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**Segregation** 1964

Freedom School, Yes, Amy Little Sugar, Philonne Book’s, New York, 2001

Real historical figures in documented situations.

This story is narrated in first person through the eyes of Joile. She is a little black girl who lives in a small Mississippi town during the Mississippi Summer Project in 1964.

In the beginning of the story she is worried about freedom school and the people who burned the school. These people were unhappy with Amy because she is teaching black kids and she is white. Some of the bad things that happened was the school got burned down, somebody threw a brick through Joile’s room window and wrote a nasty note to Jolie. The good thing that happened in the story was Annie kept teaching the school underneath the tree, the people at the town were building the new school and guarding it so that the black children can go to school.

Jolie was brave and fearless and worried. She was worried but then Uncle Shad told Jolie stories to stay strong and so Jolie became brave.

She went to the school and helped Annie at the school and to be a look

out. Jolie learns that to do anything she must not let anybody get in her way of learning (theme).

Annie would tell the story different because Annie was the white teacher. She, Annie the white teacher, would tell us what the white people would tell her about teaching black kids The second thing about how it would be different is she would tell us about what it is like to be haunted by angry white people. The last thing that would be different is she would tell us how life is like eaching those poor black kids and what the whites would think of it.

Jolie’s interactions with her family help us understand that the blacks and whites were not allowed to go to school together during segregation. The whites burned down black children schools. The black people would get angry, but they started to build a new school. Then the Mississippi Summer Project came in 1964 and white teachers came to teach black kids. This made the whites very angry and made them do very bad things to the blacks.

3 historical facts from the story:

1. Freedom school was in the south.
2. The whites and blacks didn’t like each other, only some whites liked blacks.
3. The whites burned down the school because a white teacher was teaching black kids.

Historical facts from the author’s notes:

1. The Mississippi summer project started in 1964 as the Mississippi summer project.
2. Segregation started around this time (Jim Crowe laws).