

ENGLISH – 3 – BLACK AMERICAN HISTORY

COMPRÉHENSION ORALE

Quiz: from slavery to segregation, from segregation to a Black US president

Listen, then tick or complete as necessary:

The first African **slaves** were brought to Jamestown, Virginia, in **1619**. Massachusetts was the first state to **legalize** slavery in **1641**.

African slaves worked mostly in **Southern** states.

They worked in **cotton** plantations.

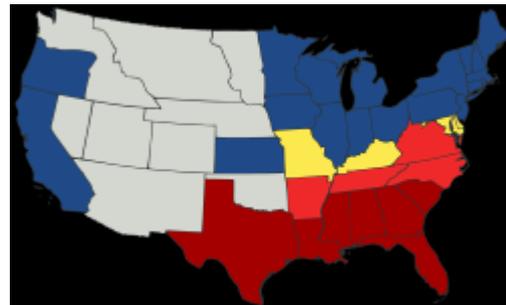


The Declaration of Independence which became a manifesto for **human rights** and freedom was written by **Thomas Jefferson**, a politician and a philosopher who owned **200** slaves... He later became the **3rd** American president.

Between 1861 and 1865 there was **The Civil War** known in French as “**La Guerre de Sécession**” which opposed **the Northern states and the Southern states**.

Status of the states, 1861.

- States that seceded before April 15, 1861
- States that seceded after April 15, 1861
- Union states that permitted slavery
- Union states that banned slavery
- Territories



The **Northern states** were **for** the **abolition of slavery**, whereas the **Southern states** were **against** the **abolition of slavery**, that is why they wanted to **secede** and create their own **independent nation**.

The Civil War was won by the **Northern states in 1865**.

The **American President** during that period was **Abraham Lincoln**.

In 1863, the President declared the “**Emancipation Declaration**”. It meant that **slavery** was **abolished** and all Black slaves became **free**!

In 1864 President **Lincoln** was **re-elected** but **in 1865** he was **assassinated** because he had said he wanted give the right to **vote** to Black Americans.

The **abolition of slavery** was followed by a long period of **segregation (1865-1960s)**.

During that period **several Southern states passed segregationist laws** to reintroduce **racial discrimination** in **public transport, schools** and **public places**: the **Jim Crow Laws**.

At the same period, a **racist** organization defending white supremacy used **intimidation** and **violence** to prevent Black people from enjoying their rights. Its members were **dressed** in white garments, and they were called **the Ku Klux Klan**.



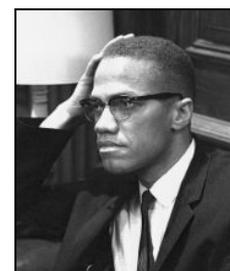
On December 1st, 1955, in Montgomery, Alabama, a black woman was arrested because she **refused** to give her seat to a **white** man. Her name was **Rosa Parks**.



After this a famous **Black American leader** named **Martin Luther King** led a **bus boycott**.

This marked the real beginning of a movement for **freedom** and the **equality of rights** between Blacks and Whites: **the Civil Rights Movement**.

Another Black leader emerged in the 1960s, but he was more violent. His name was **Malcolm X**, and his movement was called **the Nation of Islam**. He died assassinated in February 1965.



On August 28, 1963, the famous leader **Martin Luther King** led a **march on Washington to obtain equal rights, jobs and freedom for Blacks** and Whites, and there he delivered his **famous speech**: **"I Have a Dream"**.

In **1964**, **President Johnson** signed **the Civil Rights Act** which **abolished segregation in the USA**.

On **April 4th, 1968**, **MLK** was assassinated in Memphis, Tennessee.

2'16"

"I have a dream that **one day** on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former **slaves** and the sons of former slave owners will be able to **sit down** together at the **table** of **brotherhood**."

