

african american history classes online

African American History Classes Online: A Deep Dive into Learning Methodologies

Author: Dr. Anya Walker, Associate Professor of History at Howard University, specializing in 19th and 20th-century African American history and digital pedagogy. Dr. Walker has published extensively on the use of technology in historical education and has developed several online courses focused on African American history.

Publisher: The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) Online Learning Division. The NMAAHC is a renowned institution dedicated to preserving, interpreting, and sharing the history and culture of African Americans.

Editor: Dr. Keisha Green, PhD in Educational Technology and Curriculum Development, with expertise in online learning design and accessibility.

Keywords: African American history classes online, online African American history courses, virtual African American history learning, online learning African American history, digital African American history education, best online African American history classes, methodologies in online African American history, approaches to teaching African American history online, African American history online resources

Introduction: Unlocking the Past Through Digital Learning

The burgeoning field of online education offers unprecedented access to educational resources, and African American history classes online are leading the charge. This article explores the diverse

methodologies and approaches employed in these courses, highlighting their strengths and potential to reshape how we understand and engage with this vital aspect of American history. Finding quality African American history classes online requires careful consideration of teaching methods, accessibility, and the overall learning experience.

Methodologies in African American History Classes Online

Several effective methodologies enhance online African American history classes:

1. **Primary Source Analysis:** Effective online courses incorporate primary sources – letters, diaries, photographs, oral histories, and government documents – allowing students to engage directly with the past. These sources are often presented through interactive platforms, enabling students to analyze documents and draw their own conclusions. Many African American history classes online leverage digital archives like the Library of Congress and the National Archives, expanding access to materials that might otherwise be unavailable.

1. **Multimedia Integration:** Successful online learning goes beyond text. High-quality African American history classes online utilize multimedia – videos, audio recordings, interactive maps, and 3D models – to create a richer and more engaging learning environment. This helps bring the past to life, fostering a deeper understanding of events and their impact. For instance, virtual tours of historically significant sites can provide an immersive experience unavailable in traditional classrooms.

1. **Collaborative Learning:** Online discussions, forums, and group projects are integral to many

African American history classes online. These features foster a sense of community among students, encouraging peer learning and the sharing of diverse perspectives. Asynchronous discussions allow for flexible participation, catering to students with varying schedules.

1. **Gamification and Interactive Simulations:** Some innovative African American history classes online employ game-like elements and interactive simulations to engage students and enhance learning. These tools can make learning more enjoyable and help students grasp complex historical concepts in a more intuitive way. For example, simulations might recreate historical events, allowing students to experience them from different perspectives.

1. **Personalized Learning Paths:** Adaptive learning platforms allow for personalized learning paths, catering to the individual needs and pace of each student. This is particularly valuable in online learning, where students learn independently. African American history classes online using this approach offer customized assignments and assessments, ensuring a more effective learning experience.

Approaches to Teaching African American History Online

The approaches used in African American history classes online also vary significantly:

1. **Chronological Approach:** This traditional method covers events in chronological order, providing a linear narrative of African American history. Online courses often utilize timelines and interactive maps to support this approach.

1. **Thematic Approach:** This method focuses on specific themes, such as the Civil Rights Movement, the Great Migration, or the African diaspora. This approach can offer a deeper exploration of particular aspects of history. African American history classes online employing this method often provide opportunities for students to research and present on chosen themes.

1. **Biographical Approach:** This method centers on the lives and accomplishments of significant African American figures, using their stories to illuminate broader historical trends. Online courses can leverage multimedia resources, including videos and documentaries, to enrich the biographical approach.

1. **Interdisciplinary Approach:** Some African American history classes online integrate perspectives from other disciplines, such as sociology, literature, and art history, to offer a more holistic understanding of the subject. This approach can provide richer insights into the complexity of the African American experience.

Choosing the Right African American History Classes Online

When selecting an online course, consider factors such as the instructor's credentials, the course structure, the learning materials, and the level of interaction. Look for courses that actively engage with primary sources, incorporate multimedia, and promote collaborative learning. The accessibility of the course materials is also crucial; ensure that the course is designed with universal design principles in mind to cater to students with diverse needs.

Conclusion

African American history classes online are transforming how we learn about this crucial period in American history. By leveraging innovative methodologies and diverse approaches, these courses provide engaging, accessible, and enriching learning experiences for a wide range of students. The continued development and refinement of online learning platforms hold immense potential for expanding access to accurate and engaging content, ensuring a more complete and nuanced understanding of African American history for generations to come.

FAQs

1. Are online African American history classes accredited? Accreditation varies. Check the institution offering the course to ensure it meets your needs.
2. What are the prerequisites for online African American history classes? Prerequisites vary widely depending on the course level (introductory, advanced). Check the course description.
3. How much do online African American history classes cost? Costs range from free (MOOCs) to several hundred dollars for university courses.
4. What kind of technology do I need for online African American history classes? A reliable internet connection, computer, and web browser are essential. Specific software needs may vary.
5. Is it possible to complete African American history classes online at my own pace? Many courses offer flexible schedules, but some may have deadlines. Check the course details.
6. How can I find reputable African American history classes online? Look for courses offered by accredited universities, museums, or reputable online learning platforms.

7. Are there online African American history classes specifically for K-12 students? Yes, many platforms offer age-appropriate courses for younger learners.
8. What are the benefits of taking African American history classes online versus in-person? Online classes offer flexibility, accessibility, and diverse learning resources.
9. Can I earn college credit for completing online African American history classes? Yes, many universities offer credit-bearing online courses. Check the course details.

Related Articles

1. "The Power of Primary Sources in Online African American History Education": This article explores the effective use of primary sources to enhance online learning experiences.
2. "Developing Critical Thinking Skills in Online African American History Courses": This piece focuses on pedagogical strategies designed to foster critical thinking.
3. "Accessibility and Inclusivity in Online African American History Classes": This article addresses the importance of universal design principles in online education.
4. "The Role of Multimedia in Engaging Students in Online African American History": This study analyzes the effectiveness of various multimedia formats in online learning.
5. "Comparative Analysis of Different Methodologies in Online African American History Courses": This article compares various pedagogical approaches.
6. "Best Practices for Designing Interactive Simulations for African American History Classes Online": This piece focuses on the design and implementation of engaging simulations.

7. "Assessing Student Learning in Online African American History: A Review of Assessment Methods": This article reviews different assessment techniques for online learning.
8. "The Impact of Online African American History Courses on Student Knowledge and Attitudes": This research study explores the effect of online learning on student outcomes.
9. "Building Community in Online African American History Classes: Strategies for Fostering Collaboration": This article provides practical strategies for enhancing collaboration in online environments.

african american history classes online: Introduction to Black Studies Karenga (Maulana.), 1993

african american history classes online: A Black Women's History of the United States Daina Ramey Berry, Kali Nicole Gross, 2020-02-04 The award-winning Revisioning American History series continues with this “groundbreaking new history of Black women in the United States” (Ibram X. Kendi)—the perfect companion to *An Indigenous People’s History of the United States* and *An African American and Latinx History of the United States*. An empowering and intersectional history that centers the stories of African American women across 400+ years, showing how they are—and have always been—instrumental in shaping our country. In centering Black women’s stories, two award-winning historians seek both to empower African American women and to show their allies that Black women’s unique ability to make their own communities while combatting centuries of oppression is an essential component in our continued resistance to systemic racism and sexism. Daina Ramey Berry and Kali Nicole Gross offer an examination and celebration of Black womanhood, beginning with the first African women who arrived in what became the United States to African American women of today. *A Black Women’s History of the United States* reaches far beyond a single narrative to showcase Black women’s lives in all their fraught complexities. Berry and Gross prioritize many voices: enslaved women, freedwomen, religious leaders, artists, queer women, activists, and women who lived outside the law. The result is a starting point for exploring Black women’s history and a testament to the beauty, richness, rhythm, tragedy, heartbreak, rage, and enduring love that abounds in the spirit of Black women in communities throughout the nation.

african american history classes online: Creating Black Americans Nell Irvin Painter, 2006 Blending a vivid narrative with more than 150 images of artwork, Painter offers a history--from before slavery to today's hip-hop culture--written for a new generation.

african american history classes online: I've Been Here All the While Alaina E. Roberts, 2021-03-12 Perhaps no other symbol has more resonance in African American history than that of 40 acres and a mule—the lost promise of Black reparations for slavery after the Civil War. In *I've Been Here All the While*, we meet the Black people who actually received this mythic 40 acres, the American settlers who coveted this land, and the Native Americans whose holdings it originated from. In nineteenth-century Indian Territory (modern-day Oklahoma), a story unfolds that ties

African American and Native American history tightly together, revealing a western theatre of Civil War and Reconstruction, in which Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole Indians, their Black slaves, and African Americans and whites from the eastern United States fought military and rhetorical battles to lay claim to land that had been taken from others. Through chapters that chart cycles of dispossession, land seizure, and settlement in Indian Territory, Alaina E. Roberts draws on archival research and family history to upend the traditional story of Reconstruction. She connects debates about Black freedom and Native American citizenship to westward expansion onto Native land. As Black, white, and Native people constructed ideas of race, belonging, and national identity, this part of the West became, for a short time, the last place where Black people could escape Jim Crow, finding land and exercising political rights, until Oklahoma statehood in 1907.

african american history classes online: U.S. History P. Scott Corbett, Volker Janssen, John M. Lund, Todd Pfannestiel, Sylvie Waskiewicz, Paul Vickery, 2024-09-10 U.S. History is designed to meet the scope and sequence requirements of most introductory courses. The text provides a balanced approach to U.S. history, considering the people, events, and ideas that have shaped the United States from both the top down (politics, economics, diplomacy) and bottom up (eyewitness accounts, lived experience). U.S. History covers key forces that form the American experience, with particular attention to issues of race, class, and gender.

african american history classes online: Keywords for African American Studies Erica R. Edwards, Roderick A. Ferguson, Jeffrey O.G. Ogbar, 2018-11-27 Introduces key terms, interdisciplinary research, debates, and histories for African American Studies As the longest-standing interdisciplinary field, African American Studies has laid the foundation for critically analyzing issues of race, ethnicity, and culture within the academy and beyond. This volume assembles the keywords of this field for the first time, exploring not only the history of those categories but their continued relevance in the contemporary moment. Taking up a vast array of issues such as slavery, colonialism, prison expansion, sexuality, gender, feminism, war, and popular culture, Keywords for African American Studies showcases the startling breadth that characterizes the field. Featuring an august group of contributors across the social sciences and the humanities, the keywords assembled within the pages of this volume exemplify the depth and range of scholarly inquiry into Black life in the United States. Connecting lineages of Black knowledge production to contemporary considerations of race, gender, class, and sexuality, Keywords for African American Studies provides a model for how the scholarship of the field can meet the challenges of our social world.

african american history classes online: Afro-Latin American Studies Alejandro de la Fuente, George Reid Andrews, 2018-04-26 Alejandro de la Fuente and George Reid Andrews offer the first systematic, book-length survey of humanities and social science scholarship on the exciting field of Afro-Latin American studies. Organized by topic, these essays synthesize and present the current state of knowledge on a broad variety of topics, including Afro-Latin American music, religions, literature, art history, political thought, social movements, legal history, environmental history, and ideologies of racial inclusion. This volume connects the region's long history of slavery to the major political, social, cultural, and economic developments of the last two centuries. Written by leading scholars in each of those topics, the volume provides an introduction to the field of Afro-Latin American studies that is not available from any other source and reflects the disciplinary and thematic richness of this emerging field.

african american history classes online: Dreaming the Present Irvin J. Hunt, 2022-02-22 This is a story of art and movement building at the limits of imagination. In their darkest hours, W. E. B. Du Bois, Ella Baker, George Schuyler, and Fannie Lou Hamer gathered hundreds across the United States and beyond to build vast, but forgotten, networks of mutual aid: farms, shops, schools, banks, daycares, homes, health clinics, and burial grounds. They called these spaces cooperatives, local challenges to global capital, where people pooled all they had to meet their needs. By reading their activism as an artistic practice, Irvin Hunt argues that their primary need was to free their movement from the logic of progress. From a remarkably diverse archive, Hunt extrapolates three

new ways to describe the time of a movement: a continual beginning, a deliberate falling apart, and a simultaneity, a kind of all-at-once-ness. These temporalities reflect how a people maneuvered the law, reappropriated property, built autonomous communities, and fundamentally reimagined what a movement can be. Their movement was not the dream of a brighter day; it was the making of today out of the stuff of dreams. Hunt offers both an original account of Black mutual aid and, in a world of diminishing futures, a moving meditation on the possibilities of the present.

african american history classes online: *African American Literary Theory* Winston Napier, 2000-07 Fifty-one essays by writers such as Langston Hughes, W.E.B. Du Bois, Ralph Ellison, and Zora Neale Hurston, as well as critics and academics such as Henry Louis Gates, Jr. examine the central texts and arguments in African American literary theory from the 1920s through the present. Contributions are organized chronologically beginning with the rise of a black aesthetic criticism, through the Black Arts Movement, feminism, structuralism and poststructuralism, queer theory, and cultural studies. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

african american history classes online: *Reading Like a Historian* Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburgs highly acclaimed approach to teaching, *Reading Like a Historian*, in your middle and high school classroom to increase academic literacy and spark students curiosity. Chapters cover key moments in American history, beginning with exploration and colonization and ending with the Cuban Missile Crisis.

african american history classes online: *The Legend of the Black Mecca* Maurice J. Hobson, 2017-10-03 For more than a century, the city of Atlanta has been associated with black achievement in education, business, politics, media, and music, earning it the nickname the black Mecca. Atlanta's long tradition of black education dates back to Reconstruction, and produced an elite that flourished in spite of Jim Crow, rose to leadership during the civil rights movement, and then took power in the 1970s by building a coalition between white progressives, business interests, and black Atlantans. But as Maurice J. Hobson demonstrates, Atlanta's political leadership--from the election of Maynard Jackson, Atlanta's first black mayor, through the city's hosting of the 1996 Olympic Games--has consistently mishandled the black poor. Drawn from vivid primary sources and unnerving oral histories of working-class city-dwellers and hip-hop artists from Atlanta's underbelly, Hobson argues that Atlanta's political leadership has governed by bargaining with white business interests to the detriment of ordinary black Atlantans. In telling this history through the prism of the black New South and Atlanta politics, policy, and pop culture, Hobson portrays a striking schism between the black political elite and poor city-dwellers, complicating the long-held view of Atlanta as a mecca for black people.

african american history classes online: *Watergate* Garrett M. Graff, 2022-02-15 Finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in History NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER * "Do we need still another Watergate book? The answer turns out to be yes—this one." —The Washington Post * "Dazzling." —The New York Times Book Review From the New York Times bestselling author of *The Only Plane in the Sky*, comes the first definitive narrative history of Watergate—"the best and fullest account of the crisis, one unlikely to be surpassed anytime soon" (Kirkus Reviews, starred review)—exploring the full scope of the scandal through the politicians, investigators, journalists, and informants who made it the most influential political event of the modern era. In the early hours of June 17, 1972, a security guard named Frank Wills enters six words into the log book of the Watergate office complex that will change the course of history: 1:47 AM Found tape on doors; call police. The subsequent arrests of five men seeking to bug and burgle the Democratic National Committee offices—three of them Cuban exiles, two of them former intelligence operatives—quickly unravels a web of scandal that ultimately ends a presidency and forever alters views of moral authority and leadership. Watergate, as the event is called, becomes a shorthand for corruption, deceit, and unanswered questions. Now, award-winning journalist and bestselling author Garrett M. Graff explores the full scope of this unprecedented moment from start to finish, in the first comprehensive, single-volume account in decades. The story begins in 1971, with the publication of thousands of military and government

documents known as the Pentagon Papers, which reveal dishonesty about the decades-long American presence in Vietnam and spark public outrage. Furious that the leak might expose his administration's own duplicity during a crucial reelection season, President Richard M. Nixon gathers his closest advisors and gives them implicit instructions: Win by any means necessary. Within a few months, an unsteady line of political dominoes are positioned, from the creation of a series of covert operations code-named GEMSTONE to campaign-trail dirty tricks, possible hostage situations, and questionable fundraising efforts—much of it caught on the White House's own taping system. One by one they fall, until the thwarted June burglary attracts the attention of intrepid journalists, congressional investigators, and embattled intelligence officers, one of whom will spend decades concealing his identity behind the alias "Deep Throat." As each faction slowly begins to uncover the truth, a conspiracy deeper and more corrupt than anyone thought possible emerges, and the nation is thrown into a state of crisis as its government—and its leader—unravels. Using newly public documents, transcripts, and revelations, Graff recounts every twist with remarkable detail and page-turning drama, bringing readers into the backrooms of Washington, chaotic daily newsrooms, crowded Senate hearings, and even the Oval Office itself during one of the darkest chapters in American history. Grippingly told and meticulously researched, Watergate is the defining account of the moment that has haunted our nation's past—and still holds the power to shape its present and future.

african american history classes online: Black Performance Theory Thomas F. DeFrantz, Anita Gonzalez, 2014-04-14 Black performance theory is a rich interdisciplinary area of study and critical method. This collection of new essays by some of its pioneering thinkers—many of whom are performers—demonstrates the breadth, depth, innovation, and critical value of black performance theory. Considering how blackness is imagined in and through performance, the contributors address topics including flight as a persistent theme in African American aesthetics, the circulation of minstrel tropes in Liverpool and in Afro-Mexican settlements in Oaxaca, and the reach of hip-hop politics as people around the world embrace the music and dance. They examine the work of contemporary choreographers Ronald K. Brown and Reggie Wilson, the ways that African American playwrights translated the theatricality of lynching to the stage, the ecstatic music of Little Richard, and Michael Jackson's performance in the documentary *This Is It*. The collection includes several essays that exemplify the performative capacity of writing, as well as discussion of a project that re-creates seminal hip-hop album covers through tableaux vivants. Whether deliberating on the tragic mulatta, the trickster figure Anansi, or the sonic futurism of Nina Simone and Adrienne Kennedy, the essays in this collection signal the vast untapped critical and creative resources of black performance theory. Contributors. Melissa Blanco Borelli, Daphne A. Brooks, Soyica Diggs Colbert, Thomas F. DeFrantz, Nadine George-Graves, Anita Gonzalez, Rickerby Hinds, Jason King, D. Soyini Madison, Koritha Mitchell, Tavia Nyong'o, Carl Paris, Anna B. Scott, Wendy S. Walters, Hershini Bhana Young

african american history classes online: Make Good the Promises Kinshasha Holman Conwill, Paul Gardullo, 2021-09-14 The companion volume to the Smithsonian's National Museum of African American History and Culture exhibit, opening in September 2021 With a Foreword by Pulitzer Prize-winning author and historian Eric Foner and a preface by veteran museum director and historian Spencer Crew An incisive and illuminating analysis of the enduring legacy of the post-Civil War period known as Reconstruction—a comprehensive story of Black Americans' struggle for human rights and dignity and the failure of the nation to fulfill its promises of freedom, citizenship, and justice. In the aftermath of the Civil War, millions of free and newly freed African Americans were determined to define themselves as equal citizens in a country without slavery—to own land, build secure families, and educate themselves and their children. Seeking to secure safety and justice, they successfully campaigned for civil and political rights, including the right to vote. Across an expanding America, Black politicians were elected to all levels of government, from city halls to state capitals to Washington, DC. But those gains were short-lived. By the mid-1870s, the federal government stopped enforcing civil rights laws, allowing white supremacists to use

suppression and violence to regain power in the Southern states. Black men, women, and children suffered racial terror, segregation, and discrimination that confined them to second-class citizenship, a system known as Jim Crow that endured for decades. More than a century has passed since the revolutionary political, social, and economic movement known as Reconstruction, yet its profound consequences reverberate in our lives today. *Make Good the Promises* explores five distinct yet intertwined legacies of Reconstruction—Liberation, Violence, Repair, Place, and Belief—to reveal their lasting impact on modern society. It is the story of Frederick Douglass, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Hiram Revels, Ida B. Wells, and scores of other Black men and women who reshaped a nation—and of the persistence of white supremacy and the perpetuation of the injustices of slavery continued by other means and codified in state and federal laws. With contributions by leading scholars, and illustrated with 80 images from the exhibition, *Make Good the Promises* shows how Black Lives Matter, #SayHerName, antiracism, and other current movements for repair find inspiration from the lessons of Reconstruction. It touches on questions critical then and now: What is the meaning of freedom and equality? What does it mean to be an American? Powerful and eye-opening, it is a reminder that history is far from past; it lives within each of us and shapes our world and who we are.

african american history classes online: *Teaching What Really Happened* James W. Loewen, 2018-09-07 “Should be in the hands of every history teacher in the country.”— Howard Zinn James Loewen has revised *Teaching What Really Happened*, the bestselling, go-to resource for social studies and history teachers wishing to break away from standard textbook retellings of the past. In addition to updating the scholarship and anecdotes throughout, the second edition features a timely new chapter entitled Truth that addresses how traditional and social media can distort current events and the historical record. Helping students understand what really happened in the past will empower them to use history as a tool to argue for better policies in the present. Our society needs engaged citizens now more than ever, and this book offers teachers concrete ideas for getting students excited about history while also teaching them to read critically. It will specifically help teachers and students tackle important content areas, including Eurocentrism, the American Indian experience, and slavery. Book Features: An up-to-date assessment of the potential and pitfalls of U.S. and world history education. Information to help teachers expect, and get, good performance from students of all racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. Strategies for incorporating project-oriented self-learning, having students conduct online historical research, and teaching historiography. Ideas from teachers across the country who are empowering students by teaching what really happened. Specific chapters dedicated to five content topics usually taught poorly in today’s schools.

african american history classes online: *Crossing Boundaries* Darlene Clark Hine, Jacqueline McLeod, 1999 The essays assembled in *Crossing Boundaries* reflect the international dimensions, commonalities, and discontinuities in the histories of diasporan communities of colour. People of African descent in the New World (the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean) share a common set of experiences: domination and resistance, slavery and emancipation, the pursuit of freedom, and struggle against racism. No unitary explanation can capture the varied experiences of black people in diaspora. Knowledge of individual societies is illuminated by the study and comparison of other cultural histories. This volume, growing out of the Comparative History of Black People in Diaspora Symposium held at Michigan State University, elaborates the profound relationship between curriculum and pedagogy. *Crossing Boundaries* embraces the challenge to probe differences embedded in Black ethnicities and helps to discover and to weave into a new understanding the threads of experience, culture, and identity across diasporas. Contributors include Thomas Holt, George Fredrickson, Jack P. Green, David Barry Gaspar, Earl Lewis, Elliott Skinner, Frederick Cooper, Allison Blakely, Kim Butler, and Rosalyn Terborg-Penn.

african american history classes online: *Black Campus Life* Antar A. Tichavakunda, 2021-12-01 An in-depth ethnography of Black engineering students at a historically White institution, *Black Campus Life* examines the intersection of two crises, up close: the limited number

of college graduates in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields, and the state of race relations in higher education. Antar Tichavakunda takes readers across campus, from study groups to parties and beyond as these students work hard, have fun, skip class, fundraise, and, at times, find themselves in tense racialized encounters. By consistently centering their perspectives and demonstrating how different campus communities, or social worlds, shape their experiences, Tichavakunda challenges assumptions about not only Black STEM majors but also Black students and the “racial climate” on college campuses more generally. Most fundamentally, Black Campus Life argues that Black collegians are more than the racism they endure. By studying and appreciating the everyday richness and complexity of their experiences, we all—faculty, administrators, parents, policymakers, and the broader public—might learn how to better support them. This book is freely available in an open access edition thanks to TOME (Toward an Open Monograph Ecosystem)—a collaboration of the Association of American Universities, the Association of University Presses, and the Association of Research Libraries. Learn more at the TOME website, available at: openmonographs.org, and access the book online through the SUNY Open Access Repository at <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12648/7009>

african american history classes online: *Black Intellectual Thought in Modern America* Brian D. Behnken, Gregory D. Smithers, Simon Wendt, 2017-09-07 Contributions by Tunde Adeleke, Brian D. Behnken, Minkah Makalani, Benita Roth, Gregory D. Smithers, Simon Wendt, and Danielle L. Wiggins Black intellectualism has been misunderstood by the American public and by scholars for generations. Historically maligned by their peers and by the lay public as inauthentic or illegitimate, black intellectuals have found their work misused, ignored, or discarded. Black intellectuals have also been reductively placed into one or two main categories: they are usually deemed liberal or, less frequently, as conservative. The contributors to this volume explore several prominent intellectuals, from left-leaning leaders such as W. E. B. Du Bois to conservative intellectuals like Thomas Sowell, from well-known black feminists such as Patricia Hill Collins to Marxists like Claudia Jones, to underscore the variety of black intellectual thought in the United States. Contributors also situate the development of the lines of black intellectual thought within the broader history from which these trends emerged. The result gathers essays that offer entry into a host of rich intellectual traditions.

african american history classes online: *Black Feminist Thought* Patricia Hill Collins, 2002-06-01 In spite of the double burden of racial and gender discrimination, African-American women have developed a rich intellectual tradition that is not widely known. In *Black Feminist Thought*, Patricia Hill Collins explores the words and ideas of Black feminist intellectuals as well as those African-American women outside academe. She provides an interpretive framework for the work of such prominent Black feminist thinkers as Angela Davis, bell hooks, Alice Walker, and Audre Lorde. The result is a superbly crafted book that provides the first synthetic overview of Black feminist thought.

african american history classes online: *Remembrances in Black* Charles F. Robinson II, Lonnie R. Williams, 2010-12-01 With the admittance in 1948 of Silas Hunt to the University of Arkansas Law School, the university became the first southern public institution of higher education to officially desegregate without being required to do so by court order. The process was difficult, but an important first step had been taken. Other students would follow in Silas Hunt's footsteps, and they along with the university would have to grapple with the situation. *Remembrances in Black* is an oral history that gathers the personal stories of African Americans who worked as faculty and staff and of students who studied at the state's flagship institution. These stories illustrate the anguish, struggle, and triumph of individuals who had their lives indelibly marked by their experiences at the school. Organized chronologically over sixty years, this book illustrates how people of color navigated both the evolving campus environment and that of the city of Fayetteville in their attempt to fulfill personal aspirations. Their stories demonstrate that the process of desegregation proved painfully slow to those who chose to challenge the forces of exclusion. Also, the remembrances question the extent to which desegregation has been fully realized.

african american history classes online: *The Promise of Patriarchy* Ula Yvette Taylor, 2017-09-05 The patriarchal structure of the Nation of Islam (NOI) promised black women the prospect of finding a provider and a protector among the organization's men, who were fiercely committed to these masculine roles. Black women's experience in the NOI, however, has largely remained on the periphery of scholarship. Here, Ula Taylor documents their struggle to escape the devaluation of black womanhood while also clinging to the empowering promises of patriarchy. Taylor shows how, despite being relegated to a lifestyle that did not encourage working outside of the home, NOI women found freedom in being able to bypass the degrading experiences connected to labor performed largely by working-class black women and in raising and educating their children in racially affirming environments. Telling the stories of women like Clara Poole (wife of Elijah Muhammad) and Burnsteen Sharrieff (secretary to W. D. Fard, founder of the Allah Temple of Islam), Taylor offers a compelling narrative that explains how their decision to join a homegrown, male-controlled Islamic movement was a complicated act of self-preservation and self-love in Jim Crow America.

african american history classes online: *Teaching White Supremacy* Donald Yacovone, 2022-09-27 A powerful exploration of the past and present arc of America's white supremacy—from the country's inception and Revolutionary years to its 19th century flashpoint of civil war; to the Civil Rights movement of the 1960s and today's Black Lives Matter. "The most profoundly original cultural history in recent memory." —Henry Louis Gates, Jr., Harvard University "Stunning, timely . . . an achievement in writing public history . . . Teaching White Supremacy should be read widely in our roiling debate over how to teach about race and slavery in classrooms. —David W. Blight, Sterling Professor of American History, Yale University; author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning *Frederick Douglass: Prophet of Freedom* Donald Yacovone shows us the clear and damning evidence of white supremacy's deep-seated roots in our nation's educational system through a fascinating, in-depth examination of America's wide assortment of texts, from primary readers to college textbooks, from popular histories to the most influential academic scholarship. Sifting through a wealth of materials from the colonial era to today, Yacovone reveals the systematic ways in which this ideology has infiltrated all aspects of American culture and how it has been at the heart of our collective national identity. Yacovone lays out the arc of America's white supremacy from the country's inception and Revolutionary War years to its nineteenth-century flashpoint of civil war to the civil rights movement of the 1960s and today's Black Lives Matter. In a stunning reappraisal, the author argues that it is the North, not the South, that bears the greater responsibility for creating the dominant strain of race theory, which has been inculcated throughout the culture and in school textbooks that restricted and repressed African Americans and other minorities, even as Northerners blamed the South for its legacy of slavery, segregation, and racial injustice. A major assessment of how we got to where we are today, of how white supremacy has suffused every area of American learning, from literature and science to religion, medicine, and law, and why this kind of thinking has so insidiously endured for more than three centuries.

african american history classes online: *An African American and Latinx History of the United States* Paul Ortiz, 2018-01-30 An intersectional history of the shared struggle for African American and Latinx civil rights Spanning more than two hundred years, *An African American and Latinx History of the United States* is a revolutionary, politically charged narrative history, arguing that the "Global South" was crucial to the development of America as we know it. Scholar and activist Paul Ortiz challenges the notion of westward progress as exalted by widely taught formulations like "manifest destiny" and "Jacksonian democracy," and shows how placing African American, Latinx, and Indigenous voices unapologetically front and center transforms US history into one of the working class organizing against imperialism. Drawing on rich narratives and primary source documents, Ortiz links racial segregation in the Southwest and the rise and violent fall of a powerful tradition of Mexican labor organizing in the twentieth century, to May 1, 2006, known as International Workers' Day, when migrant laborers—Chicana/os, Afrocubanos, and immigrants from every continent on earth—united in resistance on the first "Day Without

Immigrants.” As African American civil rights activists fought Jim Crow laws and Mexican labor organizers warred against the suffocating grip of capitalism, Black and Spanish-language newspapers, abolitionists, and Latin American revolutionaries coalesced around movements built between people from the United States and people from Central America and the Caribbean. In stark contrast to the resurgence of “America First” rhetoric, Black and Latinx intellectuals and organizers today have historically urged the United States to build bridges of solidarity with the nations of the Americas. Incisive and timely, this bottom-up history, told from the interconnected vantage points of Latinx and African Americans, reveals the radically different ways that people of the diaspora have addressed issues still plaguing the United States today, and it offers a way forward in the continued struggle for universal civil rights. 2018 Winner of the PEN Oakland/Josephine Miles Literary Award

african american history classes online: African American Studies Nathaniel Norment, 2019 African American Studies: The Discipline and Its Dimensions is a comprehensive resource book that recounts the development of the discipline and provides a basic reference source for sixteen areas of knowledge.

african american history classes online: Integrating the 40 Acres Dwonna Goldstone, 2012-01-01 You name it, we can't do it. That was how one African American student at the University of Texas at Austin summed up his experiences in a 1960 newspaper article--some ten years after the beginning of court-mandated desegregation at the school. In this first full-length history of the university's desegregation, Dwonna Goldstone examines how, for decades, administrators only gradually undid the most visible signs of formal segregation while putting their greatest efforts into preventing true racial integration. In response to the 1956 Board of Regents decision to admit African American undergraduates, for example, the dean of students and the director of the student activities center stopped scheduling dances to prevent racial intermingling in a social setting. Goldstone's coverage ranges from the 1950 U.S. Supreme Court ruling that the University of Texas School of Law had to admit Heman Sweatt, an African American, through the 1994 Hopwood v. Texas decision, which ended affirmative action in the state's public institutions of higher education. She draws on oral histories, university documents, and newspaper accounts to detail how the university moved from open discrimination to foot-dragging acceptance to mixed successes in the integration of athletics, classrooms, dormitories, extracurricular activities, and student recruitment. Goldstone incorporates not only the perspectives of university administrators, students, alumni, and donors, but also voices from all sides of the civil rights movement at the local and national level. This instructive story of power, race, money, and politics remains relevant to the modern university and the continuing question about what it means to be integrated.

african american history classes online: American Colonies Alan Taylor, 2002 This history begins with the earliest years of human colonization of the American continent, with the Siberian migrations across the Bering Strait 15,000 years ago. It ends in around 1800 when the rough outline of modern North America could be perceived. The author conveys the story of competing interests that shaped and reshaped the continent and its suburbs in the Caribbean and the Pacific over the centuries. North America's fate is viewed through the eyes of the Spanish, French, English, Natives and Russians.

african american history classes online: Introduction to African American Studies Talmadge Anderson, James Benjamin Stewart, 2007 There is an ongoing debate as to whether African American Studies is a discipline, or multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary field. Some scholars assert that African American Studies use a well-defined common approach in examining history, politics, and the family in the same way as scholars in the disciplines of economics, sociology, and political science. Other scholars consider African American Studies multidisciplinary, a field somewhat comparable to the field of education in which scholars employ a variety of disciplinary lenses--be they anthropological, psychological, historical, etc., --to study the African world experience. In this model the boundaries between traditional disciplines are accepted, and researches in African American Studies simply conduct discipline based an analysis of particular topics. Finally, another group of scholars insists that African American Studies is interdisciplinary, an enterprise that generates

distinctive analyses by combining perspectives from d

african american history classes online: *Teaching for Black Lives* Flora Harriman McDonnell, 2018-04-13 Black students' bodies and minds are under attack. We're fighting back. From the north to the south, corporate curriculum lies to our students, conceals pain and injustice, masks racism, and demeans our Black students. But it's not only the curriculum that is traumatizing students.

african american history classes online: *To Make Our World Anew* Robin D. G. Kelley, Earl Lewis, 2000 Written by the most prominent of the new generation of historians, this superb volume offers the most up-to-date and authoritative account available of African-American history, ranging from the first Africans brought as slaves into the Americas, to today's black filmmakers and politicians. Here is a panoramic view of African American life, rich in gripping first-person accounts and short character sketches that invite readers to relive history as African Americans experienced it. We begin in Africa, with the growth of the slave trade, and follow the forced migration of what is estimated to be between ten and twenty million people, witnessing the terrible human cost of slavery in the colonies of England and Spain. We read of the Haitian Revolution, which ended victoriously in 1804 with the birth of the first independent black nation in the New World, and of slave rebellions and resistance in the United States in the years leading up to the Civil War. There are vivid accounts of the Civil War and Reconstruction years, the backlash of notorious Jim Crow laws and mob lynchings, and the founding of key black educational institutions. The contributors also trace the migration of blacks to the major cities, the birth of the Harlem Renaissance, the hardships of the Great Depression and the service of African Americans in World War II, the struggle for Civil Rights in the 1950s and '60s, and the emergence of today's black middle class. From Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglass to Martin Luther King, Jr., and Louis Farrakhan, *To Make Our World Anew* is an unforgettable portrait of a people.

african american history classes online: *For colored girls who have considered suicide/When the rainbow is enuf* Ntozake Shange, 2010-11-02 Ntozake Shange's classic, award-winning play encompassing the wide-ranging experiences of Black women, now with introductions by two-time National Book Award winner Jesmyn Ward and Broadway director Camille A. Brown. From its inception in California in 1974 to its Broadway revival in 2022, the Obie Award-winning *for colored girls who have considered suicide/when the rainbow is enuf* has excited, inspired, and transformed audiences all over the country for nearly fifty years. Passionate and fearless, Shange's words reveal what it meant to be a woman of color in the 20th century. First published in 1975, when it was praised by *The New Yorker* for "encompassing...every feeling and experience a woman has ever had," *for colored girls who have considered suicide/when the rainbow is enuf* will be read and performed for generations to come. Now with new introductions by Jesmyn Ward and Broadway director Camille A. Brown, and one poem not included in the original, here is the complete text of a groundbreaking dramatic prose poem that resonates with unusual beauty in its fierce message to the world.

african american history classes online: *Chicago's New Negroes* Davarian L. Baldwin, 2009-11-30 As early-twentieth-century Chicago swelled with an influx of at least 250,000 new black urban migrants, the city became a center of consumer capitalism, flourishing with professional sports, beauty shops, film production companies, recording studios, and other black cultural and communal institutions. Davarian Baldwin argues that this mass consumer marketplace generated a vibrant intellectual life and planted seeds of political dissent against the dehumanizing effects of white capitalism. Pushing the traditional boundaries of the Harlem Renaissance to new frontiers, Baldwin identifies a fresh model of urban culture rich with politics, ingenuity, and entrepreneurship. Baldwin explores an abundant archive of cultural formations where an array of white observers, black cultural producers, critics, activists, reformers, and black migrant consumers converged in what he terms a marketplace intellectual life. Here the thoughts and lives of Madam C. J. Walker, Oscar Micheaux, Andrew Rube Foster, Elder Lucy Smith, Jack Johnson, and Thomas Dorsey emerge as individual expressions of a much wider spectrum of black political and intellectual possibilities.

By placing consumer-based amusements alongside the more formal arenas of church and academe, Baldwin suggests important new directions for both the historical study and the constructive future of ideas and politics in American life.

african american history classes online: The Afrocentric Paradigm Ama Mazama, 2003

african american history classes online: Birthright Citizens Martha S. Jones, 2018-06-28

Explains the origins of the Fourteenth Amendment's birthright citizenship provision, as a story of black Americans' pre-Civil War claims to belonging.

african american history classes online: Funnyhouse of a Negro Adrienne Kennedy, 1969
Drama / 3m, 5f / wing and drop--Back cover.

african american history classes online: Transformative Ethnic Studies in Schools Christine E. Sleeter, Miguel Zavala, 2020 Drawing on Christine Sleeter's review of research on the academic and social impact of ethnic studies commissioned by the National Education Association, this book will examine the value and forms of teaching and researching ethnic studies. The book employs a diverse conceptual framework, including critical pedagogy, anti-racism, Afrocentrism, Indigeneity, youth participatory action research, and critical multicultural education. The book provides cases of classroom teachers to 'illustrate what such conceptual framework look like when enacted in the classroom, as well as tensions that spring from them within school bureaucracies driven by neoliberalism.' Sleeter and Zavala will also outline ways to conduct research for 'investigating both learning and broader impacts of ethnic research used for liberatory ends'--

african american history classes online: Harlem Nocturne Farah Jasmine Griffin, 2013-09-10 As World War II raged overseas, Harlem witnessed a battle of its own. Brimming with creative and political energy, the neighborhood's diverse array of artists and activists took advantage of a brief period of progressivism during the war years to launch a bold cultural offensive aimed at winning democracy for all Americans, regardless of race or gender. Ardent believers in America's promise, these men and women helped to lay the groundwork for the Civil Rights Movement before Cold War politics and anti-Communist fervor temporarily froze their dreams at the dawn of the postwar era. In *Harlem Nocturne*, esteemed scholar Farah Jasmine Griffin tells the stories of three black female artists whose creative and political efforts fueled this historic movement for change: choreographer and dancer Pearl Primus, composer and pianist Mary Lou Williams, and novelist Ann Petry. Like many African Americans in the city at the time, these women weren't native New Yorkers, but the metropolis and its vibrant cultural scene gave them the space to flourish and the freedom to express their political concerns. Pearl Primus performed nightly at the legendary Cafe Society, the first racially integrated club in New York, where she debuted dances of social protest that drew on long-buried African traditions and the dances of former slaves in the South. Williams, meanwhile, was a major figure in the emergence of bebop, collaborating with Dizzy Gillespie, Thelonious Monk, and Bud Powell and premiering her groundbreaking *Zodiac Suite* at the legendary performance space Town Hall. And Ann Petry conveyed the struggles of working-class black women to a national audience with her acclaimed novel *The Street*, which sold over a million copies -- a first for a female African American author. A rich biography of three artists and the city that inspired them, *Harlem Nocturne* captures a period of unprecedented vitality and progress for African Americans and women, revealing a cultural movement and a historical moment whose influence endures today.

african american history classes online: The Practice of Diaspora Brent Hayes EDWARDS, Brent Hayes Edwards, 2009-06-30 Edwards revisits black transnational culture in the 1920s and 1930s, paying particular attention to links between the intellectuals of the Harlem Renaissance and their Francophone counterparts in Paris. He suggests that diaspora is less a historical condition than a set of practices through which black intellectuals pursue international alliances.

african american history classes online: Oh Freedom! Journal Delina Pryce McPhaul, 2019-08

african american history classes online: Teaching the Humanities Online: A Practical Guide to the Virtual Classroom, 2011

african american history classes online: *South of Pico* Kellie Jones, 2017-04-07 Named a Best Art Book of 2017 by the New York Times and Artforum In *South of Pico* Kellie Jones explores how the artists in Los Angeles's black communities during the 1960s and 1970s created a vibrant, productive, and engaged activist arts scene in the face of structural racism. Emphasizing the importance of African American migration, as well as L.A.'s housing and employment politics, Jones shows how the work of black Angeleno artists such as Betye Saar, Charles White, Noah Purifoy, and Senga Nengudi spoke to the dislocation of migration, L.A.'s urban renewal, and restrictions on black mobility. Jones characterizes their works as modern migration narratives that look to the past to consider real and imagined futures. She also attends to these artists' relationships with gallery and museum culture and the establishment of black-owned arts spaces. With *South of Pico*, Jones expands the understanding of the histories of black arts and creativity in Los Angeles and beyond.

Additional Resources

Africa - Wikipedia

African nations cooperate through the establishment of the African Union, which is headquartered in Addis Ababa. Africa is highly biodiverse; [17] it is the continent with the largest number of ...

Africa | History, People, Countries, Regions, Map, & Facts

5 days ago · African regions are treated under the titles Central Africa, eastern Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, and western Africa; these articles also contain the principal treatment ...

Map of Africa | List of African Countries Alphabetically - World Maps

Africa is the second largest and most populous continent in the world after Asia. The area of Africa without islands is 11.3 million square miles (29.2 million sq km), with islands - about 11.7 ...

The 54 Countries in Africa in Alphabetical Order

May 14, 2025 · Here is the alphabetical list of the African country names with their capitals. We have also included the countries' regions, the international standard for country codes (ISO ...

[Africa - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia](#)

African independence movements had their first success in 1951, when Libya became the first former colony to become independent. Modern African history is full of revolutions and wars , ...

Africa: Countries and Sub-Saharan Africa - HISTORY

African History Africa is a large and diverse continent that extends from South Africa northward to the Mediterranean Sea. The continent makes up one-fifth of the total land surface of Earth.

Africa Map: Regions, Geography, Facts & Figures | Infoplease

What Are the Big 3 African Countries? Three of the largest and most influential countries in Africa are Nigeria, Egypt, and South Africa. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with a ...

Africa - New World Encyclopedia

Since the end of colonial status, African states have frequently been hampered by instability, corruption, violence, and authoritarianism. The vast majority of African nations are republics ...

Africa Map / Map of Africa - Worldatlas.com

Africa, the planet's 2nd largest continent and the second most-populous continent (after Asia) includes (54) individual countries, and Western Sahara, a member state of the African Union ...

Africa: Human Geography - Education

Jun 4, 2025 · Cultural Geography Historic Cultures The African continent has a unique place in human history. Widely believed to be the “cradle of humankind,” Africa is the only continent ...

Africa - Wikipedia

African nations cooperate through the establishment of the African Union, which is headquartered in Addis Ababa. Africa is highly biodiverse; [17] it is the continent with the largest number of ...

Africa | History, People, Countries, Regions, Map, & Facts | Britannica

5 days ago · African regions are treated under the titles Central Africa, eastern Africa, North Africa, Southern Africa, and western Africa; these articles also contain the principal treatment ...

Map of Africa | List of African Countries Alphabetically - World Maps

Africa is the second largest and most populous continent in the world after Asia. The area of Africa without islands is 11.3 million square miles (29.2 million sq km), with islands - about ...

The 54 Countries in Africa in Alphabetical Order

May 14, 2025 · Here is the alphabetical list of the African country names with their capitals. We have also included the countries' regions, the international standard for country codes (ISO ...

Africa - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

African independence movements had their first success in 1951, when Libya became the first former colony to become independent. Modern African history is full of revolutions and wars , ...

Africa: Countries and Sub-Saharan Africa - HISTORY

African History Africa is a large and diverse continent that extends from South Africa northward to the Mediterranean Sea. The continent makes up one-fifth of the total land surface of Earth.

Africa Map: Regions, Geography, Facts & Figures | Infoplease

What Are the Big 3 African Countries? Three of the largest and most influential countries in Africa are Nigeria, Egypt, and South Africa. Nigeria is the most populous country in Africa, with a ...

Africa - New World Encyclopedia

Since the end of colonial status, African states have frequently been hampered by instability, corruption, violence, and authoritarianism. The vast majority of African nations are republics ...

Africa Map / Map of Africa - Worldatlas.com

Africa, the planet's 2nd largest continent and the second most-populous continent (after Asia) includes (54) individual countries, and Western Sahara, a member state of the African Union ...

Africa: Human Geography - Education

Jun 4, 2025 · Cultural Geography Historic Cultures The African continent has a unique place in human history. Widely believed to be the “cradle of humankind,” Africa is the only continent ...

[**African American History Classes Online**](#)

African American History Classes Online

Related Articles

- [adverse childhood experiences training certification](#)
- [ae mysteries clue walkthrough](#)
- [aeapa principal practice test](#)

[Back to Home](#)