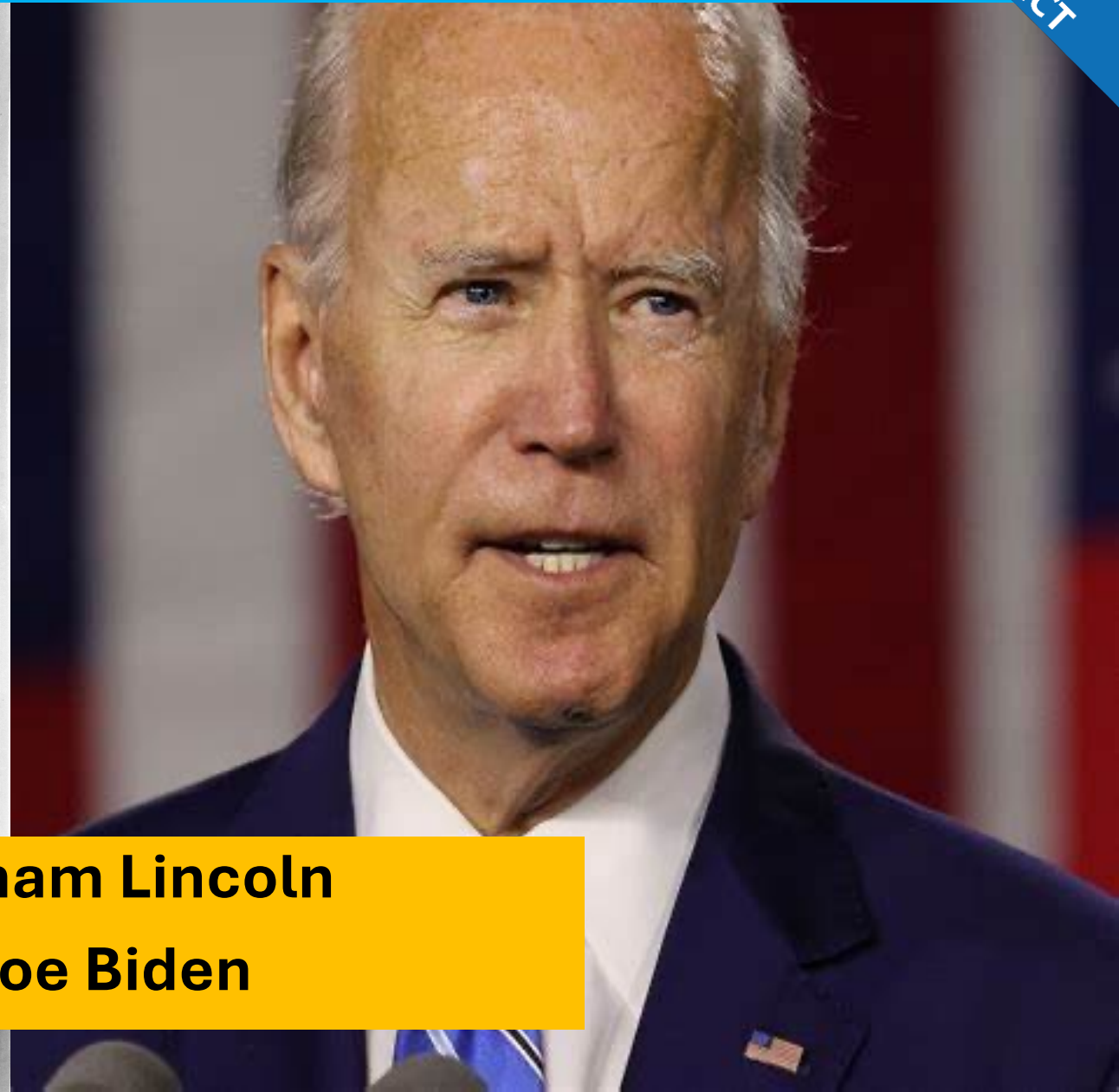


Challenge! Name as many Presidents of the United States since 1865



First: Abraham Lincoln

Latest: Joe Biden



OCR A LEVEL HISTORY

WELCOME TO THE COURSE!

COURSE STRUCTURE

British Period Study

Y113 Britain 1930-1997

25%

1 hr 30 minutes

50 marks

Paper 1
– Y12 /
Y13

Non-British period
study

**Y213 French
Revolution and the
rule of Napoleon**

15%

1 hr

30 marks

Paper 2
– Y12

Thematic study and
historical
interpretations

**Y319 Civil Rights in the
USA 1865-1992**

40%

2hr 30 mins

80 marks

Paper 3
– Y12 /
Y13

Topic based essay

3000-4000 words

Nazi Germany

20%

Non examined

40 marks

COURSE
WORK–
Y12 / Y13

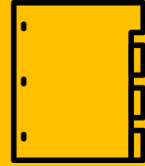


REQUIRED RESOURCES

- 4 leaver arch folders (one for each unit)



- 8x sets of 5 file dividers



- Plastic wallets



- A4 lined paper with margins



- Set of highlighters
 - Min 4 colours



- Pens, pencil and a ruler



OCR A Level History: Britain 1930–1997 by [Mike Wells](#) and [Nicholas Fellows](#)



OCR A Level History: The French Revolution and the rule of Napoleon 1774-1815 by [Mike Wells](#)



Access to History: Civil Rights in the USA 1865–1992 for OCR Second Edition by [Nicholas Fellows](#) , [Mike Wells](#)

What is meant by Civil Rights?



- They are rights which citizens in a democracy are entitled to expect.
- Right to vote, equality of opportunity (education, work etc), receive the protection of the law and to be judged fairly by courts.
- They also guarantee the liberty of the individual, freedom of thought, speech etc.

Four measures of Equality are:

Political – such as the right to vote.

Social – such as the absence of discrimination

Economic – such as access to employment and equal wages.



Key Topic	Content Learners should have studied the following:
African Americans	Their position in 1865, Reconstruction, white reaction and discrimination; the role of African Americans in gaining civil rights (e.g. Booker T Washington, Dubois, Martin Luther King, the Black Panthers); the roles of Federal (Presidents, Congress and Supreme Court) and State governments in the struggle; the role of anti and pro-civil rights groups; the Civil Rights Movement to 1992.
Trade Unions	Union and Labour rights in 1865; the impact of New Immigration and industrialisation on union development; the role of Federal governments in supporting and opposing union and labour rights; the impact of the World Wars on union and labour rights; the significance of the 1960s; Chavez and the UFW; significance of the Reagan era.
Native Americans	Their position in 1865; the impact of the Plains Wars (1854–1877); the impact of the Dawes Act 1887, of the acquisition of US citizenship 1924, of the New Deal, of the American Indian Movement in the 1960s and 1970s; Native Americans and the Supreme Court; Native American pressure groups.
Women	Their position in 1865; the impact on women's rights of the campaign for prohibition; the campaign for women's suffrage; the New Deal; the World Wars; the rise of feminism and its opponents, Roe v Wade 1973, the campaign for the Equal Rights Amendment; changing economic and employment opportunities.

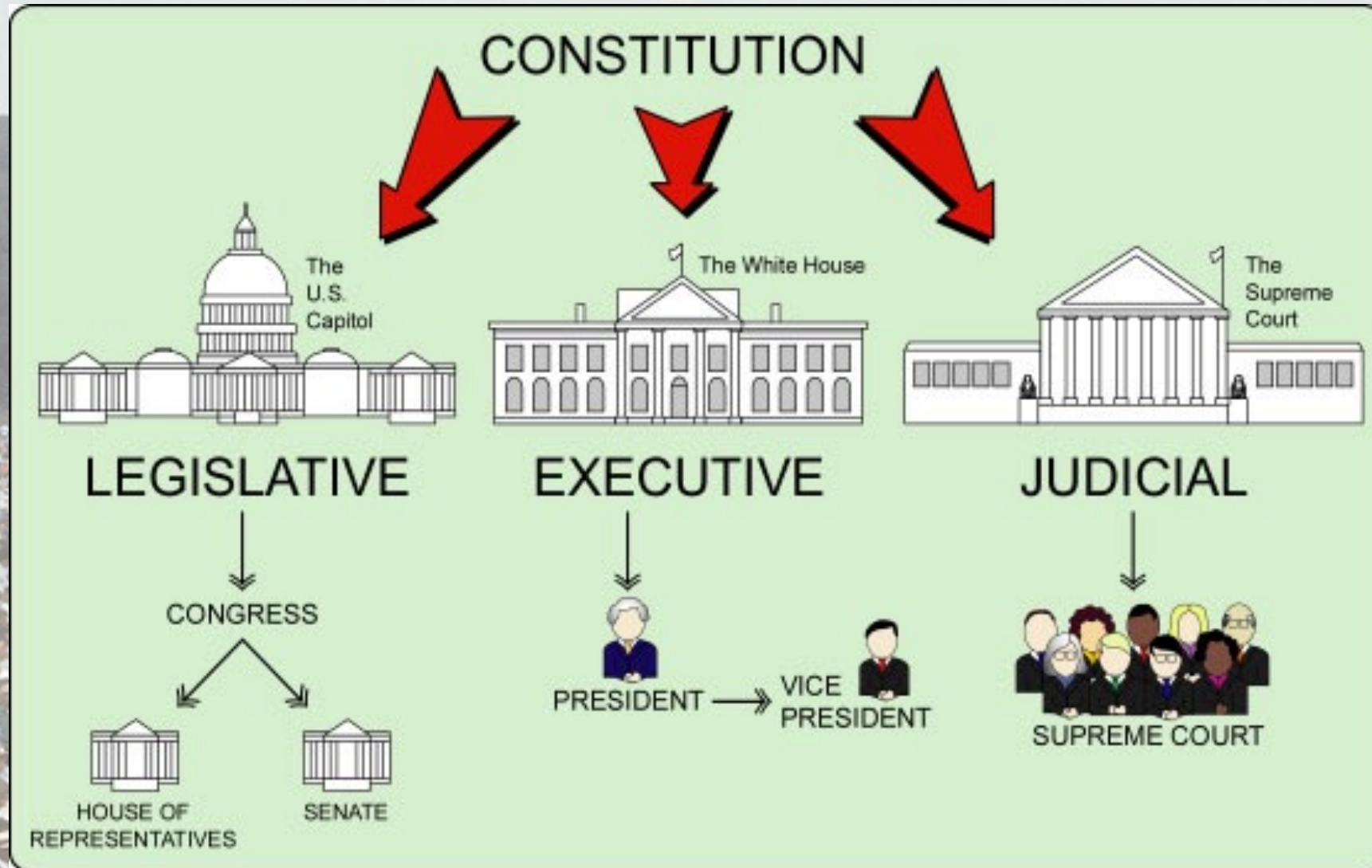
What major event came to an end in 1865?



With these amendments in place, why was it so difficult for people to achieve fair, civil rights in the USA?

- By the end of the American Civil War, the **13th Amendment** was passed stating “Neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude... shall exist within the United States”
- Two years later, the **14th Amendment** was passed stating “No state could deny any person full rights as an American citizen.”
- And two years after that the **15th Amendment** was passed stating “rights of citizens... shall not be denied or abridged by any state on account of race”.

The US Federal Government



Federal Government: 'Jim Crow laws'



After the American Civil War of 1861–1865, the growth of cities and the railroads led to greater contact between blacks and whites in the American South. Southerners felt the need to introduce a specific legal system of racial control. After the 1875 Civil Rights Act was struck down as unconstitutional, the door was open for Southern states to introduce 'Jim Crow' laws on segregation.



- Intermarriage: All marriages between a white person and a Negro person or between a white person and a person of Negro descent to the fourth generation inclusive are hereby forever prohibited. (Florida)
- In some Northern States, African Americans would have to own property before they were allowed to vote
- Restaurants: All persons licensed to conduct a restaurant, shall serve either white people exclusively or coloured people exclusively and shall not sell to the two races within the same room or serve the two races anywhere under the same license. (Georgia)
- Barbers: No coloured barber shall serve as a barber [to] white women or girls. (Georgia)
- Parks: It shall be unlawful for coloured people to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the benefit, use and enjoyment of white persons. and unlawful for nay white person to frequent any park owned or maintained by the city for the use and benefit of coloured persons. (Georgia)
- In some Southern States, an African American was only allowed to vote if their Grandfather had previously voted.
- Railroads: The conductors or managers on all such railroads shall have power, and are hereby required, to assign to each white or coloured passenger his or her respective car, coach, or compartment. If the passenger fails to disclose his race, the conductor and managers, acting in good faith shall be the sole judges of his race. (Virginia)

Go through these examples of Jim Crow Laws.

Categorise these laws into problems AA faced;
Socially
Economically
Politically

DEMONSTRATE



Here is an example of the kind of 'voting rights test' or literacy test that African Americans had to take in order to be eligible to vote.

Have a go and see if you think you might pass.

This system was used up until 1964!

The State of Louisiana

Literacy Test (This test is to be given to anyone who cannot prove a fifth grade education.)

Do what you are told to do in each statement, nothing more, nothing less. Be careful as one wrong answer denotes failure of the test. You have 10 minutes to complete the test.

1. Draw a line around the number or letter of this sentence.
2. Draw a line under the last word in this line.
3. Cross out the longest word in this line.
4. Draw a line around the shortest word in this line.
5. Circle the first, first letter of the alphabet in this line.
6. In the space below draw three circles, one inside (engulfed by) the other.
7. Above the letter X make a small cross.
8. Draw a line through the letter below that comes earliest in the alphabet.

Z V S B D M K I T P H C

Supreme Court: Plessy Vs Ferguson



The foundations of bringing the civil rights of African Americans in control of the State and not the Federacy.

“Separate but Equal”

By the end of 1900...

DEMONSTRATE

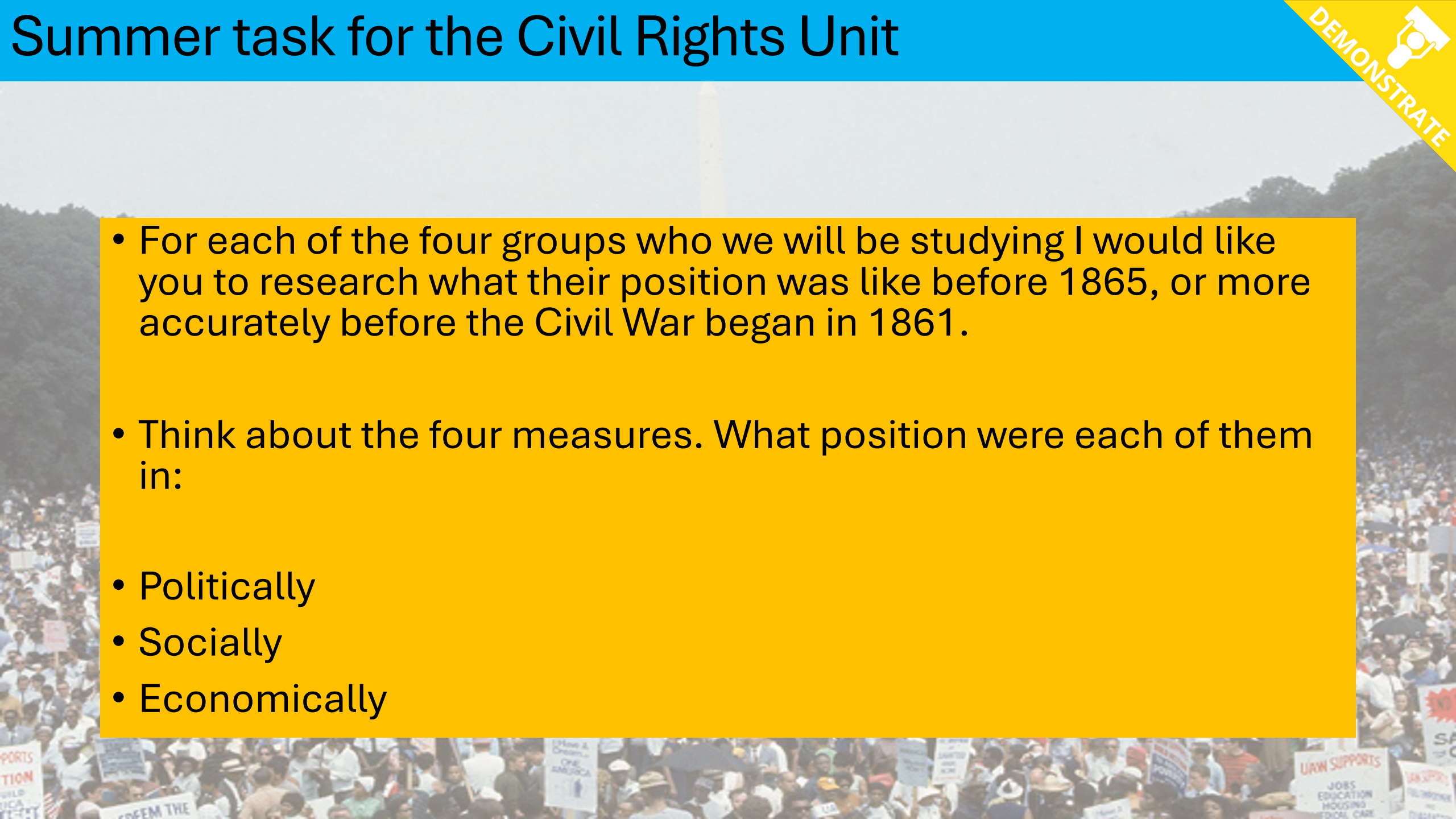
- What does this mean for African American Civil Rights
- Try to summarise the position of African Americans based on what we have studied.
- Remember to include a statement on their **Political Situation**, their **Economic Situation**, and their **Social Situation**



Summer task for the Civil Rights Unit



- For each of the four groups who we will be studying I would like you to research what their position was like before 1865, or more accurately before the Civil War began in 1861.
- Think about the four measures. What position were each of them in:
 - Politically
 - Socially
 - Economically



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