



Step Two: Essential Content Coverage

How can I improve coverage of the civil rights movement by addressing these essential content areas in my instruction?

Topic:		
Essential Question(s):		
Essential Content	What I do now	What else I could/should I be doing
Leaders		
Groups		
Events		
Historical context		
Opposition		
Tactics		
Connections		
Resources or support needed		



Step Two: Essential Content Coverage (SAMPLE)

How can I improve coverage of the civil rights movement by addressing these essential content areas in my instruction?

Topic: 1963 March on Washington		
Essential Question(s): How do the events and speeches of the 1963 March on Washington illustrate the characteristics of the civil rights movement as a whole?		
Essential Content	What I do now	What else I could/should be doing
Leaders	Martin Luther King Jr., A. Philip Randolph	Bayard Rustin, James Farmer, John Lewis, Roy Wilkins, Whitney Young, Dorothy Height
Groups		Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), National Urban League (NUL), Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Events	The 1963 March on Washington was one of the most visible and influential events of the civil rights movement. Martin Luther King Jr. gave his "I Have a Dream" speech at this event.	Some 250,000 people were present for the March on Washington. They marched from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial.
Historical context	Anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation	A March on Washington was first organized in 1941 by A. Philip Randolph, but never took place. The 1963 March was held on the anniversary of both the Emancipation Proclamation and Emmett Till's murder. It helped build support for the Civil Rights Act of 1964.
Opposition		At first, the Kennedy administration discouraged the march. MLK and other leaders censored parts of John Lewis' speech, saying it was too critical of JFK. Segregationists and white supremacists opposed the goals of the march. Some Black leaders, such as Malcolm X, saw the march as a weak tactic.
Tactics		This integrated, nonviolent demonstration expressed solidarity and garnered massive public attention for civil rights.
Connections		To current events: Many of the demands of the march are yet to be met. To other movements: Various social movements have organized marches on Washington to affect public and political consciousness (e.g., anti-war, women's rights).
Resources or support needed	<p>WGBH Open Vault has an online collection of media content from the 1963 March on Washington: http://openvault.wgbh.org/catalog?utf8=BE29C93&fr=collectionancestorsinfo3Afedora2Forq.wgbh.mlx3Amarch&q=marchonwashington</p> <p>Teaching for Change quiz on 1963 March on Washington: http://civilrightsteaching.org/march-on-washington-mythbusters-quiz/</p>	