**Title: DBQ - Issues of Race in Boulder County, 1910-1935**

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**Overview**

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| **Lesson Overview**  | Student use the DBQ format to explore issues of race in Boulder County from 1910 to 1935. Topic: Race issues between white residents and Mexican migrants in Boulder County were due to existing racial tensions. Assess the validity of this statement as it pertains to the time period 1910-1935. In the 1910s and 1920s, Mexican migrant workers came to Boulder County to work in the fields and in the coal mines. These immigrants maintained their cultural identity by speaking Spanish, keeping their Catholic faith, and holding on to the customs and traditions of the Mexican people. These immigrants faced the challenge of fitting into a society that was decidedly “American,” and was supported by the Ku Klux Klan, an organization committed to the preservation of what they deemed were American ideals. |
| **Author(s)** | Martin Clark |
| **Grade Level/****Course** | High School, United States History, Colorado History, Boulder County History |
| **Standards** | [CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.1](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/1/)Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of primary and secondary sources, connecting insights gained from specific details to an understanding of the text as a whole.[CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.2](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/2/)Determine the central ideas or information of a primary or secondary source; provide an accurate summary that makes clear the relationships among the key details and ideas.[CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.3](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/3/)Evaluate various explanations for actions or events and determine which explanation best accords with textual evidence, acknowledging where the text leaves matters uncertain.[CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.4](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/4/)Determine the meaning of words and phrases as they are used in a text, including analyzing how an author uses and refines the meaning of a key term over the course of a text[CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.7](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/7/)Integrate and evaluate multiple sources of information presented in diverse formats and media (e.g., visually, quantitatively, as well as in words) in order to address a question or solve a problem.[CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RH.11-12.8](http://www.corestandards.org/ELA-Literacy/RH/11-12/8/)Evaluate an author's premises, claims, and evidence by corroborating or challenging them with other information. |
| **Time Required**  | One or two 90-minute class periods |
| **Topics** | Culture/identity issues, Farm work/agriculture/ranching, Migrant workers, Mining, Racism/discrimination, Religion/churchesOutline topic: Racism and the Ku Klux Klan |
| **Time Periods** | 1900s-1910s, 1920s-1930s |
| **Tags (key words)** | migrant labor, migrant worker, farmers, miners, racism, Ku Klux Klan, KKK, Boulder County, United States History, Colorado History, Boulder County History, Culture/identity issues, Farm work/agriculture/ranching, Migrant workers, Mining, Racism/discrimination, Religion/churches, lynching |

**Preparation** *(Links to worksheets, primary sources and other materials):*

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| **Materials** | **Data-based question and accompanying documents** |
| **Resources/Links** | **Document A: <https://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/photograph/sheriff-saved-prisoners-from-lynching-1911-p-2>****Document B: <http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-1>****Document C: <http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/mammoth-klan-parade-in-longmont-0>****Document D:** [**http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/the-klan-unmasked**](http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/the-klan-unmasked)**Document E:** [**http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/document/a-summary-of-the-principles-of-the-knights-of-the-ku-klux-klan-p-1**](http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/document/a-summary-of-the-principles-of-the-knights-of-the-ku-klux-klan-p-1)**Document F: <http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-2>****Document G:** [**http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-2**](http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-2)**Document H:** [**http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-controlled-longmont-in-1920s-p-1**](http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-controlled-longmont-in-1920s-p-1)**Document I:** [**http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/photograph/sheriff-saved-prisoners-from-lynching-1911-p-1**](http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/photograph/sheriff-saved-prisoners-from-lynching-1911-p-1) |
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**Lesson Procedure** *(Step by Step Instructions):*

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| 1. Students will be writing an essay. 2. Using the prompt below, their own sheets of notebook paper, and the document packet provided, students will have 25 minutes to:1. read and analyze each document;
2. formulate a thesis;
3. develop a minimum of 3 claims;
4. determine what data culled from the documents can be used to support each of your claims;
5. Write a warrant for each piece of data used (warrants are an explanation of how your data proves your thesis to be true);
6. Map out your essay by creating an essay outline (be sure to include your conclusion).

3. Students will have 60 minutes to write their essay.4. Reminders for students:· Formulate a thesis statement.· Use documents as well as your own outside knowledge of the period.· Deal evenly with all aspects of the questions.· Be sure to cover the time period given.· Assess the validity of the documents.· Draw effective and specific conclusions whenever possible.QUESTION FOR ANALYSIS:Race issues between white residents and Mexican migrants in Boulder County were due to existing racial tensions. Assess the validity of this statement as it pertains to the time period 1910-1935.Document A*Boulder Daily Camera*, 05-02-2010, p. 2D. Phil Hernandez, personal copy<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/photograph/sheriff-saved-prisoners-from-lynching-1911-p-2>Document B

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| At the movement’s apex, Klansmen were elected or appointed to the offices of Governor, Secretary of State, United States Senator, Denver Mayor, manager of safety, city attorney, chief of police, and many of the city’s police force and firefighters. Klan locals, called Klaverns, sprang up all over the state, including Boulder County. . . . It was during the general election of 1922 that admitted Klan members took control of the Republican Party despite resistance from members of its reasonable wing. . . . The Colorado Klan followed a systematized plan of “Kluxing,” or recruiting and organizing, throughout the state. Recruiters, called “Kleagles,” set off across the state to prey upon citizens who felt disenfranchised or threatened in the post World War I world. . . . Although the Klan is associated with anti–African American acts, in Colorado their venom was directed primarily at Jews and Catholic immigrants, especially the Italians. The Klan felt that Catholics were responsible for three presidential assassinations and at least 90% of all military desertions in World War I. They opposed the civil service because they saw it as a haven for “Catholics, Jews, and the foreign born. . . .” The Klan-dominated state legislature nearly passed a law preventing the serving of alcohol in churches, an attempt aimed directly at use of wine in Catholic services.*Superior Historian*, vol. 6, no. 2, Aug., 2009, p. 1, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Vertical file for KKK<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-1> |

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 Document C

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| On Tuesday night the Longmont Klan was host to visiting Klansmen and Klanswomen from all over Northern Colorado. Large delegations began to arrive early in the evening and gathered at the big open space just south of the city to participate in the biggest and best parade ever held here. The line formed at 8 o’clock, and was preceded by officers on horseback who marched four abreast. The scene was most impressive, as the procession, nearly half mile in length, of robed Klansmen marched silently up through the main streets of the city. Thousands of spectators, who had come from many other towns in autos, lined both sides of the street, and standing at attention, showed their respect and admiration for the valiant Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as they marched silently by and in perfect order.*The Rocky Mountain American*, Vol. I, no. 18, p. 1, Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/mammoth-klan-parade-in-longmont-0>  |

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  Document D Description: https://lh5.googleusercontent.com/7i42Cn0x_Bud91TU7ni39EMsDq3pU9VfW64Hdvz_ZhjIyPdxRiiD9Q-Zi-5mWFiqZ2hge4MnkOPWJ9wDrxYU4hDMOg5AtGyTR2_5q_cVVd-k1F5kzMaQAS0hPeOkhwLAoKc6Gxo*The Rocky Mountain American*, Vol. I, no. 4, 02-27-1925 , p. 1. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/the-klan-unmasked>   Document ECarnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Vertical file for KKK<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/document/a-summary-of-the-principles-of-the-knights-of-the-ku-klux-klan-p-1>   Document F

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| To add insult to injury, Boulder was the home of a Ku Klux Klan newspaper called the Rocky Mountain American, published by William Francis. Not only was it filled with vitriolic prose and verse but with advertisements for Boulder businesses sympathetic to the Klan. Often the business gave clues as to their leanings through their names and slogans. One grocer’s catchphrase was “Klean Kanned Goods.” A barber declared one could obtain a “Klean Kuick Kool Shave.” And another merchant advertised “Kash and Karry” transactions. Other less than subtle lures were “Klothing Karefully Kleaned” and “Klean Klassy Kars.”*Superior Historian*, vol. 6, no. 2, Aug., 2009, p. 2. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Vertical file for KKK<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-2> |

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  Document G

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| I will work with the Klan and for the Klan in the coming election, heart and soul. And if I’m re-elected, I will give the Klan the kind of administration it wants. Denver Mayor Ben Stapleton*Superior Historian*, vol. 6, no. 2, Aug., 2009, p. 2. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Vertical file for KKK<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-the-invisible-empire-in-boulder-county-p-2>  |

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  Document H

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| “By reason of the organization of the KKK and the nature of its activities, a situation has developed in the city of Longmont, which, if not checked can have but one end – the continued stirring of ill feelings among our citizens, the creation of hatred and distrust, the development of destructive factional antagonisms . . .“Citizens are threatened. A campaign of persecution has been started.“Not content with the spoils which have come to them through control of all departments of our city government, the local leaders of the so-called ‘Invisible Empire’ are now reaching out for control of our schools.”The editorial went on to call citizens together to form the Visible League “to include all citizens who will agree that our schools should be free from the contaminating influence of secret political propagandists.*Longmont Daily Times-Call*, 04-10/11-1971. Carnegie Branch Library for Local History, Boulder, Vertical file for KKL<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/newspaper/ku-klux-klan-controlled-longmont-in-1920s-p-1> |

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Document I

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| *Sheriff Capp saved prisoners from lynching*A long, drawn-out coal strike in April 1911 put many eastern Boulder County miners out of work. Tensions mounted and erupted into violence when Franciso Diaz and his sons, Juan, Manuel, and Jose, stabbed and killed Teddy Wycherley, a striking union miner outside of a saloon in Lafayette. The non-union men were immediately arrested and held in the Lafayette town hall. According to the *Camera*, an angry and armed mob was “clamoring for B-L-O-O-D.” Boulder County Sheriff Martin P. Capp jumped into the fray, stood on a box, and made an eloquent plea for the lives of his prisoners. “If you must kill someone, kill me,” shouted the sheriff. “I would rather be shot in the road like a dog than to witness this criminal act.”*Boulder Daily Camera,* 05-02-2010, p. 2D. Phil Hernandez, personal copy<http://bocolatinohistory.colorado.edu/photograph/sheriff-saved-prisoners-from-lynching-1911-p-1> |

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**Evaluation/Assessment:** *(Methods for collecting evidence of student learning)*

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| See Lesson Procedure above. |