Breaking Barriers in History
National History Day 2020

Thanks for joining us. We will begin at 7pm ET / 4pm PT.
Questions and Digital Citizenship

→ Question Box
→ Ask on Facebook Live stream

→ Tweet @NationalHistory
→ #NHD2020
save the date!

Register now at https://tinyurl.com/NEH-NHD2020
Stay Tuned!
Tonight’s Agenda

→ SEARCHing the theme

→ Considering topics

→ Right-sizing a topic for success
National History Day 2020

Breaking Barriers In History

Find more information at www.nhd.org/themebook
SEARCH Historical Context Graphic Organizer

History Day Topic:

Historical Question:

- Spurring the barrier
- Explore time and place
- Afflict
- Repression
- Changes
- Having an Impact/legacies

Additional information:

Find more information at www.nhd.org/themebook
Spot the Barrier

Illingworth, *The Daily Mail* (Great Britain), March 6, 1946
Spot the Barrier

Nile River, Egypt

Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), Korea
Spot the Barrier

Poster, c. 1920, Smithsonian Institution (2005.3080.05)
Exploring Time and Space

Thomas Nast, *Throwing Down the Ladder by Which They Rose*
July 23, 1870
The New York Public Library
The Allies

Bishop James Shannon, Rabbi Abraham Heschel, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath. Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery, February 6, 1968.

Charles Del Vecchio, Washington Post (Getty Images)
Resistance

Library of Congress

The National Trust (United Kingdom)
Change

Nellie Bly

Florence Nightingale

Bayard Rustin

Bly: PBS
Nightingale: National Archives of the United Kingdom
Rustin: Patrick A. Burns, New York Times (Getty Images)
Change

The Magna Carta

Catherine de Medici

Tenement Housing Laws, 1867
Having Impact/Legacy

The Great Wall of China
Having Impact/Legacy

The Voting Rights Act of 1965

An Act

To enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act shall be known as the “Voting Rights Act of 1965”.

Sec. 2. No voting qualification or prerequisite to voting, or standard, practice, or procedure shall be imposed or applied by any State or political subdivision to deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race or color.
BEYOND THE OVAL OFFICE:
FIRST LADIES BREAKING BARRIERS IN HISTORY

Whitney Hayne, Director of Education

Email: education@whha.org
Twitter: @WhiteHouseHstry
DEFINING THE ROLE OF FIRST LADY

What barriers are there to break?
ABIGAIL POWERS FILLMORE
1798-1853
**********
First Lady 1850-1853

- Raised on the frontier and worked after marriage
HELEN HERRON TAFT
1861-1943
**********
First Lady 1909-1913

- Active in re-election campaign

THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION®
EDITH BOLLING WILSON
1872-1961
**********
First Lady 1915-1921

- Stewardship of the presidency

THE WHITE HOUSE HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION®
BETTY BLOOMER FORD
1918-2011
**********
First Lady 1974-1977

- Openly talked about health issues with the public

THE WHITE HOUSE
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION®
ROSALYNN SMITH CARTER

1927 - *******

First Lady 1977-1981

- Officially created the Office of the First Lady
UNCOVER MORE STORIES

www.whitehousehistory.org

Free to Use

- Digital Library (thousands of images)
- Classroom Resource Packets (30 subjects)
- Historian Articles (wide variety of topics)
- Short Videos (quick content delivery)

Find us on Facebook or Twitter (@WhiteHouseHstry) for daily stories of White House history

Contact Us: education@whha.org

More Resources for White House History

- Library of Congress – loc.gov
- National Archives – archives.gov - includes 14 presidential libraries
- National First Ladies’ Historic Site – nps.gov/fila
- National First Ladies’ Library – firstladies.org
Breaking Barriers in History with the National Archives

Elizabeth Dinschel, Archivist and Education Specialist, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library
How Do You Select a Topic?
Define the theme!

barrier [bar-ee-er]  

SYNONYMS | EXAMPLES | WORD ORIGIN
SEE MORE SYNONYMS FOR barrier ON THESAURUS.COM

noun

1. anything built or serving to bar passage, as a railing, fence, or the like:
   People may pass through the barrier only when their train is announced.

2. any natural bar or obstacle:
   a mountain barrier.

3. anything that restrains or obstructs progress, access, etc.:
   a trade barrier.

4. a limit or boundary of any kind:
   the barriers of caste.

5. Physical Geography. an antarctic ice shelf or ice front.
Get Ready for NHD

Resources for the 2020 National History Day Theme: Breaking Barriers in History
Scan Through Topic Ideas

1. Read ideas and see if you are interested in something

2. School desegregation caught my eye, but I will also need to know about Civil Rights to understand school desegregation
3. Click on “School Desegregation.” Look at some of the available documents to learn about the potential topic.

4. Click on the document to download or read it.
I am choosing the Desegregation of Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas.
Look for Context

- What barriers are preventing school integration?
- How are African-American people being treated in 1957?
- What does President Eisenhower think?
What Do the Laws Say?

- **Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)**
  - Declares that slaves are property of their masters and they are not American citizens.

- **Variety of Civil Rights Cases (1883)**
  - Codify private sector segregation.

- **Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)**
  - Segregation is still legal. "Separate but equal."
  - Inspires Jim Crow Laws.

- **Brown v. Board of Education (1954)**
  - Reversed Plessy v. Ferguson.

**WAIT**

Why are schools segregated in 1957?!
Interactive Maps - Jim Crow Laws 1a

Jim Crow Laws | Colleges & Universities | Population & Migration | Lynching & Riots

Select category then state
- education
- hospitals & prisons
- miscegenation
- public accommodations
- transportation
- other

Map- https://www.thirteen.org/wnet/jimcrown/themap/index.html
Where Else Should I Research?
Look For Research Clues

Documents
- Press Release, President Eisenhower's Telegram to Governor Faubus, September 5, 1957 (PDF) [Kevin McCann Collection of Press and Radio Conferences and Press Releases, Box 20, September 1957, NAID Number 12237650]
- Telegram, Arkansas Governor Orval Faubus to President Eisenhower, September 12, 1957 (PDF) [DDE's Records as President, Official File, Box 615, of 142-a.5-a (1); NAID Number 12237653]
- Press Release, Statements by President Eisenhower and Governor Faubus From Newport, Rhode Island, September 14, 1957 (PDF) [Kevin McCann Collection of Press and Radio Conferences and Press Releases, Box 20, September 1957, NAID Number 17366732]
- Diary - Notes Dictated by President Eisenhower on October 8, 1957 Concerning Meeting With Governor Faubus at Newport, Rhode Island, September 14, 1957 (PDF) [DDE's Papers as President, Administration Series, Box 23, Little Rock 2; NAID Number 1886622]
- Press Release, Statement by the President From the U.S. Naval Base, Newport, Rhode Island, September 21, 1957 (PDF) [Gerald D. Morgan Records, Box 6,]

Photographs

Secondary Sources

Additional Information
Oral History Clips

The Little Rock Nine Attend Classes
The Little Rock Nine discuss their experiences attending classes at Little Rock Central High School the first year of integration.
DURATION: 3 minutes, 20 seconds

State and Federal Involvement
The Little Rock Nine reflect on the clash between State and Federal authority that affected their entry into the school.
DURATION: 4 minutes, 38 seconds

Student Interaction
The Little Rock Nine discuss the social challenges and harassment they and other students faced in the first year of integration.
DURATION: 4 minutes, 22 seconds
North Scott High School Student Interviewing Little Rock 9 student, Dr. Terrence Roberts

Is this primary source the same as the NPS videos? YES!

Look for *existing* Oral History interviews **BEFORE** reaching out to people.
Students Selected to Attend Central High School

Photo from AP
Establish a Timeline to Understand Historic Impact

- **May 17, 1954** - The United States Supreme Court rules racial segregation in public schools is unconstitutional in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*. Five days later, the Little Rock School Board issues a policy statement saying it will comply with the Supreme Court's decision. In May 1955, The Supreme Court further defines the standard of implementation for integration as being “with all deliberate speed,” in *Brown II* and charges the federal courts with establishing guidelines for compliance.

- **May 24, 1955**
  - The Little Rock School Board adopts the Blossom Plan of gradual integration beginning with the high school level (starting in September 1957) and the lower grades during the next six years.

- **September 2, 1957** – (Labor Day)
  - Governor Orval Faubus orders the Arkansas National Guard to prohibit African American students from entering Central High School and announces his plans in a televised speech.
Establish a Timeline to Understand Historic Impact

First attempt to desegregate, September 4, 1957

President Eisenhower Takes Control

- **September 4, 1957** - The 9 students are turned away by the Arkansas National Guard and are harassed by a mob.
- **September 5-20, 1957** - Variety of legal challenges to desegregation play out, but students are cleared to go to school.
- **September 23, 1957** - An angry mob of over 1,000 white people assemble at Central High School. The Little Rock 9 are escorted inside.
  - Just a few hours later, the Little Rock police remove the nine children for their safety.
  - President Eisenhower calls the rioting “disgraceful” and orders federal troops into Little Rock.

Photo from Will Counts, AP
Keep Thinking About **Context**

**HOW** are all of these people experiencing this first day?

1. Armed Troops
2. Central High School Students and Teachers
   - Including the Little Rock 9
3. Governor Faubus
4. President Eisenhower “Ike”
Use Primary Sources to Continue Building a Timeline

DDE's Records as President, Official File, Box 615, of 142-a-5-a (2); NAID Number 17366836
Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations

SITUATION REPORT: ARKANSAS
12/17/57 - 1/17/57 Eastern Standard Time December 1957

1. Summary of Events
   a. Minnie Brown, a Negro student, was suspended from Central High School for three days by Mr. Mathews, the school principal, for having spilled some food on two or three white students during the lunch period on 17 December 1957. Mr. Mathews has released the incident to the press.
   c. There was no significant change in attendance at Central High School.

2. Dispositions
   a. Central High School
      One Platoon, 1st Battalion, 153d Infantry (Reinforced)
   b. Camp Robinson
      One Platoon, 1st Battalion, 153d Infantry (Reinforced) (30 minute alert)
      One Company, 1st Battalion, 153d Infantry (Reinforced) (1 hour alert)
      Balance of 1st Battalion, 153d Infantry (Reinforced)
Evaluate the Impact

• May 27, 1958- Ernest Green, the oldest of the Little Rock 9, graduates High School
• First African-American to graduate from a Little Rock school
Evaluate the Impact

• 1958-1959 “The Lost Year”
• Governor Faubus closed Little Rock schools rather than integrate them
• November 1958 Faubus became the second governor in Arkansas history to win a third consecutive term
• Widespread economic effect on Little Rock
Did the Little Rock 9 Students Break Barriers?

- School started a month early in August of 1959
- Three African-American students (Effie Jones, Elsie Robinson and Estella Thompson) peacefully entered Hall High School in August 1959
- Jefferson Thomas and Elizabeth Eckford returned to Central High School
- Little Rock schools were formally desegregated
Thank you!

Elizabeth.Dinschel@nara.gov
To obtain an emailed digital badge: https://Tinyurl.com/NHDwebinars

To explore topic inspiration from Ken Burns: https://www.pbs.org/kenburns/unum/theme/breaking-barriers
Video will be posted tomorrow at:

www.nhd.org/themebook