



**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# Active Learning Strategies to Engage Students in the History Classroom

---

Cheryl Lederle, Library of Congress  
Lynne O'Hara, NBCT, NHD

**LIBRARY OF CONGRESS**  
**TEACHING WITH PRIMARY SOURCES**  
Consortium Member



**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY®

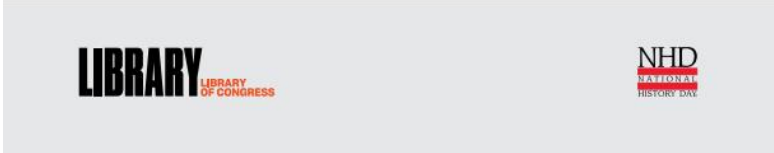


**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# Teacher Guide



## GUIDE TO STUDENT RESEARCH AND HISTORICAL ARGUMENTATION





# Student Guide



## **FINDING, ANALYZING, AND CONSTRUCTING HISTORY:** A RESEARCH GUIDE FOR STUDENTS

**LIBRARY**  
LIBRARY  
OF CONGRESS

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

Grab a digital copy!



NHD  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY®

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**TEACHING** WITH **PRIMARY SOURCES**

Consortium Member



## GUIDE TO STUDENT RESEARCH AND HISTORICAL ARGUMENTATION



**LIBRARY**  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**NHD**  
NATIONAL HISTORY EDUCATION  
ACT

Look for purple boxes!



## FINDING, ANALYZING, AND CONSTRUCTING HISTORY:

A RESEARCH GUIDE FOR STUDENTS

**LIBRARY**  
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**NHD**  
NATIONAL HISTORY EDUCATION  
ACT

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

**TEACHING** WITH **PRIMARY SOURCES**

Consortium Member

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

# TEACHING WITH PRIMARY SOURCES

Consortium Member

Learn by **DOING.**



**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

30 seconds – think.  
Do NOT talk.  
Look carefully.  
Don't say a word.  
Think outside the box.



# What's This?



2016849213

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# What's This?

Student Guide, pages 35-36

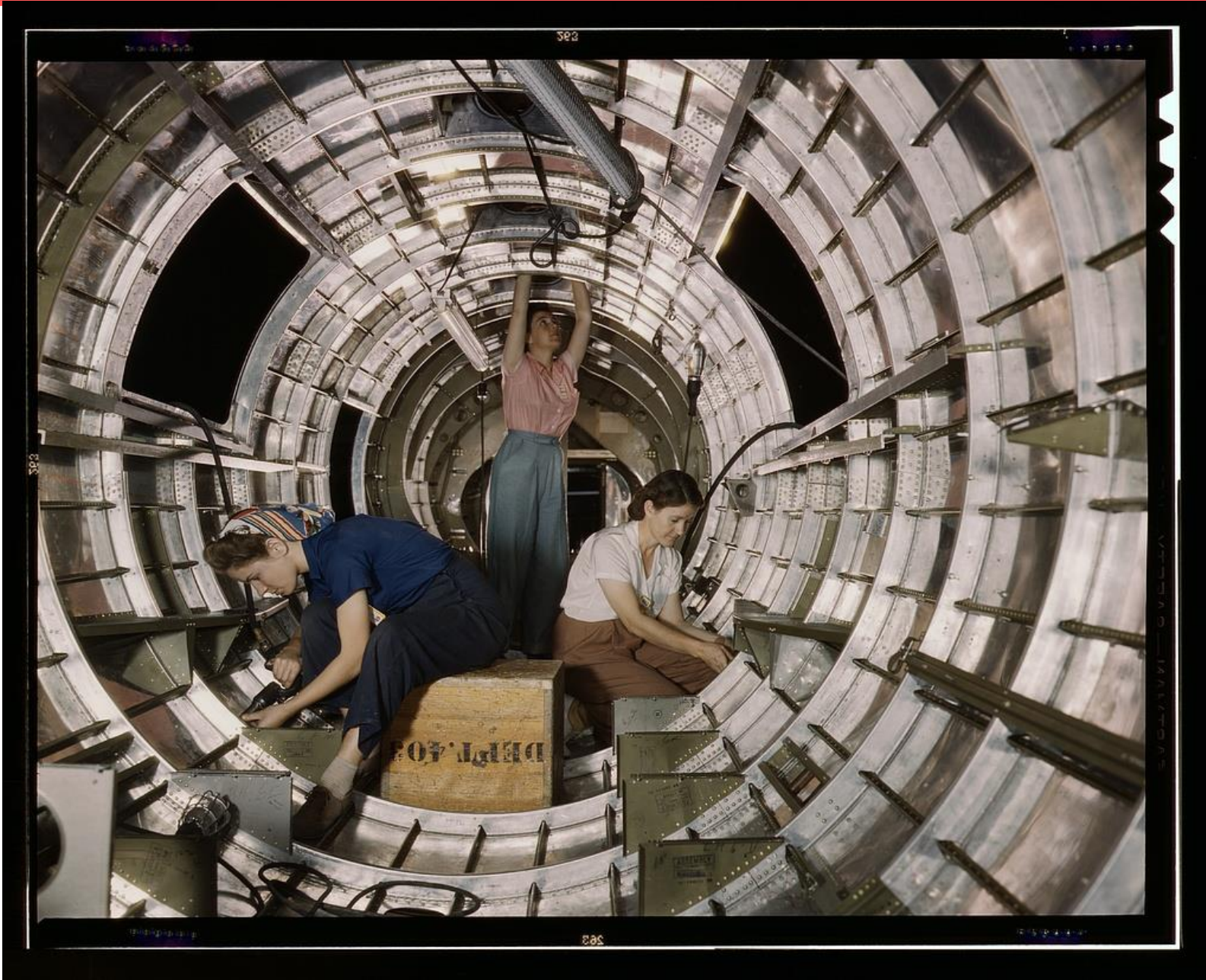


2016849214

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

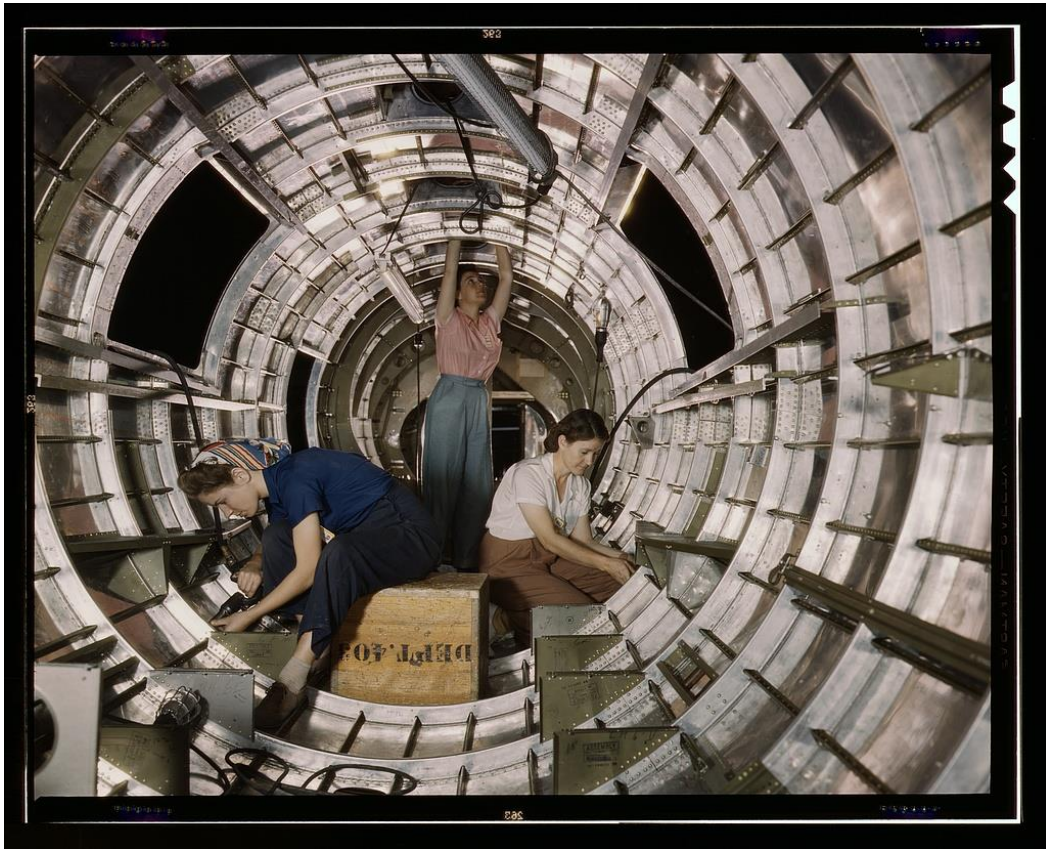


2017878924



**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY





*Women workers install fixtures and assemblies to a tail fuselage section of a B-17F bomber at the Douglas Aircraft Company, Long Beach, Calif. Better known as the "Flying Fortress," the B-17F is a later model of the B-17 which distinguished itself in action in the South Pacific, over Germany and elsewhere. It is a long range, high altitude heavy bomber, with a crew of seven to nine men, and with armament sufficient to defend itself on daylight missions*

October 1942

Alfred T. Palmer, Farm Security Administration, Office of War Information

<https://loc.gov/item/2017878924/>

2017878924

Student Guide, pages 22-30

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

2. Observe
3. Reflect
4. Question

## PRIMARY SOURCE ANALYSIS TOOL

NAME:



OBSERVE

Lined area for taking notes under the "OBSERVE" section.

REFLECT

Lined area for taking notes under the "REFLECT" section.

QUESTION

Lined area for taking notes under the "QUESTION" section.

FURTHER INVESTIGATION:

Large empty box for further investigation.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

Large empty box for additional notes.

[LOC.gov/teachers](https://www.loc.gov/teachers)



# CHRONICLING AMERICA

HISTORIC AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS



NATIONAL  
ENDOWMENT  
FOR THE  
HUMANITIES



LIBRARY OF  
CONGRESS

*The Daily Worker*  
Chicago, Illinois  
August 9, 1924

Perspective

Corroboration

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

## About The daily worker. [volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1924-1958

Chicago, Ill. (1924-1958)

[Browse Issues](#) | [About](#) | [Libraries that Have It](#) | [MARC Record](#)

### Title:

The daily worker. [volume] : (Chicago, Ill.) 1924-1958

### Place of publication:

Chicago, Ill.

### Geographic coverage:

- Chicago, Cook, Illinois | View more titles from this: [City](#) [County](#), [State](#)
- New York, New York, New York | View more titles from this: [City](#) [County](#), [State](#)

### Publisher:

Daily Worker Pub. Co.

### Dates of publication:

1924-1958

### Description:

- Vol. 1, no. 311 (Jan. 13, 1924)-v. 35, no. 7 (Jan. 13, 1958).

### Frequency:

Daily (except Saturday and Sunday) Oct. 20, 1947-<Feb. 26, 1954>

### Language:

- English

### Subjects:

- Chicago (Ill.)--Newspapers.
- Communism--Newspapers.
- Communism.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00870421
- Illinois--Chicago.--fast--(OCoLC)fst01204048
- Labor movement--Newspapers.
- Labor movement.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00990079
- Labor unions--United States--Newspapers.
- Labor unions.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00990260
- New York (N.Y.)--Newspapers.



### The daily worker

The *Daily Worker* was created for Communist Party USA members in 1921. The paper was originally titled the *Worker*, centered in Chicago and marketed as a weekly newspaper for the first three years of its existence. It then moved to New York City and carried out a pre-planned expansion into a daily broadsheet with a new name, *Daily Worker*. Publication under this new title lasted from 1924 to 1958. The *Daily Worker* was primarily focused on issues relating to organized labor.

In the January 13, 1924 edition, the first under their new name, the paper declared, "Now, in this first issue of *The Daily Worker*, we join hands with the comrades of the Communist International in declaring that the *Daily* is but 'The forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country.'" Most articles covered events that involved collective labor action, including crackdowns by business owners, strikes, and other forms of collective bargaining.

### The daily worker. [volume] January 13, 1924 , Image 1

### Browse:

 [Calendar View](#)

[All front pages](#)

[First Issue](#) | [Last Issue](#)

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# Great Migration

The Daily Worker [Chicago, Illinois]

August 9, 1924

## Perspective?

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lc/cn/sn84020097/1924-08-09/ed-1/seq-11/>

## Negro Migration and its Causes

(Continued from page 2.)

tutions in the state, \$735,000 was assigned for the use of the whites and only \$15,000 was devoted to institutions for the colored.

It is this lack of educational facilities that serves as an impelling cause of unrest among the colored people. In whatever else the Negroes may differ they are one in their desire for education for their children. Naturally the better educational opportunities of the North, together with the opportunity to earn better wages, serve as a strong attraction to the colored people.

### Treatment of the Negro and the Courts.

In general, the South regards the Negro as a thing. The treatment accorded him shows this very clearly. On July 19, 1924, THE DAILY WORKER carried a story of two Negroes who escaped from Georgia, where "actual Negro slavery, with no hypocritical pretense of obeying the constitutional amendments exists." It is a known fact, that in many small towns and villages Negroes are roughly handled and severely punished by the whites. The beating of farm hands on the large plantations in the lower South is so common that many colored people look upon every great plantation as a peon camp. In sawmills and other public works, the Negro is not treated any better. A "poem" written by a Southern Negro, descriptive of conditions as he sees them in the South, has two lines bearing on this point:

"If a thousand whites work at a place—each one there is my boss."

In the cities and towns Negro sections are usually shamefully neglected in the matter of street improvements, sewer facilities, water and light. Most of the larger Southern cities exclude Negroes from their fine parks, and in general make little or no provision for the recreation of the colored people. Harrassing, humiliating "jim crow" regulations surround Negroes, on every hand and invite unnecessarily severe and annoying treatment from the public and even from public servants.

### Courts and Police.

The treatment which the Negroes

receive at the hands of the courts and the guardians of the peace constitute another cause of the migration. Negroes largely distrust the courts. And for good reason. The Negro is made to feel that laws in the South are designed for his punishment and not for his protection. "When a white man assaults a Negro—he is not punished. When a white man kills a Negro he is usually freed without extended legal proceedings, but the rule as laid down by the Southern Judge is usually that when a Negro kills a white man, whether or not in self defense, the Negro must die. Negro witnesses count for nothing except when testifying against members of their own race. The testimony of a white man is conclusive in every instance. In no state of the South can a Negro woman get a verdict for seduction, nor in most cases enter a suit against a white man; nor, where a white man is concerned, is the law of consent made to apply to a Negro girl." (Scott—"Negro Migration During the War."—Page 19.)

The abnormal and unwarranted activities of Southern police officers are also responsible for deep grievances among Negroes. In some places of the South there is a system of employing convicts on the roads of the county in which they are convicted. Colored people believe that the judges and the police in such counties have been the tools of powers higher up; they have been influenced by employers in order to fill up convict camps. The constables and other petty officers in many cases do not get any salary. They are rewarded in accordance with the number of arrests made. Naturally they get all out of it that the business will stand. The Negro suffers and pays the bill.

### Lynchings.

Add to this the horrible lynchings, the burning at stake of many Negroes whose names never get to our larger papers, and also consider the fact that the field Negro is a primitive creature desperately afraid of the dreaded K. K. K., and we have another reason for the vast migration from the South. Almost any day we can read of some benighted Negro peasant being hunted down with hounds, or shot by a posse of men or burned at stake amid the

multitudinous cheers of a vast concourse of people.

The records of past years reveal the foul and deadly spirit of lawlessness practiced upon the Negro. Between 1891-1901, there were 1,460 lynchings; in the next decade (1901-1911)—782 lynchings; and for the next ten years ending with 1921,—the total was 607. These figures do not include the record of the victims of race riots.

The annual average number of lynchings during the whole period of 36 years for which statistics are available was 94, as compared with 65 in 1920 and 83 in 1921.

Eight of the 65 persons lynched in 1920 were burned alive, one was flogged to death, two were drowned, 15 were shot, and 31 were hanged. The manner of death in 8 cases is not known.

A typical example of a lynching "ceremony" took place near Hubbard, Texas, in September, 1921. A mob which included women and children, burned a Negro alive. While the victim was slowly roasting various members of the mob amused themselves and entertained the rest by jabbing sticks into his mouth, nose and eyes.

### Immediate Causes of the Migration.

Such are some of the most important economic and social causes of the Negro migration. This brings us now to a discussion of some of the immediate causes:

During the World War and during the years immediately following the war, there was a great demand for labor in the North. As is well known, the industrial centers of the North were formerly supplied thousands of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled immigrants. The World War and then the restrictive immigration laws practically shut off this supply. The manufacturers of the North began to look for a new reservoir of cheap labor. And they found it in the South among the discontented Negroes.

A study of occupational statistics shows that the male Negroes who have recently been migrating Northward in such large numbers have most of them become industrial laborers. They have found employment in mills, factories, and stockyards rather than in hotels, restaurants, office buildings, and domestic kitchens. This is an

other distinctive feature of the new migration.

Another of the immediate causes was the labor agent. The agents have played and still play the part of middleman in the exodus. They are the representatives of the manufacturers and the industrial corporations of the North. They have been unscrupulous as to means used for soliciting Negroes to be sent out of the South. One of the agencies at Bessemer has issued attractive circulars from time to time as a means of advertising. They contain such phrases: "Let's go back North where there are no labor troubles, no strikes, no lockouts; large coal, good wages, fair treatment; two weeks' pay; good houses; go free; will advance you money if necessary; scores of men have written us thanking us for sending them; go now while you have the chance."

Finally, another of the most potent immediate causes of the exodus has been the persuasion of friends and relatives already in the North, and the personal appeals in the form of letters. The United States mail was about the most active and efficient labor agent. In every community of the black belt letters have been received from former residents. These letters contained more than glowing accounts of the "better life," "better wages," and "better conditions" generally. In many cases, hundreds of thousands of dollars accompanied the letter to pay travelling expenses North for those hopelessly sick of the drab of life of want and debt on the plantations.

This outlines the causes of the recent Negro migration. The Negro is migrating because the South has stolen his political rights and curtailed his civil liberties; he is migrating because he desires to escape the exploitation of the Southern landlords; he is migrating because his children are denied an education; because he is refused common jurisdiction; because he is segregated in the cities and condemned to the Jim Crow car; the Negro is migrating because the South holds over him the ultimate terror of mob violence and Judge Lynch.

RIVERVIEW—RAIN OR SHINE  
AUGUST 10th—SUNDAY  
PRESS PICNIC DAY

NHD  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

“It is the lack of educational facilities that serves as an impelling cause . . . .”

African Americans are “roughly handled and severely punished by the whites.”

“In the cities and towns Negro sections are usually shamefully neglected in the matter of street improvements, sewer facilities, water and light. . . .”

“Add to this the horrible lynchings, the burning at the stake of many Negroes whose names never get to our larger newspapers.”



# Great Migration

The Daily Worker [Chicago, Illinois]

August 9, 1924

## Corroborate?

<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lc/cn/sn84020097/1924-08-09/ed-1/seq-11/>

## Negro Migration and its Causes

(Continued from page 2.)

tutions in the state, \$735,000 was assigned for the use of the whites and only \$15,000 was devoted to institutions for the colored.

It is this lack of educational facilities that serves as an impelling cause of unrest among the colored people. In whatever else the Negroes may differ they are one in their desire for education for their children. Naturally the better educational opportunities of the North, together with the opportunity to earn better wages, serve as a strong attraction to the colored people.

### Treatment of the Negro and the Courts.

In general, the South regards the Negro as a thing. The treatment accorded him shows this very clearly. On July 19, 1924, THE DAILY WORKER carried a story of two Negroes who escaped from Georgia, where "actual Negro slavery, with no hypocritical pretense of obeying the constitutional amendments exists." It is a known fact, that in many small towns and villages Negroes are roughly handled and severely punished by the whites. The beating of farm hands on the large plantations in the lower South is so common that many colored people look upon every great plantation as a peon camp. In sawmills and other public works, the Negro is not treated any better. A "poem" written by a Southern Negro, descriptive of conditions as he sees them in the South, has two lines bearing on this point:

"If a thousand whites work at a place—each one there is my boss."

In the cities and towns Negro sections are usually shamefully neglected in the matter of street improvements, sewer facilities, water and light. Most of the larger Southern cities exclude Negroes from their fine parks, and in general make little or no provision for the recreation of the colored people. Harrassing, humiliating "jim crow" regulations surround Negroes, on every hand and invite unnecessarily severe and annoying treatment from the public and even from public servants.

### Courts and Police.

The treatment which the Negroes

receive at the hands of the courts and the guardians of the peace constitute another cause of the migration. Negroes largely distrust the courts. And for good reason. The Negro is made to feel that laws in the South are designed for his punishment and not for his protection. "When a white man assaults a Negro—he is not punished. When a white man kills a Negro he is usually freed without extended legal proceedings, but the rule as laid down by the Southern Judge is usually that when a Negro kills a white man, whether or not in self defense, the Negro must die. Negro witnesses count for nothing except when testifying against members of their own race. The testimony of a white man is conclusive in every instance. In no state of the South can a Negro woman get a verdict for seduction, nor in most cases enter a suit against a white man; nor, where a white man is concerned, is the law of consent made to apply to a Negro girl." (Scott—"Negro Migration During the War."—Page 19.)

The abnormal and unwarranted activities of Southern police officers are also responsible for deep grievances among Negroes. In some places of the South there is a system of employing convicts on the roads of the county in which they are convicted. Colored people believe that the judges and the police in such counties have been the tools of powers higher up; they have been influenced by employers in order to fill up convict camps. The constables and other petty officers in many cases do not get any salary. They are rewarded in accordance with the number of arrests made. Naturally they get all out of it that the business will stand. The Negro suffers and pays the bill.

### Lynchings.

Add to this the horrible lynchings, the burning at stake of many Negroes whose names never get to our larger papers, and also consider the fact that the field Negro is a primitive creature desperately afraid of the dreaded K. K. K., and we have another reason for the vast migration from the South. Almost any day we can read of some benighted Negro peasant being hunted down with hounds, or shot by a posse of men or burned at stake amid the

multitudinous cheers of a vast concourse of people.

The records of past years reveal the foul and deadly spirit of lawlessness practiced upon the Negro. Between 1891-1901, there were 1,460 lynchings; in the next decade (1901-1911)—782 lynchings; and for the next ten years ending with 1921,—the total was 607. These figures do not include the record of the victims of race riots.

The annual average number of lynchings during the whole period of 36 years for which statistics are available was 94, as compared with 65 in 1920 and 83 in 1921.

Eight of the 65 persons lynched in 1920 were burned alive, one was flogged to death, two were drowned, 15 were shot, and 31 were hanged. The manner of death in 8 cases is not known.

A typical example of a lynching "ceremony" took place near Hubbard, Texas, in September, 1921. A mob which included women and children, burned a Negro alive. While the victim was slowly roasting various members of the mob amused themselves and entertained the rest by jabbing sticks into his mouth, nose and eyes.

### Immediate Causes of the Migration.

Such are some of the most important economic and social causes of the Negro migration. This brings us now to a discussion of some of the immediate causes:

During the World War and during the years immediately following the war, there was a great demand for labor in the North. As is well known, the industrial centers of the North were formerly supplied thousands of skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled immigrants. The World War and then the restrictive immigration laws practically shut off this supply. The manufacturers of the North began to look for a new reservoir of cheap labor. And they found it in the South among the discontented Negroes.

A study of occupational statistics shows that the male Negroes who have recently been migrating Northward in such large numbers have most of them become industrial laborers. They have found employment in mills, factories, and stockyards rather than in hotels, restaurants, office buildings, and domestic kitchens. This is an

other distinctive feature of the new migration.

Another of the immediate causes was the labor agent. The agents have played and still play the part of middleman in the exodus. They are the representatives of the manufacturers and the industrial corporations of the North. They have been unscrupulous as to means used for soliciting Negroes to be sent out of the South. One of the agencies at Bessemer has issued attractive circulars from time to time as a means of advertising. They contain such phrases: "Let's go back North where there are no labor troubles, no strikes, no lockouts; large coal, good wages, fair treatment; two weeks' pay; good houses; go free; will advance you money if necessary; scores of men have written us thanking us for sending them; go now while you have the chance."

Finally, another of the most potent immediate causes of the exodus has been the persuasion of friends and relatives already in the North, and the personal appeals in the form of letters. The United States mail was about the most active and efficient labor agent. In every community of the black belt letters have been received from former residents. These letters contained more than glowing accounts of the "better life," "better wages," and "better conditions" generally. In many cases, hundreds of thousands of dollars accompanied the letter to pay travelling expenses North for those hopelessly sick of the drab of life of want and debt on the plantations.

This outlines the causes of the recent Negro migration. The Negro is migrating because the South has stolen his political rights and curtailed his civil liberties; he is migrating because he desires to escape the exploitation of the Southern landlords; he is migrating because his children are denied an education; because he is refused common jurisdiction; because he is segregated in the cities and condemned to the Jim Crow car; the Negro is migrating because the South holds over him the ultimate terror of mob violence and Judge Lynch.

RIVERVIEW—RAIN OR SHINE  
AUGUST 10th—SUNDAY  
PRESS PICNIC DAY

NHD  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY



## About The daily worker. [volume] (Chicago, Ill.) 1924-1958

Chicago, Ill. (1924-1958)

[Browse Issues](#) | [About](#) | [Libraries that Have It](#) | [MARC Record](#)

### Title:

The daily worker. [volume] : (Chicago, Ill.) 1924-1958

### Place of publication:

Chicago, Ill.

### Geographic coverage:

- Chicago, Cook, Illinois | View more titles from this: [City](#) [County](#), [State](#)
- New York, New York, New York | View more titles from this: [City](#) [County](#), [State](#)

### Publisher:

Daily Worker Pub. Co.

### Dates of publication:

1924-1958

### Description:

- Vol. 1, no. 311 (Jan. 13, 1924)-v. 35, no. 7 (Jan. 13, 1958).

### Frequency:

Daily (except Saturday and Sunday) Oct. 20, 1947-<Feb. 26, 1954>

### Language:

- English

### Subjects:

- Chicago (Ill.)--Newspapers.
- Communism--Newspapers.
- Communism.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00870421
- Illinois--Chicago.--fast--(OCoLC)fst01204048
- Labor movement--Newspapers.
- Labor movement.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00990079
- Labor unions--United States--Newspapers.
- Labor unions.--fast--(OCoLC)fst00990260
- New York (N.Y.)--Newspapers.



### The daily worker

The *Daily Worker* was created for Communist Party USA members in 1921. The paper was originally titled the *Worker*, centered in Chicago and marketed as a weekly newspaper for the first three years of its existence. It then moved to New York City and carried out a pre-planned expansion into a daily broadsheet with a new name, *Daily Worker*. Publication under this new title lasted from 1924 to 1958. The *Daily Worker* was primarily focused on issues relating to organized labor.

In the January 13, 1924 edition, the first under their new name, the paper declared, "Now, in this first issue of *The Daily Worker*, we join hands with the comrades of the Communist International in declaring that the *Daily* is but 'The forerunner of more revolutionary dailies in other parts of the country.'" Most articles covered events that involved collective labor action, including crackdowns by business owners, strikes, and other forms of collective bargaining.

### The daily worker. [volume] January 13, 1924 , Image 1

### Browse:

 [Calendar View](#)

[All front pages](#)

[First Issue](#) | [Last Issue](#)

**NHD**  
NATIONAL  
HISTORY DAY

# Reflect

Teacher Guide, pages 271-284

**+What is an idea that you could input into your classroom next week?**

**\*What do you need to explore more before putting it into your classroom?**

Feedback / Digital Badge:  
<https://tinyurl.com/NHDweb23>

