

Conversations with Crescent

Episode Title: Conversations on Hair, History, and Popular Culture

Social Studies Lesson Starter Resource²

Essential Question:

How did South Carolinians contribute to the national Civil Rights Movement?

Standards:

Indicator 8.5.CX: Analyze the correlation between the Modern Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina and the U.S.

Indicator 8.5.CC: Analyze the continuities and changes in South Carolina's identity resulting from the civic participation of different individuals and groups of South Carolinians.

Indicator 8.5.CC: Utilize a variety of primary and secondary sources to analyze multiple perspectives on the cultural changes in South Carolina and the U.S.

Context from the SC Department of Education Social Studies Alignment Guide:

During the Civil Rights Movement, students mobilized in South Carolina by participating in sit-ins and protests. Civil rights activists were often met with violence as they campaigned for equal rights. De jure segregation was abolished through Civil Rights era legislation; however, de facto segregation has implications throughout present-day society.

While South Carolina has consistently grown on the international stage, the state still faces challenges. Inequity in the funding of rural and urban public-school districts was illustrated in the appeal of *Abbeville v. South Carolina* (2014). In addition, race relations remain influenced by the state's history. However, in recent years, South Carolina elected a minority and female governor and an African American United States Senator, the first in the state since Reconstruction. The racially-motivated hate crime against parishioners at Mother Emanuel African Methodist Episcopal Church demonstrated an opportunity for South Carolinians to unify and the ability for people to peacefully protest for change. The state also continues to make strides in improving the education of the workforce, while tourism continues to provide jobs and attract visitors.

Short Answer Question Bank:

1. What rights are protected under the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
2. Have these protections been realized? What is the same? What has changed?
3. Why might hair be considered protected under the Civil Rights Act of 1964?
4. Compare and contrast a civil rights leader of the 1950s - 60s and a present-day civil rights leader.

