

History Day Log

Overview-

- You will be required to keep a journal of the work you complete for this project. You should have a journal entry each day, but you will hand in your entries a week at a time.
- This log will be a conversation between us and a record of your research.
- It is important that you put time into each entry. After researching, this log will allow you to reflect on your work, ask questions, think of new ideas and allow me to see what you are thinking about your work.

Details-

- The entry should include everything you have done: notes, information you are learning, what libraries you went to, what you found, books you used, internet use, where you worked, anyone you spoke to for help, etc.
- Your journal entries may also include any questions you may have for me.
- Entries should be VERY detailed and should focus on what you learned from your sources. Look at the examples for included.
- Please put the entries into the drop box when you turn them in. Name the document: HDRResearchlog_lastnamefirstinitial
- You must have **6** entries a week. If you miss a day, you must do a longer one, but this should NOT happen more than once in a week.
- Each week should have the dates of the week and your name on the top. Additionally, each day should be dated.
- Make a new tab for each week.

Due Dates-

- Logs are due on Fridays (or the last day of the week)
- Final Logs will be due the last week of January

Week of 1/7-1/16

Saturday, January 7th

I am doing one journal on Saturday this week and one on Sunday because I got confused and didn't know we were supposed to do one on Friday. Anyway, this afternoon I went to the Hennepin library by Ridgedale to look for sources. Since the sources I found on Pope Pius were either extremely long to hard to read, I decided to change my topic to Civil Rights Movement Sit-Ins. I found one book about the Civil Rights movement that had many things about sit-ins in it on my own. I took 10 notes. One of the things that I learned was that the first sit-in was in Greensborough, NC, and four African American men participated in it in a Woolworth's store. I also learned that they only left when it was time for the store to close. On the second and third days of the sit-in, close to 100 people participated, African American men and women, and even 4 white women. When Woolworth's overflowed some people went down the street to S.H. Kress. This first sit in inspired sit-ins across the south to take place.

Sunday, January 8th

I took 13 notes this morning, still using my first source. The book is called The Civil Rights Movement: An Eyewitness History. I learned that after only two weeks of the Greensborough sit-in, sit-ins were taking place in Virginia and South Carolina, and after two months they were taking place in 54 cities and nine states across the South. Also, white students in the North were protesting in front of Woolworths to end segregation in stores. A large sit-in took place in Nashville in February of 1960, and a man named James Lawson was the leader of it. He had rules that the people had to follow. Once the sit-in got bigger, white hecklers started to come and throw food and condiments at them, and call them names. One time, white teens dragged the participants off their seats, and when police came, they arrested the sit-in people! They didn't even fight back, but were charged with disorderly conduct!

Monday, January 9th

I took ten notes tonight, still using my first source. One of the things I learned was that many more thousand students participated in sit-ins, and at least 2,000 of the student participants were arrested. Although, the sit-in participants hardly put up a fight, the police attacked them in many violent ways, with tear gas, attack dogs, and clubs, to name a few. I also learned that an article was put in *The Atlanta Constitution* that was sponsored by many area colleges, which demanded desegregation and equality in many issues. Lastly, I learned that a protest was organized in Atlanta on May 15th, 1960, that included sit ins in the city hall, transit stations, two office buildings, and the courthouse.

Tuesday, January 10th

I took all of my seven notes in class today, from my second source. One of the most interesting things that I learned was that after the first sit-in, many black and white northerners started to boycott buying things from Woolworth's and other discriminatory southern stores. When the stores started to realize that the 'sympathy boycotts' were going to cost them, they started to allow African Americans to receive service at their lunch counters. Also, a man named John Louis was one of the most famous student protestors in Nashville, having his goal to achieve perfect peace and harmony, and to achieve this goal through religious ideas. Those are some of the things I learned today.

Wednesday, January 11th

I took all of my ten notes in class today, using my second source. The part that I read was about the Atlanta sit-in, and this one was more in-depth about this sit in than my first source. One of the new things that I learned about this sit-in was that the two men that planned it were named Julian Bond and Lonnie King. The reason they planned this sit-in was because Martin Luther King Jr. asked them why one hasn't been staged in that city yet. They wanted to stage the sit-ins in places that should accept African Americans, but don't. All 200 of the Atlanta University students that participated were arrested, and they went to a jail called Big Rock. They were privileged students, and they had never been to jail before or been in a trial. Lastly, after about ten hours at Big Rock, the students' parents came to get them with the bail money.

Thursday, January 12th

I took 16 notes today, half in class and half at home, using my second source. One question I have for you in case I forget is: Do we have to tell you *everything* we learned in our notes? Anyway, one of the things I learned was that after the Atlanta University students got out of jail, they

realized their stay was a badge of honor, and that continuing to participate in the sit-in movement would be a good idea. One of the main things that I learned by taking notes today was that as the sit-ins started to spread to more cities across the South. The violence and tension between the supporters and non-supporters grew. I learned a lot in the specifics of these cases of violence, but here is a short summary so this doesn't end up being any longer than it already is. In Huntsville, Alabama, when the town got its first sit-in, the citizens got angry and violence broke out. In Nashville, whites pushed lighted cigarettes against the backs of sit-in participants. In Florida, a black man was shot to death by police because he accidentally drove through a road block. Lastly, 10 African Americans were wounded by gunshot by a white mob at

the beach.

Saturday, January 14th

Once again, I couldn't take notes on Friday because it turns out that I had no more information left in my second source book, so I would have to go to the library the next day. Today, the library I went to was the Plymouth Library, and my mom took me there. I found many sources there, and the one I used to take my ten notes was source #3. One of the things that I learned was that the sit-ins helped spark the Civil Rights movement, because a sit-in was a form of civil disobedience, and before, protesters actually hadn't broken the law. I also learned that college kids were the main participants in the sit-ins because they had nothing to lose (job, family.....), and that they were not as afraid of going to jail as adults. Although mainly kids participated in sit-ins, even Martin Luther King was arrested in a sit-in. Lastly, I learned that the sit-ins spread as far North as Massachusetts.

Sunday, January 15th

I took seven notes today using my fourth source. One of the most important things that I learned today was that after the first year of the sit-ins, 70,000 people had participated in this form of civil disobedience, and 3,600 people had been arrested. The sit-ins even spread into the same kind of thing in pools, white churches, libraries, and movie theatres. Lastly, I learned that the sit-in movement was led by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, which was headed by a bunch of college kids.

Monday, January 16th

I took 10 notes today using my fifth source. One of the things that I learned today actually changed my view on the sit-ins. I learned that the first sit-in was in Washington D.C., ten years after the one in Greensborough, it just got way less publicity, mainly because the participants didn't sit down and refuse to leave, just demanded service. Also this only lasted one day, and only three people participated. I also learned that the woman who organized this was named Mary Church Terrell, and her plan was to sue the restaurant if they refused to serve them. Lastly, after the four participants had received their food at Thompson's Cafeteria, they manager told them to leave, as it was the company's policy.

Historical Context

- What caused the topic to happen?
 - What were the long-term causes?
 - What were the short-term causes?
- What else was going on in the world at the time?

The Heart of Your Topic

Take notes of the event details as they unfold.

Multiple Perspectives – Controversy

- What controversy surrounded your topic? What impact did this have on your topic?
- How did the individual(s) respond to critics?

Impact

- What was the short-term impact of your topic?
- What was the long-term impact of your topic?
- How did your topic change history?
- Can you find quotes from historical “heavy hitters” to support the impact of your topic?

Criticism or Controversy