FROM SLAVERY TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

PART I: Speak about slavery

ANTICIPATING:

a. Say what the picture shows. Explain what it illustrates. How?
What could the title of this sculpture be?

b. Say what you know about slavery: right or wrong?

Be active, Hachette technique

1. Say what the picture on the left illustrates.
2. Where do you think the ship will go to?

Observez:
3 million people were deported.
Slavery was declared illegal.

- Soulignez les formes verbales
- De quoi sont-elles composées?
- Comment s’appelle cette structure?

1/ SLAVES’ LIFE: listen and tick the information you hear ⌀ 1

a. Where did the slaves live? □ on farms □ on plantations □ in stations
b. What sort of houses did they often live in? □ cabins □ huts □ bungalows
c. How many people could live in the same house? □ a dozen □ five men □ ten
d. Where did they sleep? □ on old rags □ in beds □ on straw
e. What did they eat? □ rats □ corn bread □ fatty meat □ leftovers
f. What were the advantages for slaves working in plantation houses?
□ better food □ better clothing □ better beds
g. How much time off did they have?
□ one day a month □ some days a month □ every Sunday
2/ SLAVE TRADE

A. Read and pick information about the slave trade

a. Pick out the three steps in the slave trade:
   where the ships sailed from and to.
b. Say what the ships transported.
c. Where were most of the slaves sold?
d. What did the slaves produce?

B. Find the equivalents in the text

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>perles</th>
<th>voyage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>marchandises</td>
<td>propriétaires</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guerres tribales</td>
<td>produire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entasser</td>
<td>transporter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bateaux négriers</td>
<td>vendre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transporter</td>
<td>rapporter (argent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3/ EMANCIPATION : Répondez en français aux questions sur le document.

Abraham Lincoln: The emancipator

Liberty for all: in 1863, President Abraham Lincoln proclaimed that all men should be free. After four years of civil war (1861-1865) in which more Americans died than in all the subsequent wars the US has fought combined, America’s 4 million slaves were emancipated by President Abraham Lincoln. In theory, blacks were granted equal rights under the US Constitution. But the reality was very different. As soon as the war was over, many ex-slave states began to introduce the infamous “Jim Crow” laws. These made racial segregation normal on transport, in toilets, in every public place imaginable. Jim Crow laws restricted the blacks’ freedom of movement, their voting rights, their ability to work or own businesses. Under Jim Crow, the chains of slavery still existed, but they were now invisible.

Today in English, Sept. 2013

a. Quelles ont été les conséquences de la guerre civile américaine de 1861 à 1865?
b. Qu’est-ce qui garantit l’égalité des droits des noirs américains ?
c. Dans les faits que s’est-il passé dans les anciens états esclavagistes ?
d. Que préconisaient ces lois ?
e. Expliquez la dernière phrase.
PART 2: Segregation

ANTICIPATING:

a. Say what the pictures show. Explain what they illustrate.  
   Be active, Hachette technique

b. Say what you know about the emancipation of black Americans:  
   right or wrong?

1/ MLK’S BIOGRAPHY

   a- Listen and complete with the information you hear Ø 2

This passage is about ........................................, who was the .......................... of the American ...................... movement. He was born on ..........................., in ......................, USA. His mother was a .......................... and his father was a Baptist ............................... In 1948, he ...................... Coretta Scott and they had ....................... In ........................, he led the Montgomery ...................... boycott in Alabama. It lasted ...................... days and it was organized after Rosa Parks, a .............................., refused to give up ...................... on a bus to a ............................... This event led to the abolition of segregation in ...........................

In ........................ MLK visited Gandhi, whom he admired for his .......................... and .......................... He travelled .............................. of miles and made hundreds of ............................... His most famous speech was .............................. delivered in .............................., in Washington at the ............................... He evoked the American .............................., the declaration of .............................. and the abolition of ............................... In the same year he was named .............................. by Time Magazine and in 1964 he was given .............................. Prize.

On .............................., he was assassinated in .............................., Tennessee.
b- TASK 2 : Complete the following timeline with information from MLK’s life.

1929 :  
1948 :  
1955 :  
1959 :  
1963 :  
1964 :  
1968 :  

2/ A FAMOUS SPEECH

a- Listen and choose the correct alternatives Ø 3

I have a **dream** that one day **night** this **nation** will rise up and live out the true meaning of its **creed** : “We hold these **truths** to be self-evident, that all **men** are created equal.”

I have a **grin** that one day on the **red** hills of Georgia the **sons** of former **slaves** and the sons of former slave **owners** will be **able** to sit down **forever** at the **stable** of **brotherhood**.

I have a dream that my **four** little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be **judged** by the **color** of their **skin** but by the content of their character.

I have a dream **okay**.

I have a dream that one day every **valley** shall be exalted, and every **hill** and mountain shall be made **low**, the rough places will be made **vain** and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be **revealed** and all flesh shall see it together.

b- Work on the recorded extract of MLK’s speech and practise delivering it.

c- Imaginez 4 prédications qu’auraient pu formuler MLK à l’aide du vocabulaire étudié dans la séquence.
PART 3: From Segregation to Election.

ANTICIPATING:

a. Say what the pictures show. Explain what they illustrate.

b. Watch the video. Write down as many words as you can (people, places, events...). 📀 1

1/ A BLACK MAN AT THE WHITE HOUSE:

Listen and complete with the information you hear (Be Active1ère, Hachette Technique) 📀 4

1. Just after the .................. Presidential Election, a young .................. year-old girl .................. this message:
   « Rosa ........... so Martin ............ walk. Martin .................. So Obama could
   ..........., Obama ........... so our children can ............
2. Rosa ........... in the ............ of the bus in Montgomery and ..................
   to ............ her seat.
3. Martin Luther King .................. to Washington in .................. ............
   and .................. his « I have a dream » speech.
4. Are they the only .................. African Americans who paved
   the .................. for a black President?
   -No, there .................. Colin Powell who .................. of
   .................. and Condoleeza Rice too.
5. .................. African Americans have played a big .................. in ..................
   America for a black President and surprisingly .................. television ..................
   have played a part too. .................. like .................. where Dennis Haysbert played an
   .................. black President for 2 .................. until his ..................
   was ..................

2/ There is missing information ❓ in your timelines: complete it by asking your
partner questions.

TASK 3: Write a short Obama’s biography with the information on your documents
combining personal events with historical events and Black American history (15-20 lines – use the past tenses)
3/ OBAMA's Victory Speech:

You're going to hear part of the speech Barack Obama made when he was elected President. Before you listen and read, you may need to check some of the key words.

a- Key words: Match the words and phrases on the left with the definitions on the right.

| 1. cast her ballot | a. try very hard to solve a problem or change a situation |
| 2. generation      | b. continued to try                                       |
| 3. slavery         | c. cruel and unfair use of power over other people        |
| 4. struggle        | d. no trust in other people                               |
| 5. pressed on      | e. voted                                                  |
| 6. despair         | f. about 30 years; long enough for a family of children to grow up |
| 7. tyranny          | g. long rubber pipes to direct water onto plants, fires (or people) |
| 8. hoses            | h. a system where people are forced to work for their ‘owners’ without pay |
| 9. reclaim         | i. great sadness, no hope                                 |
| 10. cynicism       | j. get back something you have lost or left behind        |

b- Ecoutez et Lisez le script du discours d'Obama et répondez aux questions suivantes en français en vous appuyant sur le texte §5

a- Pourquoi Obama choisit-il de parler d'Ann Nixon Cooper ? Que symbolise-t-elle ? (Donnez les informations précises § 1 à 4)  
b- Quels sont les événements historiques internes et internationaux auxquels il fait référence ? Reprenez les expressions d'Obama et indiquez le fait historique correspondant (§ 5 à 8)  
c- Quelle est la phrase répétée tout au long du discours et que signifie cette répétition ?  
d- Obama pense-t-il que son élection marque la victoire définitive sur les inégalités ? Précisez en citant les passages du texte.

(la tâche doit être exécutée à deux, sous forme d’un dialogue questions et réponses )
Transcript of the final part of the speech:

1 This election had many firsts and many stories that will be told for generations. But one that’s on my mind tonight is about a woman who cast her ballot in Atlanta. She’s a lot like the millions of others who stood in line to make their voice heard in this election except for one thing – Ann Nixon Cooper is 106 years old.

2 She was born just a generation past slavery; a time when there were no cars on the road or planes in the sky; when someone like her couldn’t vote for two reasons – because she was a woman and because of the colour of her skin.

3 And tonight, I think about all that she’s seen throughout her century in America – the heartache and the hope; the struggle and the progress; the times we were told that we can’t, and the people who pressed on with that American creed: Yes we can.

4 At a time when women’s voices were silenced and their hopes dismissed, she lived to see them stand up and speak out and reach for the ballot. Yes we can.

5 When there was despair in the dust bowl and depression across the land, she saw a nation conquer fear itself with a New Deal, new jobs and a new sense of common purpose. Yes we can.

6 When the bombs fell on our harbor and tyranny threatened the world, she was there to witness a generation rise to greatness and a democracy was saved. Yes we can.

7 She was there for the buses in Montgomery, the hoses in Birmingham, a bridge in Selma, and a preacher from Atlanta who told a people that “We Shall Overcome.” Yes we can.

8 A man touched down on the moon, a wall came down in Berlin, a world was connected by our own science and imagination. And this year, in this election, she touched her finger to a screen, and cast her vote, because after 106 years in America, through the best of times and the darkest of hours, she knows how America can change. Yes we can.

9 America, we have come so far. We have seen so much. But there is so much more to do. So tonight, let us ask ourselves – if our children should live to see the next century; if my daughters should be so lucky to live as long as Ann Nixon Cooper, what change will they see? What progress will we have made?

10 This is our chance to answer that call. This is our moment. This is our time – to put our people back to work and open doors of opportunity for our kids; to restore prosperity and promote the cause of peace; to reclaim the American Dream and reaffirm that fundamental truth – that out of many, we are one; that while we breathe, we hope, and where we are met with cynicism, and doubt, and those who tell us that we can’t, we will respond with that timeless creed that sums up the spirit of a people: Yes We Can.

11 Thank you, God bless you, and may God Bless the United States of America.