

# Teacher Prep

## **Before class: Set up an account for QR Code Generator**

QR Code Generator is a free website for making QR codes. It's very straight forward and user friendly. Before class, you will set up an account for all students to use. Go to <https://app.qr-code-generator.com> to set up a free account. When students come to class, they will all log into your account. Make sure that the email address and password you choose can be given out to students.

## **Before class: Set up a shared Google Drive folder**

Students will need to upload their QR code to a shared google drive folder. You should email the link to students before class so they can easily access it when they create their QR codes.

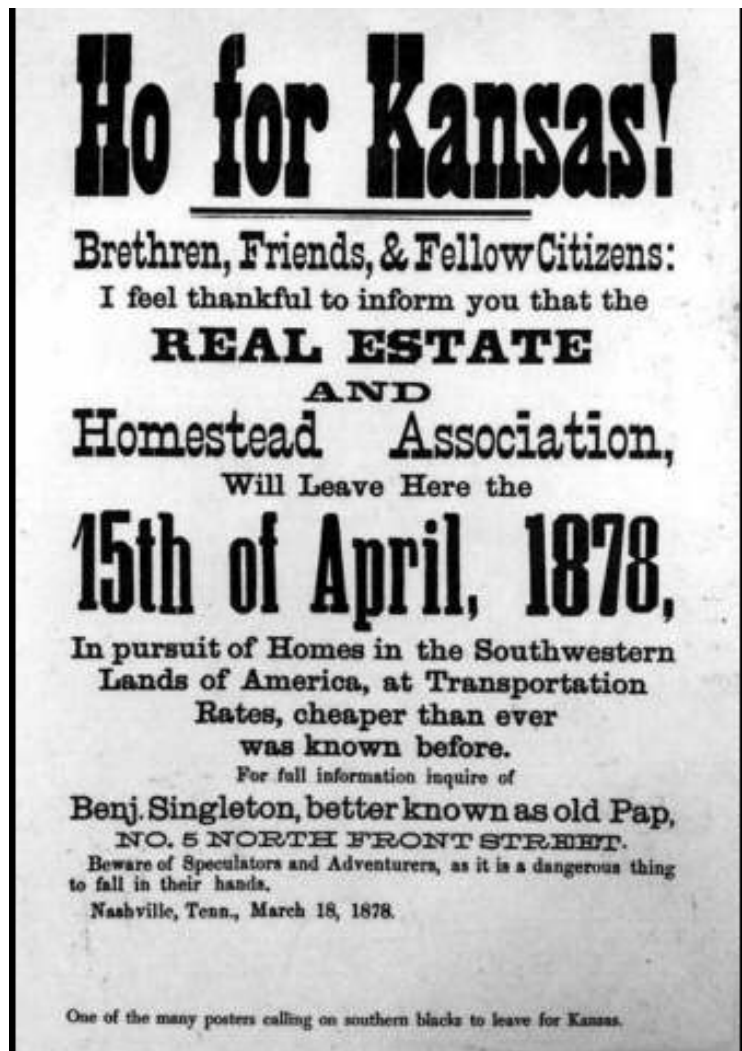
# The Exodusters

This is a photograph of freed African American men and women known as the Exodusters. The Exodusters is a name given to African Americans who left the South to move West. Many of these people left in 1879 and moved to Kansas. Newspaper writers and others gave the group the name Exodusters because they compared them to the ancient Hebrews who left Egypt. This journey was called an exodus. An exodus is a large group of people leaving someplace to go to another.



<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exodusters#/media/File:Exodusters.jpeg>

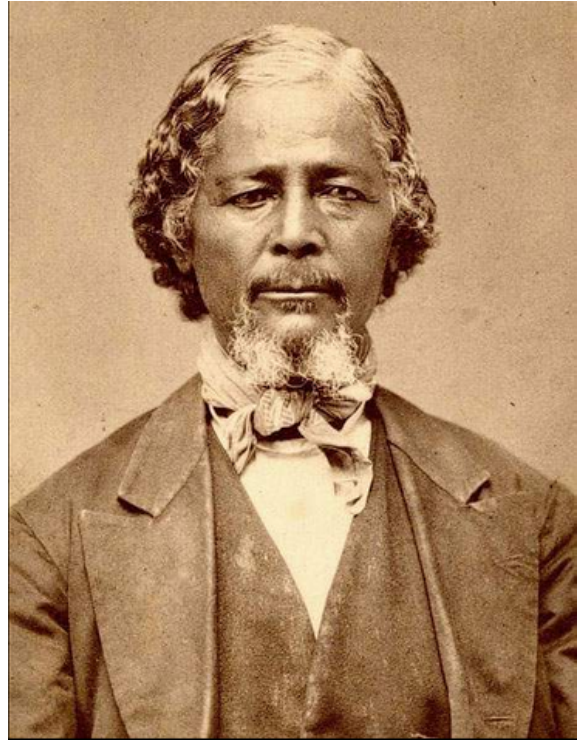
This is a poster advertising land that is available in Kansas. As many as 40,000 people left the south to move to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Colorado. Many established their own communities. Other moved to cities and towns such as Kansas City and Topeka. Posters like this one were put up in towns and cities in Tennessee, Mississippi, Kentucky, and other southern states.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exodusters#/media/File:Exoduster\\_handbill.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Exodusters#/media/File:Exoduster_handbill.jpg)

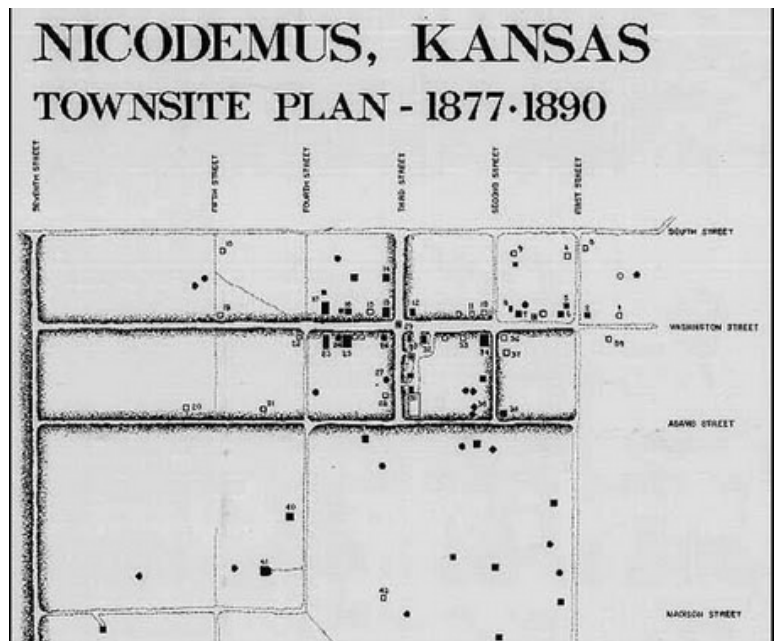
# The Exodusters

This is a photograph of H. “Pap” Singleton, who organized and led groups of Exodusters to Kansas. Singleton believed that Kansas would welcome African Americans because the state declared itself a “Free” state before and during the Civil War. This meant that slavery was not allowed in Kansas at all. Singleton would visit African American churches throughout the South to talk to people about moving west. Between 1877 and 1879 nearly 300 African Americans followed Singleton to Kansas.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin\\_%22Pap%22\\_Singleton#/media/File:Benjamin\\_%22Pap%22\\_Singleton.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_%22Pap%22_Singleton#/media/File:Benjamin_%22Pap%22_Singleton.jpg)

This is a townsite plan of Nicodemus, the first African American settlement founded in Kansas. A townsite plan shows all the streets and buildings of a town. Nicodemus was established in 1877 by two men: Rev. W.H. Smith, an African American minister, and W.R. Hill, a white land developer. A land developer is someone who buys and sells land to people to build houses and businesses. They were joined by five other African American men and formed the Nicodemus Town Company.

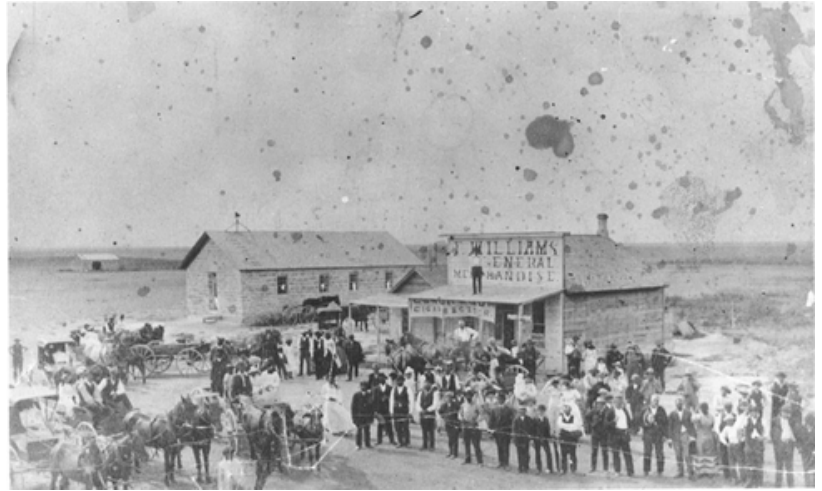


<http://ocw.mit.edu/ans7870/21I/21I.705/studymaterials/morrisonimages/migration.jpg>



# The Exodusters

This is a photograph of the town of Nicodemus. It was taken in 1885. Like H. "Pap" Singleton, the men of the Nicodemus Town Company visited churches in Kentucky to see if people were interested in moving to Kansas. The first group of settlers arrived in 1877. Many more people came in the following years too. By 1910 the town had a population of nearly 600 African Americans who lived and worked there.



[https://www.nps.gov/articles/nicodemus\\_nhs\\_landscape\\_equality.htm](https://www.nps.gov/articles/nicodemus_nhs_landscape_equality.htm)

This is a photograph of African American homesteaders that lived in Nicodemus. Homesteaders were settlers that bought land cheaply from the United States government. They then promised to live on and farm the land for a certain number of years. If they were successful, then they could keep the land. Many of the Exodusters that came to Kansas wanted to own their own land to farm.



<https://www.hcn.org/issues/50.1/a-civil-conversation-what-we-can-learn-from-nicodemus-kansas>

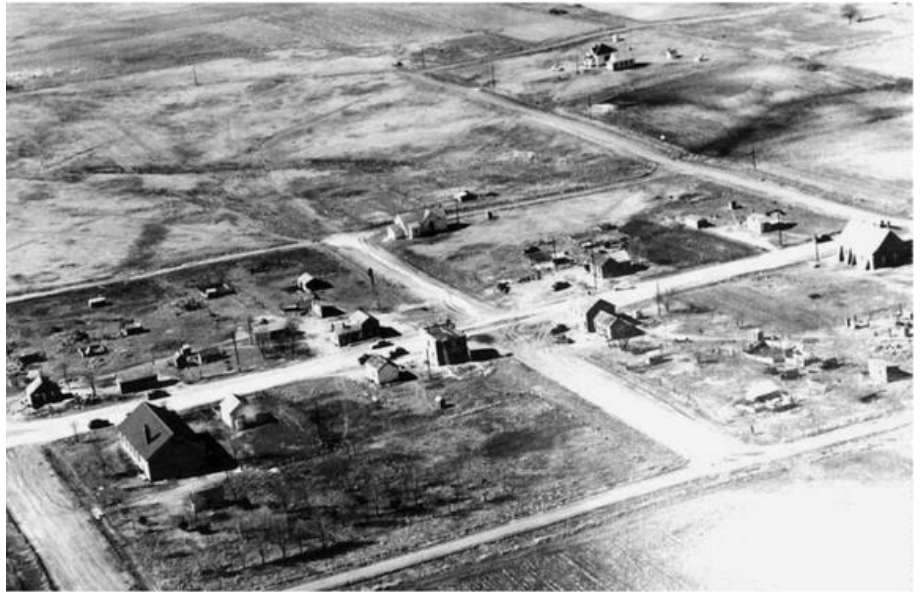
This is a photograph of the Nicodemus Township School. It was the first school built in Graham County, Kansas. When the first Exodusters arrived, they immediately began building. At first, people lived in dugouts and sod houses. Then they built frame houses of wood. By the mid-1880s Nicodemus was a busy place. The town supported two newspapers and three general stores. There were churches and a school. There was also a number of small hotels, an ice cream parlor, a bank, and stables to board horses.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicodemus\\_National\\_Historic\\_Site#/media/File:NICO\\_Nicodemus\\_Township\\_School.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicodemus_National_Historic_Site#/media/File:NICO_Nicodemus_Township_School.JPG)

# The Exodusters

This is a photograph taken from a plane of Nicodemus in 1953. Many of the original buildings are still standing. But by this time, the town was not the busy, successful place it had been. In the early 1880s, it was a possibility that the railroad would make Nicodemus a station stop on the railroad line. But the promised station never happened. As a result, Nicodemus stopped growing and people began moving away.



<https://www.loc.gov/exhibits/african/afam010.html>

This is a photograph of the Nicodemus Visitor Center. Today, Nicodemus is a National Historic Site. This means that the town is protected by the National Park Service and is recognized as an important historical site in American history. Some people still live in Nicodemus. Many are related to the first families that came across the Kansas plains over a century ago. Visitors from all over the world come to visit and learn about the Exodusters and their Kansas community. They can see some of the original buildings and look at photographs to learn about Nicodemus.



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicodemus\\_National\\_Historic\\_Site#/media/File:Nicodemus.JPG](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nicodemus_National_Historic_Site#/media/File:Nicodemus.JPG)



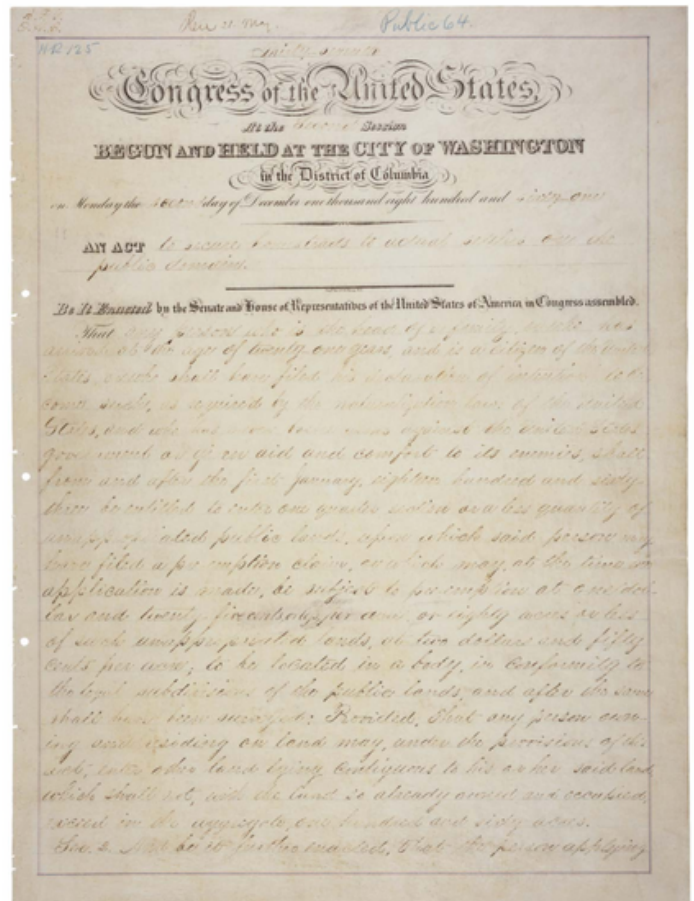
# The Exodusters

This is a picture of a group of Exodusters on their way to Kansas. Many African Americans left their homes in the South because they were being mistreated. Even though they had won their freedom, many white Southerners did not see them as equals. Laws known as “Black Codes” were passed throughout the South making it difficult for African Americans to earn a living and to be paid a decent wage. There was increased violence too against African Americans making it dangerous to live there.



<https://www.legendsofamerica.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ExodustersEn-Route-to-KansasHarpers-Weekly-1879.jpg>

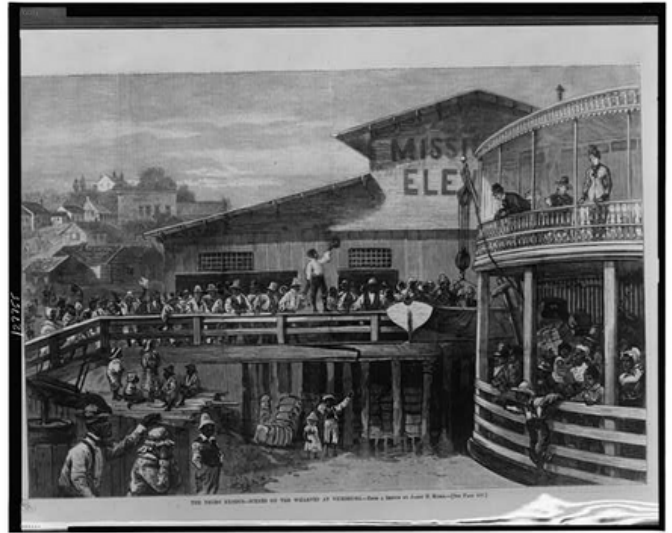
This is a photograph of the legislation passed by Congress known as the Homestead Act of 1862. The Homestead Act allowed settlers to claim up to 160 acres of land from the government at little cost. Under the act, the settlers needed to build a house and farm the land for five years. After their five years of farming, they owned the land. The Homestead Act was a very important piece of legislation because it helped increase interest and settlement of the American West.



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/Homestead-Act>

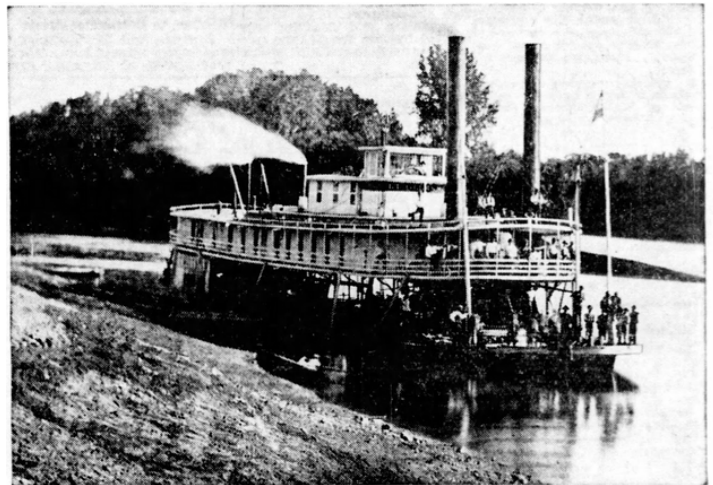
# The Exodusters

This is a picture of a group of African Americans saying goodbye to family and friends in Vicksburg, Mississippi. For many Exodusters, traveling West often meant leaving behind family and friends. Because of the distance and the cost of travel, many might never see their loved ones again.



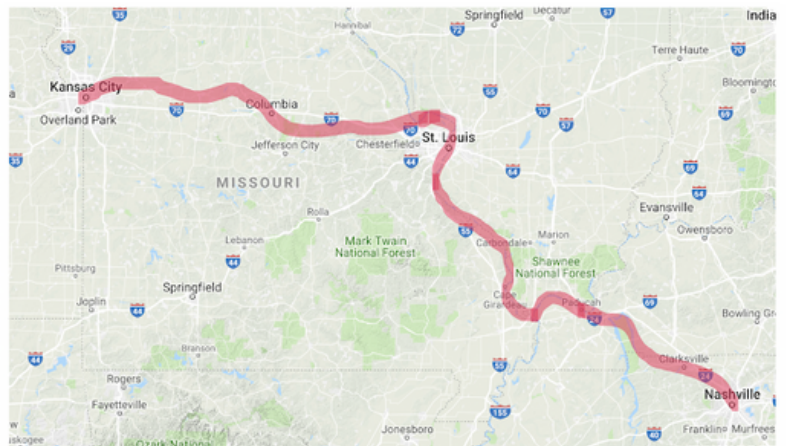
<http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2019/03/williamson-countys-exodusters.html>

This is a newspaper photograph of one of the steamships that carried Exodusters to Kansas. To travel from Nashville to Kansas City cost about 10 dollars which is about the same as 240 dollars today! The cost to travel West was very difficult for many African Americans because they were poor.



<http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2019/03/williamson-countys-exodusters.html>

This is a map showing the route that many Exodusters took to get to Kansas. Some African Americans traveled west by taking the train or going overland in a wagon. However, most Exodusters traveled by steamship. The ship would travel up the Cumberland River from Nashville to Paducah, Kentucky. From there, the Cumberland River joined the Ohio River to Cairo, Illinois. The travelers would then continue their journey along the Mississippi River to St. Louis, Missouri. The last part of the trip meant taking a ship along the Missouri to riverport cities such as Kansas City, Missouri and Atchinson, Kansas.

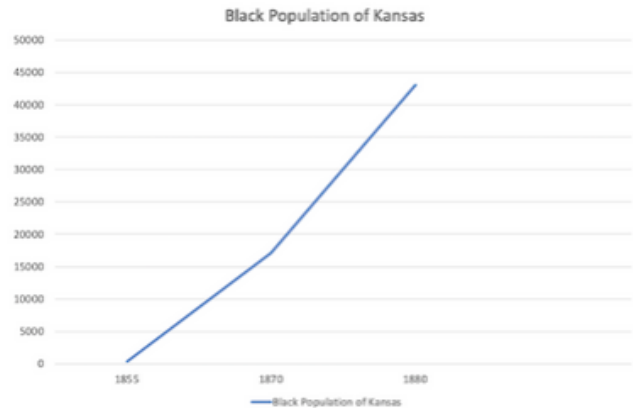


<http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2019/03/williamson-countys-exodusters.html>



# The Exodusters

This graph shows how the African American population of Kansas grew in less than thirty years. In 1855, 151 free African Americans and 192 enslaved African Americans lived in the Kansas territory. By 1870, as many as 17,108 African Americans had moved to Kansas. By the time the first groups of Exodusters came to Kansas in 1880, the African American population had jumped to 43,107!



<http://usctwillcotn.blogspot.com/2019/03/williamson-countys-exodusters.html>

This is a photograph of a large group of Exodusters in West Topeka, Kansas. Many of the Exodusters who came to Kansas had very little money or belongings. Kansas Governor John St. John established the Kansas Freedman's Relief Association (KFRA) in 1879 to help. The association helped find temporary housing and employment for new arrivals. The KFRA also provided some financial aid to help Exodusters get established in various towns and cities in Kansas.



<https://www.blackpast.org/african-american-history/kansas-freedmans-relief-association-1879-1881/>

This is a photograph of a group of African American school children in Topeka, Kansas. They are celebrating George Washington's birthday. For many African Americans, moving West allowed them the chance at a better life. Children could go to school and job opportunities were better. African Americans in many cities and towns established their own neighborhoods, businesses, churches and schools. Some settlers, like those in Nicodemus, even established their own communities.



<https://tscpl.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Tenn-Town-Kindergarten-2.jpg>



# Steps to Create a Virtual Art Exhibit

## Step 1: Think of a Message

Your art exhibit should have a main message that teaches views about the Exodusters.

## Step 2: Brainstorm and Sketch Ideas

Use the space below to brainstorm ideas and sketch a picture of what your art exhibit will look like. Your instillation must meet all of the following requirements:

- Is three dimensional
- Is at least 1 foot tall
- Has both pictures and words that talk about the lives of the Exodusters
- Uses at least one source from the Handout: Exodusters
- Uses many colors and materials
- Expresses your main message

# Steps to Create a Virtual Art Exhibit

## Step 3: Build Your 3D Installation

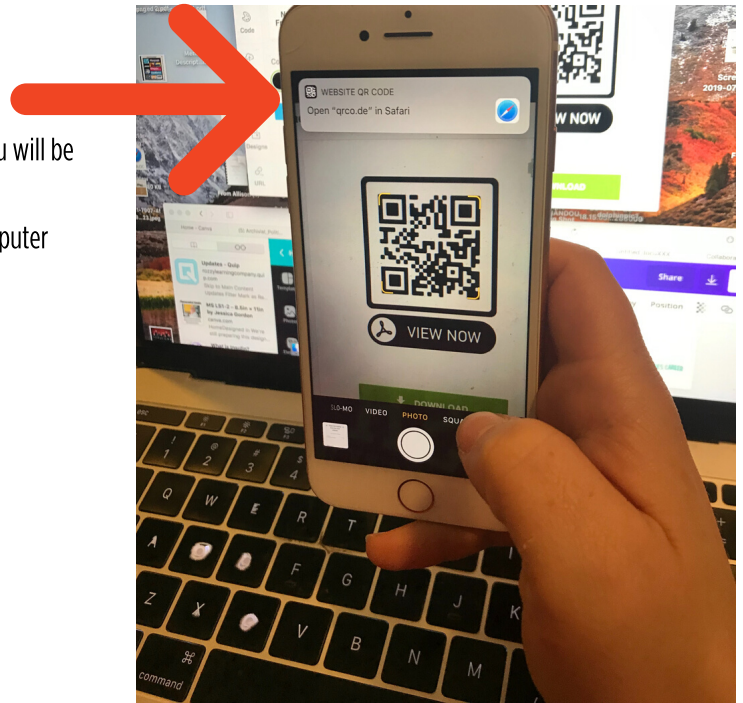
You will now use art supplies and building materials to build your installation. Make sure all requirements are included!

## Step 4: Create a Caption

You will now create a caption that goes next to your 3D installation. The caption should be 4-6 sentences long and should explain what the art installation is about. Write your caption in the box below and cut it out when you are finished.

# Example QR Code

- Go to the camera button on your phone.
- Hold the camera for a few seconds over the QR code.
- A set of words will pop up that say "open in Safari." Click on these words and you will be taken to the information that is in the QR code!
- Here is an image of what it looks like when you hold your camera up to the computer screen and hover over a QR code.



- Check out this QR code for an example from a middle school student who made an entry about a female leader during the American Revolution!

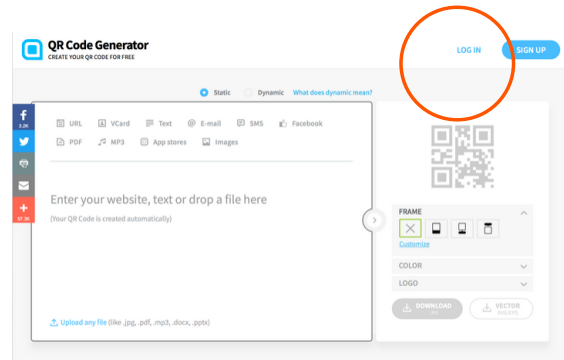




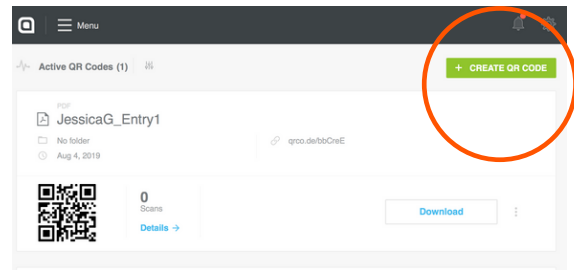
# Steps to Create a QR Code

## Step 5: Create QR Codes

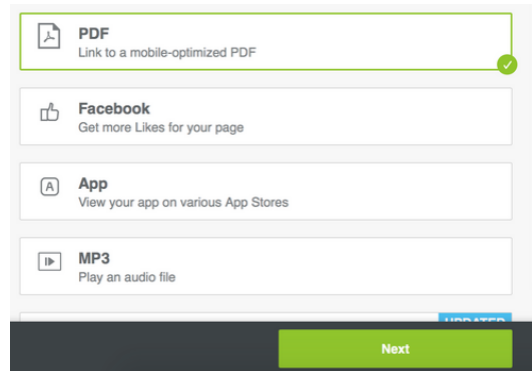
- Go to this web address: <https://app.qr-code-generator.com>
- Click in the top right corner to log in. Ask your teacher for the email address and password for the account.



- Once you are logged in, click on the button that says "Create QR Code."



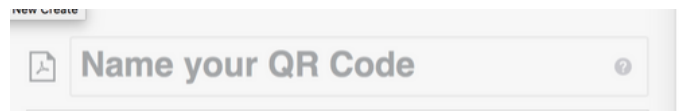
- Scroll down and click on the button that says "PDF." Click "Next."



- Add the following name for your QR code: FirstName\_LastInitial

For example, if your name is Jessica Gordon, you will type in:

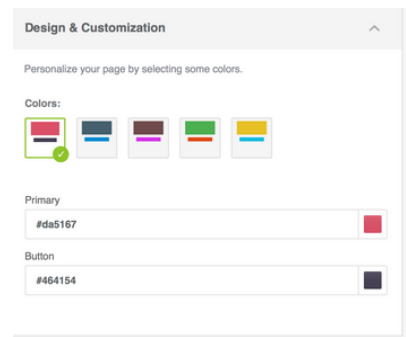
- Jessica\_G



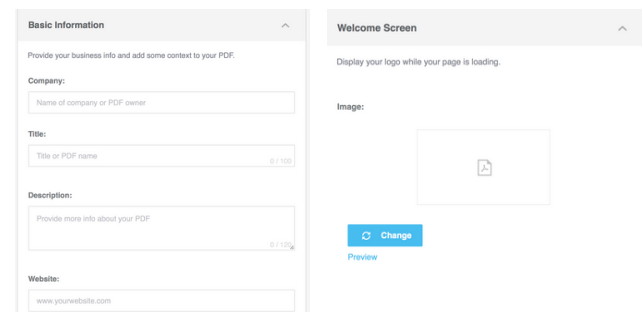
- Next, upload the PDF of your art installation and caption by clicking Upload PDF.



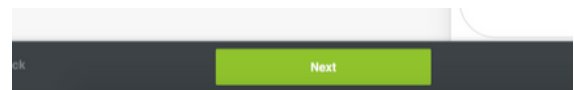
- Choose what color you want your QR code to be in.



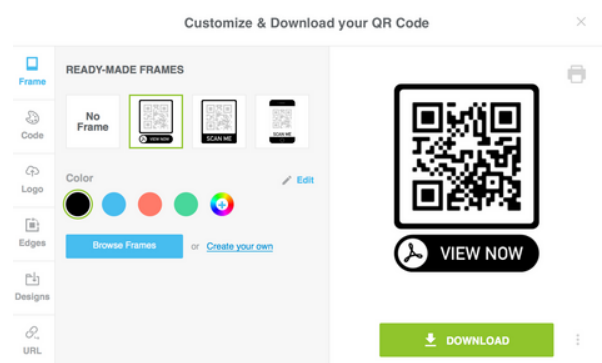
- DO NOT fill out the next sections that say "Basic Information" and "Welcome Screen." Skip these sections.



- Click "Next" at the bottom of the page and wait for your QR code to be created!



- Choose what frame you want your QR code to be in. Then, download your QR code!



- Your QR code will pop up on your desktop. It will be a ".png." Save your code as a "PDF." Your code is then ready! Tell your teacher you are ready to upload your QR code to the class Google Drive folder. Upload the file as a PDF. This is where all of the students' QR codes for your class will go. Have your teacher send you the link to the folder so you can upload the QR code.