

Teaching with Primary Sources Lesson Outline

Grade Level: Middle School (6-8)

Standard(s) or Objectives: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.7: Integrate visual information (e.g., in charts, graphs, photographs, videos, or maps) with other information in print and digital texts.
CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.6-8.2: Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary of the source distinct from prior knowledge or opinions.

Library of Congress or Morris Special Collections Resources:



Danny Lyon, "The public swimming pool has been changed into a "private pool" in order to remain segregated." 1963/64

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2008678898/>

Topic Background:

Following the end of the Civil War and adoption of the 13th Amendment, white southerners were not happy with the end of slavery and the prospect of living or working "equally" with blacks whom they considered inferior. To try and maintain the status quo, the majority of states and local communities passed "Jim Crow" laws that mandated "separate but equal" status for African Americans. These laws authorized legal punishments for consorting with the opposite race. Jim Crow Laws were statutes and ordinances established between 1874 and 1975 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 were public facilities such as hotels and restaurants under Jim Crow Laws. In reality, Jim Crow laws led to treatment and accommodations that were almost always inferior to those provided to white Americans.

Excerpted from: <http://www.socialwelfarehistory.com/eras/civil-war-reconstruction/jim-crow-laws-andracial-segregation/>

Source(s) Used:

The source used in this assessment is a photograph taken in Cairo, Illinois in either 1963 or 1964, during the height of the Civil Rights Movement, and depicts the segregation of swimming pools. Photograph shows several African American men standing at the entrance to an indoor swimming pool in Cairo, Illinois; a sign states "Private Pool Members Only" behind which are standing several young white men.

Excerpted from: <https://www.loc.gov/item/2008678898/>

Answer Key:

Question 1: D

Question 2: C

Danny Lyon, "The public swimming pool has been changed into a "private pool" in order to remain segregated." 1963/64



Questions:

- 1) How does the photographer's title, and what is shown in the picture, describe race relations in public places during the 1960s? (CCSS-RH6-8.7)
 - a. Both depict the desegregation of public swimming pools.
 - b. Both depict the desegregation of private swimming pools.
 - c. Both show that men were allowed in public swimming pools while women were not.
 - d. Both show that private pools could be segregated.

- 2) Which detail is most important in understanding the central idea of the photograph? (CCSS-RH6-8.2)
 - a. Black men are standing outside of the building while white men are standing inside the building.
 - b. The photograph was taken in Cairo, Illinois.
 - c. The sign states, "Private Pool Members Only."
 - d. The photograph was taken during the Civil Rights Era.