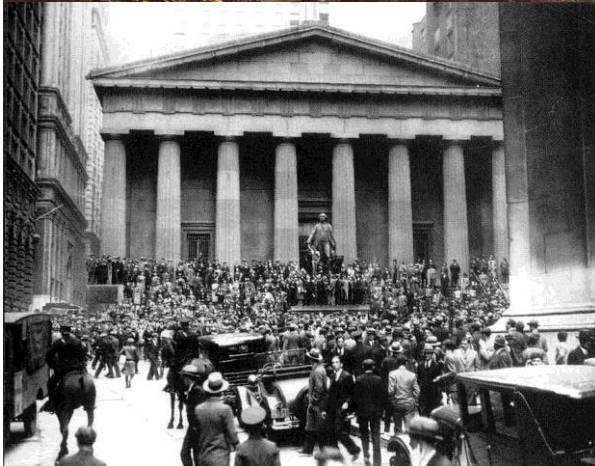
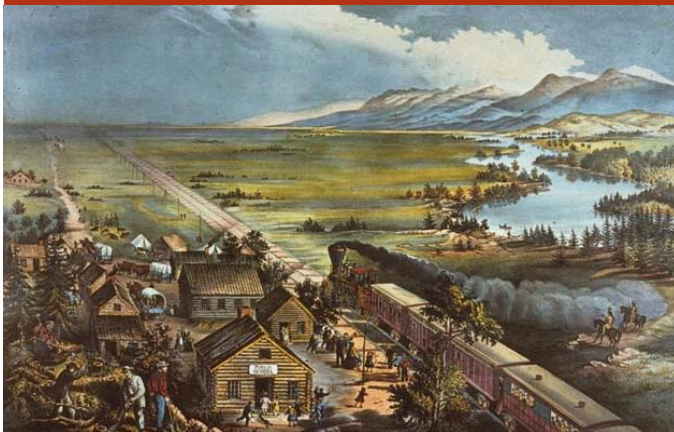




KEY MOMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY II

From the Civil War to the Civil Rights Movement



🌀 KEY MOMENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY II PROGRAM 🌀



Course description

The purpose of this seminar, which follows up on *Key Moments in American History I: From the Mayflower Pilgrims to the Civil War*, is to examine some key moments, movements and events in American history through a variety of documents (original texts, pictures and maps, cartoons, popular songs, TV shows and documentaries). We will study the time period between the Civil War and the Civil Rights Movement and focus on certain important episodes which are crucial to the understanding of modern day America. Amongst other things, we shall examine the intense competition surrounding the building of the great transcontinental railroad as well as the challenges of Reconstruction, consider the way the fortunes of *Titanic* passengers were acquired and what this reveals about the era known as the Gilded Age. As in *Key Moments I*, all five skills (aural comprehension, oral expression, oral interaction, written expression and written comprehension) will be practiced during this course.

Course Pre-requisites (a) and assessment (b)

- (a)** An interest in both factual and cultural history.
The willingness to participate and share your thoughts and ideas.
A good command (B2 min) of both written and spoken English.
- (b)** The evaluation will consist of 50% for the continuous assessment (participation in class, attendance, homework) and 50% for the final exam.

Provisional outline

1. The Civil War and Reconstruction
2. The building of the Transcontinental railroad
3. The *Titanic* envisaged as a time capsule for the Gilded Age
4. The Great Depression and its impact in popular culture
5. Freedom riders and feminists during the Civil Rights Movement

🌀 A SHORT QUIZZ ABOUT THE TIME PERIOD 🌀



The Underground Railroad was

1. A project for the creation of a subterranean transcontinental railroad that would avoid the main inland mountain ranges
2. A secret network of routes and safehouses to help runaway slaves get to the free US states or to Canada
3. A network of secret agents who travelled by railroad, hence the name, used by the South to spy on Northern industrial infrastructures before the Civil War

John Jacob Astor was

1. A Northern soldier who came up with the “scorched earth” policy applied by Sherman to weaken the South both psychologically and physically during the Civil War
2. The first to jump of the roof of the New York Stock Exchange building when the 1929 crisis started
3. The richest man aboard the *Titanic* when it sank

Jefferson Davis was the name of

1. The president chosen by the South to head the Confederacy after its separation from the North
2. One of the freedom riders who was badly burned when southern white supremacists set fire to the bus he was stuck in
3. One of Thomas Jefferson’s grandsons who fought for the South during the Civil War

The Ku Klux Klan was originally founded by a group of

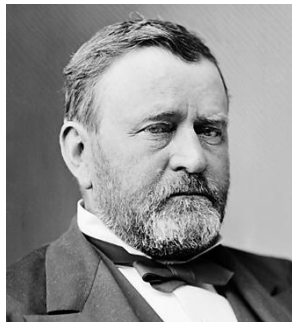
1. Six young confederate veterans returning from the war, who were appalled at the destruction of the South and who wanted to reaffirm the superiority of the white race over the black race
2. Six disgruntled southern women who had lost their husbands during the Civil War and were determined to make the Yankees and the blacks pay for what they did to their husbands
3. Six senior southern officers who were still aching from their defeat in the war. Their primary goal was to fight back against the Yankees through terrorist actions against the North and it is only a few years later that the Klan became a white supremacist group

“The Feminine Mystique” was the title

1. Of a 1950s book, written by Barbie Dahl, explaining the essence of womanhood and the duties of wives to their husbands
2. Of one of the first feminist movies in America, featuring a bored housewife becoming more and more emancipated as she has to provide for her family after her husband leaves her for his mistress
3. Of a 1950s book, written by American feminist Betty Friedan, denouncing the general unhappiness of housewives in the 50s and 60s in America, a book which, according to many historians, sparked the beginning of second-wave feminism in the US

***Look at the following pictures of these very famous Americans.
Choose what you think is the right name for them***

- **This rather dour-looking gentleman is**



Ulysses S. Grant

Robert E. Lee

John Wilkes Booth

- **Which one of these gentlemen was president during the 1929 crash?**



Herbert Hoover



Calvin Coolidge



Charles Hodge

❧ GONE WITH THE WIND ❧



Twin 1: What do we care if we were expelled from college? The war is gonna start any day. We would've left college anyhow.

Twin 2: War! Isn't it exciting, Scarlett? You know those fool Yankees actually want a war? We'll show them.

Scarlett: Fiddle-dee-dee! War, war, war. This war talk's spoiling all the fun at every party this spring. I get so bored I could scream. Besides, there isn't going to be any war.

Twin 1: Not gonna be any war?

Twin 2: Why, honey, of course there's going to be a war!

Scarlett: If either of you says "war" just once again, I'll go in the house and slam the door.

Twin 1: But, Scarlett, honey...

Twin 2: Don't you want us to have a war?

The twins run after Scarlett, apologizing madly.

Scarlett: Well... but remember... I warned you.

Twin 1: I've got an idea. We'll talk about the barbecue the Wilkes' are giving over at Twelve Oaks tomorrow.

Twin 2: That's a good idea. You're eating barbecue with us aren't you Scarlett?

Scarlett: I hadn't thought about that yet. I'll think about that tomorrow.

Twin 1: And we want all your waltzes. First Brent, then me, then Brent, then me again, and so on.

Twin 2: Promise?

Scarlett: I'd just love to. If only I didn't have every one of them taken already.

Twin 2: Oh, honey, you can't do that to us. How about if we tell you a secret?

Scarlett: A secret? Who by?

Twin 1: Well, you know Miss Melanie Hamilton from Atlanta? Ashley Wilkes' cousin. She's visiting the Wilkes at twelve Oaks.

Scarlett: Melanie Hamilton that goody-goody! Who wants to know a secret about her?

Twin 1: Anyway, we heard, that is, they say...

Twin 2: Ashley Wilkes is gonna marry her. The Wilkeses always marry their cousins. Now do we get those waltzes?

Scarlett: Of course.

Twin 1: The other boys will be hopping mad. Let them be mad. We can handle them!

Scarlett: It can't be true. Ashley loves me.

Twin 2: Scarlett! What has gotten into her? Do you suppose we made her mad?

Mammy: Where are you going without your shawl, and the night air fixing to set in? How come you didn't ask them gentlemen to stay for supper? You ain't got no more manners than a field hand... after me and Miss Ellen done labored with you. Miss Scarlett, come on in the house! Come on in before you catch your death of dampness.

Scarlett: No! I'll wait for Pa to come home from the Wilkes'.

Mammy: Come on in here! Come on! Mmmh Mmmh Mmmh.

The cotton fields. Slaves ploughing.

Laborer 1: Quitting time.

Big Sam: Who says it's quitting time?

Laborer 1: I says it's quitting time.

Big Sam: I's the foreman. I's the one that says when it's quitting time at Tara! Quitting time! Quitting time!

Scarlett has a conversation with her father about the love of the land characteristic of the Irish and Gerald blames Scarlett for her hopeless crush on Ashley Wilkes. In the evening, Scarlett's mother comes back from her charitable work.

Mammy: Yonder she comes! Miss Scarlett, Miss Suellen, Miss Careen, your ma's home! Acting like a wet nurse to them low-down, poor white trash instead of being here eating her supper. Cookie, stir up the fire! Miss Ellen's got no business wearing herself out. Pork? Take the lamp out on the porch. Wearing herself out. Mr. Gerald, Miss Ellen's home. Wearing herself out waiting on poor white trash. Shut up, dog! Barking in the house like that. Get up from there, boy. Don't you hear Miss Ellen's coming? Get out there and get her medicine chest.

Pork: We was getting worried about you, Miss Ellen. Mr. Gerald...

Ellen: It's all right, Pork. I'm home.

Mr. Wilkerson: Mrs. O'Hara, we finished plowing the creek bottom today. What do you want me to start on tomorrow?

Ellen: Mr. Wilkerson, I've just come from Emmie Slattry's bedside. Your child has been born.

Mr. Wilkerson: My child, ma'am? I'm sure I don't understand.

Ellen: Has been born, and mercifully, has died. Good night, Mr. Wilkerson.

Mammy: I'll fix your supper for you myself, and you eats it.

Ellen: After prayers, Mammy.

Mammy: Yes, ma'am.

Ellen: Mr. O'Hara. You must dismiss Jonas Wilkerson.

Gerald: Dismiss him, Mrs. O'Hara? He's the best overseer in the county.

Ellen: He must go tomorrow morning, first thing.

Gerald: But...

Ellen whispers something into Gerald's ear.

Gerald: No!

Ellen: Yes.

Gerald: The Yankee Wilkerson and the white trash Slattery girl?

Ellen: Now, we'll discuss it later, Mr. O'Hara.

Gerald: Yes, Mrs. O'Hara.

The girls come downstairs, arguing.

Suellen: I want to wear Scarlett's green dress!

Ellen: I don't like your tone, Suellen. Your pink gown is lovely.

Careen: Can't I stay up for the ball tomorrow?

Ellen: But you may wear my garnets with it.

Careen: Why can't I stay up for the ball tomorrow night?

Ellen: Scarlett... you look tired, my dear. I'm worried about you.

Ellen: I'm all right, Mother.

Careen: Why can't I stay up for the ball tomorrow night? I'm 13 now.

Ellen: You may go to the barbecue and stay up till supper.

Suellen: I didn't want to wear your tacky green dress anyhow.

Scarlett: Oh, hush up!

Ellen: Prayers, girls.

The next day, Scarlett is in her room getting ready for the barbecue with mammy's help.

Scarlett: Ooooooh!

Mammy: Just hold on and suck in.

Cookie: Mammy, here's Miss Scarlett's vittles (this strange word means "food").

Scarlett: You can take it all that back to the kitchen. I won't eat a bite.

Mammy: Oh, yes, ma'am, you is! You's gonna eat every mouthful of this.

Scarlett: No, I'm not! Put on the dress, 'cause we're late already.

Mammy: What my lamb gonna wear?

Scarlett: That.

Mammy: No you ain't! You can't show your bosom before 3:00. I'm gonna speak to your ma about you!

Scarlett: If you say one word to Mother, I won't eat a bite.

Mammy: Well... Keep your shawl on your shoulders. I ain't aiming for you to get all freckled... after the buttermilk I done put on you all this winter, bleaching them freckles. Oh now, Miss Scarlett, you come on and be good, and eat just a little, honey.

Scarlett: No. I'm going to have a good time today and do my eating at the barbecue.

Mammy: If you don't care what folks says about this family, I does! I has told you and told you that you can always tell a lady by the way that she eats in front of folks like a bird. I ain't aiming for you to go to Mr. Wilkes' and eat like a field hand and gobble like a hog!

Scarlett: Fiddle-dee-dee. Ashley Wilkes told me he likes to see a girl with a healthy appetite.

Mammy: What gentlemen says and what they thinks is two different things. And I ain't noticed Mr. Ashley asking to marry you! Now don't eat too fast. Ain't no need of having it come right back up again.

Scarlett: Why does a girl have to be so silly to catch a husband?

Gerald: Scarlett O'Hara, if you're not down here by the time I count ten, we'll be going without you!

Scarlett: I'm coming, Pa!

Gerald: One... two, three... four, five, six...

Scarlett: Oh, dear! My stay is so tight I know I'll never get through the day without belching.

Scarlett, her father and two sisters arrive at Twelve Oaks.

Gerald: Well, John Wilkes. It's a grand day you'll be having for the barbecue.

John: So it seems, Gerald. But why isn't Mrs. O'Hara with you?

Gerald: She's after settling accounts with the overseer. But she'll be along for the ball tonight.

India: Welcome to Twelve Oaks, Mr. O'Hara.

Gerald: Thank you kindly, India. Your daughter's getting prettier every day, John.

John: Oh, India, here are the O'Hara girls. We must greet them.

India: I can't stand Scarlett. If you see the way she throws herself at Ashley.

John: Now now, that's your brother's business. You must remember your duties as hostess. Good morning, girls. You're looking lovely. Good morning, Scarlett.

Scarlett: Why, India Wilkes, what a lovely dress!

Suellen: Perfectly lovely, darling.

Scarlett: I just can't take my eyes off it.

Beau 1: Scarlett, honey...

Beau 2: You're looking mighty fine this morning.

Beau 3: Good morning, Miss Scarlett.

Scarlett: Good morning.

Beau 4: It's a pleasure to see you.

Scarlett: Good morning.

Beau 5: Howdy, Miss Scarlett.

Scarlett: I do declare, Frank Kennedy, if you don't look dashing with that new set of whiskers!

Frank: Oh, thank you, thank you Miss Scarlett.

Scarlett: You know Charles Hamilton and Rafe Caven asked me to eat barbecue with them but I told them I couldn't because I promised you.

India: You needn't be so amused. Look at her! She's after your beau now!

Frank: Oh, that's mighty flattering of you, Miss Scarlett. I'll see what I can do, Miss Scarlett.

Cathleen: What's your sister so mad about? You sparking her beau?

Scarlett: As if I couldn't get a better beau than that old maid in britches. Brent and Stuart Tarleton, you handsome old things, you! Oh no, you're not! I won't say that. I'm mad at you!

Twin 1+2: Why Scarlett? What have we done, honey?

Scarlett: You haven't been near me all day. I wore this old dress just because I thought you liked it. I was counting on eating barbecue with you two.

Twin 1+2: Well, you are, Scarlett. Of course you are honey.

Scarlett: Oh, I never can make up my mind which of you two is the handsomer. I was awake all last night trying to figure it out. Cathleen, who's that?

Cathleen: Who?

Scarlett: That man looking at us and smiling. The nasty, dark one.

Cathleen: My dear, don't you know? That's Rhett Butler. He's from Charleston. He has the most terrible reputation.

Scarlett: He looks as if he knows what I look like without my shimmy!

Cathleen: Scarlett! Why, my dear, he isn't received! He spends a lot of time up North because his folks in Charleston won't even speak to him. He was expelled from West Point, he's so fast. And then there's that business about that girl he wouldn't marry.

Scarlett: Tell, tell!

Cathleen: Well, he took her out buggy riding in the late afternoon without a chaperon! And then, and then, he refused to marry her!

Scarlett whispers something into Cathleen's ear.

Cathleen: No, but she was ruined just the same.

Melanie: Ashley!

Ashley: Happy?

Melanie: So happy!

Ashley: You seem to belong here as if it had all been imagined for you.

Melanie: I like to feel that I belong to the things you love.

Ashley: You love Twelve Oaks as I do.

Melanie: Yes, Ashley. I love it as...as more than a house. It's a whole world that wants only to be graceful and beautiful.

Ashley: It's so unaware that it may not last... forever.

Melanie: You're afraid of what may happen if the war comes, aren't you? But we don't have to be afraid for us. No war can come into our world, Ashley. Whatever comes, I'll love you, just as I do now until I die.

Scarlett is sitting in the garden, with a score of beaux around her, all dying to wait on her.

Scarlett: Now isn't this better than sitting at a table? A girl hasn't got but two sides to her at a table.

Twin 1: I'll go get her dessert.

Twin 2: Hey, she said me.

Charles: Allow me, Miss O'Hara.

Scarlett: I think... I think Charles Hamilton may get it.

Charles: Oh, thank you, Miss O'Hara! Thank you.

Disgruntled Beau: Go get it. Isn't he the luckiest?

Charles: Miss O'Hara... I love you.

Scarlett: I don't guess I'm as hungry as I thought.

In the room upstairs.

Scarlett: Why do I have to take a nap? I'm not tired.

Mammy: Well-brought up young ladies takes naps at parties and it's high time you started behaving yourself and acting like you was Miss Ellen's daughter.

Scarlett: When we were at Saratoga (NDLR: in New York) I didn't notice any Yankee girls taking naps.

Mammy: No, and you ain't gonna see no Yankee girls at the ball tonight, neither.

Suellen: How was Ashley today, Scarlett? He didn't seem to be paying much attention to you.

Scarlett: You mind your own business! You'll be lucky if you don't lose old whisker-face Kennedy.

Suellen: You've been sweet on Ashley for months and his engagement's gonna be announced tonight. Pa said so this morning.

Scarlett: That's as much as you know.

Scarlett and Suellen stick out their tongues at each other.

Mammy: Miss Scarlett! Miss Suellen! You all behave yourselves. Acting like poor white trash children! If you's old enough to go to parties, you's old enough to act like ladies.

Scarlett: Who cares!

As Scarlett leaves the room, the voices of the men discussing downstairs become clearer.

Voice of Gerald: We've borne enough insults from the meddling Yankees. It's time we made them understand we'll keep our slaves with or without their approval. 'Twas the sovereign right of the state of Georgia to secede from the Union!

Man #1: That's right!

Gerald: The South must assert herself by force of arms. After we've fired on the Yankee rascals at Fort Sumter, we've got to fight! There's no other way!

Twin 1: Fight! That's right. Fight! Let the Yankees ask for peace!

Gerald: The situation is very simple. The Yankees can't fight and we can.

Twin 2: There won't even be a battle, that's what I think. They'll just turn and run every time.

Twin 1: One Southerner can lick 20 Yankees. We'll finish them in one battle.

Twin 2: Gentlemen can always fight better than rabble.

Frank: Yes, gentlemen always can fight better than rabble.

Gerald: And what does the captain of our troop say?

Ashley: Well, gentlemen, if Georgia fights, I go with her. But, like my father, I hope that the Yankees will let us leave the Union in peace.

Twin 1: But, Ashley...

Twin 2: But, Ashley, they've insulted us! You can't mean you don't want war!

Ashley: Most of the miseries of the world were caused by wars. And when the wars were over no one ever knew what they were about.

The men in the room disagree loudly.

Gerald: Now, gentlemen, Mr. Butler's been up North, I hear. Don't you agree with us, Mr. Butler?

Rhett: I think it's hard winning a war with words, gentlemen.

Charles: What do you mean, sir?

Rhett: I mean Mr. Hamilton there's not a cannon factory in the whole South.

Twin 2: What difference does that make, sir, to a gentleman?

Rhett: I'm afraid it's going to make a great deal of difference to a great many gentlemen, sir.

Charles: Are you hinting, Mr. Butler, that the Yankees can lick us?

Rhett: No, I'm not hinting. I'm saying very plainly that the Yankees are better equipped than we. They've got factories, shipyards, coal mines... and a fleet to bottle up our harbors and starve us to death. All we've got is cotton and slaves and...arrogance.

Charles: That's treacherous! I refuse to listen to any renegade talk!

Rhett: I'm sorry if the truth offends you.

Charles: Apologies aren't enough, sir! I hear you were turned out of West Point, Mr. Rhett Butler and that you aren't received in any decent family in Charleston, not even your own!

Rhett: I apologize again for all my shortcomings. Mr. Wilkes, perhaps you won't mind if I walk about and look over your place. I seem to be spoiling everybody's brandy and cigars and... dreams of victory.

Charles: That's just about what you could expect from somebody like Rhett Butler.

Gerald: You did everything but call him out.

Charles: He refused to fight.

Ashley: Not quite that, Charles. He just refused to take advantage of you.

Charles: Take advantage of me?

Ashley: Yes, he's one of the best shots in the country, as he's proved several times against steadier hands and cooler heads.

Charles: I'll show him!

Ashley: No, please. Don't go tweaking his nose anymore. You may be needed for more important fighting, Charles. Now, if you'll excuse me, Mr. Butler is our guest. I think I'll just show him around.

Scarlett throws herself at Ashley in the library, but Ashley refuses her and says he will marry Melanie, as planned. Scarlett is disappointed.

Man #2: War! War's declared! War!

Charles: Miss O'Hara! Miss O'Hara! Mr. Lincoln has called for soldiers, volunteers to fight against us.

Scarlett: Don't you men ever think about anything important?

Charles: But it's war and everybody's going off to enlist. They're going right away. I'm going, too.

Scarlett: Everybody?

Charles: Oh, Miss O'Hara, will you be sorry? To see us go, I mean.

Scarlett: I'll cry into my pillow every night.

Charles: Miss O'Hara, I told you I loved you. You're the most beautiful girl in the world, and the sweetest and the dearest. I know I couldn't hope that you could love me. I'm so clumsy and stupid and not nearly good enough for you. But if you could think of marrying me, I'd do anything in the world for you. Just anything. I promise.

Scarlett: What did you say?

Charles: Miss O'Hara, I said, would you marry me?

Scarlett: Yes, Mr. Hamilton, I will.

Charles: You will? You'll marry me? You'll wait for me?

Scarlett: I don't think I'd want to wait.

Charles: You mean you'll marry me before I go? Oh, Miss O'Hara. Scarlett. When may I speak to your father?

Scarlett: The sooner the better.

Charles: I'll go now. I can't wait. Will you excuse me, dear? Mr. O'Hara, Mr. O'Hara.

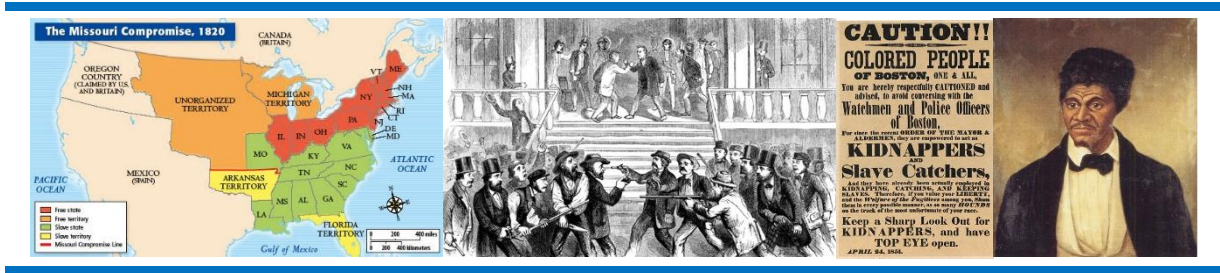
Ashley: It'll be a week at least before they call on me.

Melanie: Only a week, and then they'll take you away from me.

❧ QUESTIONS ❧

1. After watching the extract, what is your spontaneous reaction to the Southern way of life, as it is depicted in *Gone with the Wind*?
2. How was a Southern lady expected to behave?
3. How was a Southern gentleman expected to behave?
4. How are the black slaves serving the O'Hara family represented?
5. Focus on Mammy's character. What is striking about her discourse on manners and reputation?

THE CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR RAP



That took us to war, took us to war, took us to war

The Missouri compromise of 1820, Missouri compromise of 1820
 This law created an _____ through the Louisiana territory,
 All states north would be _____ states, all states south would be _____ states,
 This worked until _____ when _____ asked to be part of the United States
 This _____ of free and slaves states

Then came the compromise of 1850, allowing territories _____ on slavery
 The north had to obey the slave law fugitive, a law that put California to the union
 The fugitive slave law required police in free states to _____ escaped slaves
 Free Americans can be caught and sold into slavery, sold into slavery
 The Kansas and Nebraska Act, Act, _____ law, law, allowed Kansas and Nebraska territories to decide if they want slavery

Then came Dred Scott, _____, decision from Supreme court,
 Dred Scott was a slave, asked the court for his freedom since his owner lived in a free state,
 The court said no, he was _____ and the owner can take anywhere his private property

Then came the John Brown raid, when John Brown and his followers invaded a building in Virginia that was used to store government _____, they were all arrested
 John Brown was an abolitionist with hopes to rebel, end slavery with his actions

That took us to war, took us to war, took us to war
 Many things, like political things, slavery things, expansion things, economic things
 Took us to war, took us to war, took us to war
 Many things, like political things, slavery things, expansion things, economic things

Took us to war, took us to war, took us to war

The election of 1860, they knew Abraham Lincoln stood against slavery, there in the selection he was the _____ that stood against slavery, Lincoln agreed if he was president, he would _____ where it already existed,
 The problem was if no new states became slave states, _____ would go to the free states

In the south this angered them, they threatened to secede if Lincoln won
 By _____ March _____ 1861,

 Had formed a new country called the _____

 Known as the confederacy, Jefferson Davis was picked for their _____

When Lincoln took office March 4th 1861, more problems begun
 Lincoln promised to occupy and control all federal land in the South
 The South said no,
 In Charleston, South Carolina, the union army _____ Fort Sumter
 Confederate army _____ through Sumter's wall
 And that was the _____ of the Civil War
 After _____ Fort _____ Sumter,

 After _____ Fort _____ Sumter,
 _____ (same)

Many things, like political things, slavery things, expansion things, economic things
 Took us to war, took us to war, took us to war
 Many things, like political things, slavery things, expansion things, economic things
 Took us to war, took us to war, took us to war

🎨 HOMEWORK 🎨



Watch the cartoon and answer the following additional questions about the Civil War and its causes

1. Who are the two main Yankee generals?

- _____
- _____

2. What's funny about Sherman burning things – i.e. what is it a reference to?

- _____
- _____

3. What is the name of the president of the Confederacy?

- _____

4. What are the two names of the confederate generals?

- _____
- _____

5. Reasons for the war we haven't talked about at all or even heard yet (besides "name calling")

- _____
- _____

RECONSTRUCTION MODERATE, RADICAL & CONSERVATIVE



EXTRACT 1 *Moderate and Radical Reconstruction*

1. Compare Johnson's plan for Reconstruction to the Southerners' expectations (or fears).
2. How did Johnson feel about the planter class? Why? Did he plan to treat them like the other white Southerners?
3. What was Johnson's attitude towards the blacks?
4. Who was Johnson's political opponent and what were his views of what Reconstruction should be?
5. What was the Republicans' attitude toward Thaddeus Stevens' faction?
6. What was the Confederate soldiers' attitude toward black people when they returned home?
7. What did Johnson think of the growing independence of black people in the South?
8. How did Johnson evolve in his feelings toward the planter class when faced with growing black independence? Why did Johnson change his mind?
9. What happened to Sherman's special Field order #15?
10. How did white Southerners feel about having to negotiate with black people? What kind of attitude did the white Southerners expect of freedmen?
11. When some black people insisted on their rights and their wages, how were they treated by the white Southerners?
12. Write down information about the particular example of Louisiana in 1865.
13. Why were black alpha males targeted by white Southerners?
14. How did white Southerners endeavor to restrict black people's freedom? Provide examples.
15. How did the Northerners react to that? How can one explain that even racist northerners came to resent Johnson's and the white South's attitude toward black people in the South?

The blatantly racist attitude of white southerners, the black codes they put into place in an attempt to reorder southern society as it was before the Civil War, as well as the violence directed against black people in general pushed many northerners, including those who held deeply racist views, to feel that the South was making a mockery of the North's political and moral authority. Many northerners felt that letting southerners continue their violent and discriminatory practices against black people would be tantamount to nullifying their victory in the Civil War. In politics, this gradually led to a radicalization of the Republicans, which in turn paved the way for Radical Reconstruction, a succession of brief moments between 1867 and 1877 when the newly emancipated blacks won major Civil Rights. For a while, experiments such as the one at Saint Catherine's island flourished, with entirely black communities organizing themselves into independent mini-societies with free education and care for all. The 15th amendment gave black people the right to vote and to participate in politics, and not a few black people (the most prominent being Tunis Campbell and John Roy Lynch) even got elected as senator or congressman.

EXTRACT 2

The Reconstruction: Death of a Dream

1. What did the 1873 newspaper articles denounce?
2. What was specific about the South Carolina legislature? How was it (if it was at all) different from the legislatures in the North? What was the consequence for the black's political rights?
3. Which event first diverted attention and energies from Reconstruction? What were the consequences of this event?
4. Explain what the "Lost Cause" is and everything that is associated with it.
5. What was the political dynamic which paralleled the cultural dynamic of the "Lost Cause", what was it called and, more importantly, how was it achieved?
6. Which law did John Roy Lynch try to put into place? What was the larger political context? How is it related to the 20th century?
7. What was the white's reaction to Lynch's law project?
8. In the end, what happened to Lynch's project?
9. What was the state of things in Mississippi in 1875? What was Grant's opinion of the situation there?
10. What is the year Reconstruction died? How did it die?
11. How is the North's attitude toward Reconstruction characterized by Walker?
12. How does Marston (the descendent of a racist, Southern planter who was probably an assassin too) view both the Civil War and Reconstruction?
13. Comment on the 1913 anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg, on the image people have of Reconstruction and on the state of black rights at that time.

🌀 A TIMELINE FOR RECONSTRUCTION 🌀



1863

January 1: President Abraham Lincoln signs the **Emancipation Proclamation**, declaring that the majority of the nation's slave population "henceforth shall be free".

December 8: President Lincoln announces the Proclamation of Amnesty and **Reconstruction**. It offers pardon and restoration of property – except slaves – to Confederates who swear allegiance to the Union and agree to accept emancipation.

1864

Early 1864: President Lincoln begins Reconstruction in the Union-occupied former Confederate state of Louisiana. Lincoln's lenient policy upsets Radical Republicans, who expect the South to do more to gain readmission, and believe Lincoln's approach does not provide enough protection to ex-slaves.

November 8: Lincoln is reelected.

1865

January 16: Marching the Union Army through the South with an ever-growing number of freed slaves in its wake, General William Tecumseh Sherman issues **Special Field Order 15**, setting aside part of coastal South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida by settlement exclusively by black people. The settlers are to receive "possessory title" to forty-acre plots ("**Forty acres and a mule**").

January 31: The **Thirteenth Amendment**, abolishing slavery throughout the Union, wins Congressional approval and is sent to the states for ratification. By the end of February, 18 states will ratify the amendment; after significant delay in the South, ratification will be completed by December.

March: The temporary Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands is established within the War

Department. The **Freedmen's Bureau** works to smooth the transition from slavery, providing former slaves with immediate shelter and medical services, help in negotiating labor contracts with landowners, and more. The bureau is initially authorized for just one year, but will remain in operation until 1868.

April: In Lincoln's last speech, he mentions black suffrage for soldiers and some others. The Civil War ends when Confederate general **Robert E. Lee surrenders to Union general Ulysses S. Grant**. Six days later, **President Lincoln is assassinated**, and his vice president, Southern Democrat Andrew Johnson, becomes president.

May: President Johnson announces his plan of Presidential Reconstruction. It calls for **general amnesty and restoration of property – except for slaves – to all Southerners who will swear loyalty to the Union**. No friend to the South's large landowners, Johnson declares that they and the Confederate leadership will be required to petition him individually for pardons.

August/September: President Johnson shows **growing leniency toward the white South**: he orders the restoration of land to its former owners, including the land provided to freed slaves by General Sherman's January field order. Freedmen are outraged. The president starts aligning himself with the Southern elite, declaring, "**white men alone must manage the South**".

Fall: Southern states elect former Confederates to public office at the state and national levels, drag their feet in ratifying the Thirteenth Amendment, and refuse to extend the vote to black men. **Southern legislatures begin drafting "Black Codes" to re-establish white supremacy**. The laws impose restrictions on black citizens, especially in attempts to control labor: freedmen are prohibited from work except as field hands, blacks refusing to sign labor contracts can be punished, unemployed black men can be seized and auctioned to planters as laborers, black children can be taken from their families and made to work. The new laws amount to slavery without the chain.

November-December: At the request of President Johnson, victorious Union general Ulysses S. Grant tours the South, and is greeted with surprising friendliness. His report recommends a lenient Reconstruction policy.

December: President Johnson declares the reconstruction process complete. Outraged, Radical Republicans in Congress refuse to recognize new governments in Southern states. More than sixty former Confederates arrive to take their seats in Congress, including four generals, four colonels and six Confederate cabinet officers – even Alexander H. Stephens, the former vice president of the Confederacy. The Clerk of the House **refuses to include the Southern representatives in his roll call, and they are denied their elected seats.**

1866

February: President Johnson vetoes a supplemental Freedmen’s Bureau Bill, which Republican moderates have designed to extend protection to Southern blacks.

April: Another piece of moderate Republican legislation, the **Civil Rights Bill, grants citizenship and the same rights enjoyed by white citizens to all male persons in the United States “without distinction of race or color, or previous condition of slavery or involuntary servitude”.** It passes both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities, and when President Johnson vetoes it, Congress overrides the veto, making the bill the first major piece of legislation enacted over a presidential veto. The rift between Congress and the president is complete.

May 1: Racial violence rages in Memphis, Tennessee for three days as whites assault blacks on the streets. In the aftermath, 48 people, nearly all black, are dead, and hundreds of black homes, churches, and schools have been pillaged or burned.

June 13: Congress sends the **Fourteenth Amendment** to the states. The amendment defines **citizenship to include all people born or naturalized in the U.S. and increases the federal government’s power over the states to protect all Americans’ rights. It stops short of guaranteeing blacks the right to vote. The controversial amendment will take over two years to be ratified.**

July 24: Tennessee is the first former Confederate state readmitted to the Union.

July 30: **Riots** break out in New Orleans, Louisiana: a white mob attacks blacks and Radical Republicans attending a black suffrage convention, killing 40 people.

August 28: With Congress demanding that Southern states ratify the Fourteenth Amendment in order to gain re-admittance to the legislature, President Johnson begins a disastrous speaking tour of the North to bolster

support for his policies in the mid-term elections. He asks popular Union general Ulysses S. Grant to come along. When crowds heckle the president, Johnson’s angry and undignified responses cause Grant – and many Northerners – to lose sympathy with the president and his lenient Reconstruction policies.

Fall: Following the president’s ruinous campaign, the **mid-term elections become a battleground over the Fourteenth Amendment and civil rights.** Johnson’s opponents are victorious, and the Republicans occupy enough seats to guarantee they will be able to override any presidential vetoes in the coming legislative session.

1867

March 2: The new session of Congress begins a more hard-line attitude toward the South. Known as **Radical Reconstruction**, the new policies divide the South into military districts and require the states to adopt new constitutions, introduce black suffrage, and ratify the Fourteenth Amendment.

1868

Winter: **Black and white lawmakers begin to work side by side in the Southern states’ constitutional conventions**, the first political meetings in American history to include substantial numbers of black men.

May 21: **The Republican National Convention at Chicago nominates Grant for president;** Grant adopts the conciliatory slogan, “Let us have peace”.

June 22: Arkansas is readmitted to the Union; **June 25:** Louisiana, Florida, North Carolina and South Carolina are readmitted to the Union; **July 14:** Alabama is readmitted to the Union.

July 28: The **Fourteenth Amendment** to the U.S. Constitution, defining citizenship to include all people born or naturalized in the U.S., is **finally ratified.**

September: Black elected officials are ousted from the Georgia state legislature; “**The Negro is unfit to rule the State**”, the Atlanta Constitution declares. The black legislators appeal to President Grant to intervene to get them readmitted, which takes a year.

November 3: **Grant is elected president.**

1869

February 26: Congress passes the **15th Amendment**, which attempts to address Southern poll violence by stating that **the right to vote cannot be denied on the basis of “race, color, or previous condition of servitude”.** **It is sent to the states for ratification.**

Fall: Violence against blacks continues throughout the South.

1870

January 10: Grant proposes a treaty of annexation with Santo Domingo in an attempt to find land for freed slaves to settle. Under Grant's plan, freed slaves will be able to relocate to the Caribbean island (the Dominican Republic today). The treaty is opposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, headed by Charles Sumner, and will never be confirmed.

January 26: Virginia is readmitted to the Union;
February 23: Mississippi is readmitted to the Union;
March 30: Texas is readmitted to the Union; **July 15:** Georgia is the last former Confederate state to be readmitted to the Union.

February 3: The 15th Amendment is ratified.

1871

October: Congress hears testimony from victims of Klan violence. **Grant cracks down on anti-black violence in South Carolina.**

1872

May 1: Meeting of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati. Leaders of the group include many prominent Republicans unhappy about vindictive Reconstruction policies and corruption in government, which they call Grantism.

May 22: Grant signs an amnesty bill he had advocated. Although the final legislation is less generous than Grant had wanted, now only a few hundred former Confederates are excluded from political privileges.

June 5: The Republican Convention meets at Philadelphia. It will renominate Grant on the first ballot.

September 5: The New York Sun charges that Vice President Colfax, Vice-Presidential nominee Henry Wilson, James Garfield, and other prominent politicians are involved in the operations of the Crédit Mobilier, a corporation established by the promoters of the Union Pacific railroad to siphon off the profits of transcontinental railroad construction. Ultimately, two congressmen will be censured for their part in the swindle and many other politicians will be damaged in reputation.

November 5: Grant is reelected.

1873

Winter: Articles begin to appear in the *New York Tribune*, accusing black lawmakers in South Carolina of corruption.

April 13: The **Colfax Massacre**. The White League, a paramilitary group intent on securing white rule in Louisiana, clashes with Louisiana's almost all-black state militia. The resulting death toll is staggering: only three members of the White League die, but some **one hundred black men are killed**. Of those, **nearly half are murdered in cold blood after they surrender**.

September 18: The panic of 1873 begins with the failure of a Wall Street banking firm, spreads to the stock exchange, and eventually leads to widespread unemployment.

1874

Fall: The political tide has finally turned in the Democrats' favor; **they win control of Congress as stories of black political corruption, continued Southern violence, and a terrible economic depression occupy public attention.**

1875

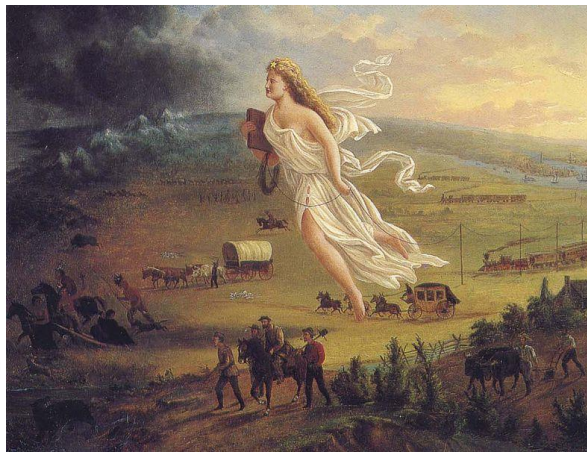
March 1: As one of its last acts, the Republican-led Congress passes the **Civil Rights Bill of 1875, prohibiting segregation in public facilities. The law will stand only until 1883, when the U.S. Supreme Court will strike it down.**

1877

March 4: Following a bitterly disputed presidential contest between Republican Rutherford B. Hayes and Democrat Samuel Tilden, in which both candidates claim victory, Hayes is declared president. In a **back-room political deal, the Republicans agree to abandon Reconstruction policies in exchange for the presidency.**

Reconstruction policies officially end. The South codifies and enforces segregation. Violations of black civil rights will not command national attention again until after World War II.

☞ THE ROOTS OF “MANIFEST DESTINY” ☞



The American people having derived their origin from many other nations, and the Declaration of National Independence being entirely based on the great principle of human equality, these facts demonstrate at once our disconnected position as regards any other nation; that we have, in reality, but little connection with the past history of any of them, and still less with all antiquity, its glories, or its crimes. On the contrary, our national birth was the beginning of a new history, the formation and progress of an untried political system, which separates us from the past and connects us with the future only; and so far as regards the entire development of the natural rights of man, in moral, political, and national life, we may confidently assume that our country is destined to be the great nation of futurity.

It is so destined, because the principle upon which a nation is organized fixes its destiny, and that of equality is perfect, is universal. It presides in all the operations of the physical world, and it is also the conscious law of the soul – the self-evident dictates of morality, which accurately defines the duty of man to man, and consequently man's rights as man. Besides, the truthful annals of any nation furnish abundant evidence, that its happiness, its greatness, its duration, were always proportionate to the democratic equality in its system of government.

What friend of human liberty, civilization, and refinement, can cast his view over the past history of the monarchies and aristocracies of antiquity, and not deplore that they ever existed? What philanthropist can contemplate the oppressions, the cruelties, and injustice inflicted by them on the masses of mankind, and not turn with moral horror from the retrospect?

America is destined for better deeds. It is our unparalleled glory that we have no reminiscences of battle fields, but in defence of humanity, of the oppressed of all nations, of the rights of conscience, the rights of personal enfranchisement. Our annals describe no scenes of horrid carnage, where men were led on by hundreds of thousands to slay one another, dupes and victims to emperors, kings, nobles, demons in the human form called heroes. We have had patriots to defend our homes, our liberties, but no aspirants to crowns or thrones; nor have the American people ever suffered themselves to be led on by wicked ambition to depopulate the land, to spread desolation far and wide, that a human being might be placed on a seat of supremacy.

We have no interest in the scenes of antiquity, only as lessons of avoidance of nearly all their examples. The expansive future is our arena, and for our history. We are entering on its untrodden space, with the truths of God in our minds, beneficent objects in our hearts, and with a clear conscience unsullied by the past. We are the nation of human progress, and who will, what can, set limits to our onward march? Providence is with us, and no earthly power can. We point to the everlasting truth on the first page of our national declaration, and we proclaim to the millions of other lands, that “the gates of hell” – the powers of aristocracy and monarchy – “shall not prevail against it”.

The far-reaching, the boundless future will be the era of American greatness. In its magnificent domain of space and time, the nation of many nations is destined to manifest to mankind the excellence of divine principles; to establish on earth the noblest temple ever dedicated to the worship of the Most High – the Sacred and the True. Its floor shall be a hemisphere – its roof the firmament of the star-studded heavens, and its congregation an Union of many Republics, comprising hundreds of happy millions, calling, owning no man master, but governed by God’s natural and moral law of equality, the law of brotherhood – of “peace and good will amongst men”.

Yes, we are the nation of progress, of individual freedom, of universal enfranchisement. Equality of rights is the cynosure of our union of States, the grand exemplar of the correlative equality of individuals; and while truth sheds its effulgence, we cannot retrograde, without dissolving the one and subverting the other. We must onward to the fulfilment of our mission – to the entire development of the principle of our organization – freedom of conscience, freedom of person, freedom of trade and business pursuits, universality of freedom and equality. This is our high destiny, and in nature’s eternal, inevitable decree of cause and effect we must accomplish it. All this will be our future history, to establish on earth the moral dignity and salvation of man – the immutable truth and beneficence of God. For this blessed mission to the nations of the world, which are shut out from the life-giving light of truth, has America been chosen; and her high example shall smite unto death the tyranny of kings, hierarchs, and oligarchs, and carry the glad tidings of peace and good will where myriads now endure an existence scarcely more enviable than that of beasts of the field. Who, then, can doubt that our country is destined to be the great nation of futurity?

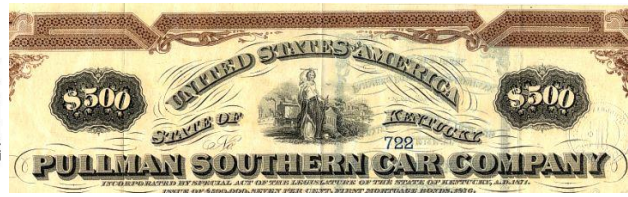
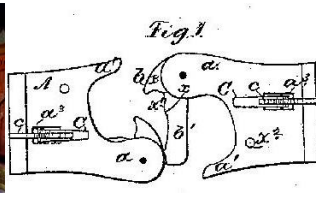
Excerpted from John Sullivan, “The Great Nation of Futurity”, *The United States Democratic Review*, Volume 6, Issue 23, November 1839, pp. 426-430.

🌀 THE BUILDING OF THE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD 🌀



1. How many years in the making was the Transcontinental Railroad?
2. What two routes to the Pacific existed before the building of the Transcontinental Railroad (TCR)?
3. Who was Theodore Judah?
4. Who did “Crazy Judah” approach with his crazy idea?
5. What arguments did people who ridiculed the notion of a Transcontinental Railroad mobilize against it?
6. Which event finally solved the crisis of choosing a route for the TCR?
7. Who signed the Pacific Railroad Act (1862)? What was its purpose?
8. How did the US government endeavor to stimulate construction of the railroad?
9. What problem did the eastern-based RRCo Union Pacific encounter right from the start?
10. What problems did the western-based RRCo Central Pacific encounter?
11. Which mountain range was a particular problem?
12. How did the Central Pacific RRCo solve its labor-shortage problem?
13. Which meeting point (junction) did the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroad companies agree upon?
14. When was the junction made?
15. In what way did the TCR contribute to the expansion of the West and the enrichment of the East?
16. What was a less material and less tangible, but no less important consequence of the TCR?
17. Who were the victims of the TCR?

☞ MAKING TRAINS SAFER AND MORE COMFORTABLE: INNOVATION IN THE AGE OF RAILROADS ☞



The dangers of railroads

Railroads in the first 5-6 decades of the 19th century were quite dangerous. Boilers often blew up, primitive brakes overheated and failed, derailments were common, bridges sometimes collapsed under the weight of trains, brittle iron tracks cracked, the lack of a signal system sometimes caused two trains to be accidentally switched onto the same tracks and sent speeding into each other and the wood passenger cars smashed really easily upon impact. Being made out of wood, passenger cars caught fire really easily. Even in fair weather, there were often problems: the race or intense competition surrounding the building of many lines led to hasty jobs: some tunnels were built too narrow, many lines had poor rail alignment, leading to frequent derailments and railroaders often risked their lives working next to unstable boilers or coupling heavy cars by hand. A new generation of inventors endeavored to make trains safer and/or more comfortable.

Questions on technological innovation

1. How does historian John P. Hankey say you can think of the railroad industry in order to understand its incredible vitality (which modern industries does he compare it to)?
2. What were the areas of most intense interest?
3. Which particular device attracted most inventors?
4. What was the existing method to couple cars and what were the drawbacks?
5. What was the name of the inventor who came up with the knuckle coupler and when was it patented?
6. What was Westinghouse's specific interest in terms of innovation?
7. How were trains stopped before Westinghouse's invention?
8. How did the railroad industry first react to the knuckle coupler and the air brakes? Why?
9. Why did railroads finally adopt these two inventions?
10. What was the impact of railroads on American commerce? Provide a few examples.

11. How were refrigerated cars insulated?
12. How were cars kept refrigerated for journeys which lasted over 3 days?
13. What was the impact of refrigerated cars and of transcontinental railroads on the American industry and diet?
14. Which other invention was needed for synchronizing the transcontinental railroads (give the date of the invention)?
15. Why was standard time crucial to the safety of railroads?

Questions on 1st-class and 3rd-class passenger travel

1. What were “hunting cars”? How were they equipped?
2. Who invented them?
3. What prompted the inventor of the hunting lodge to invent comfortable sleeping cars?
4. What did he want to replicate?
5. What invention did he come up with which allowed to save space in sleeping cars?
6. What did he do in 1864?
7. What was the price of a 1st-class ticket (Omaha-Sacramento) in 1870?
8. Besides the sleeping car, which other variants did Pullman invent and why?
9. What was the “Delmonico” (date of invention)?
10. What type of food was served aboard a “hotel express”?
11. Which other 1st-class cars did Pullman invent?
12. What were 3rd-class boxcars called?
13. How much (well, actually how little) did the immigrants expect to pay *per mile* for railroad transportation?
14. How were the 3rd-class cars outfitted (equipped)?
15. How long (approximately) was the journey from Omaha to California?

🌀 TITANIC GUIDED RESEARCH PROJECT 🌀



GROUP 1

1st-class passengers and the world they came from

- ✓ *Social trajectories in the Gilded Age.* Explore the origin of the Titanic fortunes, American essentially, but also others if you wish (Canadian and British for example) **and how these fortunes are representative of how people got rich during the Gilded Age.** You can use the passenger list from the *Encyclopedia Titanica* website, it will help you with the occupations/biographies of the passengers. More generally, you can also use the book *Gilded Lives, Fatal Voyage* (on the CdL website) as a reference for anything to do with first class.
- ✓ *Image and self-image in 1st class.* How were 1st-class people such as those present on the Titanic viewed by the rest of society at the time (hint: use the newspaper coverage of the wreck)? How did 1st-class people view themselves? Was 1st-class homogenous?
- ✓ *Social inequalities.* In which way were class inequalities manifest on the Titanic, in terms of accommodations and during the sinking? Provide examples (pictures and survival statistics – you can use the “Titanic by numbers” document as a starting point, but you should dig a bit deeper).
- ✓ *Feminist 1st-class women.* Give examples of a few particularly spirited, independent and forward-thinking 1st class-women who can be viewed as early feminists. How did their independence show before, during and after the Titanic disaster? **Contextualize** by comparing and contrasting their ideas and actions with (a) the image of women at the time and (b) the way women were expected to behave at the time.

Group 2

2nd and 3rd-class passengers and the world(s) they came from

- ✓ *The world of the 2nd class passengers.* What was the sociological composition of the 2nd class on Titanic? Provide examples of representative occupations for 2nd class people (use the passenger list from the *Encyclopedia Titanica* website for hints about 2nd class occupations and biographies). Also, think about using Beesley’s account of his voyage on the Titanic (*The Loss of the Titanic*, on the CdL website).
- ✓ *2nd class accommodations* (provide pictures) and *individual narratives* (focus on 3-4 individual stories which are particularly representative of 2nd class social trajectories). Use documentary extracts on the CdL website.
- ✓ *The world of 3rd class passengers.* What was the sociological composition of the 3rd class? How many different nationalities were represented? (again, use the passenger list from the *Encyclopedia Titanica* website)

- ✓ *Press coverage of the tragedy.* How did the press react to the Titanic tragedy and what does it reveal about the way 2nd- and 3rd-class passengers were viewed? (To answer this question, at the very least, **exploit all the articles on the CdL website.**)
- ✓ *Statistics and standards.* Comment on 2nd and 3rd class accommodations and survival rates in the following manner: compare 2nd to 3rd class, compare both 2nd and 3rd to first class, and finally compare 2nd and 3rd class living conditions on the Titanic to their ordinary living standards. Compare and contextualize by doing some research to find out how 2nd- and 3rd-class people live on a daily basis in Europe and America at the time. For survival statistics, you can use the “Titanic by the numbers” document (next page of the booklet) as a starting point, but you should dig a bit deeper.
- ✓ Whenever possible, focus more on common traits among the 2nd- and 3rd-class passengers rather than biographical trivia **so that you can actually draw some sociological conclusions.**

GROUP 3

The aftermath of the Titanic (economic, political, legal, social & cultural)

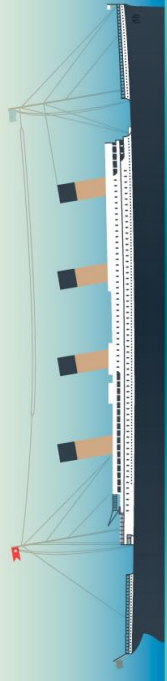
- ✓ *Changes in maritime legislation.* Which regulations concerning lifeboats existed at the time when the Titanic was built? Was the number of lifeboats on Titanic illegal? What changed after the Titanic sank? What else was put in place in terms of prevention (think about the icebergs)?
- ✓ *The end of the gilded world of privilege.* Which laws were passed to put an end to unbridled privilege (fiscal policy)?
- ✓ *The press covers the Titanic.* Explore all the various rumors, speculations, scandals, attached to the Titanic and how this advantaged/disadvantaged the survivors of the Titanic (Look at the press articles on the CdL website).
- ✓ *The various representations of the Titanic disaster.* Starting with the very first movie which was made one month after the sinking to James Cameron’s 1997 blockbuster and Julian Fellowes’ 2012 TV show, explore how the various cultural representations of the Titanic disaster were appropriated to moralize, propagandize and comment on the culture of the time.

Group 4

The building of the Titanic in the climate of international maritime competition and the science of the sinking

- ✓ *Building the Titanic.* Where was it built? In whose shipyard? Who was the engineer who designed the Titanic? What was the name of the financial superstructure which owned the White Star Line? How long did it take to build the Titanic? Who worked on the Titanic? What happened during the construction? (See *Voyagers of the Titanic* on the CdL website for helpful info.)
- ✓ *Competition for the transatlantic trade.* Explain in some detail the context of international competition between ship lines for the lucrative transatlantic passenger trade. Which big companies existed? What kind of ships did they have? Which niche in the market was Titanic conceived for? (See *Voyagers of the Titanic* on the CdL website for helpful info.)
- ✓ *The Science of the sinking.* Explain how the Titanic sank (look at the CGI animation on the CdL). According to which logic were the lifeboats filled? Why did the majority of lifeboats not turn back for survivors?
- ✓ *Theories and conflicting accounts of the sinking and WHY they mattered.* Give an account of the various theories of why the Titanic sank, starting in 1912 with a survivor’s drawing. Explain what some of the stakes were for one particular theory rather than another.

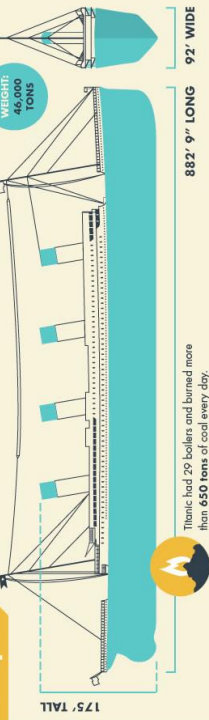
TITANIC BY THE NUMBERS



Construction

3 YEARS TO BUILD
3,000 WORKERS
 That's equal to **\$7.5 MILLION**
 That's equal to **3 MILLION 2-POUND RIVETS** in Titanic's hull
\$167 MILLION TODAY
 Titanic's rudder weighed 20 tons, and each anchor weighed **15 TONS**

Tech Specs



What Was On Board

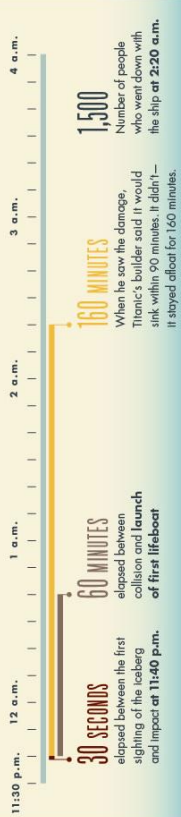
75,000 POUNDS of fresh meat, including 9,500 pounds of ham, bacon and sausage, and 25,000 pounds of poultry
16,850 bottles of wine, ale and liquor
101,000 pieces of fruit
130,000 pieces of crockery, glassware and cutlery

PASSENGERS & CREW

2,200 people on board, 1,200 passengers and 900 crewmembers
Titanic set sail less than 75 PERCENT FULL. It had room for 1,100 more people.
RMS TITANIC
 As a Royal Mail Ship, Titanic was carrying more than 3,500 bags of mail.

April 14-15, 1912

2,070 MILES
 Distance Titanic sailed between April 11 and the evening of April 14, 1912
400 MILES
 Distance from land when it sank
58 MILES
 Distance of the nearest rescue vehicle, Carpathia, which didn't arrive until 4 a.m.
Ⓧ SITE OF SINKING



22.5 KNOTS

Titanic's speed at time of impact, just .5 knots below its top speed
6 Number of iceberg warnings Titanic received that day. There were nearly 400 icebergs sighted in April 1912.
4 times as many as in previous years.

20 LIFEBOATS

were carried by Titanic—enough for half of its 2,200 passengers. This was **more** than they were required to have by law.

ONLY 700 PEOPLE

made it into a lifeboat—almost all of them left with **empty seats**.

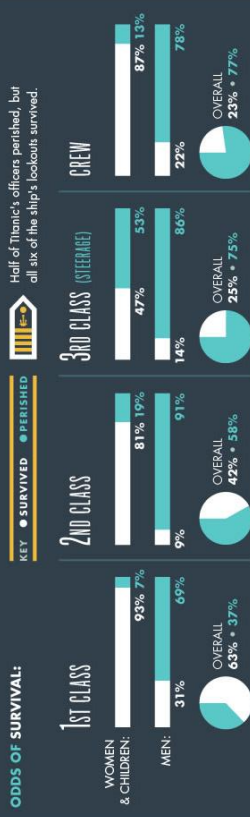
15 MINUTES

Average life expectancy for those in the water.

36° FAHRENHEIT

Water temperature around Titanic

ODDS OF SURVIVAL:



Aftermath

NEARLY 2.3 MILES

Deep: Titanic rests below sea level. That's equal to 10 Empire State Buildings stacked on top of each other.

15 SQUARE MILES Size of Titanic's debris field. The hull is buried under 45 feet of mud.

73 YEARS passed before Titanic's wreckage was discovered, and there have been nearly **20 expeditions** since then.

\$31.4 MILLION in today's money was raised for survivors and their families by the Titanic Relief Fund. The fund remained in operation until 1959.

MILVINA DEAN, the last Titanic survivor, died in 2009. She was 2 months old when the ship sank.

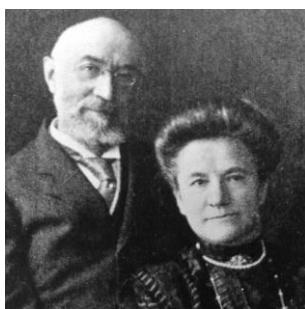
SOURCES: BRITISH ARCHIVES; ENCYCLOPEDIA ITANICA; RMS TITANIC, INC.

A COLLABORATION BETWEEN HISTORY.COM AND COLUMN FIVE

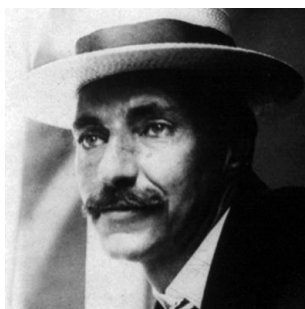
🌀 1ST-CLASS CELEBS VS. 3RD-CLASS NOBODIES? AN INTRODUCTORY ACTIVITY ON THE TITANIC'S MOST ICONIC PASSENGERS 🌀



Rose (an invented character) shows Jack (another invented character, although there was a J[ohn] Dawson on the Titanic) a score of 1st-class VIPs whom she then names for his benefit. Later on, a host of 1st-class passengers are seen seated at the dinner table, with a few new additions. Using clues from the movie scene, try and associate each character in the movie with the correct corresponding biography and photograph, bearing in mind the fact that I have introduced a few historical characters who were indeed alive at the time but never were on the ship, as well as a few people who were really on the ship but are not seen or even mentioned in the extract you just watched.



This rich and famous Jewish couple were co-owners of Macy's, the very famous New York Department store. Both of them were German immigrants. They had 7 children together – one of their sons even served as ambassador to France in the 1930s.



He was, as many passengers in 1st-class, extremely wealthy. He had inherited his fortune – his great-grandfather was the one who built the family empire, mainly through the commerce of furs and later on, by dealing in real estate. Part of this passenger's fortune came from being a slumlord (somebody rich enough to possess many buildings which are let for abusive sums of money in regard to the state of disrepair they are in). He was divorced from his first wife, Ava, and had only very recently remarried.



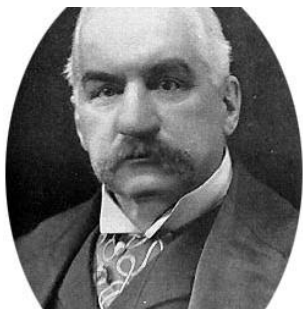
Fictional Titanic character Caldeon “Cal” Hockley is an allusion to a Gilded Age tycoon who made his fortune manufacturing the material which is mentioned by Cameron’s fictional character as he comes down the steps of the grand staircase with Rose’s mother on his arm. His rivalry with another magnate of the Gilded Age, John D. Rockefeller, is well-known. Can you guess who this man was?



Titanic Passenger Archibald Gracie remarked that in first class, “It was a subject both of observation and admiration, that there were so many beautiful women – then especially in evidence – aboard the ship”. This great society beauty, who was the Duchess of Marlborough, was also a member of the very prominent American family whose patriarch, nicknamed “the Commodore” had made his fortune in ships and railroads. She was considered so beautiful that playwright James Barrie – the author of *Peter Pan* – wrote: “I would stand all day in the street to see [her] get into her carriage”.



This very young (she was barely 19 at the time of the sinking) high society woman was educated at Miss Ely’s and Miss Spence’s school for girls. Several months before the *Titanic* sailed, she got married to a much older man than she was. During the sinking, she lent 3rd-class passenger Leah Aks her shawl to keep her baby boy warm.



This world-famous financier, creator of General Electric and US Steel, who battled two giants of the Gilded Age – Rockefeller and Carnegie – financed inventors Thomas Edison and Nikola Tesla, was also chairman of the IMM (International Mercantile Marine), an international conglomerate which owned the White Star line. He had booked staterooms B-52-54 and 56 on the *Titanic*, some of the most luxurious rooms on the liner. He was married but, like many men at the time, had a mistress.



This high society playboy as well as mining and smelting tycoon went down with the *Titanic*. He had inherited his money from his father and was estranged from his wife, Peggy. As the *Titanic* was sinking and he understood he was going to die, he is rumored to have said of himself and his valet “We are dressed in our best and are prepared to go down as gentlemen”.



This Briton was the chairman and managing director of the White Star line. He came up with the idea of the so-called “Olympic-class” ships (the *Olympic*, *Titanic* and *Britannic*) as answers to the Cunarders *Lusitania* and *Mauretania* which were the fastest ships on the Atlantic at the time.



A French cabaret singer, she was the mistress of a famous *Titanic* passenger. She is rumored to have given parties in the 1920s which had to be ended by the police.



This famous English divorcee was a self-made woman who had already been shipwrecked before. Her sister, Elinor Glin, was a writer of erotic fiction for a while. This business-savvy lady is often credited with having invented runway shows (called “mannequin parades” at the time). Below are some pictures of her designs.





This Denver millionairess and suffragette was from humble beginnings. Her parents were Irish immigrants and so were her husbands'. She worked in a department store before marrying a poor Irish engineer. The couple became very wealthy when her husband's engineering efforts helped greatly increase the production of gold ore at the Little Johnny mine. She cared deeply about issues such as worker's rights, the education of women and children and female suffrage.



This Alabama-born amateur historian was the great-grandson of a man who bore the same name as him and who had been friends and/or business partner with Founding Fathers Alexander Hamilton and John Jay. This *Titanic* passenger's father was a general in the Confederate army during the Civil War and died at the siege of Petersburg in 1864. This first-class passenger whose name you have to discover survived the sinking of the *Titanic*, only to die a few months later in the same year, never finishing the corrections on his *The Truth about Titanic* (now known as *Titanic, A Survivor's Story*), the first book to be published about the *Titanic* disaster.



A 12-year-old young lady from the British nobility at the time of the sinking, she later on became the queen of the United Kingdom and the mother of the current queen of England.



This engineer from Ireland was Lord Pirrie's nephew and the naval architect in charge of designing and supervising the building of the *Titanic*, *Olympic* and *Britannic*. Although he could have benefited from his uncle's influence to be appointed to his job directly, he instead made a 5-year apprenticeship at Harland and Wolff, working his way up to his position in virtually all the departments. He was well-liked among the H&W workers and is still remembered fondly today.



She was born in London. Although she is pictured as somewhat of a snob in Cameron's movie, there is in fact, good historical evidence that she was concerned about and kind to many steerage (another name for 3rd-class passengers) passengers while on the *Carpathia*, the ship which rescued the surviving *Titanic* passengers. She even started a sewing club while onboard to make clothes for poor steerage children who had escaped with nothing but their nightclothes on.



This silent film actress, who was considered a great beauty at the time, starred in the very first film ever made about the sinking of the *Titanic* entitled "Saved from the *Titanic*". The one-reeler, produced by the Éclair film company, came out a mere month after the sinking.



He was an Eton-educated Scottish landowner and sportsman, as well as a baronet, and competed in the 1908 fencing Olympics.



Like quite a few men in first-class, he was the son of a very famous American millionaire who bore the same name as him. His father had made his fortune in oil during the Gilded Age. Concerned with improving his family's image after his father had given it a reputation for ruthlessness, he founded charities and became a philanthropist. Nevertheless, he and his father were tarred with the same brush by journalist Margaret Sanger who called them "leering, bloody hyenas of the human race who smear themselves with the stinking honey of Charity to attract those foul flies of religion who spread pollution throughout the land."

THE

Not For Old Fogies

FLAPPER

November, 1922

p. two

The Modern Riddle

By MYRTLE HEILEMAN, in *The Forest Park Review*

TOPICS of the day – or rather the topic of the day – is the modern girl, commonly known to the multitude as the flapper. She is one of the biggest sensations since the Chicago fire, and by the looks of things, some people are having as hard a time trying to adjust themselves to this new “article” as they did to the incident of the cow and the lamp.

The flapper isn't the terrible, wicked thing she's supposed to be. It's only the people who have had their good times who are too cowardly to acknowledge that they have had them and too narrow-minded to want anything new who criticize the modern young woman. They say “What was good enough for us should be enough for everyone.” Aren't they rather like the Chinese, who will not tolerate new railroads, new conveniences? Of course there is a limit to everything, but the real honest-to-goodness flapper knows where to stop.

Analyze her dress. It's the most sensible thing since Eve. She wears rolled sox and why shouldn't she? They are extremely cool and comfortable. Her toddle pumps are fairly low-heeled and she doesn't try to squeeze into a Cinderella. Her skirts are short because it's the fashion. (The world will have to admit that even our grandmothers were ardent followers of fashion.) Her bobbed hair is cool, sensible and sanitary, and it has nothing to do with her brain. While the critics are at it, why don't they say something about the haircuts the young men are wearing. There is a twinkle in her eye and she has a saucy cock-sureness. And why shouldn't she have them? Is she expected to go around in mourning, look upon dancing and going to parties and receiving compliments from admiring sheiks as evils? She hasn't one-third the foolish notions that some older people try to shove into her brain.

She does respect her parents and she obeys them just as well as her grandmother did hers, but she has common sense and she knows when it's time to use her own judgement and exercise her own authority.

Cosmetics also seems to be a subject taken into the discussion. It's perfectly all right to use them to a certain

extent. Did you ever know a girl who, when she found a way to make herself more attractive, didn't use it?

And the flapper isn't anything new. Eve was a flapper, only she didn't have as much common sense as the modern girl.

Dear old Cleopatra was a flapper, and she used exactly the same methods as we have today to vamp Anthony, Cesar, and all the rest that strolled the Appian way. There are pages and pages in history that tell of her sprinkling cinnamon in her hair, of chewing certain leaves to sweeten her breath, of importing rare perfumes, and riding wondrous chariots. Well, the American flapper washes her hair in lemon juice, chews spearmint to sweeten her breath, buys her perfume at Field's, and rides in upholstered limousines.

Joan of Arc was a flapper. Oh, yes she was! She was pure and divine, and so are our feminine generation, but Joan, the little dear, knew what she wanted to do. She wanted to wear armor and ride a charging steed as much as any girl nowadays wants to wear knickers and ride in a flashy roadster. She wanted to lead an army of men, and she did. She was a flapper.

Recently several authorities (masculine species) have declared that woman is the cause of all evil, that it is she who leads man into crime. If this is so, it looks rather shady for the men. They ought to be able to walk a block without holding mother's hand, and if they can't, they should be put in the infant class. However, perhaps they aren't always led.

Florence Nightingale was a flapper of her time. During the Crimean war she gave up her home life and entered the ranks as a nurse. She just couldn't stand to be anything but up and doing, and so, like her, our modern girl went “Over there” during the recent war to give service.

There are flappers in every age. There could be pages and pages telling about all of them. Most of the great women belonged to that class, more or less, and all of them had the “I will,” the “Go to it” spirit that Miss America displays today.

We couldn't go on without it, so if you're crushing the flapper, remember that you are crushing that spirit.

More Ado About the Flapper

"Good heavens! they told me you had brains."

By MARGARET O'LEARY



CONCERN – and consternation – about the flapper are general.

She disports herself flagrantly in the public eye, and there is no keeping her out of grown-up company or conversation. Roughly, the world is divided into those who delight in her, those who fear her and those who try pathetically to take her as a matter of course. Optimists have called her the hope of the new era, pessimists point to her as ultimate evidence of the decadence of the old.

Curiously, even quaintly, approval of this newest and outwardly outrageous example of social insubordination is apt to come from persons who habitually frown on frivolity, while an old-fashioned prejudice against her is discovered lurking in the breasts of people whom Dr. Straton would doubtless count among her natural allies and champions – those dreadful stage people, especially.

There was Laurette Taylor, for example, who complains that she can't get rid of the ghost of "Peg o' My Heart," though she has been, theatrically, since Peg died, a Red Cross nurse, an Italian fortune teller and is now the lamentable lady who takes to drink and jazz in spite of herself in Hartley Manners's play "The National Anthem."

"You were speaking of flappers," she said. "Truly I don't know what a flapper is. You see," Laurette smiled wistfully, "I am at the play every evening. While the world dines I work, and while the world works I dine, so that I rarely see a flapper. To my mind the word brings the image of a little rich girl. She must be young, of course, quite young, 16, 17, 18, a young little thing flapping her wings, adroitly, awkwardly perhaps, aspiringly, and she must be rich or she wouldn't have time to be a flapper; in short, the sort of thing one sees at the Ritz, the Plaza or the Biltmore at tea."

It was timidly suggested that there were lots of flappers who weren't rich – beginning young female artists, superior office girls, professional or pseudo-professional girls, 'prentice writers, precocious lady bums, or what not. They also were seen flapping about. During the day, to be sure, they are engaged more or less seriously upon other concerns, but when the magic hour strikes they emerge like butterflies from cocoons. From the office, the studio, the apartment, the school, they flit, as expensively fur-coated as the idle daughters of the rich themselves, and as well – or better – furnished with dancing partners. Flappers these, also, but not without a purpose which may be as serious and important as that of the superior brand of the tribe revealed to Miss Virginia Potter after years of uplift work among girls. Some of them, as like as not, are Miss Potter's very own flappers. But the purpose of their flapping is collecting – collecting and still collecting – a male clientele – in short, beaux. Collecting them and trying them out with a view to selection – natural selection – if you will. Eventually, matrimonial selection.

Miss Taylor held up eloquent hands of horror.

"I don't call those flappers," said the ex-Peg; "they are fast young persons. A good girl would be content with one man. She would collect him and begin her real job. Your flapper – if you call her that – can't work or study all day and dance all night and make good at what she works at." The tone might have been Mrs. Grundy's very own.

A murmur to the effect that as a matter of fact many young persons did seem to get away with such a program set the actress off on the theme of her own play – the jazz peril.

"You may remember," she said, "my line in 'The National Anthem.' I say, 'I'm sick of seeing young people dance around as though they couldn't help it. It's not dancing but a series of collisions.' Now, I do really think this jazz is a menace to the country. From the point of view of health, it is poisonous, nerve-racking, shattering, the din and clatter, the tomtom music – no rhythm, no melody – just sex and bedlam! And the young men! My word! As one of them is made to say in the play, 'If you don't drink, I don't see what you do with yourself!'"

Miss Taylor pulled up in mid-career and smiled: "Please don't think I am taking a high moral tone about this thing. I've already said I don't know anything about flappers and I am not really Mrs. Grundy, you know. I love to dance, too; in fact, if it were not for my job I think I should abandon myself to pleasure. It's not that I love jazz less but work more. I suspect that Hartley wrote this play to get good and even with me. He doesn't dance, you see, and last summer I left him stranded and solitary so often at parties that he revenged himself in true husband fashion by writing this counterblast against jazz. And it worked! I'm cured!"

Confessedly, then, Laurette Taylor knows nothing about flappers. She doesn't even believe in flappers, though the eye of the world is full of them. I tried to hitch my wagon to another star.

Clothed in the mock majesty of "The Czarina" (Catharine the Great, no less), Doris Keane reclined on a chaise-longue in her dressing room at the Empire Theatre. Blame Miss Keane, not me, for the chaise-longue. It's old stuff, very old, dating back before Catharine's spacious time. But there it was and Miss Keane on it.

"Why ask me about flappers?" said Mock Majesty. "I only know one flapper personally and she is my niece. Yet I seem to recall that they did jolly well in the war. In those days the cry was 'Hail the Young Girl!' Now it seems to be 'A bas the flapper!'"

Miss Keane leaned back on the chaise-longue and closed her eyes. After that she opened them, and said:

"I think the flapper is the one hope of our stage today. Day in, day out, here in America the public get fed – and fed up – with pap – sugary, sloppy, sentimental plays; drama for the eight-year-old mind, I call it. The flapper won't stand for it, she passed that stage long ago. While her elders emote and weep all over the place she laughs. Hers is not a nervous, hysterical laugh, either. Heaven forbid! No! It is a superior supercilious chuckle, betraying the right amount, just the fashionable amount, of amusement. In France theatre tickets for certain plays are marked 'Cette pièce n'est pas pour les jeunes filles.' No manager has dared do that in America. But soon we may have posters reading 'This Play for Flappers Only,' or 'Parents Admitted Only Accompanied by Flappers.'"

"As Catharine in this piece I have to play an open-eyed woman of the world – very much of the world – to the star-eyed ingénue sentiment of a little lady-in-waiting – a

little lady of flapper age but not of flapper quality. Today, Catharine of Russia and her little lady-in-waiting have changed places; the femme du monde is now the ingénue and the young girl is the femme du – well, not quite that. I am sorry I don't know more about the sweet young things, but Art is a stern taskmistress. I don't see much of the world outside."

At that moment a maid entered, bearing on a dinner tray a frugal meal. "It is now what time?" asked Miss Keane.

"Five o'clock."

"What are your flappers doing now?"

"They are dancing, your Majesty."

"Ah!" and she sighed her best Czarina sigh. "Now you understand why I never see them. While they dance I dine, while they dine I rest for the play."

From which it may be argued – if you choose – that actresses in general, and Laurette Taylor and Doris Keane in particular, know little if anything of the world beyond the footlights. For them life is all work and no play, or all work and all "play" whichever way you look at it. For this reason it may be recorded (in the face of a shocked and amazed Dr. Straton) that actresses are among the old-fashioned-est, the most conservative people in the world.

But if the flapper is an unknown quantity to the player, it is not so with the playwright. He knows her from tip to toe – the flippant flapper, the serious flapper, the idle flapper, the workaday flapper: Bernard Shaw discovered her early in the game. In fact, Shaw gets right at the heart of the flapper. For it is her fierce intensity, applied to work or play, ideas or art, which distinguishes her from the rest of her kind. Dolly in "You Never Can Tell" was a flapper. So was Hypatia in "Misalliance." In "Back to Methuselah" that very young person called Savvy is absorbed in world problems, savagely anxious to right the wrongs of the world, impatient of her long-winded, conservative elders. Says she, eye to eye with a past and present Prime Ministers of England:

"You know, Mr. Lubin, I am frightfully interested in the labor movement and in theosophy and in reconstruction after the war, and all sorts of things. I dare say the flappers in your smart set" (Laurette Taylor's flappers) "are tremendously flattered when you sit beside them and are nice to them, as you' are being nice to me; but I am not smart; and I am no use as a flapper. I am dowdy and serious. I want you to be serious. If you refuse, I shall go and sit beside Mr. Burge and ask him to hold my hand."

That her elders happen to be Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith only sharpens her biting tongue. Age and rank do not impress the flapper. You can't fool her. She may flap, but you can't feed her flapdoodle. (The dictionary definition reads "food for fools.") Man, whose stock in trade for centuries has been an assumption of mental superiority, deals with her at his peril. It is her game to spoil his high attitude.

The other night, at one of those crowded and exclusive all-night dancing places, a flapper was seated at a near-by table. In the same party was a well-known man, a personage of some consequence, and her senior by many years. Suddenly the flapper turned to him. "Good heavens! they told me you had brains. You must have, I suppose. What do you do with them? Do you 'park' them outside?"

The personage smiled, rather fatuously. He was not even annoyed.

"My success is now certain," he said. "A flapper doesn't want a man to have brains – she is three paces ahead of him, anyway, and a miss is as good as a mile. It is she who must do the choosing, the ordering about, the selecting – in fact, it would appear that we have got back but a circuitous route, to the biological axiom that the male is only incidental."

Nor is it only the elderly and distinguished who fall for her. The young men also submit unresistingly to the flapper's rule. It is much less trouble, and then, of course, it invites the suspicion of being a boob or a rube to object. The young man's cue is to look bored and blasé, as if the newest woman were nothing new in his life. The prototype is in Townsend's famous cartoon in *Punch*, a cartoon showing what the English call a "nut" reclining languidly upon a couch and saying, "I don't bother with the girls. I just let 'em nestle."

Not on Broadway and Forty-second Street will you get the true picture of the flapper, and certainly not from conservative theatre folk, actresses and the like. For that you must go to the East Sixties. In the old home of Ledyard Blair, just off Fifth Avenue, you will find Miss Virginia Potter, President of the New York League of Girls Clubs, Inc. For forty years she has guided the fun and fortunes of thousands of young girls, and Miss Potter is all for the flapper!

Hear her:

"I think the modern young girl is a delight. She dresses simply and sensibly, and she looks life right straight in the eye; she knows just what she wants and goes after it, whether it is a man, a career, a job or a new hat. Ten years ago the Chairman of our club was a young girl who had been brought up in an East Side tenement – a nice little girl. Her life was as carefully protected as that of any débutante here on Fifth Avenue. After school she played with her brothers and sisters in the back yard. Her mother wouldn't allow her to play in the streets. That would be impossible in 1922 – little daughter wouldn't stay in the back yard, even if mother tried to keep her there. The young girl of today has more sense than her grandmother had when she was young. I know, because I see thousands of them every year at our clubs. The mid-Victorian clinging vine has gone out, and I, for one, am glad of it."

Fifty years from now Miss Flapper of 1922 will sit in a box at the Charity Ball and her comment will run this way: "Isn't this too awful! The girls ask the young men for the dances, quite shamelessly, and the men accept timidly. And the fashions and conversations are shocking! My dear, in my day – well, we were not exactly shy, but – oh, this is terrible! My wrap, please! Yes, it is on that chair – thank you! Good evening!"

For your flapper of today is doomed to be the prude of tomorrow.

🌀 CREATING THE AMERICAN CONSUMER: EDWARD BERNAYS' NEW ADVERTISING TECHNIQUES 🌀



Watch the documentary extract and answer the following questions.

1. Provide a brief summary of Freud's theory as it is explained in the documentary.
2. What was Edward Bernays' relationship to Freud?
3. What were Bernays' successive job(s)?
4. Describe Wilson's reception in Paris and Bernays' reaction to Wilson's reception.
5. What was America's state at the end of the first World War (WW1)?
6. What was Bernays' reaction to Freud's *General Introduction to Psychoanalysis*?
7. Describe Bernays' most dramatic experiment and the reasoning behind it.
8. What was the wider implication of Bernays' successful experiment?
9. How did American corporations react to Bernays' experiment?
10. What was leading Wall Street banker Paul Mazur's diagnosis?
11. Describe other Bernays techniques of mass consumer persuasion.
12. What change had come upon American society by 1927?
13. What is the new domain of application of Bernays' techniques mentioned at the end of the extract?

🎵 SONGS FROM THE ROARING TWENTIES 🎵
ANTHEMS OF A CAREFREE ERA



Blue Skies

Blue skies
Smiling at me
Nothing but blue skies
Do I see

Bluebirds
Singing a song
Nothing but bluebirds
All day long

Never saw the sun shining so bright
Never saw things going so right
Noticing the days hurrying by
When you're in love, my how they fly

Blue days
All of them gone
Nothing but blue skies
From now on

I'm in the Market for You

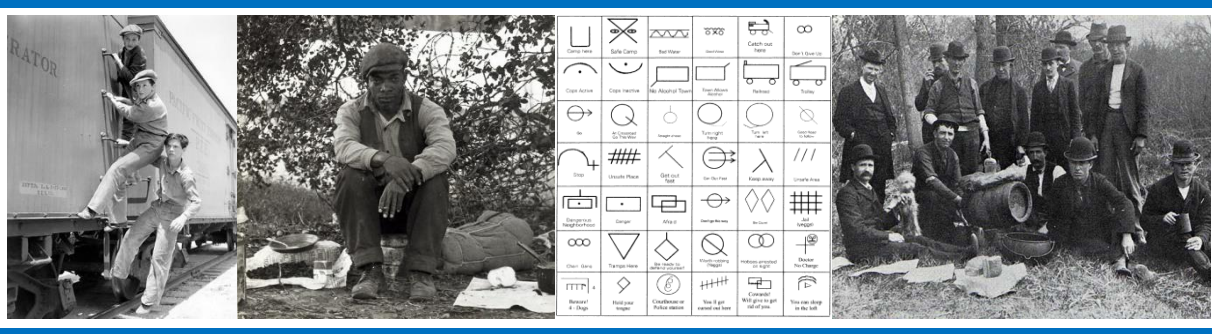
I'll have to see my _____,
Find out what he can do,
'Cause I'm in the market for you.

There won't be any joker,
With _____ I'm all through,
'Cause I want you outright, it's true.

You're going up, up, up in my estimation,
I want a thousand _____ of your caresses, too.

We'll _____ the hugs and kisses,
When _____ are due,
'Cause I'm in the market for you!

☞ THE GREAT DEPRESSION HOBOS ☞



Read the following snippets from 1930s hobo narratives. From those extracts, infer what a hobo was, what kind of demographic it represented, how they subsisted and the reasons they had for leaving. Additionally, try to explain the relevance the railroads had for them.

“High school had been out a week, but I recognized a string of boxcars that had been there for days. I walked past the last boxcar, one hundred yards on to a pile of switch ties that stood parallel to the tracks. Each day for two weeks, going to school and coming home, I’d wondered what was in the bundle lying on the pile.

I picked it up and unfolded it. It was a blanket sewn together to make a sleeping bag. A hobo had dropped it there.

I knew then what I must do. It was the Depression; there was no work. I was a burden to Mother and Gus, my step-father. I returned home and told Mother I was leaving. She didn’t fight it, but she was sad. Mother owned no suitcase or tote. All she had was a black satin bag, the size of a pillow case. I jammed my new sleeping bag inside it, three or four pairs of socks, shorts, an old sweater, the cigarettes and sacks of Golden Grain.

Mother made two sandwiches. She went to her purse and gave me all the money she had: 72 cents.

I gave Mother a big kiss and a long, tight hug. She said nothing, but the tears streamed down her face. I turned and left, the black satin bag over my shoulder. Had I been brave enough, I would’ve been coward enough to go back.”

Leslie E. Paul, Was I Leaving Little for Nothing?

“It was around 2 am. I was riding in an open gondola in Georgia, near the border of Florida. I was cold, tired and beat. The gondola was loaded with iron ingots, not a safe place to lie, but I was so exhausted I fell asleep among the bars of steel.

About 3 am, the train stopped in a dark woodsy area. Out of nowhere, a flashlight beamed in my eyes. I heard a growl, ‘Get out!’

I crawled out onto the siding and joined a group of about 20 guys, all black people. I was told to line up near the end of the line, next to a white-haired black man. Meanwhile, the railroad bulls went on looking for more hobos up and down the train.

There were some dark woods about 40 yards off. The old man punched me in the ribs and said let's make a run for it.

We took off together. I heard a couple of shots and the old man hit the ground. I thought he'd been shot but he was just reacting faster.

A bull came up to us and started kicking the old man. He kicked him everywhere till he was like an empty sack.

I lay petrified. Finally, the bull turned to me, grabbed me with one arm, hoisted me up and slapped me open-handed. I saw a blossom of stars and flipped clean on my back.

They herded us towards a couple of touring cars and pushed us in like sheep. They locked us up in a small country jail. I was given a cell to myself. The black guys were shoved into the remaining cells, six or eight crowded together.

Next morning, the jailer's wife brought me a plate of beans, cornbread and black coffee. I was fed twice a day for the next three days and fattened up somewhat.

The next morning, a scraggly old character showed up and held court in the jail office. The blacks were lined up. I heard him sentence one and all to time on the road or at the pea farm.

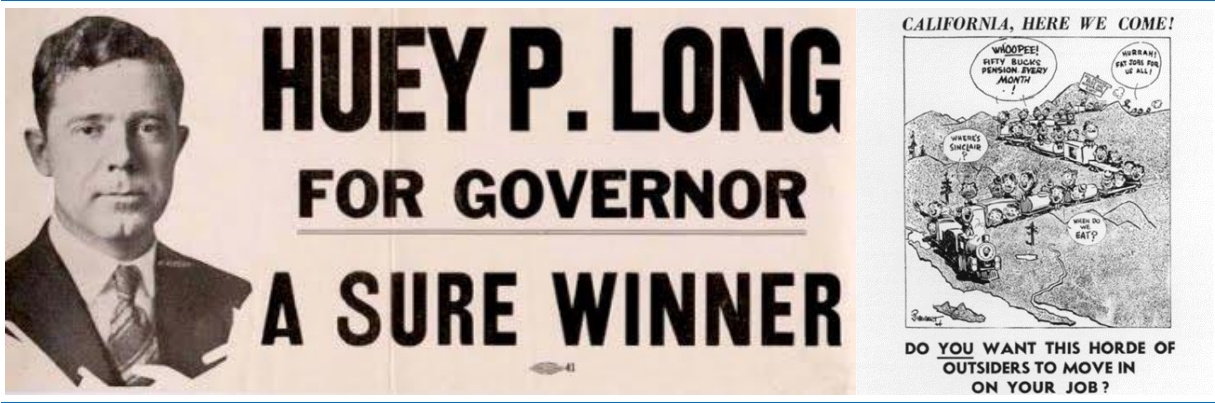
Then my turn came. The judge looked at me a couple minutes, didn't say a word, and then said: 'Get your ass out that door!'

Irving J. Stolet, I Saw a Blossom of Stars

"I begged food from butchers, bakers and grocers. I learned where the soup lines and flop houses were, as well as who put out the best chow. In some cities, Sally's – The Salvation Army – was good; in other places, Volly's – Volunteers of America – dished out the best meals. The brothers of the road passed this information along the jungle grapevine.

The jungle was generally a clearing in a clump of bushes not far from the tracks. Some jungles were nothing more than a place for a camp fire; some had improvised cooking arrangements, crates and boxes to sit on, even mattresses to flop down."

Berkley Hackett



A comparative perspective on Sinclair’s EPIC plan and Huey Long’s “Share the Wealth” program: please read Sinclair’s 12-point program for ending poverty in California; then answer the questions on the short video about Huey Long’s “Every Man a King” program.

SINCLAIR’S EPIC (End Poverty in California) PLAN

1. A legislative enactment for the establishment of State land colonies whereby the unemployed may become self-sustaining and cease to be a burden upon the taxpayers. A public body, the California Authority for Land (the CAL) will take the idle land, and land sold for taxes and at foreclosure sales, and erect dormitories, kitchens, cafeterias, and social rooms, and cultivate the land using modern machinery under the guidance of experts.
2. A public body entitled the California Authority for Production (the CAP), will be authorized to acquire factories and production plants whereby the unemployed may produce the basic necessities required for themselves and for the land colonies, and to operate these factories and house and feed and care for the workers. CAL and CAP will maintain a distribution system for the exchange of each other’s products. The industries will include laundries, bakeries, canneries, clothing and shoe factories, cement-plants, brick-yards, lumber yards, thus constituting a complete industrial system, a new and self-sustaining world for those our present system cannot employ.
3. A public body entitled the California Authority for Money (the CAM) will handle the financing of CAL and CAP. This body will issue scrip to be paid to the workers and used in the exchanging of products within the system. It will also issue bonds to cover the purchase of land and factories, the erection of buildings and the purchase of machinery.
4. An act of the legislature repealing the present sales tax, and substituting a tax on stock transfers at the rate of 4 cents per share.

5. An act of the legislature providing for a State income tax, beginning with incomes of \$5000 and steeply graduated until incomes of \$50,000 would pay 30% tax.
6. An increase in the State inheritance tax, steeply graduated and applying to all property in the State regardless of where the owner may reside. This law would take 50% of sums above \$50,000 bequeathed to any individual and 50% of sums above \$250,000 bequeathed by any individual.
7. A law increasing the taxes on privately owned public utility corporations and banks.
8. A constitutional amendment revising the tax code of the State, providing that cities and counties shall exempt from taxation all homes occupied by the owners and ranches cultivated by the owners, wherever the assessed value of such homes and ranches is less than \$3000. Upon properties assessed at more than \$5000 there will be a tax increase of one-half of one per cent for each \$5000 of additional assessed valuation.
9. A constitutional amendment providing for a State land tax upon unimproved building land and agricultural land which is not under cultivation. The first \$1000 of assessed valuation to be exempt, and the tax to be graduated according to the value of land held by the individual. Provision to be made for a state building loan fund for those who wish to erect homes.
10. A law providing for the payment of a pension of \$50 per month to every needy person over sixty years of age who has lived in the State of California three years prior to the date of the coming into effect of the law.
11. A law providing for the payment of \$50 per month to all persons who are blind, or who by medical examination are proved to be physically unable to earn a living; these persons also having been residents of the State for three years.
12. A pension of \$50 per month to all widowed women who have dependent children; if the children are more than two in number, the pension to be increased by \$25 per month for each additional child. These also to have been residents three years in the State.

HUEY LONG – “EVERY MAN A KING”

1. In which state was Long’s plan enforced?
2. What was Long’s plan?
3. How did he intend to finance his plan?
4. What were common accusations against Huey Long? Provide examples.
5. Describe the evolution of Long’s attitude towards FDR.
6. What do you think about the tone of the documentary extract about Huey Long (both the commentary and the people being interviewed)?

🌀 FROM SEGREGATION TO INTEGRATION: A TIMELINE 🌀



- 1863** Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation freeing “all slaves in areas still in rebellion”.
- 1865** The Civil War ends. The 13th Amendment, abolishing slavery, is ratified.
- 1868** The 14th Amendment, which requires equal protection under the law to all persons, is ratified.
- 1870** The 15th Amendment, which bans racial discrimination in voting, is ratified.
- 1875** Civil Rights Act
- 1877** End of Reconstruction
- 1883** The Civil Rights Act of 1875 is declared unconstitutional
- 1896** *Plessy vs. Ferguson*: The Supreme Court approves the “**separate but equal**” segregation doctrine.
- 1909** **Founding of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).**
- 1925** The Ku Klux Klan marches on Washington, D.C. (first national demonstration)
- 1942** **Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)** established.
- 1946** *Irene Morgan vs. The Commonwealth of Virginia*: the Supreme Court declares segregation on buses that cross state borders illegal.
- 1947** CORE sends 16 riders on the **Journey of Reconciliation** (sort of a first freedom ride, but one that avoids the Deep South).
- 1954** The Supreme Court declares school segregation unconstitutional in its ruling on *Brown vs. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*.
- 1955** **Rosa Parks** is jailed for refusing to move to the back of a **Montgomery, Alabama**, bus. A boycott follows, and the bus segregation ordinance is declared unconstitutional.
- 1956** The Supreme Court bans segregation on interstate trains and buses.
- 1957** **Dr. Martin Luther King becomes President of the newly created Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).**
The Little Rock High School clash occurs (“**Little Rock Nine case**”) Eisenhower has to use Federal troops to enforce the law. The president sends troops to protect black children in school.
Eisenhower signs the Civil Rights Act (first CRA since Reconstruction).
- 1960** First student sit-ins against segregation at lunch counters occurs.
SNCC formed – Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Irene Boynton vs. the Commonwealth of Virginia: the U.S. Supreme Court holds that racial segregation in bus terminals is illegal because such segregation violates the Interstate Commerce Act. This ruling, in combination with the International Chamber of Commerce's 1955 decision in *Keys vs. Carolina Coach*, effectively outlaws segregation on interstate buses and at the terminals servicing such buses.

1961 *May 4* – first group of Freedom Riders leaves Washington, D.C.

May 14 – The Freedom Riders' bus is attacked and burned outside of Anniston, Alabama. A mob beats the Freedom Riders upon their arrival in Birmingham. The Freedom Riders are arrested in Jackson, Mississippi, and spend forty to sixty days in Parchman Penitentiary.

May 20 – Freedom Riders are assaulted in Montgomery, Alabama, at the Greyhound Bus Station.

May 21 – MLK, the Freedom Riders, and congregation of 1,500 at Rev. Ralph Abernathy's First Baptist Church in Montgomery are besieged by mob of segregationists; Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy sends federal marshals to protect them.

May 29 – Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, citing the 1955 landmark ICC ruling in *Sarah Keys vs. Carolina Coach Company* and the Supreme Court's 1960 decision in *Boynton v. Virginia*, petitions the ICC to enforce desegregation in interstate travel.

1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.

1963 *August 28* – 250,000 civil rights protesters march on Washington (MLK – “I Have a Dream” speech).

November 22 – **Kennedy is assassinated.**

1964 Riots in Harlem (New York), Chicago, Rochester & Philadelphia.

A Civil Rights Act banning discrimination based on “race, color, religion, sex or national origin” in employment practices and public accommodations is passed by Congress.

Dr. Martin Luther King is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

1965 **Malcolm X is assassinated.**

A civil rights march from Selma to Montgomery is led by Dr Martin Luther King.

A Voting Rights Act is passed which in theory makes it illegal for anyone to restrict the right of anybody to vote (eliminated literacy tests, poll tax, and other subjective voter tests that was widely responsible for the disfranchisement of African-Americans in the Southern States).

1966 The slogan “Black Power” is introduced by Stokely Carmichael.

The Black Panthers are founded.

1967 State laws forbidding inter-racial marriage are declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

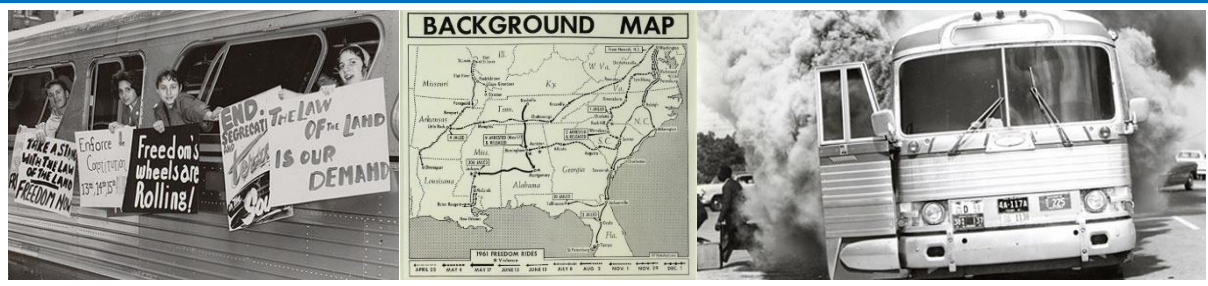
Thurgood Marshall becomes the first Black American to be appointed to the Supreme Court by Texan president Lyndon Johnson.

1968 *April 4* – **Martin Luther King is assassinated.**

President Lyndon B. Johnson signs the Civil Rights Act of 1968, which prohibits discrimination in the sale, rental, and financing of housing.

November 22 – First interracial kiss on American television, between Nichelle Nichols and William Shatner on Star Trek.

THE CORE FREEDOM RIDERS



When Kennedy was elected in 1961, the Civil Rights activists hoped that things would start to change faster. However, the basis of the Democratic Party was the South, so the Democrats had to be careful about not antagonizing them. Additionally, Kennedy's chief concern when he came to power was the Cold War and the nuclear menace, not Civil Rights – in fact, when the Civil Rights movement cropped up, he considered it as somewhat of a nuisance and as a distraction.

The Freedom Rides were a dramatic plan designed to catch the president and the nation's attention and open their eyes to the urgency of the Civil Rights movement.

Before going, the Freedom Riders organized workshops to prepare for whatever they thought awaited them in the South. They resorted essentially to role playing on a variety of scenarios that included refusal to be served to being insulted harshly or slapped and manhandled out of a building. The Freedom Riders imagined they were going to meet with violence, but they weren't prepared for what happened to them in Birmingham, Aniston and Montgomery.

On May 4th, 1961, the First Freedom riders departed from Washington, D.C. They boarded regular (i.e. not specially chartered) Greyhound and Trailways buses, without protection of any sort.

EXTRACT 1

The Situation in the South and CORE's plan

CORE'S PLAN

THE SITUATION IN THE SOUTH

EXTRACT 2
The Greyhound Group

IRENE MORGAN

STATE LAW AND NATIONAL LAW

MLK IN ATLANTA

JOHN PATTERSON

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GREYHOUND BUS

HIGHWAY PATROL MAN

EXTRACT 3
The Trailways Group

GREYHOUND

BIRMINGHAM POLICE DPT/KKK

BIRMINGHAM

HOOVER

CONSEQUENCE FOR INTERNAL AFFAIRS

THE TRAILWAYS GROUP

❧ THE FEMININE MYSTIQUE ❧ (BETTY FRIEDAN, 1963)



The problem lay buried, unspoken, for many years in the minds of American women. It was a strange stirring, a sense of dissatisfaction, a yearning that women suffered in the middle of the twentieth century in the United States. Each suburban wife struggled with it alone. As she made the beds, shopped for groceries, matched slipcover material, ate peanut butter sandwiches with her children, chauffeured Cub Scouts and Brownies, lay beside her husband at night — she was afraid to ask even of herself the silent question — “Is this all?”

For over fifteen years there was no word of this yearning in the millions of words written about women, for women, in all the columns, books and articles by experts telling women their role was to seek fulfillment as wives and mothers. *Over and over women heard in voices of tradition and of Freudian sophistication that they could desire no greater destiny than to glory in their own femininity.* Experts told them how to catch a man and keep him, how to breastfeed children and handle their toilet training, how to cope with sibling rivalry and adolescent rebellion; how to buy a dishwasher, bake bread, cook gourmet snails, and build a swimming pool with their own hands; how to dress, look, and act more feminine and make marriage more exciting; how to keep their husbands from dying young and their sons from growing into delinquents.

In the fifteen years after World War II, this mystique of feminine fulfillment became the cherished and self-perpetuating core of contemporary American culture. Millions of women lived their lives in the image of those pretty pictures of the American suburban housewife, kissing their husbands goodbye in front of the picture window, depositing their station wagons full of children at school, and smiling as they ran the new electric waxer over the spotless kitchen floor. They baked their own bread, sewed their own and their children’s clothes, kept their new washing machines and dryers running all day. They changed the sheets on the beds twice a week instead of once, took the rug-hooking class in adult education, and *pitied their poor frustrated mothers, who had dreamed of having a career.* Their only dream was to be perfect wives and mothers; their highest ambition to have five children and a beautiful house, their only fight to get and keep their husbands. They had no thought for the unfeminine problems of the world outside the home; they wanted the men to make the major decisions. They gloried in their role as women, and wrote proudly on the census blank: “Occupation: housewife.”

Why have so many American wives suffered this nameless aching dissatisfaction for so many years, each one thinking she was alone? “I’ve got tears in my eyes with sheer relief that my own inner turmoil is shared with other women”, a young Connecticut mother wrote me when I first began to put this problem into words. A woman from a town in Ohio wrote: “The times when I felt that the only answer was to consult a psychiatrist, times of anger, bitterness and general frustration too numerous to even mention, I had no idea that hundreds of other women were feeling the same way. I felt so completely alone.” A Houston, Texas, housewife wrote: “It has been the feeling of being almost alone with my problem that has made it so hard.

I thank God for my family, home and chance to care for them, but my life couldn't stop there. It is an awakening to know that I'm not an oddity and can stop being ashamed of wanting something more."

That painful guilty silence, and that tremendous relief when a feeling is finally out in the open, are familiar psychological signs. What need, what part of themselves, could so many women today be repressing? In this age after Freud, sex is immediately suspect. But this new stirring in women does not seem to be sex; it is, in fact, much harder for women to talk about than sex. Could there be another need, a part of themselves they have buried as deeply as the Victorian women buried sex?

If there is, a woman might not know what it was, any more than the Victorian woman knew she had sexual needs. The image of a good woman by which Victorian ladies lived simply left out sex. Does the image by which modern American women live also leave something out, the proud and public image of the high school girl going steady, the college girl in love, the suburban housewife with an up-and-coming husband and a station wagon full of children? This image, created by the women's magazines, by advertisements, television, movies, novels, columns and books by experts on marriage and the family, child psychology, sexual adjustment and by the popularizers of sociology and psychoanalysis shapes women's lives today and mirrors their dreams. It may give a clue to the problem that has no name, as a dream gives a clue to a wish unnamed by the dreamer. In the mind's ear, a Geiger counter clicks when the image shows too sharp a discrepancy from reality. A Geiger counter clicked in my own inner ear when I could not fit the quiet desperation of so many women into the picture of the modern American housewife that I myself was helping to create, writing for the women's magazines. What is missing from the image which shapes the American woman's pursuit of fulfillment as a wife and mother? What is missing from the image that mirrors and creates the identity of women in America today?

In the early 1960s *McCall's* has been the fastest growing of the women's magazines. Its contents are a fairly accurate representation of the image of the American woman presented, and in part created, by the large-circulation magazines. Here are the complete editorial contents of a typical issue of *McCall's* (July 1960):

1. A lead article on "increasing baldness in women" caused by too much brushing and dyeing.
2. A long poem in primer-size type about a child, called "A Boy Is A Boy".
3. A short story about how a teenager who doesn't go to college gets a man away from a bright college girl.
4. A short story about the minute sensations of a baby throwing his bottle out of the crib.
5. The first of a two-part intimate "up-to-date" account by the Duke of Windsor on "How the Duchess and I now live and spend our time. The influence of clothes on me and vice versa."
6. A short story about a nineteen-year-old girl sent to a charm school to learn how to bat her eyelashes and lose at tennis. ("You're nineteen, and by normal American standards, I now am entitled to have you taken off my hands, legally and financially, by some beardless youth who will spirit you away to a one-and-a-half-room apartment in the Village while he learns the chicanery of selling bonds. And no beardless youth is going to do that as long as you volley to his backhand.")
7. The story of a honeymoon couple commuting between separate bedrooms after an argument over gambling at Las Vegas.
8. An article on "How to overcome an inferiority complex".
9. A story called "Wedding Day".
10. The story of a teenager's mother who learns how to dance rock-and-roll.
11. Six pages of glamorous pictures of models in maternity clothes.
12. Four glamorous pages on "reduce the way the models do".

- 13.** An article on airline delays.
- 14.** Patterns for home sewing.
- 15.** Patterns with which to make “Folding Screens-Bewitching Magic”.
- 16.** An article called “An Encyclopedic Approach to Finding a Second Husband”.
- 17.** A “barbecue bonanza”, dedicated “to the Great American Mister who stands, chef’s cap on head, fork in hand, on terrace or back porch, in patio or backyard anywhere in the land, watching his roast turning on the spit. And to his wife without whom (sometimes) the barbecue could never be the smashing summer success it undoubtedly is...”

There were also the regular front-of-the-book “service” columns on new drug and medicine developments, child-care facts, columns by Clare Luce and by Eleanor Roosevelt, and “Pots and Pans,” a column of reader’s letters.

The image of woman that emerges from this big, pretty magazine is young and frivolous, almost childlike; fluffy and feminine; passive; gaily content in a world of bedroom and kitchen, sex, babies, and home. The magazine surely does not leave out sex; the only passion, the only pursuit, the only goal a woman is permitted is the pursuit of a man. It is crammed full of food, clothing, cosmetics, furniture, and the physical bodies of young women, but where is the world of thought and ideas, the life of the mind and spirit? In the magazine image, women do no work except housework and work to keep their bodies beautiful and to get and keep a man.

❧ QUESTIONS ❧

- 1.** “[They] pitied their poor frustrated mothers, who had dreamed of having a career” — which generation of women is Betty Friedan alluding to?
- 2.** “The Victorian woman” — who was she and why does Betty Friedan use her as an example in relation to the 1950-1960s housewife?
- 3.** What was women’s natural destiny according to Freud? How does it relate to the principle of “glory(ing) in their own femininity” as mentioned by Friedan?
- 4.** Using subtle clues from the last two thirds of the text beginning with “Why have so many American wives suffered”, can you classify Betty Friedan’s preliminary work to writing the *Feminine Mystique*?
- 5.** From the short excerpts you have just read, can you guess what critics (including feminists) said were the shortcomings of Friedan’s analysis? To answer this question, focus on the type of housewife Betty Friedan describes and decide whether her examples are representative.



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