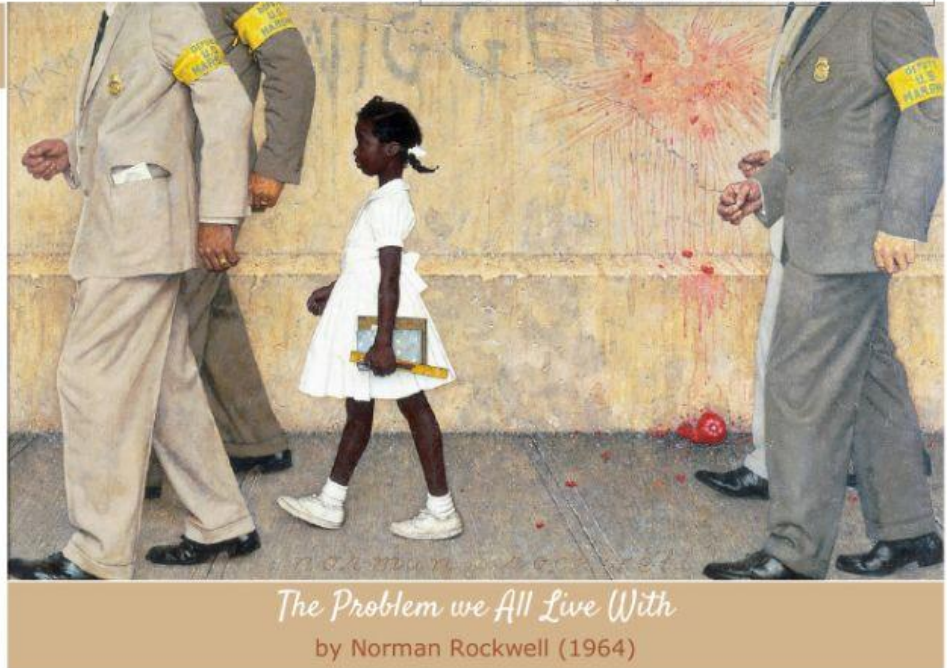


Analysis

This painting by Norman Rockwell was released in [] , at the end of the period of []

Since the end of the [] (1865), [] was [] , the [] had been



emancipated and were [] , but in the [] white people [] that. They [] to give [] the same [] as [] . In 1896, [] (a **separation** between the Whites and the Blacks) became the [] . [] Americans [] use **separate facilities** (waiting rooms, cafés, etc). They [] sit at the back of the bus. They [] own a house. They [] vote.

[] was the [] until [] (when a new law, **the [] Act**, put an end to **legal []**). However, [] that, African American [] were fighting to secure their [] : [] was one of them, as well as [] who [] a pacifist [] in [] in [] where he made his famous [] about the end of discrimination, starting with : "[]".



New laws were gradually [] from [] when schools were [] by the law to [] and receive [] students : that period was called [] . But in southern states, white people still [] the changes.



So the scene depicted by Norman Rockwell refers to a real story : [] was [] years old when she became the **first** [] to [] to

[] a white school in Louisiana (in New Orleans). [] parents were **so** [] **that** Ruby [] be **escorted** to school by US [] in order to [] her. [] were organized and [] were waiting for her in front of the school. They **insulted and attacked** her, and they decided to



[] their children at home : they [] them to be taught with a [] child.

The [] teachers from the school [] to teach her too, and a teacher had to be sent from



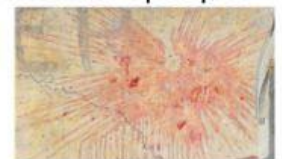
[] (in Massachusetts, a northern state). Her name was Mrs [], and Ruby was alone with her for []



Norman Rockwell [] to tell that **story** in his [] because he wanted to [] the [] **and the violence** it inspired.

That is probably why he decided to [] Ruby as a very fragile little girl, in a white dress [] (= UK ; US = symbolizing) her [] and []. It is reinforced by **the [] tomato** on the wall (**red** for the [] of all those who lost their lives in that [] **for the Civil Rights**), the violence of the [] ('NIGGER') and the **threat** (= *menace*) of the inscription [] (the Ku Klux Klan being a **white [] organization** that killed (lynched) a lot of African Americans for no reason).

He **entitled** his [] 'The Problem We [] live With' to help American people to understand that **discrimination wasn't just a [] problem**, nor the problem of [] only : some elements in the painting remind us of **the American []** such



as [] on Ruby's blue book or the shape of the smashed tomato resembling an [], **the [] of the American []**.



Norman Rockwell's message is that **legal []** was unfair and **contrary to the [] motto** ('E pluribus unum' = 'One out of many' → **Unity** is central). It was *smashing* the [] **of the nation** and Rockwell meant that everyone had a role to play to make it whole again. Everyone had to demand that [] **should be [] against all forms of [] in the USA.**