

SELECTED WEBLIOGRAPHY FOR AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH for FEBRUARY 2015

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NOTE: The Association for the Study of African American Life has selected “**A Century of Black Life, History, and Culture**” as the 2015 theme for Black History Month. <http://asalh100.org/black-history-themes/2015-theme/>

The **Origins of Black History Month** may be found here <http://asalh100.org/origins-of-black-history-month/>

AND here:

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/mobile/2011/02/201102021304250.4336468.html#axz z2K6z5GA00>

NOTE: This webliography focuses almost solely on freely accessible websites with quality information, especially those with Lesson Plans and Classroom Activities.

PROGRAMMING IDEAS AND RESOURCES FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH:

After Reconstruction: Problems of African Americans in the South (Library of Congress) <http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/reconstruction/>

Lesson Plans on African American Identity

<http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/lessons/strivings/>

Other detailed Lesson Plans on African American History Month are here: (although designed for Teachers, they are useful for American Spaces in general)

<http://www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov/teachers.html>

Lesson Plan for MLK's I HAVE A DREAM SPEECH:

<http://www.oercommons.org/courses/martin-luther-king-jr-s-i-have-a-dream-speech/view>

Lesson Plans and Resources for African American History Month:

<http://www.besthistorysites.net/index.php/american-history/african-american>

Civil Rights Act of 1964: Six Ways to Commemorate: <http://free.ed.gov/civil-rights-act-1964-6-ways-commemorate/>

Programming Ideas for the Brown v. Board of Education Decision: Helping Kids understand Diversity and Equality:

<http://www.civilrights.org/education/brown/>

Black History: 8 Fun Ways to cultivate greater appreciation:

<http://free.ed.gov/black-history-8-fun-ways-cultivate-greater-appreciation/>

70 Ways to Celebrate Black History Month:

<http://www.bachelorsdegreeonline.com/blog/2011/70-useful-links-for-celebrating-black-history-month/>

African American History Month (from the Library of Congress): numerous programming ideas here and resources:

<http://www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov/>

Lesson Plans and Teacher Resources for African-American History from EDSitement, a project of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH):

<http://edsitement.neh.gov/subject/history-social-studies>

AND:

<http://edsitement.neh.gov/black-history-month#node-19469>

Martin Luther King Day: ACTION PLANS FOR PROGRAMMING

<http://www.nationalservice.gov/special-initiatives/days-service/martin-luther-king-jr-day-service-0>

Dos and Don'ts for Black History Month: <http://www.tolerance.org/activity/dos-and-donts-teaching-black-history>

QUICK FACTS and STATISTICS:

Facts for Features from the U.S Census Department: African Americans in Statistics: 2014 Version <http://www.census.gov/newsroom/facts-for-features/2014/cb14-ff03.html>

African American Population from the 2010 U.S. Census:

<http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?src=CF>

RESEARCHING AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY:

African American History: <http://www.iraas.com/> (Columbia University)

Du Bois Central <http://www.library.umass.edu/spcoll/dubois/>

The Department of Special Collections and the University Archives at UMass Amherst have paired up to create this collection of resources relating to the life and legacy of W.E.B. Du Bois.

Amistad Digital Resource for Teaching African American History

http://www.amistadresource.org/plantation_to_ghetto/harlem_renaissance.html

Based out of Columbia University, the Amistad Digital Resource for Teaching African American History was created with a goal of helping teachers present a the Amistad case within the K-12 social studies curriculum. Housing photographs, audio recordings, news clips, and excerpts of oral history interviews, the site consists of three Modules: *Plantation to Ghetto*, *Civil Rights Era*, and *The Future in the Present*. Section one of *Plantation to Ghetto* documents the end of Reconstruction in the South and Jim Crow laws. One may peruse each module for a desired era or event, or search by Key Figure, Organization and Institution, Images, Documents or Videos.

Social Studies in Action: A Teaching Practices Lesson Plans Library,

18 <http://www.learner.org/libraries/socialstudies/6_8/fisher/> shows a classroom lesson based on a reenactment of the **famous Amistad case**. Click on "Lesson Background" for information about the topic.

"Teaching American History and the Movie **Amistad**: Lesson Plans for teaching."

<http://www.asjournal.org/?p=453> (**American Studies Journal**)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: African American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aahtml/exhibit/aointro.html>

The Library of Congress's "African American Odyssey: A Quest for Full Citizenship" exhibition celebrates African American history over nine time periods, ranging from 18th century slavery to the Civil Rights era.

The collection includes books, government documents, maps, musical scores, films, and plays, supplemented with relevant historical explanations and contexts. Through browsing of original documents, such as letters Frederick Douglass wrote during the Civil War, users are able to get an historical perspective on the development of African American culture

Frederick Douglass Research Guide:

http://www3.libraryweb.org/uploadedFiles/MCLS/Local_History_New/Pathfinders/Frederick%20Douglass%20Research%20Guide.pdf

Free Lesson Plans on Rosa Parks:

http://www.freetech4teachers.com/2009/12/lesson-plans-about-rosa-parks.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+freetech4teachers%2FcGEY+%28Free+Technology+for+Teachers%29

Rosa Parks:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/rosaparks/rosaparks.html>

Free Lesson Plans on Rosa Parks:

http://www.freetech4teachers.com/2009/12/lesson-plans-about-rosa-parks.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+freetech4teachers%2FcGEY+%28Free+Technology+for+Teachers%29

African-American Religion: A Documentary History Project

<http://www3.amherst.edu/~aardoc/>

Headquartered at Amherst College, the African-American Religion: A Documentary History Project (AARDOC) was founded in 1987. The goal of the project is "to produce a comprehensive history of African-American religion." The history is scheduled to be published in a print edition by the University of Chicago Press later in 2010, and the authors of the project have created this site to bring a selection of these materials to the attention of educators and students.

Many other Documentary Films on African-American Life may be found in the database **Filmmaker's Library Online** in eLibraryUSA. Please ask your local IRC to register you for a password.

OATD.ORG: over 2 million Dissertations and Theses from all over the world are included in this massive database. Roughly 85% of the entries are in **FULL-TEXT** format. For example, this dissertation on the filmmaker Spike Lee is freely downloadable: <http://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/etd/2462/>

ACADEMIC RESOURCES:

Harvard University. Faculty and Staff research pages.

Harvard University is now making faculty and staff scholarship freely available to anyone with an Internet connection. One of their fields of study is African American Studies and African Studies. Consult their research reports and faculty publications in this area at:

<http://dash.harvard.edu/browse?value=African+and+African+American+Studies&type=department>

Mapping the African American Past: <http://maap.columbia.edu/> (Columbia University)

Cornell University Freely Accessible Dissertations and Theses on African-American History: <http://ecommons.library.cornell.edu/handle/1813/39/simple-search?query=african-american>

University of Maryland Freely Accessible Dissertations and Theses on African-American History: <http://drum.lib.umd.edu/simple-search?query=african-american&submit.x=14&submit.y=7>

University of Michigan Dissertations on African-American History (Freely accessible): <http://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/advanced-search> (Do an advanced search using the keyword(s) of your choice)

Research Guide to African Studies from Rutgers University:
<http://libguides.rutgers.edu/Africa>

A HIGHLY CONVENIENT GOOGLE CUSTOMIZED SEARCH ENGINE FOR RETRIEVING DISSERTATIONS AND THESES: <http://goo.gl/fA1re> (type your specific keyword and thesis to locate just dissertations and theses; e.g. *Malcolm X and thesis* to locate theses on Malcolm X)

African Americans as seen through the eyes of the Newsreel Cameraman This small digital collection features newsreels of African Americans selected from the period of 1919 to 1963 when "Fox News and Fox Movietone News camera crews covered the people and events of the country..." Some of the clips include the 3rd Anniversary of Tuskegee Army Airfield, and Jack Johnson's Jazz Band. **from the University of South Carolina Libraries.**
<http://www.sc.edu/library/digital/collections/flmovietone.html>

CIVIL RIGHTS THEMES, including DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.:

FREE AT LAST: THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT (IIP DIGITAL BOOKLET)
<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/publication/2011/04/20110429111539su0.7962087.html#axzz3O9I0sIIH> (FRENCH TRANSLATION AVAILABLE)

Crossroads to Freedom [Macromedia Flash Player]

<http://www.crossroadstofreedom.org>

Hosted by Rhodes College, the purpose of the Crossroads to Freedom site is to promote and support conversations about the civil rights era in Memphis focusing on the years 1950 to 1970. Users can use the "Browse" tab to look over the documents here by date, name, place, and subject.

Collections may be found here: many focus on the Civil Rights Movement
<http://www.crossroadstofreedom.org/publicView.collection>

SMITHSONIAN: Separate is not equal: *Brown vs. Board of Education*

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/history>

Brown v. Board of Education was critical to the evolution of American democracy. "View photographs, **find a teacher's guide**, and take a virtual field trip of this exhibition highlighting the landmark case. Use this topic to discuss discrimination, **equal access to education**, and **school as a place for tolerance** and grassroots activism. Use the teacher resources to discuss the effect of education upon people and their communities, including the cultural and educational opportunities around them."

The Smithsonian's Teacher's Guide is here:

<http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/resources/teachers-guide.html>

SMITHSONIAN: "One Life: Martin Luther King Jr."

<http://www.npg.si.edu/exhibit/MLK/index.html>

Use this online exhibition about Martin Luther King, Jr., in addition to brief video clips to talk about Dr. King's significance as a leader for civil rights activism and his

belief in non-violent protest. The lesson plan can be adapted to contemporary and local issues.

Videos: <http://www.smithsonianchannel.com/sc/web/show/141155/mlk-the-assassinationtapes#>

Activity Lesson plan:

http://www.npg.si.edu/exhibit/MLK/MLK_web_lesson_dd_12-23.pdf

SMITHSONIAN FOLKWAYS: THE VOICES OF STRUGGLE, the CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT from 1945 to 1965: <http://www.folkways.si.edu/voices-struggle-civil-rights-movement-1945-1965/african-american-spoken-word-protest/article/smithsonian> INCLUDES SLIDESHOWS, SELECTED AUDIO AND VIDEO ILLUSTRATING THIS TURBULENT PERIOD.

SMITHSONIAN FOLKWAYS: A CHANGING AMERICA: THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION AND THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON. COMPARES 1863 to 1963 and gives many Teacher Resources: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/changing-america-emancipation-proclamation-1863-and-march-washington-1963>

TEACHER RESOURCES ARE HERE: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/changing-america-emancipation-proclamation-1863-and-march-washington-1963/teacher-resources>

ALSO INCLUDES A STUDENT WORKSHEET:

<http://amhistory.si.edu/docs/MarchonWashingtonDBQ.pdf>

SMITHSONIAN LESSON PLANS: Let Your Motto Be Resistance: African American Portraits

http://www.smithsonianeducation.org/educators/lesson_plans/let_your_motto

Participants are asked to look at both African American history and the history of portraiture in these activities ranging from creating your own calling card to researching an African American figure. Use these downloadable lesson plans, articles, and activities to aid in discussions of the issues of civil rights, discrimination, stereotyping or the dangers of bullying. Lessons are outlined for varying age groups.

Additional National Museum of African American History and Culture activity guides:

http://nmaahc.si.edu/Content/pdf/Education/lesson_picture_k-2.pdf

http://nmaahc.si.edu/Content/pdf/Education/lesson_take_a_stand.pdf

Lesson Plans on Civil Rights (from the Library of Congress)

The Civil Rights History Project <http://www.loc.gov/collection/civil-rights-history-project/about-this-collection/> Includes over 50 interviews with leaders including Pete Seeger and Civil Rights pioneers. The *Collections* of Oral Histories and Interviews may be found <http://www.loc.gov/collection/civil-rights-history-project/about-this-collection/> and **HERE:** <http://www.loc.gov/collections/civil-rights-history-project/>

MLK PAPERS GO ONLINE:

<http://usatoday30.usatoday.com/news/nation/story/2012-01-12/martin-luther-king-papers-online-project/52584896/1?AID=10709313&PID=6154686&SID=1cr3h99cqh550>

The Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change

<http://www.thekingcenter.org/> In celebration of one of the most foundational African American figures in history, The King Center Imaging Project has undergone an

intense process of digitization to allow universal access to the life's work of Martin Luther King Jr. Users can sift through a dynamic collection of one million archived documents, images, letters, notes, and speeches, presented via a convenient mosaic interface. Along with the archive, the site provides background information and a glossary for Dr. King's message of nonviolence.

The Archive of The Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Change

<http://www.thekingcenter.org/archive> This digital archive contains thousands of documents that tell the story of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. The visual interface for the site is impressive: one can scan through the Spotlights area to look through topical collections. One can also use the drop-down menus to learn about Dr. King's legacy, events sponsored by the Center. The Learn Center provides a glossary of nonviolence and a bibliography of relevant online material.

Civil Rights Digital Library (part of the University of Georgia's Digital Library):
<http://crdl.usg.edu/?Welcome> (Includes a valuable [Educator's Module](#) with the following resources:

- [Annotated bibliographies](#)
- [Bibliographies](#)
- [Quizzes](#)
- [Worksheets](#)
- [Timelines \(chronologies\)](#)
- [Study guides](#)
- [Teaching guides](#)
- [Slide shows](#)
- [Lesson plans](#)
- [Learning modules](#)

Best Sites on the Civil Rights Movement in the U.S.

<http://www.besthistorysites.net/index.php/american-history/1900/civil-rights>

Civil Rights Resource Guide from the Library of Congress:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/civilrights/home.html>

Civil Rights in the U.S. National Archives:

<https://www.youtube.com/course?list=EC4B36134A09D7B8CE>

CIVIL RIGHTS INTERVIEWS

http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/voices/voices_content.cfm?vid=13

Includes the following:

I Have a Dream [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

[Interview with Rosa Parks](#)

Southern Horrors: Lynch Law in All Its Phases (1892) [Ida B. Wells](#)

A Red Record--Alleged Causes of Lynchings [Ida B. Wells](#)

Lynching from the Negro's Point of View [Mary Church Terrell](#)

The Talented Tenth: W.E.B. DuBois speech [W.E.B. DuBois](#)

The New Negro [Alain Locke](#)

Montgomery Bus Boycott [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

I've Been to the Mountaintop [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#)

The Ballot or the Bullet Malcolm X

Malcolm X speech [Malcolm X](#)

The Life and Legacy of Martin Luther King: (AN IIP DIGITAL PHOTO GALLERY)

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/gallery/2011/03/20110329171637su0.4543988.html#axzz3Ny30tIVU>

MLK Day of Service: <http://www.mlkday.gov> Includes Action Plans Tips and Tools

Martin Luther King's: I Have a Dream Speech:

<http://www.holidays.net/mlk/speech.htm> (Offers the text and video of the actual Speech)

Listen to the MLK Speech "I Have a Dream Speech" at this site:

http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/index.php/encyclopedia/documentsentry/doc_august_28_1963_i_have_a_dream

Lesson Plans for MLK: from the National Park Service

<http://www.nps.gov/history/aahistory/>

Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute at Stanford University <http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/> In 2005, Stanford University professor Clayborne Carson, lifelong civil rights activist, established the Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute. Twenty years earlier, Coretta Scott King asked Carson to direct a project preserving and editing her husband's papers; this is one of the major initiatives of the institute. Its other main concern is to further King's civil rights work of hope and reconciliation.

AND: LESSON PLANS AND TEACHER GUIDES:

<http://www.nps.gov/malu/forteachers/lessonplansandteacherguides.htm>

PUBLIC DOMAIN PHOTOS OF MLK:

Martin Luther King Jr. public domain photos on Wikimedia Commons

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Martin_Luther_King,_Jr.

Martin Luther King Jr. public domain photos on Google

Google as: Martin Luther King in public domain (and check rights information on individual images)

<http://www.google.com/search?source=ig&hl=en&rlz=&q=Photographs+of+Martin+Luther+King+Jr+in+the+public+domain&btnG=Google+Search&aq=f&oq=>

SLAVERY:

Lesson Plans for the Film *12 Years a Slave*:

<http://edsitement.neh.gov/lesson-plan/twelve-years-slave-analyzing-slave-narratives>

"12 Years a Slave is the Story of a Slave whose End is an actual Mystery":

http://www.npr.org/blogs/codeswitch/2013/10/19/231520610/12-years-records-enslavement-but-how-does-the-story-end?utm_medium=Email&utm_source=DailyDigest&utm_campaign=20150112

From Documenting the American South Project: North American Slave Narratives <http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/index.html>

Schomburg Collection: From Library of Congress: Slave Narratives

<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/snhome.html>

In Motion: The African-American Migration Experience. An online exhibition by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library, 2010 <http://www.inmotionaame.org/home.cfm>

Digital Library on American Slavery: <http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/>
AND: <http://library.uncg.edu/slavery/about.aspx>

The Underground Railroad: The Struggle against Slavery

<http://ugrronline.com>. Based out of the Charles H. Wright Museum of African American History and funded by the U.S. Department of Education, the project is designed "to help students and the general public learn more about this important aspect of U.S. history." The Online Course which provides 12 modules featuring video lectures documenting the Underground Railroad and the history of slavery in America. The lectures can be viewed all at once or viewed in installments. The site also features a collection of interviews with historians and descendants and links to numerous external websites discussing the Underground Railroad, the Civil War, and the struggle for civil rights. **Lesson plans can be found within the Education Resources** section of this website

End of Slavery: The Creation of the 13th Amendment:

<http://13thamendment.harpreweek.com/default.asp>

Black Voices: Black and White Responses to Slavery

(part of the Digital History Project from the University of Houston):

<http://www.digitalhistory.uh.edu/era.cfm?eraID=6&smtid=1>

(Includes significant material on Slavery and Oral Histories.)

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database:

<http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>

Social Studies in Action: A Teaching Practices Library, K-12 Program

18 <http://www.learner.org/libraries/socialstudies/6_8/fisher/> shows a classroom lesson based on a reenactment of the famous Amistad case. Click on "Lesson Background" for information about the topic.

The African-American Migration Experience:

<http://www.inmotionaame.org/index.cfm;jsessionid=f8301775501420508462296?bhcp=1>

Library of Congress [Slave Narratives~ Audio Interviews ~ 1932-1975](#)

Voices from the Days of Slavery: Former Slaves Tell Their Stories

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/voices/>

Library of Congress [Slave Narratives, Federal Writers' Project~ Multiformat ~ 1936-1938](#)

Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/snhome.html>

SCIENCE and MEDICINE:

Science Tracer Bullets Online from the Library of Congress:

[African American Science Books for Younger Readers](#)

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/scitech/tracer-bullets/afri-scibookstb.html>

This guide, meant for younger readers, "lists sources chronicling the considerable contributions and achievements made by African Americans in the fields of science and technology." It includes Library of Congress subject headings, and lists of individual and collective biographies of scientists and inventors, and biographical reference tools.

African American Scientists <http://www.scienceupdate.com/spotlights/african-american-scientists/> Produced by the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Science Update reports on a variety of scientific, technological, and medical topics via free online podcasts and radio broadcasting. Science Update honors the careers of several African American Scientists.

MUSEUMS:

National Museum of African-American History: <http://nmaahc.si.edu/>

Museum of African-American History in Boston

<http://www.afroammuseum.org/links.htm>

One of the links of this Museum is **Black Facts**: Today in Black History:

<http://www.blackfacts.com/>

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS RESOURCES:

The Library of Congress's AMERICAN MEMORY PROJECT:

<http://memory.loc.gov>

The African American portion of the **American Memory Project** is found here:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/browse/ListSome.php?category=African%20American%20History>

AFRICAN AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH RESOURCES FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: www.africanamericanhistorymonth.gov/

African American Sites in the Digital Collections:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/afam/afam-home.html>

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS SITES (The American Memory Project)

<http://memory.loc.gov>

African American History Collections from the American Memory Project at the Library of Congress:

<http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/browse/ListSome.php?category=African%20American%20History>

INCLUDES:

African Americans~ Pamphlets ~ 1824-1909

From Slavery to Freedom: The African-American Pamphlet Collection, 1824-1909

African-American Odyssey~ Exhibit ~ Multiformat

African American Odyssey

Baseball and Jackie Robinson~ Multiformat ~ 1860-1969

By Popular Demand: Jackie Robinson and Other Baseball Highlights, 1860s-1960s

Broadsides and Printed Ephemera~ ca. 1600-2000

An American Time Capsule: Three Centuries of Broadsides and Other Printed Ephemera

Slave Narratives ~ Audio Interviews ~ 1932-1975

Voices from the Days of Slavery: Former Slaves Tell Their Stories

Slave Narratives, Federal Writers' Project ~ Multiformat ~ 1936-1938

Born in Slavery: Slave Narratives from the Federal Writers' Project, 1936-1938

Slavery and Law ~ Documents ~ 1740-1860

Slaves and the Courts, 1740-1860

African American History Legal Resources Law Library of Congress

<http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/african-american.php>

African and Middle Eastern Reading Room: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/amed/>

Brown v. Board of Education:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/afam/afam-brown.html>

Library of Congress Civil Rights Resource Guide:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/civilrights/home.html>

End of Slavery: The Creation of the 13th Amendment:

<http://13thamendment.harpweek.com/default.asp>

Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database:

<http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>

AFRICAN AMERICAN LITERATURE AND THE HARLEM RENAISSANCE:

GENERAL:

MEGA SITE ON AMERICAN LITERATURE:

<http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/Lit/american.html>

An excellent site to begin research: a FIVE STAR site. Highly recommended!

AMERICAN LITERATURE FROM THE OPEN DIRECTORY PROJECT:

http://www.dmoz.org/Arts/Literature/World_Literature/American/

A thorough directory of genres, topics, movements, and ideas in American Literature.

African American Literature may be found here:

<http://www.dmoz.org/Society/Ethnicity/African/African-American/>

AMERICAN AUTHORS ON THE WEB:

<http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~matsuoka/AmeLit.html#Authors>

Meticulous listing of web pages where one can find information about American Authors.

See also **GENERAL RESOURCES ON AMERICAN LITERATURE** at:

<http://www.lang.nagoya-u.ac.jp/~matsuoka/AmeLit-G.html>

SPECIFIC LITERARY THEMES, AUTHORS, GENRES, EVENTS:

Reading and Re-Reading James Baldwin:

http://www.nypl.org/blog/2015/01/07/reading-james-baldwin?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+NYPLAllBlogs+%28NYPL+Blogs%29&utm_content=Netvibes

African American Women Authors: from the 19th Century from the NY Public Library http://digital.nypl.org/schomburg/writers_aa19/

Example of a Digitized Text

http://digilib.nypl.org/dynaweb/digs-t/wwm975/@Generic_BookView

Harlem Renaissance Resources: PAL: Perspective in American Literature- A research and reference Guide- Ongoing project

<http://www.csustan.edu/english/reuben/pal/chap9/chap9.html>

The Harlem Renaissance: A GUIDE TO RESEARCH MATERIALS FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS:

<http://www.loc.gov/rr/program/bib/harlem/harlem.html>

"DIGITAL HARLEM: EVERYDAY LIFE, 1915-1930,"

<http://digitalharlem.org/> AND:

<https://digitalharlemblog.wordpress.com/digital-harlem-the-site/>

Night Club Map of Harlem: <http://bigthink.com/ideas/22867>

African American Women: from the Duke University Special Collection: Digitized Archival Material including Letters

<http://library.duke.edu/rubenstein/collections/digitized/african-american-women>

Treasures of the New York Public Library for Researching the Harlem Renaissance: (YOU TUBE VIDEO)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q0mMabhS5vw>

[DIGITIZED COLLECTIONS: SEE ALSO THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATEGORY, especially THE AMERICAN MEMORY PROJECT, FROM THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS \(memory.loc.gov/\) FOR ADDITIONAL ITEMS](#)

The Library of Congress's American Memory Project: <http://memory.loc.gov>

From Documenting the American South Project: North American Slave Narratives <http://docsouth.unc.edu/neh/index.html>

Schomburg Collection for Research in Black Culture: The New York Public Library: <http://www.nypl.org/research/sc/sc.html>

In Motion: The African-American Migration Experience. An online exhibition by the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, New York Public Library, 2010 <http://www.inmotionaame.org/home.cfm>

IIP eJOURNALS/BOOKS :

HIP HOP: FROM THE STREETS TO THE MAINSTREAM: An IIP DIGITAL PUBLICATION NOV 2013:

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/pamphlet/2013/11/20131115286905.html#axzz2lf0PNpcF>

Making their Mark: Black Women Leaders:

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/korea/397350/eJournalBHM/dwoa_0212_Making_Their_Mark_Black_Women_Leaders.pdf

Race Forward: A new Generation celebrates Black History:

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/korea/49271/april_2014/dwoa_0214_EJ_Race_Forward_A%20New_Generation_Celebrates_Black_History.pdf

eINFO PACK of IIP PRODUCTS for BLACK HISTORY MONTH, from IRC MUMBAI [India]

<http://photos.state.gov/libraries/mumbai/498320/fernandesma/Black%20history%20month%20final.pdf>

FREE AT LAST: THE U.S. CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT (IIP DIGITAL BOOKLET)

<http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/publication/2011/04/20110429111539su0.7962087.html#axzz3O9I0sIIH> (FRENCH TRANSLATION AVAILABLE)

FULL TEXT JOURNALS AND FREELY ACCESSIBLE DATABASES:

AFRICAN STUDIES QUARTERLY: The Online Journal of African Studies.

<http://web.africa.ufl.edu/asq/>

More free full-text Journals in all fields may be found through these databases or Tables of Content Services:

DIRECTORY OF OPEN ACCESS JOURNALS: a searchable database www.doaj.org over 10,100 open access journals/articles can be read in full text format. Searchable by keyword.

OATD.ORG: over 2 million Dissertations and Theses from all over the world are included in this massive database. Roughly 85% of the entries are in **FULL-TEXT** format. For example, this dissertation on the *filmmaker Spike Lee* is freely downloadable: <http://diginole.lib.fsu.edu/etd/2462/>

ICAST: <http://www.icast.org.in/ejournal/ejournal.php>

E-JOURNALS: <http://www.e-journals.org>

AFRICAN STUDIES eJOURNALs ARE AT:

<http://library.columbia.edu/locations/global/africa.html>

CURRENT TABLES OF CONTENTS:

<http://www.journaltocs.hw.ac.uk/index.php> *Journal TOCs* makes viewing tables of contents from scholarly journals easy. One of many projects from Heriot-Watt's Institute for Computer Based Learning, this resource features the table of contents (TOCs) for over 14,000 journals from more than 500 publishers, with more being added continuously. *JournalTOCs* features TOCs from publishers such as Elsevier, SAGE, Oxford University Press,

LESSON PLANS CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES, AND RESOURCES AVAILABLE FROM THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION
(<http://www.learner.org>)

No registration is needed to view videos or embedded lesson plans.

"Teaching Multicultural Literature: A Workshop for the Middle Grades"

<<http://www.learner.org/redirect/january/tml72.html>>

Workshop 5, "**Historical and Cultural Context**" offers ideas for effective teaching about the Civil Rights era through a lesson based on the book, "The Watsons Go to Birmingham -- 1963" by Christopher Paul Curtis.

For background on the **Civil Rights Movement**, read the article "**With Justice for All: From World War II to the Civil Rights Movement**"

<<http://www.learner.org/redirect/january/apass75.html>>. Then search the archive to find relevant artifacts.

Add to your knowledge of history with America's History in the Making <<http://www.learner.org/courses/amerhistory/>>, which covers **slavery, the Civil War,**

Reconstruction, and 20th century developments. Program 20, "Egalitarian America," discusses efforts to end race-based discrimination.

Learn new details about American history from A Biography of America <<http://www.learner.org/biographyofamerica/>>. The series covers the periods **before, during, and after slavery as well as the Civil Rights Movement** and other eras. Explore the Web site for interactive activities.

Learn how to incorporate actual documents (i.e., slave bill of sale documents) into the teaching of historical literature at the high school level. Watch Artifacts & Fiction: Workshop in American Literature Workshop 3, "Social History" <<http://www.learner.org/workshops/artifacts/sessions.php?s=3>>, and use the Web-based materials to develop lessons on the writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe and other authors.

Social Studies in Action: A Teaching Practices Library, K-12 Program 18 <http://www.learner.org/libraries/socialstudies/6_8/fisher/> shows a classroom lesson **based on a reenactment of the famous Amistad case**. Click on "Lesson Background" for information about the topic.

For literature and art:

The Expanding Canon: Teaching Multicultural Literature in High School <<http://www.learner.org/workshops/hslit/>> presents new ways to teach the writings of African American authors including **James Baldwin** and Abiodun Oyewole.

In "Building Community," Program 6 of Engaging with Literature: A Video Library, Grades 3-5 <<http://www.learner.org/libraries/engagingliterature/building/>>, observe engaging lessons on the **books I Have a Dream: The Story of Martin Luther King, Jr.** by Margaret Davidson, *Walking the Road to Freedom: A Story About Sojourner Truth* by Jeri Ferris, and *Which Way Freedom* by Joyce Hansen.

On the Web site for American Passages: A Literary Survey <<http://www.learner.org/amerpass/>>, and especially <<http://www.learner.org/amerpass/unit07/index.html>> click on "About" and "How to Use This Site" to find author-based materials including biographies of **Frederick Douglass, Ralph Ellison, Zora Neale Hurston, Harriet Jacobs, and other African American authors**. The Web site also offers links to Video on Demand, lesson activities, and "Context Activities" articles associated with each unit, like "Harlem in the 1920s: The Cultural Heart of America"

"Teaching Multicultural Literature: A Workshop for the Middle Grades" <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/january/tml72.html>> Workshop 5, "Historical and Cultural Context" offers ideas for effective teaching about the **Civil Rights era** through a lesson based on the book, "The Watsons Go to Birmingham 1963" by Christopher Paul Curtis.

Get a sense for the times in which the **Civil Rights Movement** took place by exploring "The Sixties" <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/january/boa73.html>>, Program 24 of "A Biography of America." The Web site links to Video on Demand, a full video transcript, and a Sixties timeline covering major events of the Civil Rights era including Martin Luther King's massive march on Washington in August 1963. **The lesson plan concludes with a Webliography of further resources.**

A documentary about the life, work, and significance of renowned poet **Langston Hughes** in "Voices & Visions" <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/february/vv38.html>>.

Search thousands of historical images in the American Passages

archive for photos of **Malcolm X, fugitive slaves**, prominent figures in art and literature, and more. Examples include this 1943 Harlem street scene <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/february/apass41.html>> alongside verses of a poem from Countee Cullen's "From the Dark Tower," and this colored entrance to a movie theater in Mississippi, 1939 <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/february/apass42.html>>.

Who freed the slaves? Untangle the complexities of the question with "Primary Sources: Workshops in American History" <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/february/prim44.html>>. The site includes lecture transcripts, documents, and classroom applications.

Observe an 8th-grade lesson based on a reenactment of the **Amistad** trial in "Social Studies in Action: A Teaching Practices Library, K-12" Program 18, "The Amistad Case" <<http://www.learner.org/redirect/february/ssl49.html>>. Click on "About the Class" and "Lesson Background" for information on the class and the topic.

Biography of America program 24, "The Sixties." <http://www.learner.org/biographyofamerica/prog24/> This program covers King's leadership in both the Civil Rights Movement and Vietnam War protest.

Observe teachers introducing their 4th-, 5th-, and 6th-grade students to literature about **Martin Luther King and the Civil Rights Movement in Engaging with Literature: A Video Library, Grades 3-5** in two programs <http://www.learner.org/libraries/engagingliterature/> "Building Community," and "Finding Common Ground."

Democracy in America, unit 7 looks at "The Modern Presidency with one of the case studies focusing on **President Lyndon Johnson, and skills he used to gain passage of the Civil Rights Bill.**" http://www.learner.org/courses/democracyinamerica/dia_7/dia_7_video.

George Washington Carver: <http://www.lib.iastate.edu/spcl/gwc/home.html> Carver's work contributed to rural economic development in countless ways, and he remains an intriguing and compelling figure. The collection contains over 200 items, Items here include transcripts and handwritten letters.

Becoming Visible: Ethnic American Authors: <http://www.learner.org/amerpass/unit14/authors.html> Authors discussed include: James Baldwin, Ralph Ellison, and Gwendolyn Brooks, among others.

SEE ALSO THE RELATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON SLAVE NARRATIVES on this web site: <http://tinyurl.com/6dfaxn> (go to the **Issues Specific** Section)

APPENDIX I: FAMOUS FIRST FACTS:

AFRICAN-AMERICAN FIRSTS BY INFOPLEASE:

African-American Firsts: Government

- **Local elected official:** [John Mercer Langston](#), 1855, town clerk of Brownhelm Township, Ohio.
- **State elected official:** Alexander Lucius Twilight, 1836, the Vermont legislature.

- **Mayor of major city:** [Carl Stokes](#), Cleveland, Ohio, 1967–1971. The first black woman to serve as a mayor of a major U.S. city was Sharon Pratt Dixon Kelly, Washington, DC, 1991–1995.
- **Governor (appointed):** [P.B.S. Pinchback](#) served as governor of Louisiana from Dec. 9, 1872–Jan. 13, 1873, during impeachment proceedings against the elected governor.
- **Governor (elected):** [L. Douglas Wilder](#), Virginia, 1990–1994. The only other elected black governor has been Deval Patrick, Massachusetts, 2007–
- **U.S. Representative:** [Joseph Rainey](#) became a Congressman from South Carolina in 1870 and was reelected four more times. The first black female U.S. Representative was [Shirley Chisholm](#), Congresswoman from New York, 1969–1983.
- **U.S. Senator:** [Hiram Revels](#) became Senator from Mississippi from Feb. 25, 1870, to March 4, 1871, during Reconstruction. [Edward Brooke](#) became the first African-American Senator since Reconstruction, 1966–1979. [Carol Mosely Braun](#) became the first black woman Senator serving from 1992–1998 for the state of Illinois. (There have only been a total of five black senators in U.S. history: the remaining two are [Blanche K. Bruce](#) [1875–1881] and [Barack Obama](#) (2005).)
- **U.S. cabinet member:** [Robert C. Weaver](#), 1966–1968, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Lyndon Johnson; the first black female cabinet minister was [Patricia Harris](#), 1977, Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development under Jimmy Carter.
- **U.S. Secretary of State:** Gen. [Colin Powell](#), 2001–2004. The first black female Secretary of State was [Condoleezza Rice](#), 2005–.
- **Major Party Nominee for President:** Sen. [Barack Obama](#), 2008. The Democratic Party selected him as its presidential nominee.
- **U.S. President:** Sen. [Barack Obama](#), 2008. Obama defeated Sen. John McCain in the general election on Nov. 4, 2008.

African-American Firsts: Law

- **Editor, Harvard Law Review:** [Charles Hamilton Houston](#), 1919. [Barack Obama](#) became the first President of the Harvard Law Review.
- **Federal Judge:** [William Henry Hastie](#), 1946; [Constance Baker Motley](#) became the first black woman federal judge, 1966.
- **U.S. Supreme Court Justice:** [Thurgood Marshall](#), 1967–1991. [Clarence Thomas](#) became the second African American to serve on the Court in 1991.

African-American Firsts: Diplomacy

- **U.S. diplomat:** Ebenezer D. Bassett, 1869, became minister-resident to Haiti; [Patricia Harris](#) became the first black female ambassador (1965; Luxembourg).
- **U.S. Representative to the UN:** [Andrew Young](#) (1977–1979).
- **Nobel Peace Prize winner:** [Ralph J. Bunche](#) received the prize in 1950 for mediating the Arab-Israeli truce. [Martin Luther King, Jr.](#), became the second African-American Peace Prize winner in 1964. (See [King's Nobel acceptance speech](#).)

African-American Firsts: Military

- **Combat pilot:** Georgia-born [Eugene Jacques Bullard](#), 1917, denied entry into the U.S. Army Air Corps because of his race, served throughout World War I in the French Flying Corps. He received the Legion of Honor, France's highest honor, among many other decorations.
- **First Congressional Medal of Honor winner:** [Sgt. William H. Carney](#) for bravery during the Civil War. He received his [Congressional Medal of Honor](#) in 1900.
- **General:** [Benjamin O. Davis](#), Sr., 1940–1948.
- **Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff:** [Colin Powell](#), 1989–1993.

African-American Firsts: Science and Medicine

- **First patent holder:** [Thomas L. Jennings](#), 1821, for a dry-cleaning process. Sarah E. Goode, 1885, became the first African-American woman to receive a patent, for a bed that folded up into a cabinet.
- **M.D. degree:** James McCune Smith, 1837, University of Glasgow; Rebecca Lee Crumpler became the first black woman to receive an M.D. degree. She graduated from the New England Female Medical College in 1864.
- **Inventor of the blood bank:** Dr. [Charles Drew](#), 1940.
- **Heart surgery pioneer:** [Daniel Hale Williams](#), 1893.
- **First astronaut:** Robert H. Lawrence, Jr., 1967, was the first black astronaut, but he died in a plane crash during a training flight and never made it into space. Guion Bluford, 1983, became the first black astronaut to travel in space; [Mae Jemison](#), 1992, became the first black female astronaut. Frederick D. Gregory, 1998, was the first African-American shuttle commander.

African-American Firsts: Scholarship

- **College graduate (B.A.):** Alexander Lucius Twilight, 1823, Middlebury College; first black woman to receive a B.A. degree: Mary Jane Patterson, 1862, Oberlin College.
 - **Ph.D.:** [Edward A. Bouchet](#), 1876, received a Ph.D. from Yale University. In 1921, three individuals became the first U.S. black women to earn Ph.D.s: Georgiana Simpson, University of Chicago; Sadie Tanner Mossell Alexander, University of Pennsylvania; and Eva Beatrice Dykes, Radcliffe College.
 - **Rhodes Scholar:** [Alain L. Locke](#), 1907.
 - **College president:** Daniel A. Payne, 1856, Wilberforce University, Ohio.
 - **Ivy League president:** [Ruth Simmons](#), 2001, Brown University.
- See also [Milestones in Black Education](#).

African-American Firsts: Literature

- **Novelist:** Harriet Wilson, *Our Nig* (1859).
- **Poet:** Lucy Terry, 1746, "Bar's Fight." It is her only surviving poem.
- **Poet (published):** [Phillis Wheatley](#), 1773, *Poems on Various Subjects, Religious and Moral*. Considered the founder of African-American literature.
- **Pulitzer Prize winner:** [Gwendolyn Brooks](#), 1950, won the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.
- **Pulitzer Prize winner in Drama:** Charles Gordone, 1970, for his play *No Place To Be Somebody*.
- **Nobel Prize for Literature winner:** [Toni Morrison](#), 1993.
- **Poet Laureate:** [Robert Hayden](#), 1976–1978; first black woman Poet Laureate: [Rita Dove](#), 1993–1995.

African-American Firsts: Music and Dance

- **Member of the New York City Opera:** [Todd Duncan](#), 1945.
- **Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company:** [Marian Anderson](#), 1955.
- **Male Grammy Award winner:** [Count Basie](#), 1958.
- **Female Grammy Award winner:** [Ella Fitzgerald](#), 1958.
- **Principal dancer in a major dance company:** [Arthur Mitchell](#), 1959, New York City Ballet.

African-American Firsts: Film

- **First Oscar:** [Hattie McDaniel](#), 1940, supporting actress, *Gone with the Wind*.
- **Oscar, Best Actor/Actress:** [Sidney Poitier](#), 1963, *Lilies of the Field*; [Halle Berry](#), 2001, *Monster's Ball*.
- **Oscar, Best Actress Nominee:** [Dorothy Dandridge](#), 1954, *Carmen Jones*.

- **Film director:** Oscar Micheaux, 1919, wrote, directed, and produced *The Homesteader*, a feature film.
- **Hollywood director:** [Gordon Parks](#) directed and wrote *The Learning Tree* for Warner Brothers in 1969.

African-American Firsts: Television

- **Network television show host:** [Nat King Cole](#), 1956, "The Nat King Cole Show"; [Oprah Winfrey](#) became the first black woman television host in 1986, "The Oprah Winfrey Show."
- **Star of a network television show:** [Bill Cosby](#), 1965, "I Spy".

African-American Firsts: Sports

- **Major league baseball player:** [Jackie Robinson](#), 1947, Brooklyn Dodgers.
- **Elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame:** [Jackie Robinson](#), 1962.
- **NFL quarterback:** [Willie Thrower](#), 1953.
- **NFL football coach:** [Fritz Pollard](#), 1922–1937.
- **Golf champion:** [Tiger Woods](#), 1997, won the Masters golf tournament.
- **NHL hockey player:** [Willie O'Ree](#), 1958, Boston Bruins.¹
- **World cycling champion:** [Marshall W. "Major" Taylor](#), 1899.
- **Tennis champion:** [Althea Gibson](#) became the first black person to play in and win Wimbledon and the United States national tennis championship. She won both tournaments twice, in 1957 and 1958. In all, Gibson won 56 tournaments, including five Grand Slam singles events. The first black male champion was [Arthur Ashe](#) who won the 1968 U.S. Open, the 1970 Australian Open, and the 1975 Wimbledon championship.
- **Heavyweight boxing champion:** [Jack Johnson](#), 1908.
- **Olympic medalist (Summer games):** George Poage, 1904, won two bronze medals in the 200 m hurdles and 400 m hurdles.
- **Olympic gold medalist (Summer games):** John Baxter "Doc" Taylor, 1908, won a gold medal as part of the 4 x 400 m relay team.
- **Olympic gold medalist (Summer games; individual):** [DeHart Hubbard](#), 1924, for the long jump; the first woman was [Alice Coachman](#), who won the high jump in 1948.
- **Olympic medalist (Winter games):** Debi Thomas, 1988, won the bronze in figure skating.
- **Olympic gold medalist (Winter games):** Vonetta Flowers, 2002, bobsled.
- **Olympic gold medalist (Winter games; individual):** Shani Davis, 2006, 1,000 m speedskating.

Other African-American Firsts

- **Licensed Pilot:** Bessie Coleman, 1921.
- **Millionaire:** [Madame C. J. Walker](#).
- **Billionaire:** Robert Johnson, 2001, owner of Black Entertainment Television; [Oprah Winfrey](#), 2003.
- **Portrayal on a postage stamp:** [Booker T. Washington](#), 1940 (and also 1956).
- **Miss America:** [Vanessa Williams](#), 1984, representing New York. When controversial photos surfaced and Williams resigned, Suzette Charles, the runner-up and also an African American, assumed the title. She represented New Jersey. Three additional African Americans have been [Miss Americas](#): Debbye Turner (1990), Marjorie Vincent (1991), and Kimberly Aiken (1994).
- **Explorer, North Pole:** Matthew A. Henson, 1909, accompanied Robert E. Peary on the first successful U.S. expedition to the North Pole.
- **Explorer, South Pole:** George Gibbs, 1939–1941 accompanied Richard Byrd.

- **Flight around the world:** Barrington Irving, 2007, from Miami Gardens, Florida, flew a Columbia 400 plane named *Inspiration* around the world in 96 days, 150 hours (March 23-June 27).

APPENDIX TWO:

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR I HAVE A DREAM SPEECH:

- What was the official name for the event on August 28th, 1963? What does this title tell us about its focus?
- What organizations were involved in the March on Washington? What does this tell us about the event?
- How does Martin Luther King, Jr. describe his writing process?
- What are the major issues in this speech? In other words, what is Martin Luther King, Jr. disputing?

SAMPLE QUIZ FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH: FEBRUARY 2015

1. This influential author is known for her strong female characters and the preservation of black culture while maintaining underlying themes that cross all generations and nationalities. Her books include: *You Can't Keep a Good Woman Down*, *Once*, *Meridian* and many other critically acclaimed works.
 - Maya Angelou
 - Alice Walker
 - Gwendolyn Brooks
2. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference – with Martin Luther King, Jr. as president – was formed in:
 - 1957
 - 1958
 - 1959
3. Frank Sinatra once called this singer “unquestionably the most important influence on American popular singing in the last twenty years. “Her career saw the highs of great record sales, a stint singing with Count Basie and the lows of drug problems. She will always be remembered for her unique style and her “bluesy” autobiography. She is:
 - Mahalia Jackson
 - Madame C.J. Walker
 - Billie Holiday
4. Kenneth Gibson became the first black mayor of an eastern city when he assumed the post in Newark, New Jersey on:
 - July 1, 1966
 - July 1, 1970
 - July 1, 1974

5. A native of Detroit and graduate of UCLA, this politician and diplomat was the first black person awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his role in fostering an armistice between warring Arabs and Israelis.

- ▫ Frederick Douglass
- ▫ Ralph Bunche
- ▫ Jesse Jackson

ADDITIONAL QUIZ:

1. What is the NAACP? What are their goals?

The NAACP is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people. It is America's oldest and largest civil rights organization. It was founded in 1909 and has been working ever since to ensure that all people have equal rights without discrimination based on race.

Source: <http://www.naacp.org/pages/our-mission>
http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/naacp/pdf/teacher_guide.pdf

2. The treatment of African Americans in the United States has not always been as tolerant as it is today. What were lynchings and what did the NAACP do to try and prevent them from occurring?

Lynchings were organized and public murders of a black person/people by a large group of people. In 1916 the NAACP established an anti-lynching committee and released a booklet entitled "Thirty Years of Lynching in the United States, 1889-1918".

Source: http://www.loc.gov/teachers/classroommaterials/primarysourcesets/naacp/pdf/teacher_guide.pdf

3. Civil rights are not confined to the specific moment in history. Instead individuals have been fighting for civil rights whether they be the rights to freedom or voting. Who was Harriet Tubman? What is her significance in African American civil rights history?

Harriet Tubman was an ex-slave who worked to free other enslaved people escape to the North. She assisted on the Underground Railroad to escort over 300 slaves to freedom. Her selflessness and dedication to the freedom and equality of blacks in America makes her an important figure to recognize when discussing the further civil rights issues that African Americans face.

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p1535.html>

4. The segregated South was not only commonplace but also the law during the antebellum period up until the time of the Civil Rights Movement. What was Brown v. Board of Education and how did it relate to the issue of segregation? Why was it such an important case for civil rights in the United States?

On May 17, 1954, the Court stripped away constitutional sanctions for segregation by race, and made equal opportunity in education the law of the land. The case that came to be known as *Brown v. Board of Education* was actually the name given to five separate cases that were heard by the U.S. Supreme Court concerning the issue of segregation in public schools. While the facts of each case are different, the main issue in each was the constitutionality of state-sponsored segregation in public schools. This case was responsible for kick starting the desegregation of all schools in the United States.

Source: <http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/history/index.html>
<http://www.uscourts.gov/EducationalResources/ConstitutionResources/LegalLandmarks/HistoryOfBrownVBoardOfEducation.aspx>

5. When Americans think of the Civil Rights movement one man whose leadership and virtue is commemorated with his own holiday quickly comes to mind. Who was Martin Luther King Jr.? What set King's type of protesting apart from other protestors?

In the 1950s and 60s, King was a pastor who was a strong worker for civil rights. He led different movements and boycotts in order to gain civil rights. He is best known for his strong adherence to peaceful protesting methods and his strict stance against violence. King believed in civil disobedience and non-violent resistance in obtaining civil rights.

Source: http://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/1964/king-bio.html

6. What were the Montgomery Bus Boycotts? Who were some important players in the boycott?

In December of 1955, Rosa Parks, an African American woman, was arrested for refusing to vacate her seat on the bus for a white passenger. Laws in Alabama at the time required black passengers to relinquish their seats when the bus was full. Her arrest infuriated the public and led to a 381 day boycott of the Montgomery bus system and led to a 1956 Supreme Court decision banning segregation on public transportation.

Source: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/today/dec01.html>

7. In addition to marches and rallies, there were also other forms of peaceful protest employed by civil rights activists. What were sit-ins? What was one of the first notable sit-ins during the Civil Rights Movement?

A sit-in was a type of peaceful protest that required African American individuals to sit quietly and wait to be served at whites only food establishments. Often the participants would be jeered and threatened by local customers. However, sit-ins eventually influenced restaurants throughout the South began to abandon their policies of segregation. A notable sit-in occurred at a Woolworth's in North Carolina. Four African American college students walked up to a whites-only lunch counter at the restaurant and waited to be served. This sit-in inspired many other sit-ins throughout the South and created national awareness of the segregation problem.

Source: <http://www.ushistory.org/us/54d.asp>

8. What are some of the benefits of the Civil Rights Act of 1964?

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 was made to improve the quality of life for African Americans and other minority groups. While the Act did not resolve all problems of discrimination it opened the door to further progress by lessening racial restrictions on the use of public facilities, providing more job opportunities, strengthening voting laws, and limiting federal funding of discriminatory aid programs.

Source: http://www.congresslink.org/print_basics_histmats_civilrights64text.htm

9. Although in Brown v. Board, segregation in public schools was no longer constitutional, it did not mean that desegregated schools was wholly embraced. Who were the Little Rock 9 and what is their significance to the Civil Rights Movement?

The Little Rock 9 were a group of nine African American high school students who were chosen carefully by the NAACP to be among the first black students to be integrated into the public school system in Arkansas. They met a lot of anger and near violence upon their arrival at Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957 but were protected by the National guard on President Eisenhower's command to ensure that the rulings of the Supreme Court were upheld. The Little Rock 9's courage paved the way for other African American students to enter into integrated schools.

Source: http://www.eisenhower.archives.gov/research/online_documents/civil_rights_little_rock.html

10. Who was Jackie Robinson and why is his specific story considered a civil rights milestone?

Before the desegregation of the armed forces and public transportation, America's favorite pastime was the first area of American society to take steps to integrate. In 1945, when a scout approached Jackie Robinson, baseball was being proposed as one of the first areas of American society to integrate. Jackie Robinson became the first African American in the twentieth century to play baseball in the major leagues -- breaking the "color line," a segregation practice dating to the nineteenth century during his 1947 rookie season for the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Source: <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/collections/robinson/jr1940.html>

11. **BONUS QUESTION:** What is the name of the first African-American who served on the US Supreme Court? _____