

Page	Reading Response Questions & Background Information for Part 1	Streamed Audio Time Code
1	<p>Read over the introduction. What can you expect to know after reading the story?</p> <p>Notes: For more information on Jim Crow and legal segregation in the United States, see the <i>American RadioWorks</i> documentary Remembering Jim Crow and PBS' The History of Jim Crow.</p>	<p>Part 1: Click to Listen</p> <p>0:00 – 1:17</p>
2	<p>According to the story, life for black Mississippians “looked and felt much like it had during those centuries in bondage”? Why did the author think it was important to know about how life was like for black Mississippians before learning more about Freedom Summer?</p> <p>According to the story, how did segregation affect both white and black Mississippians?</p> <p>What made Mississippi different than other states in the South that had a system of segregation?</p>	<p>1:18 – 5:40</p>
3	<p>How were black Mississippians prevented from registering to vote?</p> <p>Notes: Listen (about 8 minutes) to or read Fanny Lou Hamer’s Testimony Before the 1964 Democratic National Convention Credentials Committee. In her speech, she describes the tactics used to prevent her from voting as well as the torture she and others endured when black Mississippians did try to register.</p> <p>How did one’s ability to read affect his or her status as a citizen?</p> <p>How was Unita Blackwell able to spot the Freedom Riders? How did they act differently?</p>	<p>5:40 – 8:08</p>

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4	<p>What did the former SNCC staff member, Michael Sayer, mean when he said that “the friendship between Herbert Lee and E.H. Hurst was an illustration that segregation was not an expression of racial hatred but a strictly enforced division of power”?</p> <p>How might have the turmoil following the assassination of President Kennedy create an “opening” for the Mississippi civil rights movement?</p>	8:08 – 11:08
5	<p>Why were some people in SNCC opposed to people from the North joining their efforts?</p> <p>How did Louis Allen’s death affect the decision to bring Northern volunteers to help in the voter registration efforts that would become Freedom Summer?</p>	11:08 – 14:30
	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Recall the arguments for and against bringing mostly white northerners to help register black Mississippians. Why would many black staff members in SNCC be opposed to the influx of outsiders? Given what has been portrayed so far, was the decision to bring in white volunteers a good idea? 2) Predict how Freedom Summer would affect Mississippi’s system of segregation. What details from the story would support your prediction? 	

Page	Reading Response Questions & Background Information for Part 2	Streamed Audio Time Code
6	<p>Based on what you’ve read so far, what can you expect to learn about in this part (pages 6 – 9)?</p> <p>Why weren’t interracial groups allowed to travel together?</p> <p>Why were the SNCC workers so horrified and frustrated that white college students had laughed at the film of the “fat, drawling Mississippi county registrar”? Describe the chasm between SNCC staff and the northern volunteers.</p> <p>chasm: <i>a deep divide, referring to a wide difference in feelings, ideas or interests</i> (Encarta World English Dictionary)</p> <p>Why did the disappearance and murders of three civil rights workers generate so much national attention when earlier murders had gone unnoticed?</p>	<p>Part 2: Click to Listen - 0:00 – 19:29</p> <p>0:00 - 5:50</p>
7	<p>How was hosting and directing white middle class college students an “interesting situation” for Unita Blackwell?</p> <p>Explain the risks that black Mississippians would have taken if they even talked to Freedom Summer workers.</p> <p>What was the “larger” purpose of the voter registration drive?</p>	<p>5:50 – 8:41</p>
8	<p>If the leader of the FBI was aware of the attacks against the civil rights workers, why was the policy of the FBI to not intervene even if many black churches were burned down? What details does the story provide as an explanation?</p> <p>Why were the efforts of the Freedom Summer workers met with such violence?</p>	<p>8:40 – 14:30</p>

Page	Reading Response Questions & Background Information for Part 2 (cont)	Streamed Audio Time Code
9	<p>How was George Raymond a typical hero in the movement?</p> <p>Why were songs so important to the movement? How did they convince people to register to vote?</p>	14:30 - 19:29
	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <p>1) How would you summarize this section? What was the most important piece of information for learning about the impact Freedom Summer had on United States history?</p> <p>2) What was the gap between the SNCC workers and Freedom Summer volunteers? Does that gap still exist?</p>	

Page	Reading Response Questions & Background Information for Part 3	Streamed Audio Time Code
10	Explain why the vice presidential candidate Hubert Humphrey was pushed to find a compromise between the two Mississippi delegations rather than choose one over the other.	Part 3: Click to Listen - 0:00-16:00 0:00 - 6:12
11	According to those interviewed in the story, what did Freedom Summer really accomplish? How did cultural differences between northerners and southerners affect the civil rights workers? How did SNCC change after Freedom Summer?	6:12 - 11:26
12	According to the interviewees and the narrator, what were Freedom Summer’s lasting effects? What did Zellner mean by “I was looking for my own redemption and my own freedom?”	11:26 - 15:15
	<p>Discussion Questions:</p> <p>1) Describe the Mississippi portrayed by the documentary. What supporting details did the documentary use to support that portrayal? What types of resources could you use to verify that portrayal and those details?</p> <p>2) Listen to Ms. Amos’ summary of the documentary:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>It seems Freedom Summer, all by itself, managed to foreshadow the America that would be left after the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960’s. A country that rejects the most blatant and vicious forms of white supremacy. But also a country that seems not quite ready to be one country. Not with so much inequality, so much unfinished history stacked in crates around the room, waiting to be unpacked.</i></p> <p>Do you agree or disagree? Why?</p>	15:21 – 15:50