



# MACON COUNTY HISTORY AND CULTURE CAMP

Auburn University



HUMAN & CIVIL RIGHTS MULTICULTURAL CENTER

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# REBUILDING: A NEW NATION

# SEPARATE BUT EQUAL

This exhibit wall is a comprehensive historical timeline of the struggle for civil rights in the United States, specifically focusing on the period from Reconstruction to the mid-20th century. The wall is curved and features a variety of media including text panels, photographs, and a prominent timeline of events marked by black spheres. The timeline begins with the Emancipation Proclamation in 1862 and the Reconstruction era, moving through the Jim Crow period and the Civil Rights Movement. Key historical figures and events are highlighted, such as the founding of the NAACP, the Brown v. Board of Education case, and the Montgomery Bus Boycott. The wall is illuminated by recessed ceiling lights, and a large American flag is visible on the left side of the exhibit.

**Timeline of Key Events:**

- 1862: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1863: Civil Rights Act
- 1865: Reconstruction Act
- 1865: 13th Amendment
- 1865: 14th Amendment
- 1865: 15th Amendment
- 1875: Civil Rights Act
- 1875: Plessy vs. Ferguson
- 1882: Chinese Exclusion Act
- 1890: Jim Crow Laws
- 1896: Plessy vs. Ferguson
- 1904: Dred Scott Case
- 1909: NAACP Founded
- 1917: Espionage Act
- 1917: Civil Rights Act
- 1917: 18th Amendment
- 1917: 19th Amendment
- 1917: 20th Amendment
- 1917: 21st Amendment
- 1917: 22nd Amendment
- 1917: 23rd Amendment
- 1917: 24th Amendment
- 1917: 25th Amendment
- 1917: 26th Amendment
- 1917: 27th Amendment
- 1917: 28th Amendment
- 1917: 29th Amendment
- 1917: 30th Amendment
- 1917: 31st Amendment
- 1917: 32nd Amendment
- 1917: 33rd Amendment
- 1917: 34th Amendment
- 1917: 35th Amendment
- 1917: 36th Amendment
- 1917: 37th Amendment
- 1917: 38th Amendment
- 1917: 39th Amendment
- 1917: 40th Amendment
- 1917: 41st Amendment
- 1917: 42nd Amendment
- 1917: 43rd Amendment
- 1917: 44th Amendment
- 1917: 45th Amendment
- 1917: 46th Amendment
- 1917: 47th Amendment
- 1917: 48th Amendment
- 1917: 49th Amendment
- 1917: 50th Amendment
- 1917: 51st Amendment
- 1917: 52nd Amendment
- 1917: 53rd Amendment
- 1917: 54th Amendment
- 1917: 55th Amendment
- 1917: 56th Amendment
- 1917: 57th Amendment
- 1917: 58th Amendment
- 1917: 59th Amendment
- 1917: 60th Amendment
- 1917: 61st Amendment
- 1917: 62nd Amendment
- 1917: 63rd Amendment
- 1917: 64th Amendment
- 1917: 65th Amendment
- 1917: 66th Amendment
- 1917: 67th Amendment
- 1917: 68th Amendment
- 1917: 69th Amendment
- 1917: 70th Amendment
- 1917: 71st Amendment
- 1917: 72nd Amendment
- 1917: 73rd Amendment
- 1917: 74th Amendment
- 1917: 75th Amendment
- 1917: 76th Amendment
- 1917: 77th Amendment
- 1917: 78th Amendment
- 1917: 79th Amendment
- 1917: 80th Amendment
- 1917: 81st Amendment
- 1917: 82nd Amendment
- 1917: 83rd Amendment
- 1917: 84th Amendment
- 1917: 85th Amendment
- 1917: 86th Amendment
- 1917: 87th Amendment
- 1917: 88th Amendment
- 1917: 89th Amendment
- 1917: 90th Amendment
- 1917: 91st Amendment
- 1917: 92nd Amendment
- 1917: 93rd Amendment
- 1917: 94th Amendment
- 1917: 95th Amendment
- 1917: 96th Amendment
- 1917: 97th Amendment
- 1917: 98th Amendment
- 1917: 99th Amendment
- 1917: 100th Amendment







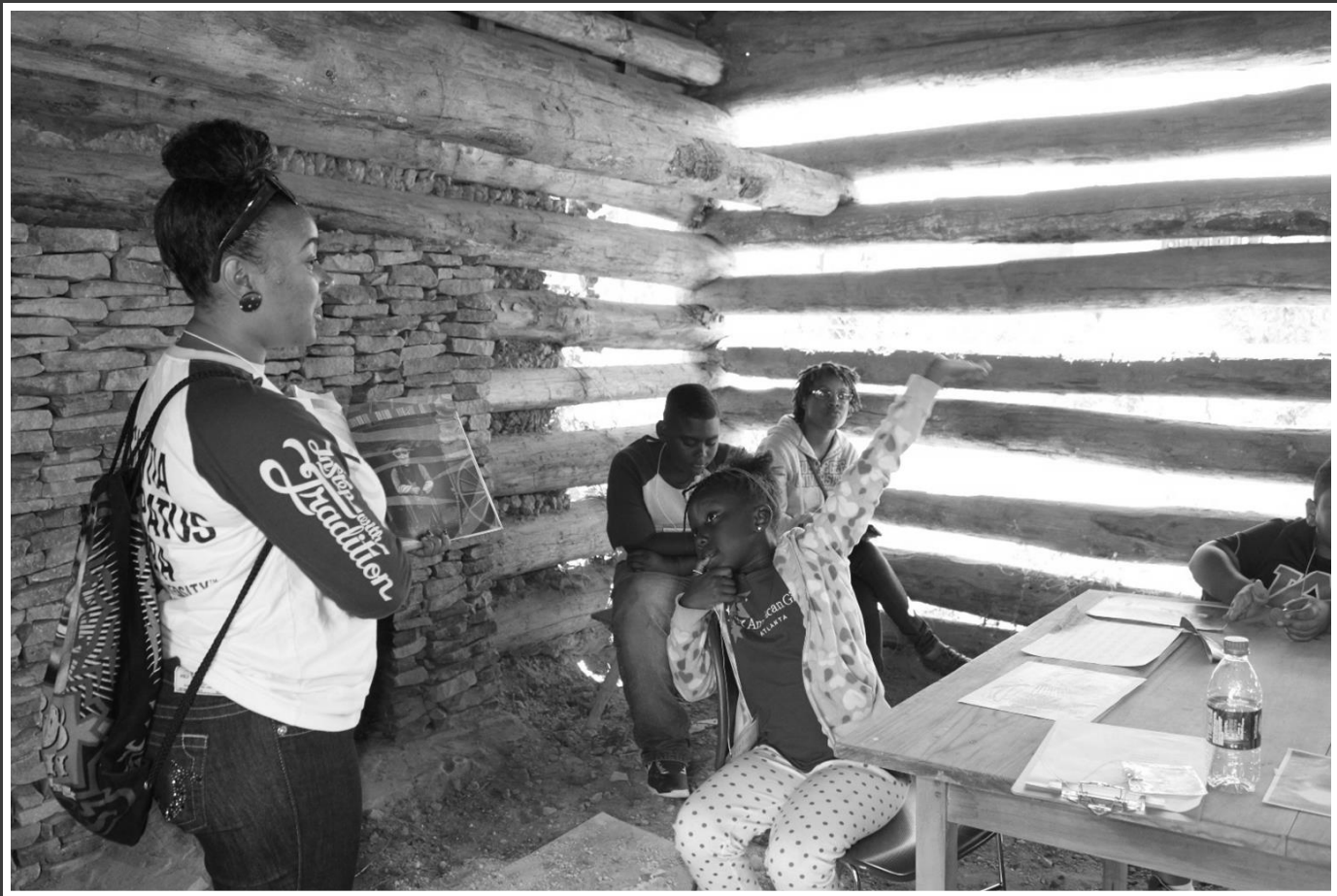
Booker T.  
Washington















Isaac Scott Hathaway















# Creek Indians







Paleoindians

Mississippian Indians

Woodland Indians

Archaic Indians

500 BCE

240 BCE

In southern Europe, the Greeks form a limited democratic government, giving some rights and duties to free male citizens.

In China, Emperor Qin unifies the country of the Han.

Preserving the Past

New South Wales

In the 18th century

Benjamin Franklin

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

The American Revolution

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The American Revolution

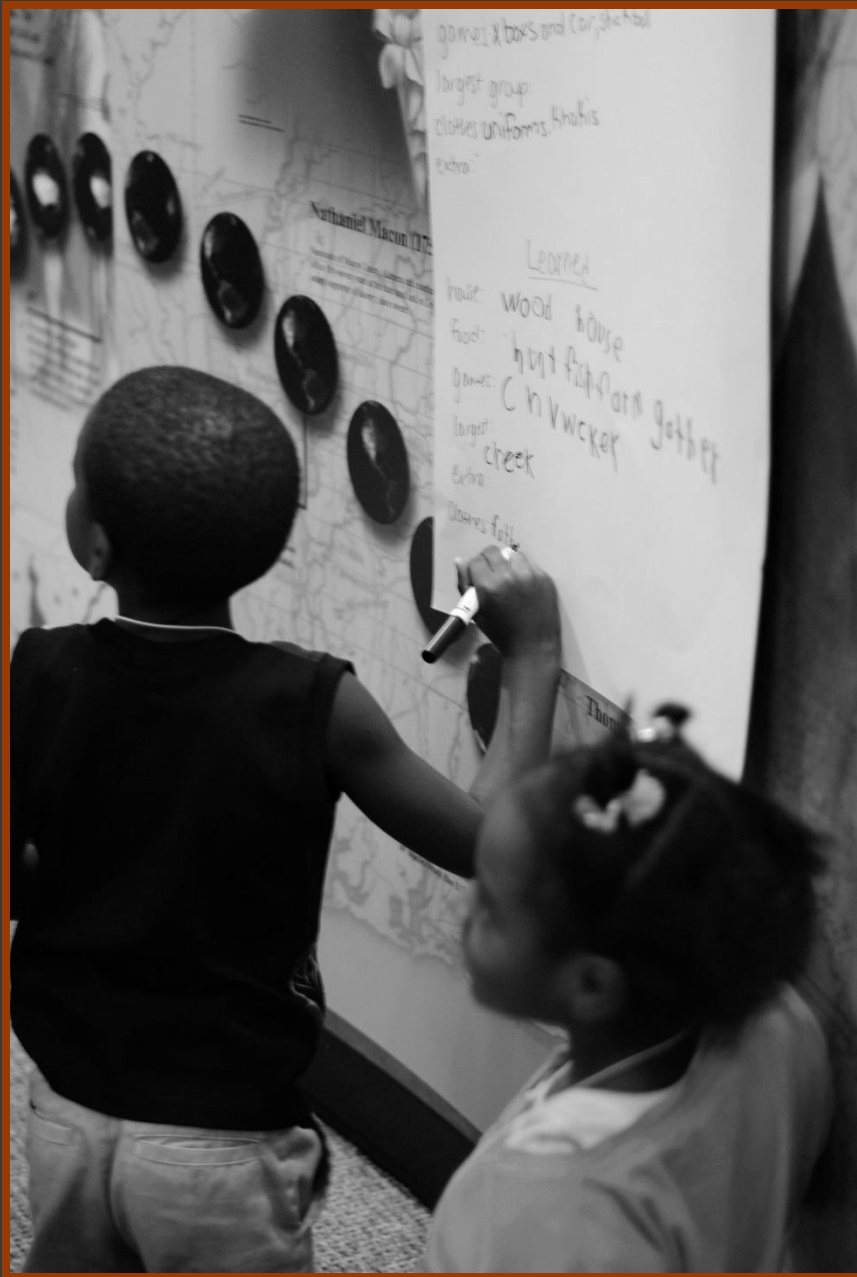
The American Revolution

The American Revolution

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The American Revolution

The American Revolution









# Native American Ballgame









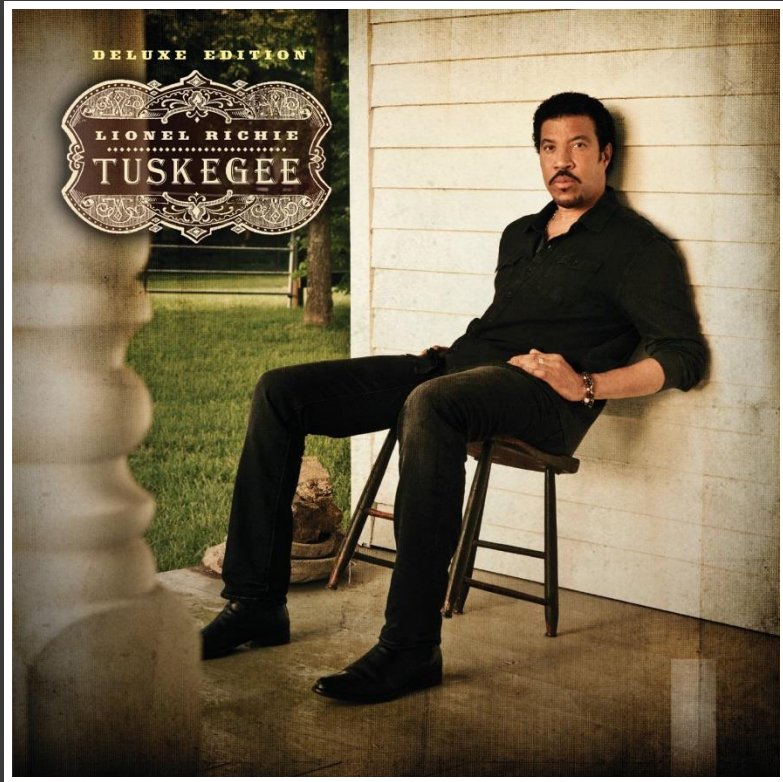
Music















# Civil Rights





**Integration Dilemma vs Segregation Opportunities:  
The Tuskegee Army Airfield Controversy**

In 1941, the U. S. government selected Tuskegee Institute to provide primary flight training for a new segregated Army Air Corps unit. Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, Institute President, believed the opportunity for Negroes to fly combat aircraft was more important than the issue of segregation. The NAACP disagreed. The NAACP was fighting for integrated military units, and planned legal action to accomplish this goal.

Ironically, the performance of the Tuskegee Institute-trained aviators is believed to be a key reason that President Harry S. Truman issued Executive Order 9801, which desegregated the U. S. military.

**One Man Can Make a Difference**

The appointment of Tuskegee Institute Professor James H. Doolittle to the Board of Engineers in 1941 by President "Dwight" Eisenhower provided a change for the U.S.'s Army engineering corps. Doolittle, although segregated from other white officers, successfully organized Super Colours, which provided training for the first group of African American officers to be commissioned in the Army. He died in a crash, but his impact on color bars lives on.



**Applying Outside Civic Action**

In 1941, the Tuskegee Army Airfield was the only military installation in the United States that was completely segregated. The Army Air Corps was the only military unit that was completely segregated.

**DONOR**

**THE CLEANROOM**

**DESIGNED BY AMI**







4. Tuskegee Institute...  
to that of other Black...  
that only slowly...  
these changes. Later...  
works Commission, took...  
by Louisville and

### Trade with Your Friends

By 1955, African Americans made up nearly 30 percent of Tuskegee's voting population, enough to determine the outcome of elections. To maintain political control, segregationists attempted to redraw the town's boundaries to exclude black voters. In response, the TCA rallied the black community into a "selective buying" campaign, immediately crippling white businesses. The Supreme Court decision in *Commission v. Lightfoot*, argued by Fred Gray, re-established the town's boundaries and laid the foundations for the "one man, one vote" concept and the Voting Rights Act (1965).

## COUNTY SCHOOL BUS No. 12

### Gov. George Wallace, the Outside Agitator Part I - Tuskegee

On September 2, 1963, Alabama Governor George C. Wallace sent 200 state troopers, under the direction of Col. Al Lingo, to block the integration of Tuskegee High School. Wallace's actions outraged some whites.

Negro students were admitted one week later. Behind the scenes, Judge Frank Johnson had banned state troopers from the school. National Guard troops, authorized by President John F. Kennedy, were placed on standby at the Tuskegee National Guard Armory to assist with desegregation.



### Voices Through Time

Press to Enter Activator Control Panel  
1. Enter the year President Lyndon B. Johnson signed the Voting Rights Act of 1965.  
2. Enter the year the Supreme Court ruled in *Brown v. Board of Education*.  
3. Enter the year the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was passed.

MACON COUNTY

THE SALAM

### Writing Outside Civic Action Goes National

Tuskegee Civic Association sought help from the U.S. Supreme Court to force the state to desegregate its schools. The case, *Commission v. Lightfoot*, was decided on September 29, 1965. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was created by the 1962 Act. In 1965, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which required states to register to vote.

The Negro students entered the School



McIntosh's crowd of angry whites and State troopers carrying the Negro students, Ardis...  
Major James N. Ray moved in the schoolhouse

Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson interviewed...  
On April 17, the school resumed to the general...  
In a show of media intimidation, Clark...  
the reporter named Vernon Mortel off and







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### Voices Through Time

Press to hear Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy advise President Lyndon B. Johnson on plans to desegregate Tuskegee High School.



MACON COUNTY ON THE NATIONAL STAGE  
THE SALAMANDER AND THE SEAH  
BOYCOTT BY ANY OTHER

### Outside: Civic Action Goes National!

The Civic Association sought help from the U.S. Negroes faced in Macon County. Many regularly consulted on the issue and assisted by the passage of the act of 1957.

### EDUCATION IN RURAL ALABAMA



Amgail







UNIVERSITY  
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

### Certificate of Completion

*Oran M. Proctor*

has successfully completed  
*Macon County History and Culture Camp*

September 28, 2011

*M. W. ...*  
M. W. ...  
College of Liberal Arts  
Auburn University

*Tuskegee*  
Tuskegee University

*Belmont Camp*  
Belmont Camp  
Macon County, Georgia





# Macon County History and Culture Camp