

## Teaching with Primary Sources Lesson Outline

<b>Grade Level:</b>	High School (11-12)
<b>Standard(s) or Objectives:</b>	<p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.4: Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text (e.g., how Madison defines faction in Federalist No. 10).</p> <p>CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.5: Analyze in detail how a complex primary source is structured, including how key sentences, paragraphs, and larger portions of the text contribute to the whole.</p>

### Library of Congress or Morris Special Collections Resources:



"Come, let us take counsel together" Attend NAACP Wartime Conference for Total Peace, Chicago, July 12-16, 1944

<http://www.loc.gov/pictures/item/2010648420/>

### Topic Background:

In the spring of 1941, hundreds of thousands of whites were employed in industries mobilizing for the possible entry of the United States into World War II. Black labor leader A. Philip Randolph threatened a mass march on Washington unless blacks were hired equally for those jobs, stating: "It is time to wake up Washington as it has never been shocked before." To prevent the march, which many feared would result in race riots and international embarrassment, President Franklin Roosevelt issued an executive order that banned discrimination in defense industries. The fight against fascism during World War II brought to the forefront the contradictions between America's ideals of democracy and equality and its treatment of racial minorities. Throughout the war, the NAACP and other civil rights organizations worked to end discrimination in the armed forces. During this time African Americans became more assertive in their demands for equality in civilian life as well. The Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), an interracial organization founded to seek change through nonviolent means, conducted the first sit-ins to challenge the South's Jim Crow laws.

Excerpted from: <https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/world-war-ii-and-post-war.html>

### Source(s) Used:

In 1942 the NAACP joined the "Double V" Campaign being conducted by the Pittsburgh Courier. The purpose was to mobilize black civilians to fight for "a double victory—full democracy abroad and at home." They were encouraged to help defeat the Axis forces abroad by participating in Civilian Defense programs and Jim Crow at home by supporting the NAACP. The campaign's hope is symbolically captured by this poster. It shows a hand labeled "NAACP" grasping a dead crow, "Jim Crow," over a flaming battlefield. Jim Crow's feet are shackled with the tattered flags of Nazi Germany and Japan.

Excerpted from: <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/naacp/world-war-ii-and-the-post-war-years.html#obj6>

### Answer Key:

Question 1: D

Question 2: A

**"Come, let us take counsel together" Attend NAACP Wartime Conference for Total Peace, Chicago, July 12-16. 1944**

**Questions:**

- 1) Based on the content and message of this poster, what does "Total Peace" mean within this context? (CCSS-RH11-12.4)
  - a. The NAACP was calling for the defeat of Germany, Japan, and their allies.
  - b. The NAACP was calling for peace with Germany, Japan, and their allies.
  - c. The NAACP was calling for the end of Jim Crow within the United States, both in the North and the South.
  - d. The NAACP was calling for the end of Jim Crow and the defeat of Germany and Japan.



- 2) Why did the NAACP choose to place the flags of Nazi Germany and Japan around the ankles of the crow? (CCSS-RH11-12.5)
  - a. It represented the enemies of African Americans at home and abroad, all of whom they needed to defeat.
  - b. It represented the links and alliances between Nazi Germany and Japan during World War II.
  - c. It represented an alliance between the Jim Crow South, Nazi Germany, and Japan.
  - d. It represented African American support for Jim Crowism as they helped to defeat Nazi Germany and Japan.