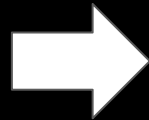


JUSTICE FOR DAUNTE
WRIGHT AND THE RED
SUMMER OF 1919

Vicarious Trauma

(noun)

Indirect exposure to a traumatic event through a first-hand account or narrative of that event.



Physical

- Low energy
- Hyperarousal
- Hypoarousal
- Paleness
- Lethargy
- Somatic complaints
- Lack of coordination or balance
- Headaches
- Digestive complaints



Emotional

- Anxiety
- Emotional numbness
- Anger
- Depression
- Guilt
- Shame
- Fear
- Avoidance



Behavioral

- Substance and alcohol use
- Eating disorders
- Compulsive behaviors
- Changes in interpersonal relationships
- Anger-related issues
- Isolation and detachment from others



Cognitive

- Inability to concentrate
- Memory lapses
- Learned helplessness
- Increased distraction
- Intrusive thoughts
- Dissociation
- Cognitive errors
- Flashbacks



The driver, who had a warrant, got back into the vehicle as officers were trying to take him into custody. That's when an officer discharged a weapon, striking the driver, police said. The vehicle traveled several blocks before crashing into another vehicle.

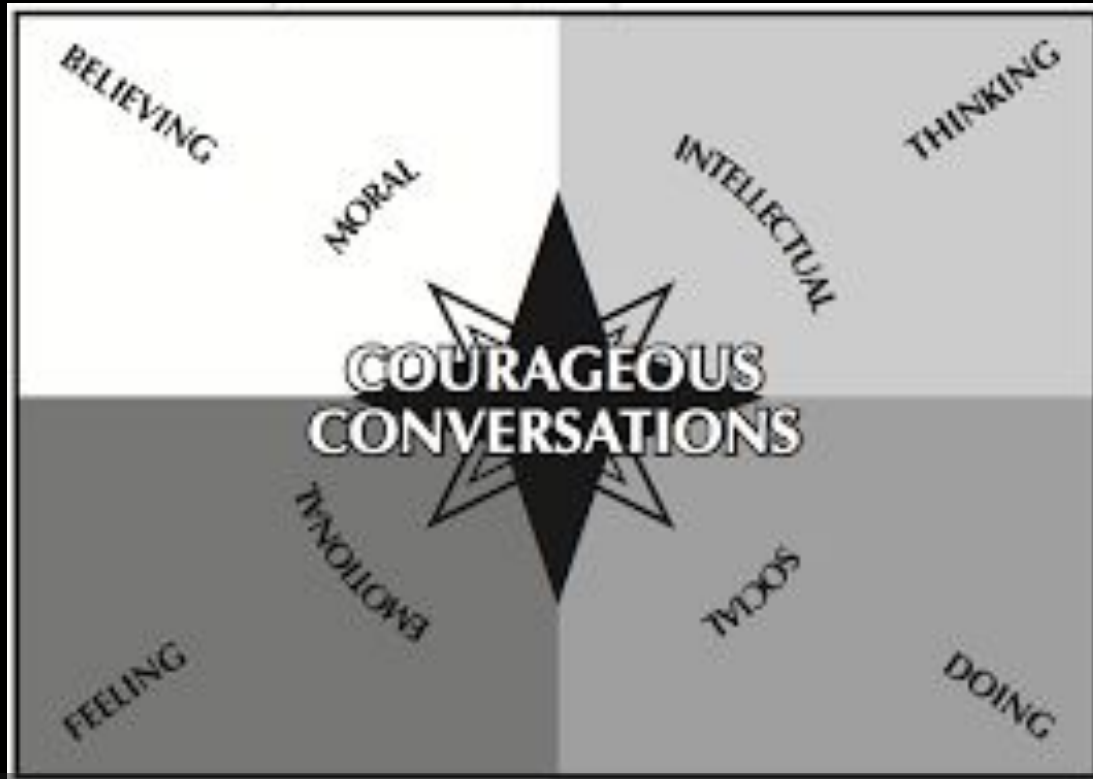
What we know so far:

1. **Daunte Wright** was pulled over in Brooklyn Center for having expired tabs, an air freshener, and a bench warrant
2. Unarmed, he attempted to get back into his car during questioning and police fired at the car as he was driving away. He was hit. In a Press Conference, police claimed their intent was to use a taser.
3. He crashed two blocks later and died at the scene. His body was in the street for three hours due to the BCA investigation.
4. Protestors gathered. Some protestors smashed the windows of a police cruiser. Tear gas and rubber bullets were deployed.
5. The National Guard and the Feds are all in Mpls because of the trial (so is the national media...)
6. Boogaloo Bois and Proud Boys, etc, were mobilizing on social media as of last night
7. Unrest and protest which began in Brooklyn Center near the police precinct developed into rioting and looting across North and South Minneapolis
8. Brooklyn Center High School is collecting food donations today. There is a Go Fund Me for [Daunte's funeral costs](#).

Initially, the protesting and unrest centered on the intersection of Brooklyn Center in which Daunte Wright was killed. Reporters noted that a crowd of roughly 100 had gathered.



CHECK IN: WHAT THOUGHTS ARE YOU HAVING AND WHERE ARE YOU ON THE COMPASS TODAY?

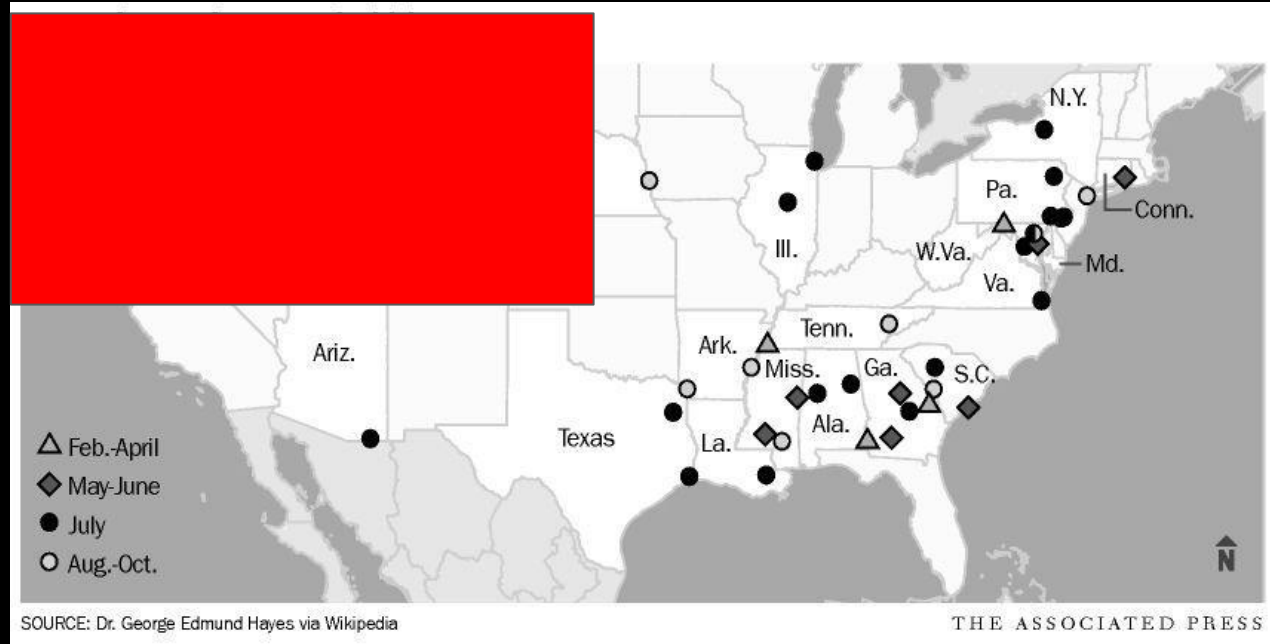


Students, drag the icon!



Today's lesson focuses on the **Red Summer of 1919**, another time period in US History immediately following a pandemic in which racial tensions had come to a boiling point, tempers were high, people were traumatized and the result was national unrest and a fight for racial justice.

TAKE A GUESS:
WHAT IS BEING SHOWN IN THIS MAP?

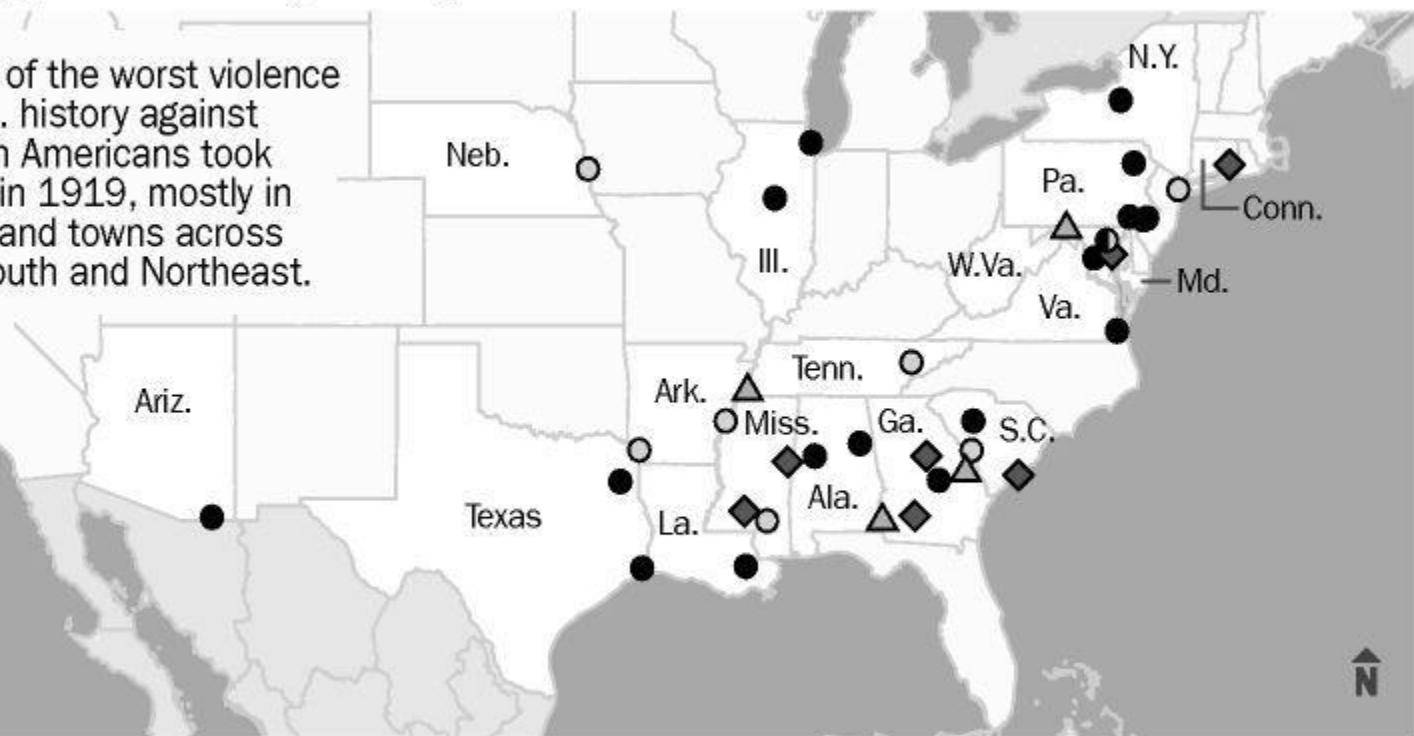


Students, write your response!

Race riots gripped U.S. 100 years ago

Some of the worst violence in U.S. history against African Americans took place in 1919, mostly in cities and towns across the South and Northeast.

- △ Feb.-April
- ◇ May-June
- July
- Aug.-Oct.



SOURCE: Dr. George Edmund Hayes via Wikipedia

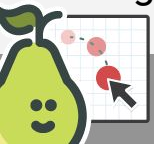
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

USING THE SYMBOLS, INDICATE WHICH PARTS LEFT YOU FEELING EACH OF THE EMOTIONS.

The Great Migration was the largest mass migration of refugees ever to take place in US History, and Midwestern states were also a place where many black people escaping the Jim Crow south traveled to for refuge from policing from vigilante groups such as the Ku Klux Klan, who functioned as de facto police departments during this time period. Those who travelled to the Midwest found discrimination that was less overt than what they experienced in the South, but just as limiting. Housing policies such as redlining and racially restrictive covenants made it almost impossible for black people to buy property, and the return of soldiers from World War I made jobs even more scarce.

The return of soldiers from World War I meant that soldiers expected to receive their jobs back. White employers responded to this with mixed reactions: some fired black workers in order to employ the white men who had returned, and others preferred the black workers who they could pay half as much as they paid white workers. In either case, the racial tension which resulted was unlike anything the midwest had ever experienced. The country was also coming out of the 1918 Flu Pandemic.

The result was the Red Summer - a period of time in which there were as many as thirty racial uprisings across the US, both in the North and the South, in the period of one year, the largest being the Chicago Race Riot. Other racial uprisings continued in the subsequent years, such as the destruction of Black Wallstreet in Tulsa, OK and the Lynchings in Duluth, MN.

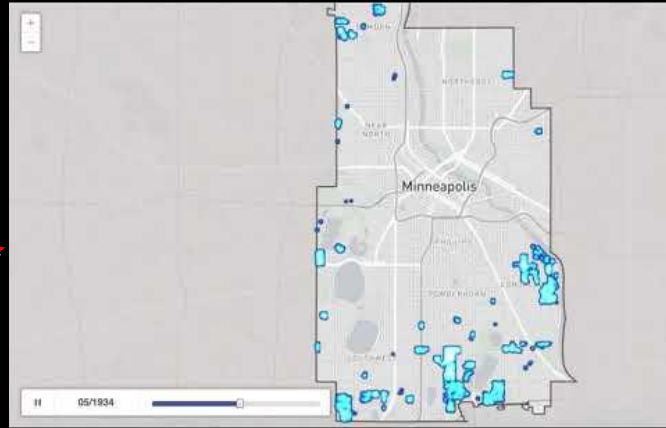


Students, drag the icons!



THIS TIMELAPSE VIDEO SHOWS ALL OF THE RACIALLY RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS ON HOUSES IN MINNEAPOLIS FROM 1912-1954 (MORE BLUE = MORE COVENANTS). WHAT IS YOUR REACTION? WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?

A racially restrictive covenant is an official line of legal language on a housing contract which says black people (etc) can't live there.



It is further mutually covenanted that the premises hereby conveyed shall not at any time be conveyed, mortgaged or leased to any person or persons of Chinese, Japanese, Moorish, Turkish, Negro, Mongolian or African blood or descent. Said restrictions and covenants shall run with the



Students, write your response!

USING THE SYMBOLS, INDICATE WHICH PARTS OF THE READING LEFT YOU FEELING SURPRISED AND CONFUSED.

Chicago was also a major destination of the Great Migration. The fast-growing industries of this midwestern city were creating jobs and actively inviting black people to fill them. In 1900, Chicago's black population was 30,000. Twenty years later, it had jumped to 109,000, concentrated in the mostly black neighborhoods of the city's South Side. This rapid increase in the black population sparked an explosion of white resistance. White citizens formed organizations to pressure real estate agents not to sell houses to black people. They also urged white property owners not to sell or rent to black people. Redlining and Racially Restrictive Covenants (legal language in housing deeds which prevented the sale of homes in white neighborhoods to black buyers) prevented African Americans from buying homes. "The districts which are now white," a leader of the organization declared, "must remain white. There will be no compromise."

In 1917, the homes of several black families were bombed. White gangs attacked black people in the streets and parks, murdering several men. Race hatred exploded into a riot after a young black man drowned when he floated into the "whites only" section of a public beach. Frustrated because the police made no arrest, black bystanders attacked whites. White gangs then began beating black people, and violence between the races raged for days. By the time the rioting ended, 23 black people and 15 white people were dead, and 342 black people and 178 white people were injured.



Students, drag the icons!





1. WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO THE CHICAGO RACE RIOT AS DEPICTED IN THE VIDEO?
2. WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?



Students, write your response!

UNDERLINE OR HIGHLIGHT IMPORTANT TEXT, INCLUDING MAIN IDEAS AND SUPPORTING EVIDENCE

Two years later, in 1921, the greatest act of anti-black violence in American History occurred with the destruction of Black Wall Street in Tulsa, Oklahoma. In the early 1900s, Tulsa was home to a black entrepreneurial mecca that would affectionately be called "Black Wall Street." There were over 11,000 residents and hundreds of prosperous businesses, all owned and operated by African Americans. Black Wall Street was the largest concentration of Black wealth ever in US history, and home to several of the first black millionaires.

With this growth and success came envy: many of the businesses were more prosperous than those in the white community. Racial and economic tensions soon came to a boil in June of 1921. Before dawn, a mob of angry white men stormed into Black Wall Street armed with guns, some provided by local officers who also participated in the riot. Hundreds of businesses and homes were set afire. Black men, some who served in World War I, rallied together and armed themselves, ready to fight for their families and community. Whites indiscriminately shot and killed men, women, and children on foot and by car. As the number of casualties on both sides escalated, airplanes used in World War I were dispatched, firing rifles at residents and dropping fire bombs on the black community. By the end of the attack, close to 300 African Americans were murdered, while many others were left injured, homeless and held in internment camps by local law enforcement. This time period of so many race riots become known as the Red Summer.



Students, draw anywhere on this slide!



1. WHAT IS YOUR REACTION TO THE DESTRUCTION OF BLACK WALL STREET AS DEPICTED IN THIS SCENE FROM HBO'S "THE WATCHMEN?"
2. WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?



Students, write your response!

IN THE TEXT BOX, BASED ON THESE FACTS...

→ IF YOU WERE ARTHUR LEE, WOULD YOU MOVE TO A SAFER HOUSE FOR YOUR FAMILY OR STAY PUT? ←

In 1931, Arthur - a postal worker and WWI vet - and his wife Edith purchased a home in a white neighborhood of south Minneapolis.

White neighbors offered to buy the home from the Lees. When they refused, the neighbors retaliated. Rocks and human feces were thrown at the house. Their dog was killed.

Neighbors wrote graffiti on the house that said, "No N**** allowed..."



On July 11th, 150 white people gathered on the Lee's lawn to riot. The crowd quickly grew to 4,000. The mob threw rocks and bricks at the house.

The Lee's six year old daughter had to be escorted to school for her protection.

The Lee Family affirmed their right to own the house in court, but the Lee family remained under attack by white supremacists.

ARTHUR AND EDITH LEE

Students, write your response!

PRIVILEGE

THERE ARE SEVERAL EXAMPLES OF PRIVILEGE IN THIS LESSON, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARDS TO HOUSING.

IN THIS LESSON...

1. WHO HAS PRIVILEGE?
2. WHO DOESN'T?
3. IN WHAT WAYS DO THOSE WHO HAVE PRIVILEGE FIGHT TO MAINTAIN IT?

Students, write your response!

WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE ABOUT THE LYNCHINGS IN DULUTH?

THIS VIDEO CONTAINS VERY GRAPHIC IMAGES



Students, write your response!

Pear Deck Interactive Slide
Do not remove this bar

The Red Summer of 1919 happened when the US was a tinder box due to the grief and racially uneven impacts of the 1918 flu pandemic, the pent up nature of being in quarantine, the racial tensions due to institutional oppression which were mounting and the social, political and economic turmoil following the great migration and World War I.

Many of those conditions match our conditions, in this moment.

What are your predictions for the days, weeks and months to come?

Where do you see your role in the movement based on Deepa Iyer's work on the social change ecosystem?



Students, write your response!