



SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM

VANGUARD OF HISTORY THAT SHAPED AMERICA



Teacher's Guide
& Student
Workbook



YOUR PERSONAL REFERENCE TO LEARN & EXPERIENCE
YOUR VISIT TO THE
SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM
ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

Bring
this booklet
with you when
you visit the
museum!

This guidebook belongs to:

My date to visit the museum is:

Items to bring along include:

We will return to our school at:

SC CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM TOUR TIMELINE

- BOARD BUS: _____
- DEPARTURE FROM SCHOOL: _____
- TOPIC OF DISCUSSION WHILE TRAVELING: _____
- ARRIVAL TIME AT MUSEUM: _____

(PLEASE USE RESTROOMS BEFORE ENTERING MEDIA ROOM)

- MEDIA ROOM WELCOME PRESENTATION: _____
- QUESTION & ANSWER PERIOD: _____
- TOUR MUSEUM: _____

(Please do not touch items in museum or displays)

- TREASURE HUNT: _____
- ANNOUNCE TREASURE HUNT WINNERS: _____
- GATHER OUTSIDE FOR GROUP PHOTO: _____
- BOARD BUSES: _____
- LISTEN FOR UPDATES TO RETURN/ PREPARE FOR LUNCH:
- ARRIVAL TIME BACK AT SCHOOL: _____

EXPECTATIONS DURING YOUR VISIT TO THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM:

Expectations are
the things that we
should be doing
every day!

- Respect the museum and each other
 - Be engaged
 - Practice active listening
 - Stay with your group
 - Limit cell phone use

**Your teachers will decide if they will allow use of cell phones
to take pictures**

- Wear appropriate attire
- Wear comfortable shoes
 - Have fun!
 - Ask questions
- Participate in discussions + surveys
- Participate in workbook + reflection
questions

ON MY VISIT TO THE MUSEUM, I WILL LEARN ABOUT:

- History
 - Social justice
 - South Carolina heroes
 - Respect for everyone
- Working together for a common good
 - Human values
- How people in South Carolina peacefully changed the 14th Amendment and U.S. Constitution
- How people in South Carolina set the stage for other leaders to become pivotal figures of the American Civil Rights Movement.



History of the South Carolina Civil Rights Museum

Founder/CEO: Cecil Williams

In 2019, with his wife Barbara, his sister Brenda, Cecil created South Carolina's first and only civil rights museum.



Before 12 years of age, Cecil Williams' camera had captured the petitioners in Clarendon County as they lit the torch of freedom. In 10th grade, he photographed Thurgood Marshall coming to Charleston for the Briggs case, and again one year later, speaking at Claflin.

In 1955, he became the youngest-ever JET Magazine photographer.

Cecil is Director of Historic Preservation at Claflin University. In this task, he also oversees one of the largest digital film transformation projects in the southeast.

In May 2023, Cecil received Doctor of Humane Letters Honorary Degree from Paul Quinn College in Dallas Texas.

South Carolina Civil Rights Museum

Learning Objectives

Learn about key events and figures that were critical from the enslavement period through the Civil Rights Movement in South Carolina.

Understand the importance of activism and what it means to be a lifelong active citizen.

Leverage what they've learned & take concrete actions to make an impact in their community.

Meet students of diverse backgrounds and build a community throughout the county.

Engage in guided discussion to reflect on insights on how history impacts our world today.

SC CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM KEY TERMS

Civil Rights Movement:

A time in the 1950s and 1960s when many people worked together to make sure everyone, no matter their skin color, had equal rights and could be treated fairly.

Civics:

The study of how people work together in their communities and how governments make decisions to help everyone.

Jim Crow:

Unfair laws and rules that made life hard for African Americans by keeping them separate from white people and treating them unfairly.

Reconstruction Era:

A time after the Civil War when people worked to rebuild the southern states and make sure that African Americans had equal rights.

Slavery:

A terrible system where people were forced to work without pay and were treated as property, not as human beings.

Segregation:

Keeping people apart because of their skin color or race, which was unfair and hurtful.

Integration:

Bringing people of different races together so everyone can be treated equally and fairly.

SC CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM KEY TERMS

Equality:

Making sure everyone has the same rights and opportunities, no matter who they are or what they look like.

Freedom:

The right to live your life without being controlled by someone else and to make your own choices.

Protest:

When people come together to show they don't agree with something and want it to change, like marching or holding signs.

Discrimination:

Treating someone unfairly because of their race, age, gender, or other differences.

Activist:

A person who works hard to change things they think are unfair and make the world a better place for everyone.

Justice:

Making sure everyone is treated fairly and gets what they deserve.
Human Rights: Basic rights that belong to all people, like the right to be treated fairly and to live freely.

Nonviolence:

Solving problems and standing up for what's right without using violence or hurting others.



**WHAT WORDS DID YOU LEARN FROM THE
DISPLAYS THAT STOOD OUT TO YOU?**

SOUTH CAROLINIANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

- **Harry Briggs Sr.**- First signer of Briggs v. Elliott petition
- **Harry Briggs Jr.**- Son of Harry & Eliza Briggs
- **Eliza Briggs**-Wife of Harry Briggs
- **Rev. J.A. DeLaine**- Minister who gathered petitioners and started the challenge
- **Mattie DeLaine**- Wife of Rev. DeLaine
- **Levi Pearson**- A civil rights pioneer, instrumental in the first desegregation lawsuit, Briggs v. Elliot which eventually became Brown v. Board of Education.
- **Reverdy Wells**- Student advocate as the president of the senior class at Scotts Branch High School in Clarendon County, South Carolina,
- **Isaac Woodard**- A decorated WWII veteran from SC who was blinded by a policeman as he was returning home from service
- **Sara Mae Fleming**- A Eastover, SC lady who made history when she sat on the front seat of a segregated city bus operated by The South Carolina Electric and Gas.
- **Rev. I. Dequincey Newman**- A civil rights, Methodist pastor, and in 1983 became the first African American elected as South Carolina state senator.
- **Thurgood Marshall**- An attorney who successfully challenged segregation within public institutions.

HOW MANY
CAN YOU
LOCATE IN
THE MUSEUM?



AMONG THE HEROES IN THE MUSEUM, WHO STANDS OUT AS MOST IMPORTANT TO YOU?

SOUTH CAROLINIANS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

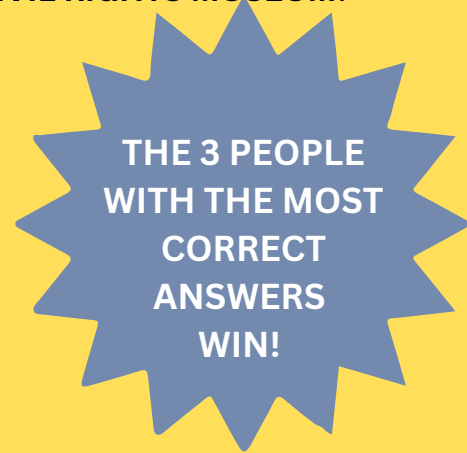
- **J.I. Washington**- Broke barriers as becoming the first African American to serve on the Orangeburg County voters administration.
- **Annie Gibson**- of Summerton, SC, fought to desegregate schools and was one of the last surviving Briggs v. Elliott petitioners.
- **Thomas Gaither**- Dubbed the, “travelingest student”, represented a new generation of younger Black Americans who had grown impatient with segregation.
- **James E. Sulton**- Orangeburg, South Carolina, an early civil rights movement pioneer whose leadership influenced the rise of the national Civil Rights Movement
- **Matthew Perry**- Legal counsel to the NAACP, who in 1979 became South Carolina’s first African American Federal Judge.
- **Rev. Harold Roland**- Federal Judge, civil rights activist and author of “Orangeburg’s Fight for Freedom”.
- **Cecil Williams**- photographer, author, and creator of the South Carolina Civil Rights Museum.
- **Harvey B. Gantt**- In 1963, entered racially segregated Clemson University, becoming the first Black to integrate a South Carolina higher education institution.
- **Judge Waites Waring**- of Charleston issued a series of decisions attacking Jim Crow laws, and in 1951, was one of three judges to hear a school desegregation test case known as Briggs v. Elliott

HOW MANY
CAN YOU
LOCATE IN
THE MUSEUM?

BEFORE VISITING THE MUSEUM, WERE YOU AWARE OF THE HISTORY AND STORIES PROFILED HERE? IF SO, WHICH ONE(S)?



INSTRUCTIONS: IDENTIFY
LOCATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL LISTINGS LOCATED IN
THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM!



NAME: Harry Briggs image when he served in the U.S. Navy

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Orangeburg Massacre shotgun shells

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Althea Gibson suitcase

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Levi Pearson bible

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Klu Klux Klan uniform

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____



WHAT EXHIBIT(S) IN THE MUSEUM IMPRESSED YOU THE MOST?

SC CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM TREASURE HUNT!

INSTRUCTIONS: IDENTIFY LOCATIONS OF THE HISTORICAL LISTINGS LOCATED IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM!

NAME: Orangeburg Massacre bowling ball

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Thurgood Marshall suitcase

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: "White Only" water fountain

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: John Williams saxophone

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Dr. Kenneth Clark Doll Test

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: J.A. DeLaine rifle

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

NAME: Althea Gibson tennis racquet

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____

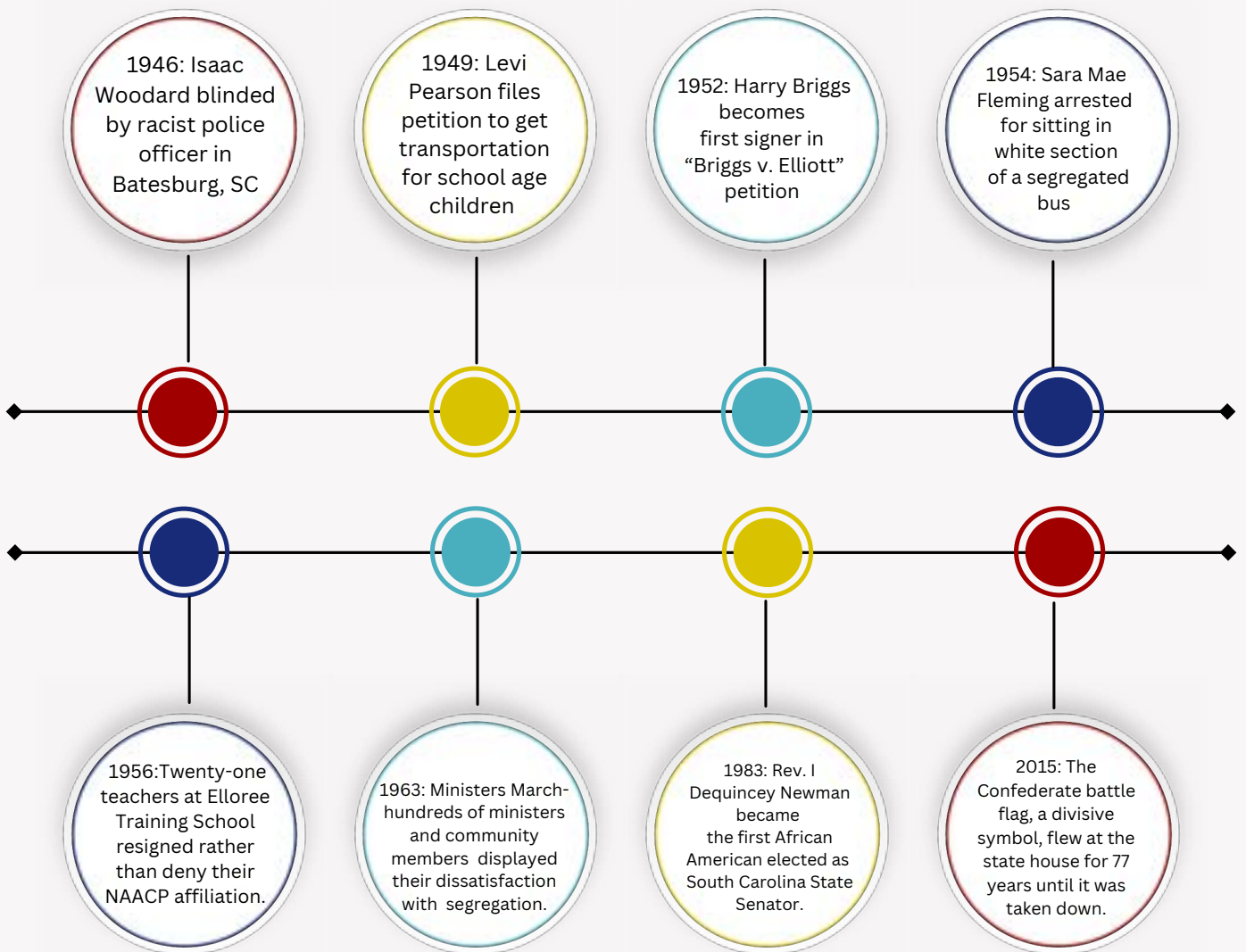
NAME: Scotts Branch High School desk

NUMBER: _____ LOCATION: _____



WHY IS THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AN IMPORTANT PERIOD IN
BLACK HISTORY?

KEY EVENTS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT



**WHAT DO YOU FEEL? WHAT DO YOU SEE?
WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?**

FINAL THOUGHTS

**CONSIDERING WHAT YOU'VE BEEN TAUGHT ABOUT
REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING STARTING THE CIVIL RIGHTS
MOVEMENT,**

**DID THE EXHIBITS CONVINCED YOU THAT THE
EVENTS/PEOPLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA SHOULD BE
RECOGNIZED, SINCE THEY CAME EARLIER?**

**WHAT WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE MORE OF AT THE
MUSEUM?**

**WHAT ISSUES OF TODAY REMIND YOU OF THE
STRUGGLES FOUGHT BY AFRICAN AMERICANS DURING
THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT?**



SOUTH CAROLINA CIVIL RIGHTS MUSEUM

VANGUARD OF HISTORY THAT SHAPED AMERICA

Thanks for Visiting!

South Carolina
Civil Rights Museum

1865 Lake Drive
Orangeburg, SC 29115

Sponsored by:

**SOUTH
CAROLINA
ARTS COMMISSION**