

A rustic wooden sign with the word 'WELCOME' in large, white, block letters is mounted on a teal-painted wooden plank background. The sign is made of weathered wood and is held up by a thin wooden stick that forms a triangle. A vibrant red rose with green leaves is tucked behind the sign on the right side. The teal background shows signs of wear, with some paint chipping and visible wood grain.


WELCOME

American Culture 1

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The background features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect. The text is centered on a white background.

UNIT 8:

Justice, Freedom and

Discrimination

What is justice?

Generally similar
to fairness.





FREEDOM

Brainstorming



- What is 'freedom'?
- Is one's freedom limited by something? (If yes, by what, family, society, government? If no, what's the consequence?)

FREEDOM

FREEDOM



FREEDOM

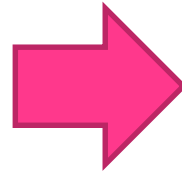
Freedom is ...

Freedom does mean the right to do as one pleases—to think, believe, speak, worship (or not worship), move about, gather, and generally act as you choose—but only until your choices start to violate another person's freedom (Mike Treader)

For Americans, freedom is the desire and right of all individuals to control their own destiny without outside interference from the government, a ruling noble class, the church and any other organized authority.

Individual Freedom

- Early settlers came to the North American continent (escape from control → to be free)
- 1776 British colonial settlers declared independence and overthrow kings
- 1787 they separated the church and state



Control
their own
destiny

Discrimination

- The unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people or things, especially on the grounds of race, age, or sex.

1600-1800s: Africans were brought over to American as slaves



1863: 16th president Abraham Lincoln issued “The Emancipation Proclamation,” which declared that all African American be freed from slavery (not recognized by Congress)



AMERICAN CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)





- The U.S. Civil War (1861-1865) between the industrial North and the agricultural, slave-owning South was a watershed in American history

**The North
relies on
industry and
commerce**



North - Industry

**The South
relies on
plantations and
agriculture**



South - Agriculture

**Major export of
the South is
cotton**



Cotton plant



**The South
invests in
slaves, not
factories and
railroads**

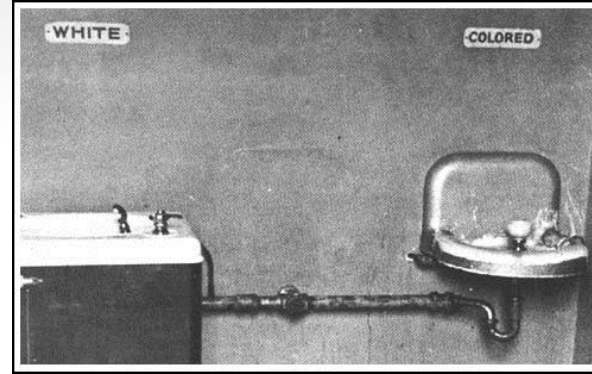


- Northern victory in the war preserved the United States as one nation and ended the institution of slavery that had divided the country from its beginning.
- But these achievements came at the cost of more than 600,000 lives - nearly as many American soldiers as died in all the other wars in which this country has fought combined.
- 1865: Slavery was made illegal everywhere in the U.S by the Thirteenth Amendment, after the Civil War was won by the North

Segregation divides America



- 1876-1965 Jim Crow laws: State and local laws that mandated racial segregation in all public facilities in the Southern states
- Jim Crow laws-enforced strict separation of the races in the South
 - Schools, hospitals, transportation, & restaurants



The Impact of Segregation



- ▶ African Americans received low-paying jobs
- ▶ Higher rates of poverty and illiteracy
- ▶ Lower rates of homeownership and life expectancy
- ▶ Couldn't vote in the South

The Civil Rights Movement Grows



- Congress of Racial Equality (CORE): became convinced to use non-violent methods to gain civil rights
 - Organized Protests in northern cities
- Jackie Robinson
- President Truman used his executive power to order the desegregation of the military



NAACP Challenges Segregation



- ▶ NAACP became the largest and most powerful civil rights organization
- ▶ Thurgood Marshal-headed the team that challenged the legality of segregation



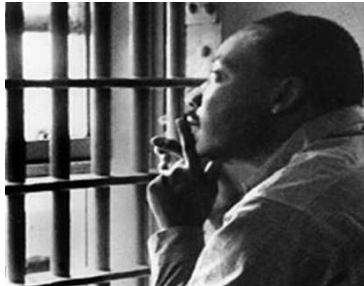
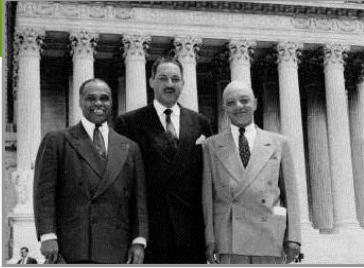
Post-WWII



- African Americans grew dissatisfied with their second-class status after WWII
 - Risked their lives defending freedom abroad
- Civil Rights Movement—a broad and diverse effort to attain racial equality



Notable leaders



- **Thurgood Marshall**, lawyer, cases involving school segregation (Brown v Board)
 - 1st African American SC Justice
- **Rosa Parks**—refuses to give up her seat on the bus to a white man and as a result the Montgomery Bus Boycott occurs.
- **Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.**—he gains national prominence as a leader during the Montgomery Bus Boycott. Arrested in Birmingham
 - Letter from a Birmingham Jail.

March on Washington

August 28, 1963



March on Washington



- To put pressure on Congress to pass the new civil rights bill
- Drew more than 200,000
- MLK- "I have a dream"
- One of the largest political demonstrations
- A model for peaceful protest



The Push for Voting Rights



- Literacy tests
- Poll taxes
- Intimidation
- All kept blacks from voting

The Civil Rights Act of 1964



- Because of the Civil Rights movement, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act of 1964. This law ended all racial discrimination in public facilities such as restrooms, restaurants, buses, movie theaters, and swimming pools.

Civil Rights Act of 1964



- The act banned segregation in public accommodations
- Gave the federal government the ability to desegregate schools
- Prosecute individuals who violated people's civil rights
- Outlawed discrimination in employment
- Established the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC)

1964 Civil Rights Act: Guaranteed equality for all Americans

- What is Martin Luther King, Jr.'s speech “I Have a Dream” about?
- Watch the video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP4iY1TtS3s>



Thank
You

