Engaging Students with Primary Sources

Ms. Lynne O’Hara, Director of Programs, NHD
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Time (CT)</th>
<th>Goal</th>
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| 9:10-9:20 | Welcome and Agenda  
What is National History Day (NHD)?  
How do we partner with the Library of Congress to help teachers? |
| 9:20-9:55 | Presentation and Interactive Primary Source Analysis                 |
| 9:55-10:00| Lynne’s shameless plugs                                            |
| 10:00-10:10| Q&A                                                                |
What is National History Day?
Papers
Exhibits
Documentaries
Performances
What Resources Are Available?

NATIONAL HISTORY DAY

Mississippi HISTORY DAY
Teacher Workshops
Classroom Materials

NHD.org/WWI

NHD.org/women-history
Classroom Materials

BUILDING A MORE PERFECT UNION

NHD.org/250

GUIDE TO STUDENT RESEARCH AND HISTORICAL ARGUMENTATION

NHD.org/library-congress-tps
Fourteenth Amendment

Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. . .
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## Reconstruction Amendments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thirteenth (1865)</th>
<th>Fourteenth (1868)</th>
<th>Fifteenth (1870)</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>→ Abolishes slavery (except as punishment for a crime upon conviction)</td>
<td>→ Defines citizenship</td>
<td>→ Gives African American men the right to vote</td>
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<td>→ Privileges and immunities clause</td>
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<td>→ Due process clause</td>
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<td>→ Equal protection under the law</td>
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“Give me your hand, comrade! We have each lost a Leg for the good cause; but, thank God, we have never lost HEART.”
"Give me your hand, Comrade! We have each lost a leg for the good cause; but, thank God, we never lost heart!"
Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

→ 1892 Louisiana law segregating train cars

→ Plessy argued the law violated the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Amendments

→ Majority opinion (Henry B. Brown) “separate but equal” doctrine

→ Minority opinion (John Marshall Harlan) “. . . In view of the Constitution, in the eyes of the law, there is in this country no superior, dominant, ruling class of citizens. There is no caste here. Our constitution is color-blind, and neither knows nor tolerates classes among citizens. In respect of civil rights, all citizens are equal before the law. The humblest is the peer of the most powerful. The law regards man as man, and takes no account of his surroundings or of his color when his civil rights as guaranteed by the supreme law of the land are involved . . .”
So what?