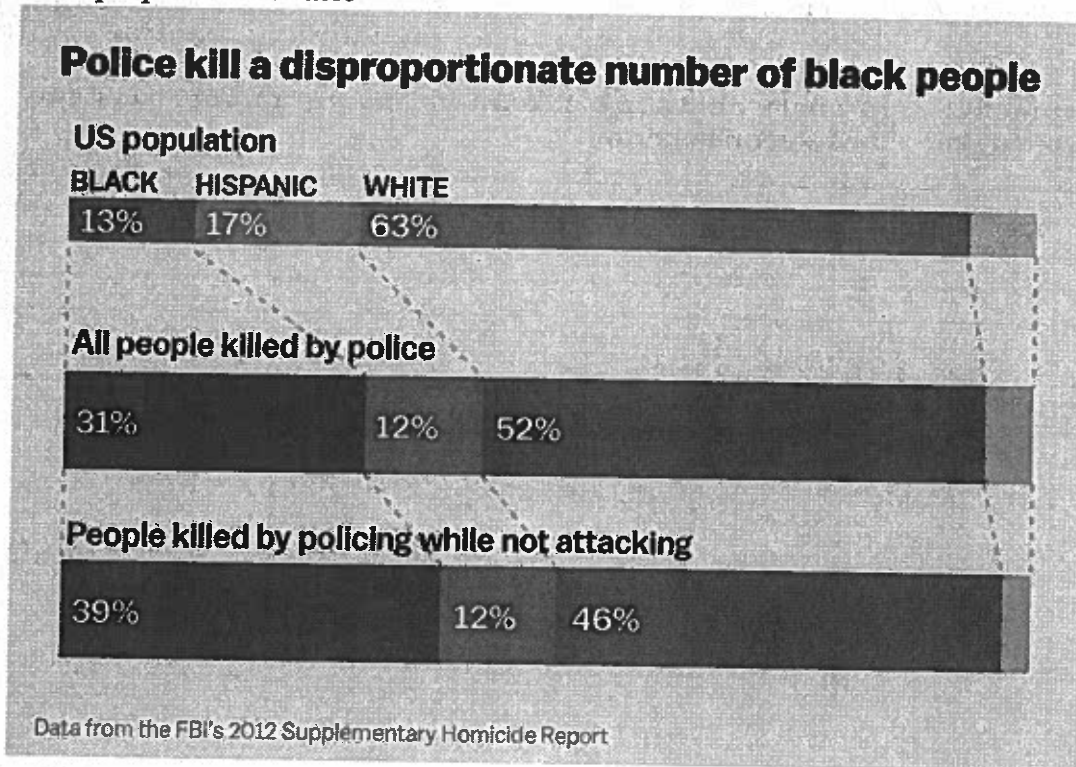
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Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

They sustained power through their protests, 15-26 million people all participated in these protests, which also actually shows agency because they were able to do this.

Source B: Immigration

Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

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In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

They sustained power by having people still resisting against these negative impacts, and they showed agency by coming to border.

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *NO, I don't recognize any of these. And it reminds me of the 80's and 90's.*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples. *creeping the pan, pouring the gravy*
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest? *It makes people proud because their culture shown in media*
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C *How much is his shown in the media.*
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction? *they had their music shown a displayed to everyone, they shared power by that, and they show agency through their ability to make this music.*

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

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But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless.

Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

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But at the same time, she added, "I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly."

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

They are all sustaining power through their protests that they make, like the ones through social media. They show agency through their ability to perform protests whenever.

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United States have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law's Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. "There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites," Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. "Disparity is built into the system." Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

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Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled folks who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

They sustain power during the third reconstruction by groups like the Black Panther Party making organization to help those people in need and they shared agency through their actions making all these groups.

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Eduardo Perez Date: 1-25-23 Class: NYU

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

Re = Redo (prefix)

Construct = Build (Root word)

ion = (suffix)

Reconstruction would be defined in my words times where people of color gained more power & agency through protest, riots, etc.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

To what degree did Black Americans sustain their power & agency during the 3rd Reconstruction?

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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Education Network

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

Being free, and preserving the Union

Rights for BP

The Second Reconstruction *Finis*

"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

Civil Rights Act ended segregation
Making BA

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations.

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

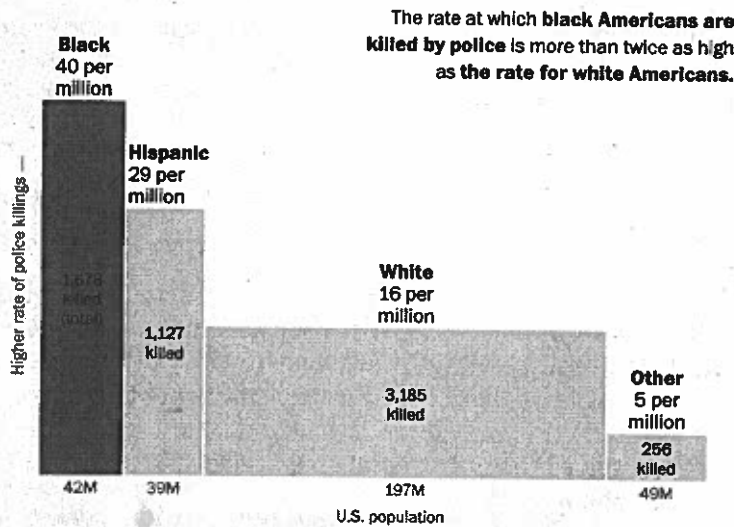
Killing people

Student Investigation

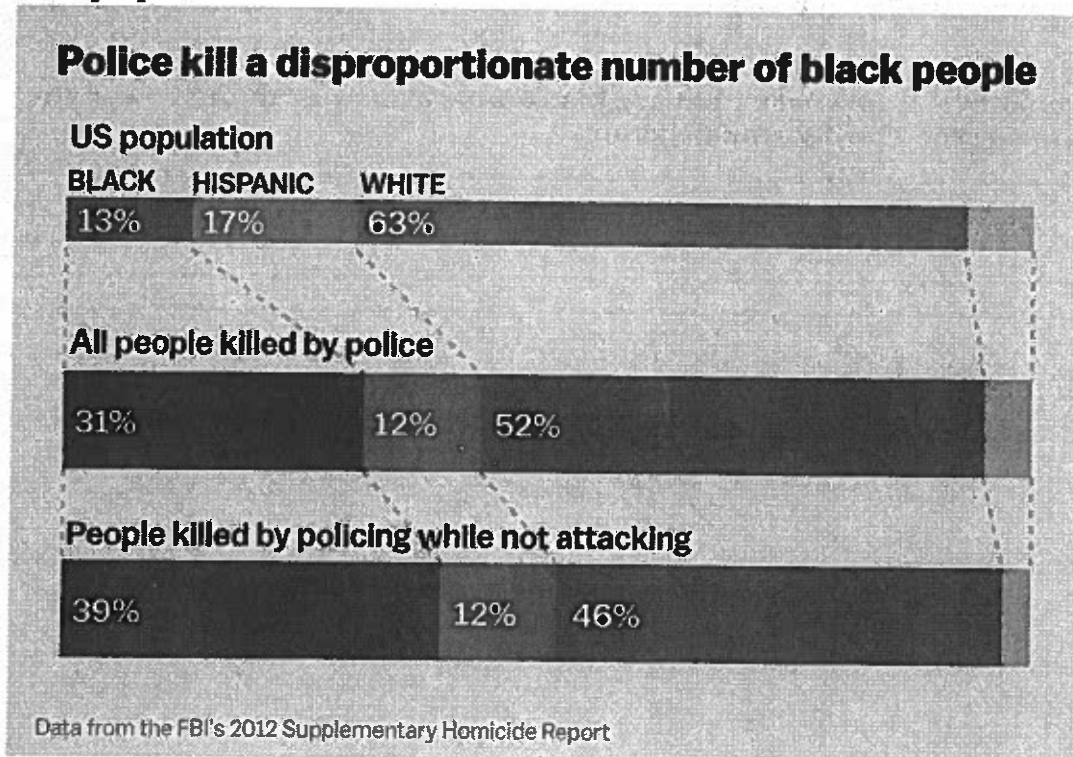
Source A: Police Brutality

The Washington Post Police Shootings Database

The Washington Post is compiling a database of every fatal shooting in the United States by a police officer in the line of duty since 2015.



Source: There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force - VOX
An analysis of the available FBI data by Dara Lind for Vox found that US police kill black people at disproportionate rates



Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

"The recent Black Lives Matter protests peaked on June 6 [2020], when half a million people turned out in nearly 550 places across the United States. That was a single day in more than a month of protests that still continue to today.

Four recent polls — including one released this week by Civis Analytics, a data science firm that works with businesses and Democratic campaigns — suggest that about 15 million to 26 million people in the United States have participated in demonstrations over the death of George Floyd and others in recent weeks.

These figures would make the recent protests the largest movement in the country's history, according to interviews with scholars and crowd-counting experts.

... Half of those who said they protested said that this was their first time getting involved with a form of activism or demonstration. A majority said that they watched a video of police violence toward protesters or the Black community within the last year. And of those people, half said that it made them more supportive of the Black Lives Matter movement.

"Really, it's hard to overstate the scale of this movement," said Deva Woodly, an associate professor of politics at the New School.

Professor Woodly said that the civil rights marches in the 1960s were considerably smaller in number. "If we added up all those protests during that period, we're talking about hundreds of thousands of people, but not millions," she said"

Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source B: Immigration

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

Condemnation of the agents’ behavior was swift, with advocates drawing parallels to slave patrols, or the white men on horses who whipped enslaved people in cotton fields. But inhumane treatment of Black migrants, particularly Haitian migrants, is not new; it’s closely linked to the history of immigrant detention in the United States.

According to Carl Lindskoog, the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*, the United States’ inhumane treatment of Haitian refugees, whom the country has often cast as criminals, unskilled, diseased, and poor, has been a central part of the immigration detention story.

Haitians have sought asylum at US borders for decades, but every presidential administration since the 1970s has treated Haitians differently than other migrant groups, rejecting asylum claims, holding them longer in detention, and making it harder for them to settle down in safety. In the early 1990s, for example, when the United States detained more than 12,000 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo indefinitely, Immigration and Naturalization Services denied the vast majority of them asylum.

The Biden administration is under intense political pressure from different sides and from different interests, just as previous administrations have been. The administration is trying to

maintain its image as being very different from the Trump administration, especially when it comes to racism and anti-immigrant nativist xenophobia, but I don't believe that his policies have yet proven to be very different.

Many activists have used the phrase "Haitians are owed." There's this idea that the world owes Haiti and has played a role in its plight. We do all owe Haitians for the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended in 1804 and was the most sweeping human rights revolution in all of human history. Haitian liberation, first from slavery and then from colonialism and achieving independence, was a victory for all enslaved, oppressed people, including Black Americans.

In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *Yes I like them*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples. *Music, singing styles*
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest? *Brooklyn Drill represent Black culture*
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C *Blues, Field Songs, Soul*
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

By preserving their culture through different forms of art

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where social media is the strongest organizer. At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone's voice matters.

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But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless. Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

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"This is much more than an organization. This is much more than an individual," said Nejah Ibrahim, 26, sitting on the pavement at the intersection where Mr. Floyd was arrested, sporadically leading chants or delivering messages from a megaphone.

"This is collective people who came together," he continued, "to stand against a systematic oppression that we have endured for so long."



Reconstruction in Five Acts

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These days, social media is the strongest, most prominent leader. Young activists announce the location of an action or protest on Twitter or Instagram, and within an hour, scores of people are there.

"I think it kind of does make it hard to manage because you don't know who's coming," said Maryan Farasle, a 17-year-old high school senior who lives in the Minneapolis suburbs and is an activist organizer. "You don't know the people showing up and what their intentions are."

But at the same time, she added, "I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly."

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law's Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. "There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites," Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. "Disparity is built into the system." Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

"It's almost like structural racism has made black people sick," Uché Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in Brooklyn and the founder and CEO of Advancing Health Equity, an organization that fights health care inequity, tells Vox.

Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

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Source: What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

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1619 Education Network

Reconstruction in the Present Exit Ticket

Name: _____ Date: _____ Class: _____

Prompt: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction? Ensure your response includes background and context, a thesis, two pieces of evidence and analysis, and a conclusion.

Lined writing area with 25 horizontal lines for student response.

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Kailyn Harrington Date: 1.24.23 Class: 8A

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

Reconstruction was the time period when Black Americans started obtaining more rights while the south rebuilt itself after the Civil War.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

Extent, Black Americans, sustaining, power, agency, third reconstruction. / How did Black Americans sustain and lose power and agency during the third reconstruction.

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

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Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

The goal of the First Reconstruction was to make all races equal. The key moment was when Black Americans gained new rights.

The Second Reconstruction

“When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. “One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression,” Kennedy declared. “And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free.”

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

The Civil Rights Act - ended segregation
 Stripes was for a segregation

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

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Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

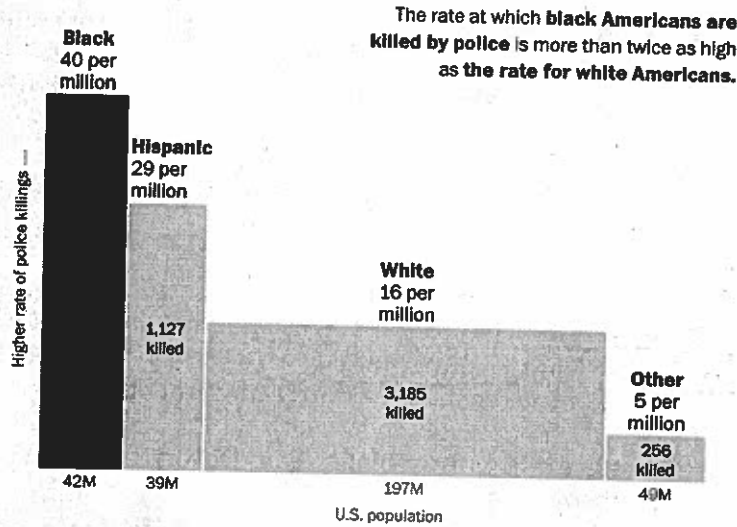
Anti police brutality protest
 To stop police brutality

Student Investigation

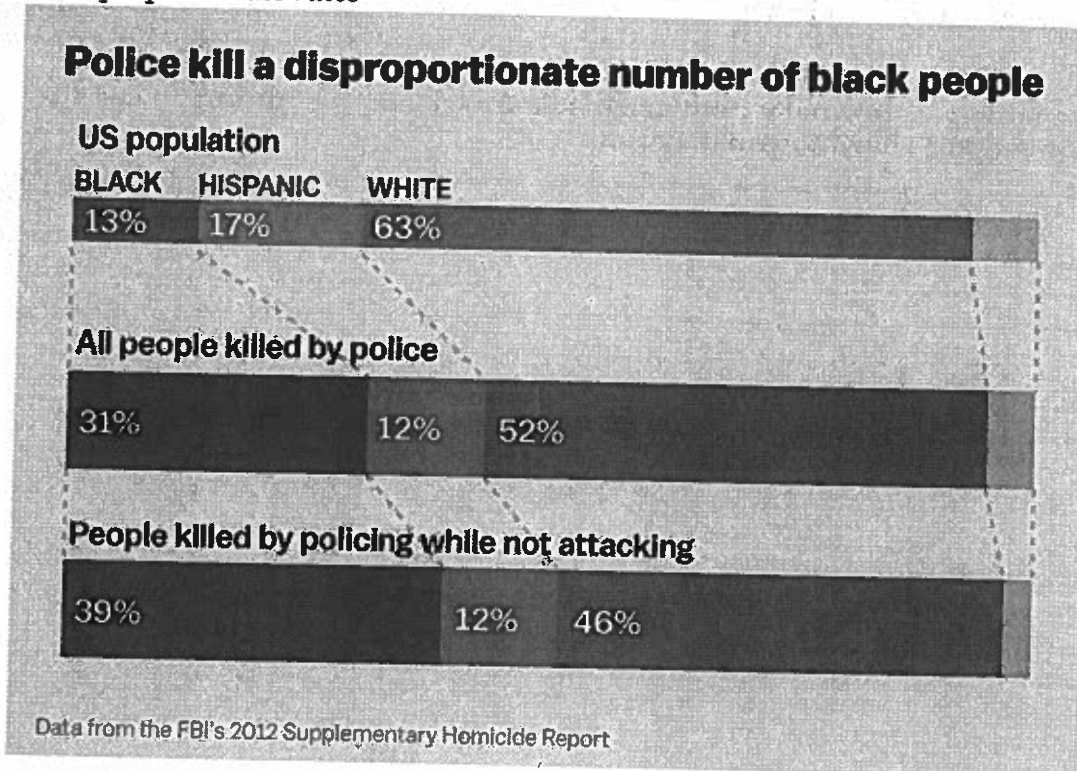
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Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

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Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source B: Immigration

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, "Get out now! Back to Mexico!"

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Haitians have sought asylum at US borders for decades, but every presidential administration since the 1970s has treated Haitians differently than other migrant groups, rejecting asylum claims, holding them longer in detention, and making it harder for them to settle down in safety. In the early 1990s, for example, when the United States detained more than 12,000 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo indefinitely, Immigration and Naturalization Services denied the vast majority of them asylum.

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In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Haitian migrants have no power or agency because they are mistreated and have a hard time getting into America. They are treated as if they were slaves again.

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *They make me think of Black R&B*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples. *Deep voice*
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest? *because it represents us*
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C? *want to know what inspires most Black artists*
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Black Americans sustain power and agency by making music to be represented by and relate to.

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

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The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D , to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law’s Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. “There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites,” Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. “Disparity is built into the system.” Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

"It's almost like structural racism has made black people sick," Uché Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in Brooklyn and the founder and CEO of Advancing Health Equity, an organization that fights health care inequity, tells Vox.

Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled, folxs who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Reconstruction

Prefix build

Suffix of doing.

1619

Education Network

Prefix - before the
Suffix - After the work @ the

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Caroline C.

Date: 1/25/23

Class: 8A NYU WOV

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Rewrite what were the pros and cons of Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the 3rd Reconstruction.
What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

Reconstruction - Build, new things etc (Recreation)

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

danger → the free

someone who wants to get rid of slavery.

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
part of the 2022 cohort of The 1619 Project Education Network

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?
Stocks got people rights. 14th amendment.

of the first reconstruction the goal was to make a more equal country. more equal country.

The Second Reconstruction → civil rights movement.

"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

*Key moment - civil rights act.
Civil rights act ended segregation.
Goal - to finish reconstruction (equality between races).*

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations. *one of the goals.*

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

*Defining moment - largest protest.
anti police brutality for the killing of many innocent Blacks.
Goal - to stop police brutality.*

At the same times

Term: Achievement Black & Brown students compared to white students. (academic)

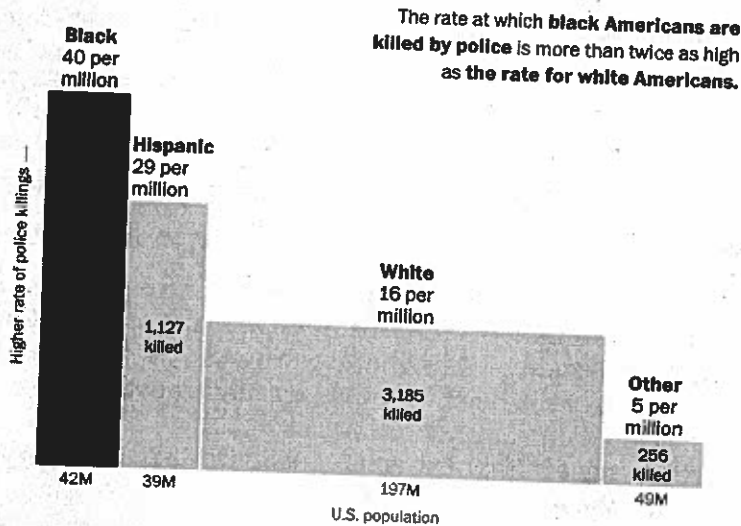
unbalanced

Student Investigation

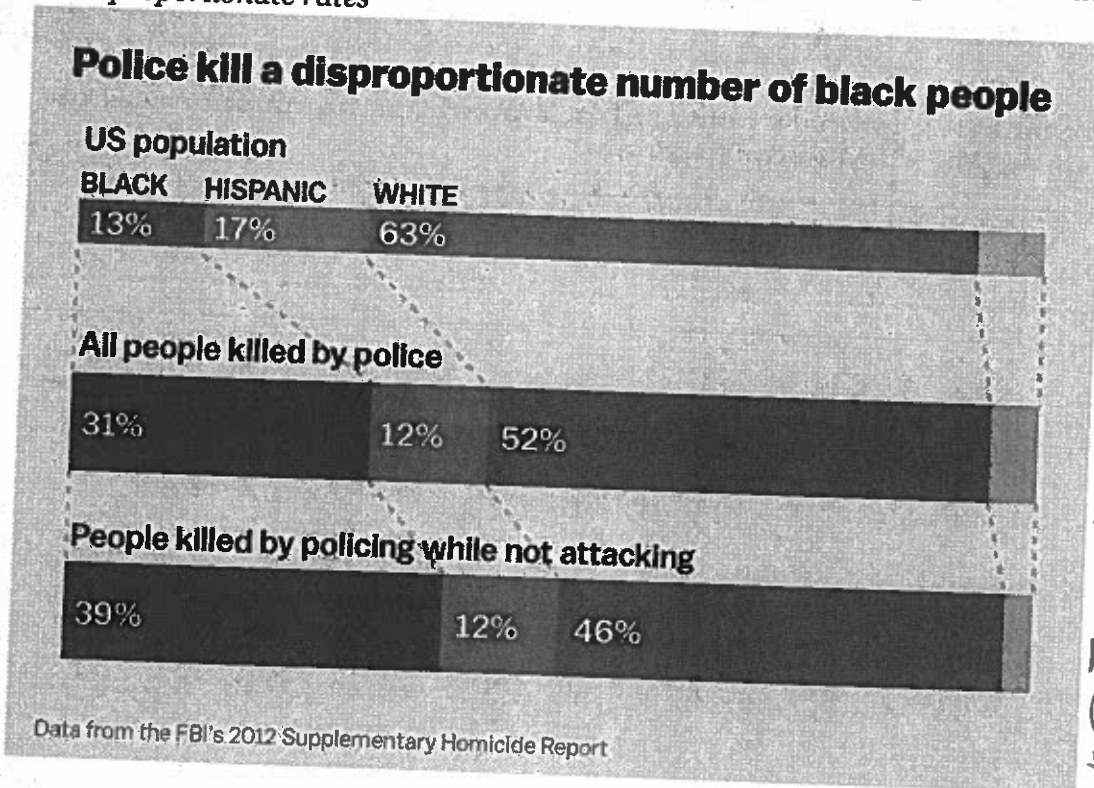
Source A: Police Brutality

The Washington Post Police Shootings Database

The Washington Post is compiling a database of every fatal shooting in the United States by a police officer in the line of duty since 2015.



Source: There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force - VOX
 An analysis of the available FBI data by Dara Lind for Vox found that US police kill black people at disproportionate rates



This is showing the data to number of murders connected to police and police brutality and those murders from police brutality mostly are connected to Black people.

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

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Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

"The recent Black Lives Matter protests peaked on June 6 [2020], when half a million people turned out in nearly 550 places across the United States. That was a single day in more than a month of protests that still continue to today.

Four recent polls — including one released this week by Civis Analytics, a data science firm that works with businesses and Democratic campaigns — suggest that about 15 million to 26 million people in the United States have participated in demonstrations over the death of George Floyd and others in recent weeks.

These figures would make the recent protests the largest movement in the country's history, according to interviews with scholars and crowd-counting experts.

... Half of those who said they protested said that this was their first time getting involved with a form of activism or demonstration. A majority said that they watched a video of police violence toward protesters or the Black community within the last year. And of those people, half said that it made them more supportive of the Black Lives Matter movement.

"Really, it's hard to overstate the scale of this movement," said Deva Woodly, an associate professor of politics at the New School.

Professor Woodly said that the civil rights marches in the 1960s were considerably smaller in number. "If we added up all those protests during that period, we're talking about hundreds of thousands of people, but not millions," she said

Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Being activists, standing on what is right
and participating in marches/protests.

Source B: Immigration

Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

Condemnation of the agents’ behavior was swift, with advocates drawing parallels to slave patrols, or the white men on horses who whipped enslaved people in cotton fields. But inhumane treatment of Black migrants, particularly Haitian migrants, is not new; it’s closely linked to the history of immigrant detention in the United States.

According to Carl Lindskoog, the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*, the United States’ inhumane treatment of Haitian refugees, whom the country has often cast as criminals, unskilled, diseased, and poor, has been a central part of the immigration detention story.

Haitians have sought asylum at US borders for decades, but every presidential administration since the 1970s has treated Haitians differently than other migrant groups, rejecting asylum claims, holding them longer in detention, and making it harder for them to settle down in safety. In the early 1990s, for example, when the United States detained more than 12,000 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo indefinitely, Immigration and Naturalization Services denied the vast majority of them asylum.

The Biden administration is under intense political pressure from different sides and from different interests, just as previous administrations have been. The administration is trying to

maintain its image as being very different from the Trump administration, especially when it comes to racism and anti-immigrant nativist xenophobia, but I don't believe that his policies have yet proven to be very different.

Many activists have used the phrase "Haitians are owed." There's this idea that the world owes Haiti and has played a role in its plight. We do all owe Haitians for the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended in 1804 and was the most sweeping human rights revolution in all of human history. Haitian liberation, first from slavery and then from colonialism and achieving independence, was a victory for all enslaved, oppressed people, including Black Americans.

In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

creating articles like this to bring to realization.

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

- Yes, windhouse, irstagram, tiktok.
1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *tribal music at first, then more upbeat jazz*
 2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples.
 3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest?
 4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C
 5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

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Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where social media is the strongest organizer. At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone's voice matters.

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where spontaneous and leaderless movements have been defined by their organic births and guided on the fly by people whose preferences, motivations and ideas may not always align.

But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless. Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

more modern affect on protesting.

At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone has a voice, and that everyone's voice matters.

"This is much more than an organization. This is much more than an individual," said Nejah Ibrahim, 26, sitting on the pavement at the intersection where Mr. Floyd was arrested, sporadically leading chants or delivering messages from a megaphone.

the protest is the defining moment

"This is collective people who came together," he continued, "to stand against a systematic oppression that we have endured for so long."



These days, social media is the strongest, most prominent leader. Young activists announce the location of an action or protest on Twitter or Instagram, and within an hour, scores of people are there.

"I think it kind of does make it hard to manage because you don't know who's coming," said Maryan Farasle, a 17-year-old high school senior who lives in the Minneapolis suburbs and is an activist organizer. "You don't know the people showing up and what their intentions are."

But at the same time, she added, "I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly."

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D , to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

By protesting and using social media for spreading the word and creating change.

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law's Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. "There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites," Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. "Disparity is built into the system." Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

very conservative topic b/c not everyone has health care and that's messed up.

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

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Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled, folxs who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Based on Source E = Black Americans sustained power/agency by speaking out on health care not being available to everyone and it does have to do with race.

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: ka.T Date: 1/25/23 Class: NKO

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

Reconstruction is when the south and north were being rebuilt again after the civil war. When Black americans had an opportunity to grow in power and agency.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

extent, Black Americans, power, agency, Third Reconstruction
How far did Black Americans gain power and agency during the third reconstruction?
To what extent are Black americans sustaining power?

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great ^{danger} peril for the ^{freed} emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts
 Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
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Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

The goal was to transfer union into a nation where every one is equal, no difference
 • Reconstruction, Black americans gain new rights

The Second Reconstruction

When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

the key moment civil rights act
 • citizens to be free to have rights, voting, and segregation

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the ^{constant problems} persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations.

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

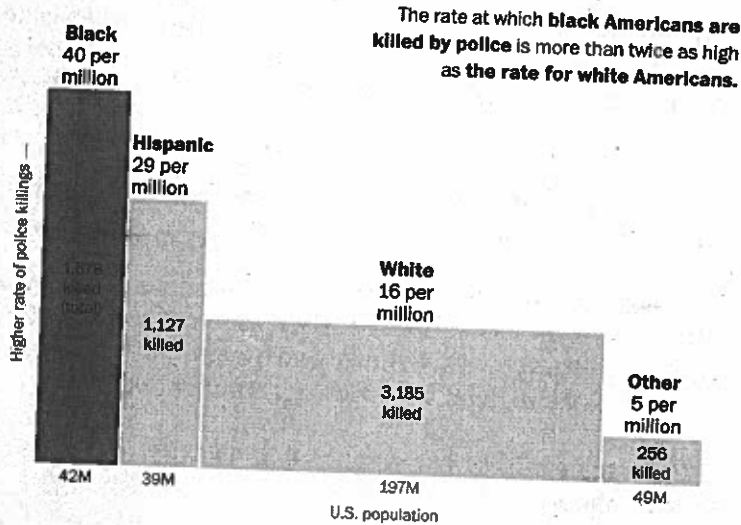
Anti-police Brutality protest in the murder of innocent blacks
 • stop police Brutality of unarmed innocent people

Student Investigation

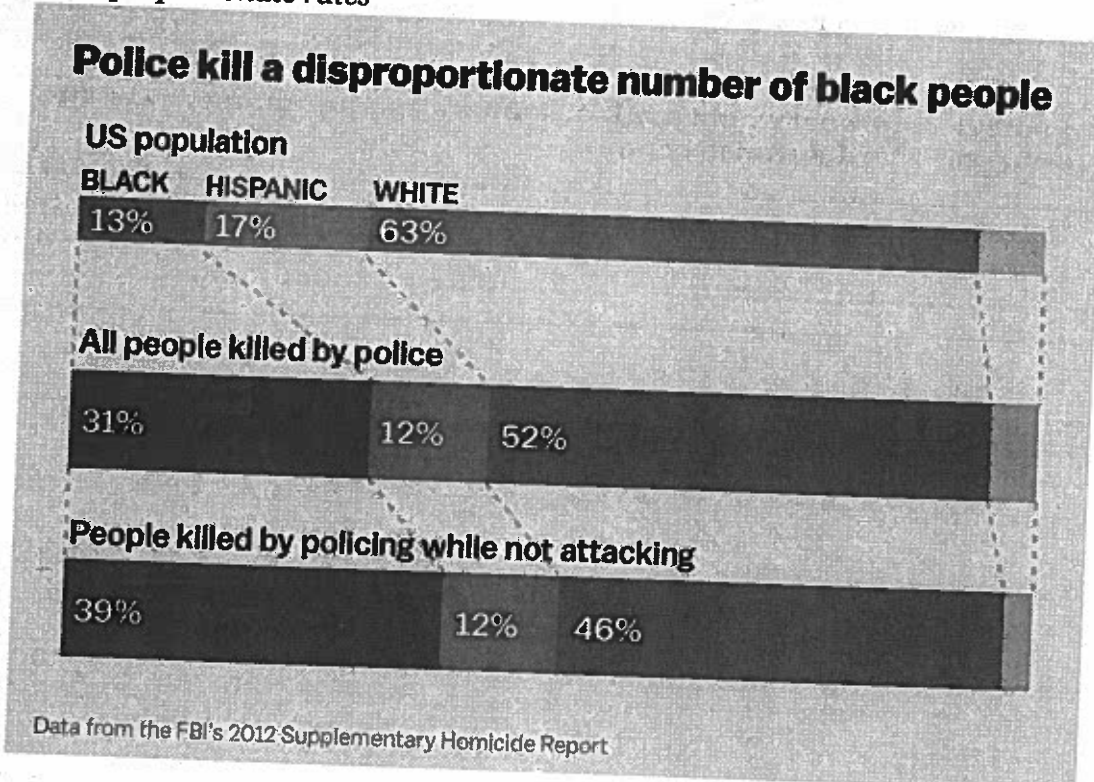
Source A: Police Brutality

The Washington Post Police Shootings Database

The Washington Post is compiling a database of every fatal shooting in the United States by a police officer in the line of duty since 2015.



Source: There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force - VOX
An analysis of the available FBI data by Dara Lind for Vox found that US police kill black people at disproportionate rates



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Professor Woodly said that the civil rights marches in the 1960s were considerably smaller in number. "If we added up all those protests during that period, we're talking about hundreds of thousands of people, but not millions," she said

Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source B: Immigration

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

Condemnation of the agents’ behavior was swift, with advocates drawing parallels to slave patrols, or the white men on horses who whipped enslaved people in cotton fields. But inhumane treatment of Black migrants, particularly Haitian migrants, is not new; it’s closely linked to the history of immigrant detention in the United States.

According to Carl Lindskoog, the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*, the United States’ inhumane treatment of Haitian refugees, whom the country has often cast as criminals, unskilled, diseased, and poor, has been a central part of the immigration detention story.

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Many activists have used the phrase "Haitians are owed." There's this idea that the world owes Haiti and has played a role in its plight. We do all owe Haitians for the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended in 1804 and was the most sweeping human rights revolution in all of human history. Haitian liberation, first from slavery and then from colonialism and achieving independence, was a victory for all enslaved, oppressed people, including Black Americans.

In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source C: Music

Listen to 1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music" [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *yes I have, I've heard them on youtube*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples.
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest? *they liked the beat being big*
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Black Americans are making music to represent their communities and culture

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

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Welcome to 21st-century activism, where spontaneous and leaderless movements have been defined by their organic births and guided on the fly by people whose preferences, motivations and ideas may not always align.

But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless. Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone has a voice, and that everyone's voice matters.

"This is much more than an organization. This is much more than an individual," said Nejah Ibrahim, 26, sitting on the pavement at the intersection where Mr. Floyd was arrested, sporadically leading chants or delivering messages from a megaphone.

"This is collective people who came together," he continued, "to stand against a systematic oppression that we have endured for so long."



These days, social media is the strongest, most prominent leader. Young activists announce the location of an action or protest on Twitter or Instagram, and within an hour, scores of people are there.

“I think it kind of does make it hard to manage because you don’t know who’s coming,” said Maryan Farasle, a 17-year-old high school senior who lives in the Minneapolis suburbs and is an activist organizer. “You don’t know the people showing up and what their intentions are.”

But at the same time, she added, “I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly.”

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D , to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Black americans use social media to get people together and work them, and to get them for protests

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law’s Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. “There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites,” Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. “Disparity is built into the system.” Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

"It's almost like structural racism has made black people sick," Uché Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in Brooklyn and the founder and CEO of Advancing Health Equity, an organization that fights health care inequity, tells Vox.

Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled, folxs who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Byron Estevéz Date: 1/25/23 Class: NYU 8A

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

Reconstruction is, to me, the way black people redefine themselves to the world or just advancing & pushing their race higher up in society for rights & priviledges.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

How were Black Americans able/try to maintain their power to influence the world around them? the ability to do what they please during the 3rd Reconstruction.

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great ^{danger} peril for the ^{freed} emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

1619 Education Network

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

The violence in the South with their lynching sparked the real reconstruction making it's goal to abolish slavery & turn America to a nation for everyone.

The Second Reconstruction

"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

The defining moment of the 2nd reconstruction was the Civil Rights movement meant to finish what the reconstruction started & make America free for all of it's citizens, ending segregation.

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the ^{constant imbalance} ~~persistent disparities~~ between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of it capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

At the same time

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations.

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

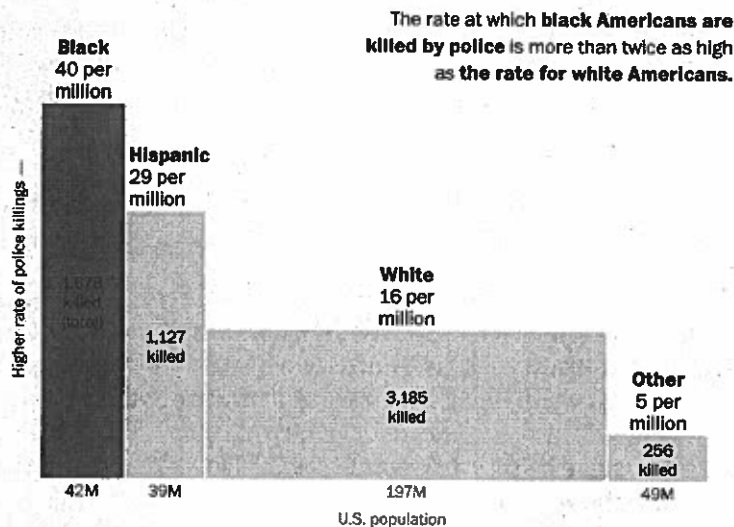
The anti-police-brutality protests formed the 3rd Reconstruction after the murders of innocent black people. This formed the goal to stop police brutality against innocent people.

Student Investigation

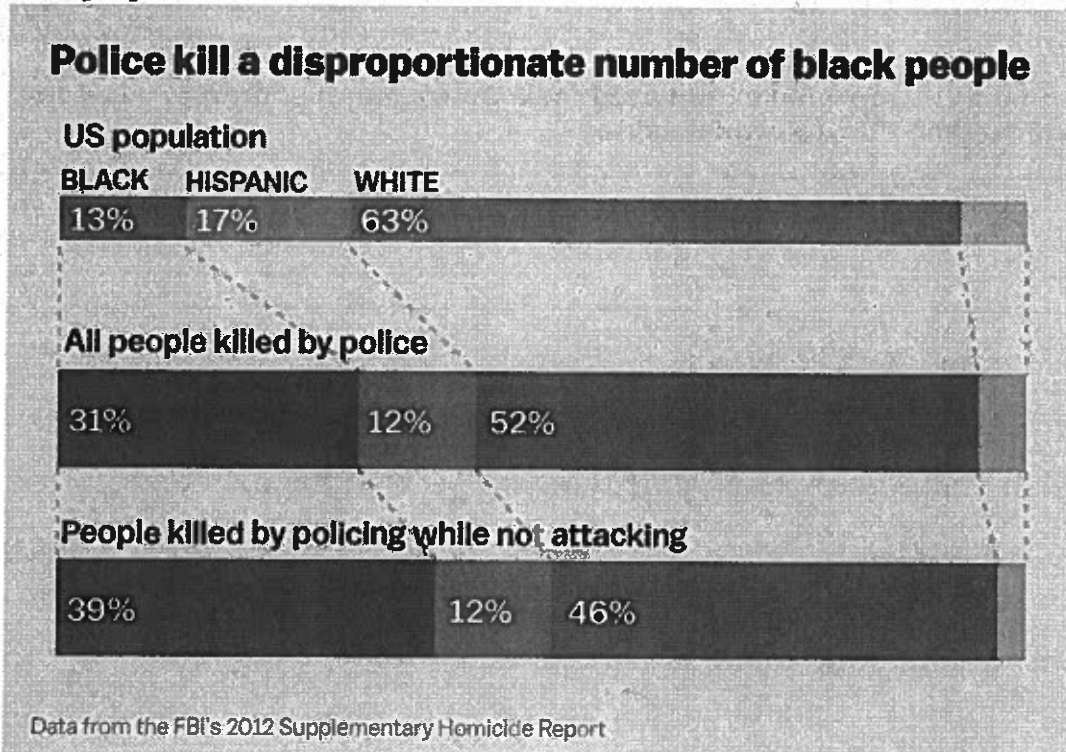
Source A: Police Brutality

The Washington Post Police Shootings Database

The Washington Post is compiling a database of every fatal shooting in the United States by a police officer in the line of duty since 2015.



Source: There are huge racial disparities in how US police use force - VOX
An analysis of the available FBI data by Dara Lind for Vox found that US police kill black people at disproportionate rates



Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

HW
“The recent Black Lives Matter protests peaked on June 6 [2020], when half a million people turned out in nearly 550 places across the United States. That was a single day in more than a month of protests that still continue to today.

Four recent polls — including one released this week by Civis Analytics, a data science firm that works with businesses and Democratic campaigns — suggest that about 15 million to 26 million people in the United States have participated in demonstrations over the death of George Floyd and others in recent weeks.

These figures would make the recent protests the largest movement in the country’s history, according to interviews with scholars and crowd-counting experts.

... Half of those who said they protested said that this was their first time getting involved with a form of activism or demonstration. A majority said that they watched a video of police violence toward protesters or the Black community within the last year. And of those people, half said that it made them more supportive of the Black Lives Matter movement.

“Really, it’s hard to overstate the scale of this movement,” said Deva Woodly, an associate professor of politics at the New School.

Professor Woodly said that the civil rights marches in the 1960s were considerably smaller in number. “If we added up all those protests during that period, we’re talking about hundreds of thousands of people, but not millions,” she said”

Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Black Americans kept sustaining power & agency but using their agency to gather/influence others to help protest for black rights surrounding violence that could impact the future of black people in American.

Source B: Immigration

Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

Condemnation of the agents’ behavior was swift, with advocates drawing parallels to slave patrols, or the white men on horses who whipped enslaved people in cotton fields. But inhumane treatment of Black migrants, particularly Haitian migrants, is not new; it’s closely linked to the history of immigrant detention in the United States.

According to Carl Lindskoog, the author of *Detain and Punish: Haitian Refugees and the Rise of the World’s Largest Immigration Detention System*, the United States’ inhumane treatment of Haitian refugees, whom the country has often cast as criminals, unskilled, diseased, and poor, has been a central part of the immigration detention story.

Haitians have sought asylum at US borders for decades, but every presidential administration since the 1970s has treated Haitians differently than other migrant groups, rejecting asylum claims, holding them longer in detention, and making it harder for them to settle down in safety. In the early 1990s, for example, when the United States detained more than 12,000 Haitian refugees at Guantanamo indefinitely, Immigration and Naturalization Services denied the vast majority of them asylum.

The Biden administration is under intense political pressure from different sides and from different interests, just as previous administrations have been. The administration is trying to

maintain its image as being very different from the Trump administration, especially when it comes to racism and anti-immigrant nativist xenophobia, but I don't believe that his policies have yet proven to be very different.

Many activists have used the phrase "Haitians are owed." There's this idea that the world owes Haiti and has played a role in its plight. We do all owe Haitians for the Haitian Revolution, which successfully ended in 1804 and was the most sweeping human rights revolution in all of human history. Haitian liberation, first from slavery and then from colonialism and achieving independence, was a victory for all enslaved, oppressed people, including Black Americans.

In many ways, Haitians, sadly, because they've so often been targeted by racism and injustice, have kept fighting in the 1970s, '80s, and '90s in this country and in others. Their determination to liberate themselves and other people they've struggled alongside continues to be a model for how all incarcerated, enslaved, and otherwise abused people can find their liberation. That's one major reason we owe a debt of gratitude to Haitians.

That's even more reason to fight alongside them for justice today at the US-Mexico border and wherever they encounter racism and discrimination.

Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)

Based on Source B, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source C: Music

Listen to [1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music"](#) [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read [How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global](#) | [Diary of a Song](#)

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of?
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples.
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest?
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

1. I recognized Amy Winehouse's "Back to Black"

2.

3. Seeing our own culture shown through music makes us feel proud because that

Source D: Youth Action

Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where social media is the strongest organizer. At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone's voice matters.

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Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law’s Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

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Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

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Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

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Source: [What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic](#)

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

what were Black Americans actions towards
maintaining power and agency during
the third Reconstruction?
1619 Education Network

Reconstruction in the Present Student Response Packet

Name: Jordan Charz Date: 1/25/23 Class: 8A

Essential Question: To what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Do Now:

What comes to mind when you think of the term "Reconstruction?" How would you define it in your own words? Try utilizing prior knowledge and/or paying close attention to the Root and Affixes of the term.

I think of reconstruction, sharecropping, and lynching.
I define reconstruction as an event that ended after the civil war between the North and South. The North and South was rebuilt. Laws were in the South to limit Black peoples rights.

Invest in the Essential Question:

What are the keywords in our Essential Question? Rewrite the Essential Question in your own words below:

Black Americans, third reconstruction, power and agency, extent. What were Black Americans actions towards maintaining power and agency during the third reconstruction.

Background and Context:

Read and annotate each excerpt from *THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION*. As you read, think about the defining moment of each Reconstruction and the goals of each Reconstruction.

The First Reconstruction

"The post-Civil War years were a moment of great peril for the emancipated, but also great promise. A stubborn coterie¹ of Republican Radicals—longtime abolitionists and their allies—were not content to have simply saved the Union. They wanted to transform it: to make a nation where "all men are created equal" did not just mean white men."

¹ a small group of people with shared interests or tastes

Reconstruction in Five Acts

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Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The First Reconstruction? What were the goals of The First Reconstruction?

The goals were to end slavery permanently and make all people equal. The key moment is the Republicanization.

The Second Reconstruction

"When President John F. Kennedy introduced, in June 1963, what would become the Civil Rights Act, he saw it as fulfilling the work of Reconstruction. "One hundred years of delay have passed since President Lincoln freed the slaves, yet their heirs, their grandsons, are not fully free. They are not yet freed from the bonds of injustice. They are not yet freed from social and economic oppression," Kennedy declared. "And this nation, for all its hopes and all its boasts, will not be fully free until all its citizens are free."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Second Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Second Reconstruction?

The goal is to finish reconstruction and to give freedom. The key moment is the Civil Rights Act. The goal is to end segregation.

The Third Reconstruction

The COVID-19 pandemic has both illuminated and magnified the persistent disparities between different races and income groups in the United States. From our health care system being pushed to the brink of its capacity in many regions to the widening of the opportunity gap in public schooling - the year 2020 reshaped the conciseness of America.

Concurrently in our communities, we witnessed the killings of three people: Ahmaud Aubrey, Breonna Taylor, and George Floyd. The nation erupted. According to some polls, more than 23 million people participated in anti-police-brutality protests, potentially making this the largest protest movement in American history. The dream of remaking society was once again at the forefront of many dinner table conversations.

"Joe Biden has struck an ambitious note, invoking the legacy of Reconstructions past. "The history of this nation teaches us that in some of our darkest moments of despair, we've made some of our greatest progress," Biden declared amid the Floyd protests in June. "The Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth Amendments followed the Civil War. The greatest economic growth in world history grew out of the Great Depression. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of '65 came on the tracks of Bull Connor's vicious dogs ... But it's going to take more than talk. We had talk before; we had protest before. We've got to now vow to make this at least an era of action and reverse the systemic racism with long-overdue concrete changes."

Stop and Jot: What was the defining moment of The Third Reconstruction? What were the goals of The Third Reconstruction?

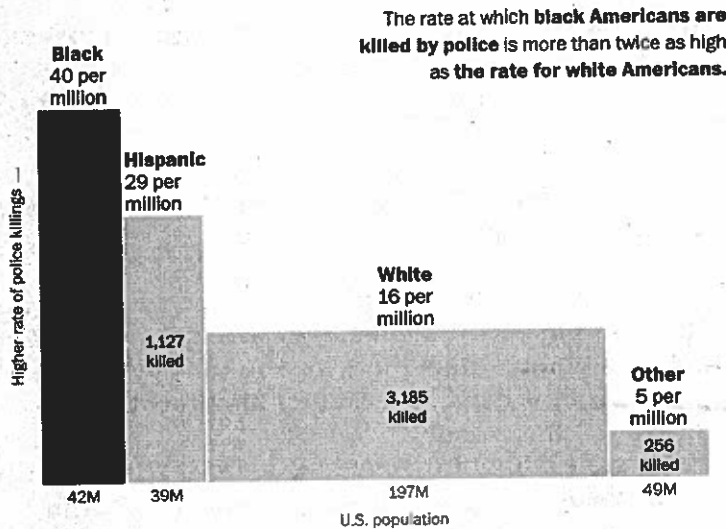
The key moment is the anti-police brutality protests. The goal is to stop police brutality.

Student Investigation

Source A: Police Brutality

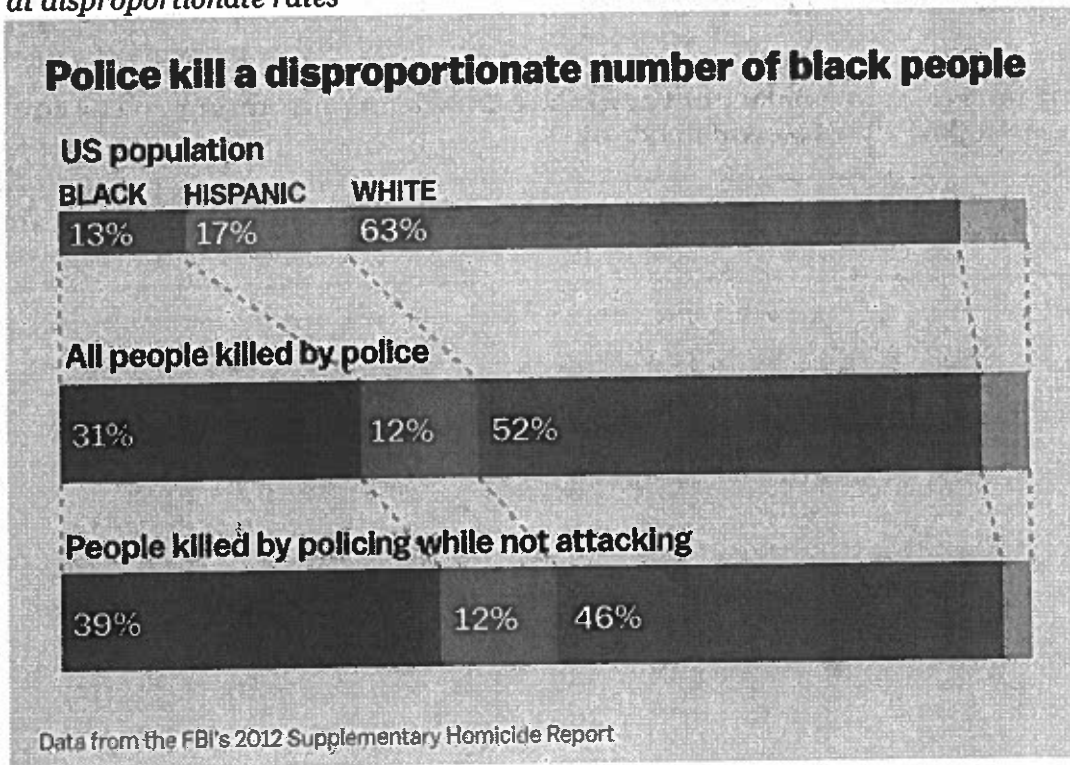
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Source: Black Lives Matter May Be the Largest Movement in U.S. History

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Based on Source A, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Black Americans are protesting to stop police brutality towards Blacks.

Reconstruction in Five Acts
 Unit by Ascend Social Studies,
 part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network

Source B: Immigration

Source: Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants



The images left many sickened and outraged: Border Patrol agents on horseback hounding Haitian migrants near the US-Mexico border, more than 14,000 of whom were camped under the Del Rio bridge on September 19. The uniformed men swung their long horse reins — which many interpreted as whips — to keep the migrants from crossing into Texas. In one photo, an agent grabbed the T-shirt of a migrant, while another shouted in a video, “Get out now! Back to Mexico!”

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Source: [Why America keeps turning its back on Haitian migrants](#)

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Source C: Music

Listen to [1619 Podcast Episode 3: "The Birth of American Music"](#) [0:00-8:54].

Watch/Read [How Pop Smoke and Fivio Foreign Took Brooklyn Drill Global | Diary of a Song](#)

Stop and Jot:

1. Do you recognize any of the songs played in both segments? Where have you heard them before? What do they make you think of? *I have heard songs from the second segment.*
2. The Podcast and Video both explore a lot of metaphor and imagery rooted in Black tradition and culture. List two-three examples. *It makes me think about modern music.*
3. Black music and identity is such a big part of American popular music. Why does seeing our identities represented in art and media make us feel proud? How did Brooklyn Drill develop into the soundtrack to a summer of unrest? *It shows how Black people has thrived through generation to gain power.*
4. What additional research do you want to do about Black American music after engaging with Source C? *I would like to find how Black Artists has become an artist and to see the history.*
5. Based on Source C, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction? *Black Americans has found ways to entertain people with music. This has raised their success.*

Reconstruction in Five Acts

Unit by Ascend Social Studies,

part of the 2022 cohort of *The 1619 Project* Education Network**Source D: Youth Action**Source: Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim**Today's Activism: Spontaneous, Leaderless, but Not Without Aim**

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where social media is the strongest organizer. At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone's voice matters.

Welcome to 21st-century activism, where spontaneous and leaderless movements have been defined by their organic births and guided on the fly by people whose preferences, motivations and ideas may not always align.

But the absence of organized leadership does not mean the movements — from the Arab Spring to Occupy Wall Street to Black Lives Matter — are rudderless.

Leveraging technology that was unavailable to earlier generations, the activists of today have a digital playbook. Often, it begins with an injustice captured on video and posted to social media. Demonstrations are hastily arranged, hashtags are created and before long, thousands have joined the cause.

At the core is an egalitarian spirit, a belief that everyone has a voice, and that everyone's voice matters.

"This is much more than an organization. This is much more than an individual," said Nejah Ibrahim, 26, sitting on the pavement at the intersection where Mr. Floyd was arrested, sporadically leading chants or delivering messages from a megaphone.

"This is collective people who came together," he continued, "to stand against a systematic oppression that we have endured for so long."



These days, social media is the strongest, most prominent leader. Young activists announce the location of an action or protest on Twitter or Instagram, and within an hour, scores of people are there.

“I think it kind of does make it hard to manage because you don’t know who’s coming,” said Maryan Farasle, a 17-year-old high school senior who lives in the Minneapolis suburbs and is an activist organizer. “You don’t know the people showing up and what their intentions are.”

But at the same time, she added, “I think it is a way to get a lot of people together quickly.”

The young generation of activists also uses social media to police one another and help keep everyone safe. On Thursday night, after protesters set fire to the Third Police Precinct headquarters in Minneapolis, one Twitter user warned people to leave the area.

Based on Source D , to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?

Source E: Health & Care

Source: Why doesn't the United states have universal health care? the answer has everything to do with race.

In 2010, the Affordable Care Act brought health insurance to nearly 20 million previously uninsured adults. The biggest beneficiaries of this boon were people of color, many of whom obtained coverage through the law’s Medicaid expansion. That coverage contributed to a measurable decrease in some racial health disparities, but the success was neither as enduring nor as widespread as it might have been. Several states, most of them in the former Confederacy, refused to participate in Medicaid expansion. And several are still trying to make access to the program contingent on onerous new work requirements. The results of both policies have been unequivocal. States that expanded Medicaid saw a drop in disease-related deaths, according to the National Bureau of Economic Research. But in Arkansas, the first state to implement work requirements, nearly 20,000 people were forced off the insurance plan.

One hundred and fifty years after the freed people of the South first petitioned the government for basic medical care, the United States remains the only high-income country in the world where such care is not guaranteed to every citizen. In the United States, racial health disparities have proved as foundational as democracy itself. “There has never been any period in American history where the health of blacks was equal to that of whites,” Evelyn Hammonds, a historian of science at Harvard University, says. “Disparity is built into the system.” Medicare, Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act have helped shrink those disparities. But no federal health policy yet has eradicated them.

Seal points out that a reason why racial disparities in health care are more pronounced in the South is the fact that a number of governors, including former Louisiana governor Bobby Jindal, rejected Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act. "It wasn't until Jon Bel Edwards came in that Medicaid expansion was accepted. That helped a lot," Seal says.

The 2016 expansion, which covers 10 percent of people in the state, has been proven to decrease annual mortality in Louisiana, cut uninsurance rates in half, and expand access to care. Louisiana is the only state in the Deep South to embrace the legislation. Still, Seal suggests that a lack of access to primary care for generations may have added to the Covid-19 risk factors the black community was already facing.

"It's almost like structural racism has made black people sick," Uché Blackstock, an emergency medicine physician in Brooklyn and the founder and CEO of Advancing Health Equity, an organization that fights health care inequity, tells Vox.

Blackstock, who works in a gentrifying neighborhood in central Brooklyn, says she is used to seeing a mix of people at her clinic, but with Covid-19, it's lately "been all black people" — essential workers who don't have the luxury of leveraging wealth to escape to homes on Long Island, upstate New York, Connecticut, or Rhode Island. Environmental racism, including practices like toxic dumping, has worked in tandem with other kinds of oppression (racial restrictive housing covenants and anti-busing measures, to name two) to produce stress and contribute to high rates of chronic illness.

Historically, in the United States, mutual-aid networks have proliferated mostly in communities that the state has chosen not to help. The peak of such organizing may have come in the late sixties and early seventies, when Street Transvestite Action Revolutionaries opened a shelter for homeless trans youth, in New York, and the Black Panther Party started a free-breakfast program, which within its first year was feeding twenty thousand children in nineteen cities across the country. J. Edgar Hoover worried that the program would threaten "efforts by authorities to neutralize the BPP and destroy what it stands for"; a few years later, the federal government formalized its own breakfast program for public schools.

In March, even before widespread workplace closures and self-isolation, people throughout the country began establishing informal networks to meet the new needs of those around them. In Aurora, Colorado, a group of librarians started assembling kits of essentials for the elderly and for children who wouldn't be getting their usual meals at school. Disabled people in the Bay Area organized assistance for one another; a large collective in Seattle set out explicitly to help "Undocumented, LGBTQI, Black, Indigenous, People of Color, Elderly, and Disabled, folx who are bearing the brunt of this social crisis."

Source: [What Mutual Aid Can Do During a Pandemic](#)

Based on Source E, to what extent are Black Americans sustaining power and agency during the Third Reconstruction?
