

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 1: TAKE A LOOK AT THE PICTURES AND DATES. WHAT HAPPENED?
- WRITE KEY WORDS
- WRITE SENTENCES TO CAPTION THEM.

WHEN DONE, ASK YOUR TEACHER TO CHECK YOUR WORK.

STEP 2: READ THE SHORT TEXTS.
CONFIRM OR CORRECT THE SENTENCES YOU WROTE IN STEP 1.
COMPLETE WITH THE INFORMATION YOU'VE JUST LEARNT.

WHEN DONE, ASK YOUR TEACHER TO CHECK YOUR WORK.

STEP 3: MATCH THE SENTENCES WITH THE CORRECT PICTURES & DATES.

WHEN DONE, ASK YOUR TEACHER TO CHECK YOUR WORK.

STEP 4: STICK YOUR TIMELINE IN YOUR NOTEBOOK & COMPLETE IT.

WHEN DONE, ASK YOUR TEACHER TO CHECK YOUR WORK.

ACTIVITY COMPLETE, WELL DONE!

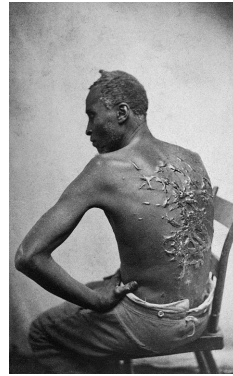
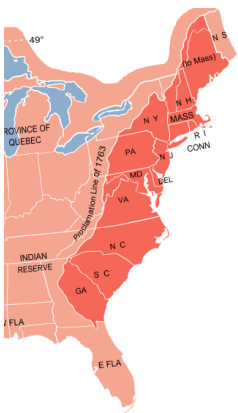
1492



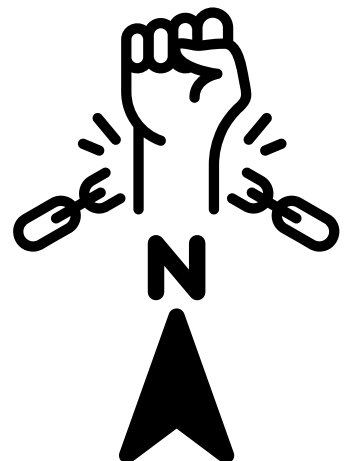
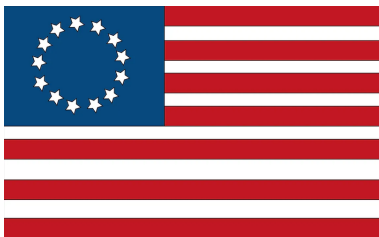
16TH -> 19TH CENTURY



1619



JULY 4TH, 1776

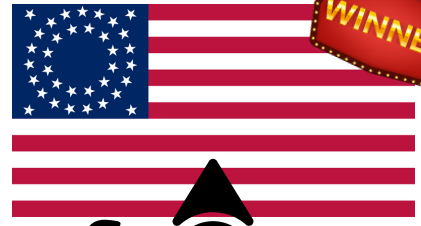


1861 - 1965



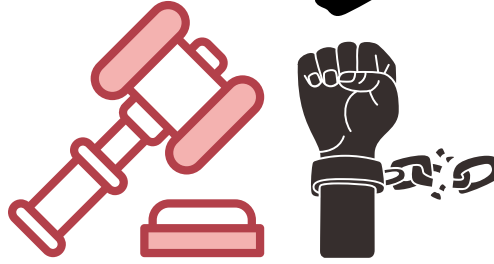
SOUTH

VS

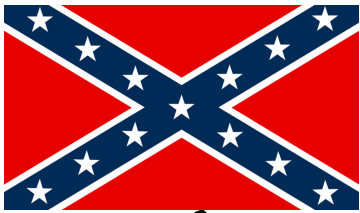


WINNER

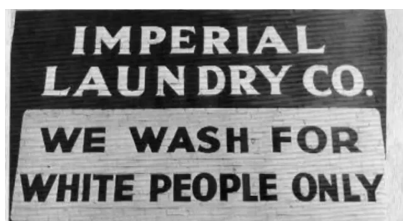
N



APRIL 14TH, 1865



1877 - 1965



"DISCOVERING" AMERICA



In 1492 (fourteen ninety-two), an Italian explorer named Christopher Columbus "discovered" some parts of the American continent but never actually set foot on what is today called North America. Columbus made 4 (four) trips to America in his life and first landed on a small island in the Bahamas, which he named San Salvador. He claimed the island for the King and Queen of Spain, although it was already populated.

Columbus called all the people he met in the islands 'Indians', because he was sure that he had reached the Indies. This initial encounter opened up the 'New World' to European colonization, which would come to have a devastating impact on indigenous populations.

COLONIZATION & TRIANGULAR TRADE



Columbus's first trip to America marked the beginning of colonisation.

The slave trade began in the 15th century with Portuguese and Spanish traders taking African slaves to their American colonies.

British sailors became involved in the trade in the 16th century and were very active in the 17th century because of the British colonies in America.

In the 18th century, 6 million Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves.

For the British slave traders, it was a three-legged journey, called the 'triangular trade':

- 1- They left England with trade goods (guns and alcohol) to exchange them for slaves, in Africa.
- 2- Taking the slaves on the 'Middle Passage' across the Atlantic to sell them in the West Indies and North America in exchange of rum, tobacco and sugar.
- 3- Finally, taking a cargo of rum, tobacco and sugar to sell it back in England.

Conditions on the Middle Passage were terrible, and many slaves died.

13 BRITISH COLONIES & SLAVERY



On May 14, 1607, a group called the Virginia Company founded the first permanent English settlement in North America on the banks of the James River and called it Jamestown. Then, slavery in America began when the first African slaves were brought there, in 1619, to work in tobacco and cotton fields.



Slavery was practiced throughout the American colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries, and African-American slaves helped build the new nation, later called The USA.



In the colonies, slaves were not treated as human beings: they were often punished (whipping, beating) abused (rape) and malnourished. Since they were slaves, they were not paid or rewarded for their hard work. They were not free to travel or to leave and they slept on the ground.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

On July 4th, 1776, the 13 British colonies declared their Independence from the British Empire and became the United States of America but it did not really change anything for the slaves at the time.



The Northern States were the first to abolish slavery in the late 1700's and early 1800's (Vermont was the first state to abolish slavery in 1777). The North first abolished slavery not really because they considered black people as equal but more because it was not economically necessary there (no cotton or tobacco fields, the northern states were not agricultural states like the southern ones).

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

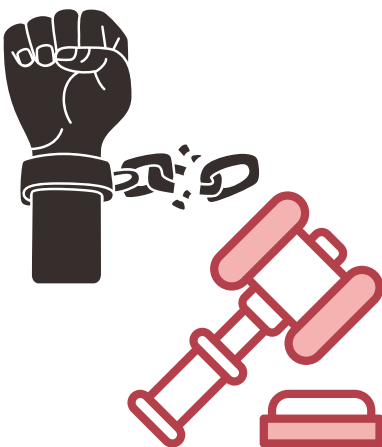


In the mid-19th century, America's westward expansion (=expansion to the West) and the abolition movement in the North led to the bloody American Civil War (1861-65). Black people were free in the North (not equal but not slaves anymore) while they were still slaves in the South.

When Abraham Lincoln was elected in 1861, he did not want his country to expand further West with slaves. The Southern States wanted to keep their slaves and created the Confederate States of America (The Confederacy) to fight against the Northern States (the Union) led by Lincoln.

In 1863, Abraham Lincoln made it official that "slaves within any State, in rebellion ... shall be ... forever free." The American civil war was a very bloody war as more than 620 000 people died during the conflict.

In 1865, the war was officially over with the victory of the Union. The 13th Amendment, adopted on January 31st 1865, officially abolished slavery, but the conditions of black people in the USA, especially in the South, were still precarious and they were not considered equal by many white people.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S ASSASSINATION



On April 14, 1865, President Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth who was a supporter of slavery, He killed Abraham Lincoln because he believed that Lincoln was determined to overthrow the Constitution and to destroy his beloved South.

JIM CROW LAWS - SEGREGATION IN THE USA

After the Civil War, many white people were not happy to lose their slaves and still considered black people as inferior. America became a segregated country which meant that African Americans were separated from white people everywhere and for everything (housing, school, medical care, employment, transportation, etc.) It was a period of deep discrimination against people of color.

Jim Crow Laws were laws established between 1877 and 1965 to separate the white and black races in the American South. In theory, it was to create "separate but equal" treatment, but in practice Jim Crow Laws condemned black citizens to inferior treatment and facilities. Education was segregated as well as public facilities such as hotels and restaurants under Jim Crow Laws.

For example, during the early 1950s, a white person never had to stand on a Montgomery bus. In addition, it frequently occurred that Blacks boarding the bus were forced to stand in the back if all seats were taken there, even if seats were available in the white section.*

**Montgomery is the capital city of the State of Alabama*



Christopher Columbus "discovered" some parts of America.

He called local populations "Indians" because he thought he had reached the Indies.

It marked the beginning of European colonization in the "New World".

British settlers became involved in the triangular trade in the 16th century and were very active in the 17th century because of the British colonies in America.

In the 18th century, 6 million Africans were taken to the Americas as slaves.

Trades (= exchanges) such as:
- weapons and alcohol <-> slaves (Europe / Africa)
- slaves <-> rum, sugar and tobacco (Africa / colonies in America)
- rum, sugar and tobacco <-> weapons and alcohol (colonies in America / Europe)

Slavery began in the first British settlement (= colony) of Jamestown (Virginia).

the first African slaves were brought there to work in tobacco and cotton fields.

They were treated as properties not as human beings.

They were not free and often punished, abused and malnourished.

The 13 British colonies declared their Independence from the British Empire and became the United States of America.

Several States started to abolish slavery.

Virginia was the first State to abolish slavery in 1777.

The Northern States and the Southern States started to fight each other over the economics of slavery.

**The South = the confederacy (for slavery)
the North = the Union (against slavery)**

The Union led by Lincoln won the war in 1865.

It was a very bloody war as more than 620 000 people died.

The 13th Amendment was adopted and it officially abolished slavery.

The conditions of black people in the USA, especially in the South, were still precarious and they were not considered equal by many white people.

President Lincoln was murdered by John Wilkes Booth who was a supporter of slavery.

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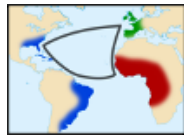
Everything was segregated : schools, buses, restaurants, trains, etc.



THE ORIGINS OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE USA



FROM THE 16TH TO THE 19TH CENTURY



1492 (FOURTEEN NINETY-TWO)



1619 (SIXTEEN NINETEEN)



JULY 4TH, 1776



FROM LATE 1700'S TO EARLY 1800'S



FROM 1861 TO 1865



JANUARY 31ST, 1865



APRIL 14TH, 1865



FROM 1877 TO 1965



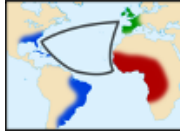


THE ORIGINS OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE USA



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FROM 1861 TO 1865

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FROM LATE 1700'S TO EARLY 1800'S

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Virginia was the first one to do so in 1777.



JANUARY 31ST, 1865

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