

STEP 1: WHO'S RUBY BRIDGES?

Let's watch the trailer of a biopic.
This movie is about the life of Ruby Bridges.



A/ WATCH & LISTEN to the beginning of this movie trailer and fill in the grid with the information you found in the video.

Where does it take place?		When does it take place?	
Who is coming to Ruby's house?		How many are they?	
What do these men want?			
What are the neighbours' reactions?			
What is the reaction of Ruby's mother?			

B/ SPEAK: Where are they escorting them? Can you imagine what happens next?

C/ WATCH the end of the trailer and **TICK** the correct answers.

- How does Ruby feel in the car?
 - excited scared calm
- What is the US Marshall telling her?
 - Wait till I open the door before you get out.
 - Get out of the car on your own.
 - We'll all go into the building together. Stay between the four of us.
 - Don't be afraid to talk with the people!
 - And do not look back. No matter what happens. Don't look back at the crowd.
 - You're on your own now.
- What happens when Ruby gets out of the car?
 - people are happy to see her people are very aggressive people are ignoring her
- What are they saying?
 - 2468 WE JUST WANT TO INTEGRATE!
 - 2468 WE DON'T WANT TO INTEGRATE!
 - 2579 WE DON'T WANT TO INTEGRATE!
 - 2468 WE WANT TO DESINTEGRATE!
- How does Ruby feel when they get out of the car?
 - excited scared calm
- What is the problem when they reach the door?
 - The building is closed
 - The governor of Louisiana said they can't get inside)
- But why can they enter?
 - The president of the USA says that they can enter the building
 - The governor of Louisiana changed his mind



D/ SPEAK: where did they go? what is this building? what will happen next?

E) The Problem We All Live With: Complete the following description.

"The painting is both subtle and powerful. In it, we can see a small, solemngirl in a starched white dress is surrounded by men, whose faces you don't see, walking with tightly clenched On closer inspection, they're wearing armbands that say "Deputy U.S." and written in crude lettering above the girl's head is the word "....." The air of menace and innocence is strong – the of the child shows the bad atmosphere around her that you don't see – the crowd of white protesters shouting epitaphs and threats, throwing objects. The painting, "*The Problem We All Live With*," by Norman, is an iconic vision of both America and the Civilmovement of the mid-20th century. Its message is still as direct today as it was then."

F) READ the text and ANSWER the questions in full sentences. Use the VOCABULARY BOXES.



Ruby Nell Bridges was born September 8, 1954 in Tylertown, Mississippi. At the age of four, her family moved to new Orleans, Louisiana to participate in the integration of the New Orleans School system. At this time, people wanted to keep blacks and whites separate because whites didn't think that blacks were as good as them. William Frantz Elementary School was the name of the white school in Louisiana, which she was the first African-American child to attend. There were only four African American kindergarteners that followed through to take a test to determine who would be the first to attend intergrated schools. Ruby's dad discouraged her to go, while her mother wanted her to go to get a better education. While enrolled in that school, many of the whites brought their children out of the school. As well, many white teachers transferred to different schools. There was one white teacher that did want to teach Ruby; her name was Barbara Henry.

When Ruby started first grade, U.S. marshals took her to and from school and protected her from the angry white people. When walking through the halls, Ruby faced criticism and threats. For instance, one day a woman walking in the hall threatened to poison her. Another woman put a black doll in a coffin and protested with it outside of the school. Ruby went through countless insults. Bridges couldn't understand the anger directed at her until much later, when a young boy told her he couldn't play with her because she was a "nigger." "Racism is an adult disease. We should stop using our kids to spread it," states Ruby when she was older (The Toronto Star).

After a few months of school, Ruby started to see a child psychiatrist; His name was Dr. Coles. He was very supportive of Ruby. He thought it would be better for her to have someone outside of her family to talk to (Ruby Bridges Library). After many years, Ruby graduated and became a travel agent. She was one of the first black Americans to go to an all-white school.

1. How did white people react to Ruby's arrival in the school?

2. What was her father's reaction? What was her mother's reaction?

3. Who was Barbara Henry? How did she react to Ruby's arrival?

4. How did Ruby feel in her new school?

Ruby felt

EXHAUSTED	CONFUSED	ECSTATIC	GUILTY	SUSPICIOUS
ANGRY	HYSTERICAL	FRUSTRATED	SAD	CONFIDENT
EMBARRASSED	HAPPY	MISCHIEVOUS	DISGUSTED	FRIGHTENED
ENRAGED	ASHAMED	CAUTIOUS	SMUG	DEPRESSED
OVERWHELMED	HOPEFUL	LONELY	LOVESTRUCK	JEALOUS
BORED	SURPRISED	ANXIOUS	SHOCKED	SHY

VOCABULARY BOX : Expressing feelings

VOCABULARY BOX : Verbs of feelings and opinions.
To think (thought) = penser, to wonder = se demander, to feel (felt) = se sentir, to look / to seem = avoir l'air, to sense = ressentir, to find (found) = trouver