

african american history online course

A Critical Analysis of the Impact of African American History Online Courses on Current Trends

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Abstract: This analysis examines the rise of the african american history online course and its impact on current educational trends, accessibility, and the broader understanding of African American history. It explores the benefits and challenges associated with online learning in this specific context, considering factors such as digital equity, pedagogical approaches, and the potential for fostering

meaningful engagement with complex historical narratives. The analysis further discusses how these online courses contribute to, and are influenced by, the current socio-political climate.

1. The Rise of the African American History Online Course: A New Frontier in Education

The increasing availability of the african american history online course represents a significant shift in how this crucial subject is taught and accessed. Traditional classroom settings, while important, often face limitations in terms of capacity, geographical reach, and scheduling flexibility. Online courses offer a solution, making this vital historical content readily available to a much broader audience, transcending geographical boundaries and time constraints. This accessibility is especially significant given the persistent underrepresentation of African American history in traditional curricula. The growth of platforms like Coursera, edX, FutureLearn, and numerous university-based online learning platforms has facilitated this expansion.

However, the ease of access afforded by the african american history online course also presents challenges. A critical analysis must acknowledge the digital divide, where unequal access to technology and reliable internet connectivity disproportionately affects marginalized communities, potentially undermining the very inclusivity the online format aims to achieve. Furthermore, the effectiveness of online learning relies heavily on pedagogical strategies that engage students actively and foster critical thinking, elements that are crucial when addressing the complexities of African American history. A poorly designed course can easily fall short, offering a superficial treatment of a rich and nuanced historical narrative.

2. Pedagogical Approaches in Online African American History Courses: Engaging with the Past

Effective african american history online courses must move beyond simple information dissemination. They need to employ innovative pedagogical methods that actively engage students and encourage critical analysis. Interactive elements, such as primary source analysis, virtual museum tours, and

discussions with scholars and community members, can significantly enhance the learning experience. Furthermore, incorporating diverse voices and perspectives, including those of marginalized communities, is crucial for presenting a more complete and accurate historical account. These courses can use multimedia resources, including videos, podcasts, and interactive maps, to make the learning process more engaging and accessible. The potential for collaboration and peer-to-peer learning in online forums further enriches the experience.

However, the effectiveness of these pedagogical approaches depends on careful design and implementation. It's important to create a learning environment that promotes thoughtful discussion and critical engagement with potentially sensitive and challenging historical material. The instructor's role in facilitating such discussions, providing guidance, and addressing potential biases is paramount.

3. The Impact of African American History Online Courses on Current Trends: A Wider Conversation

The rise of the african american history online course is intrinsically linked to current socio-political trends. The increasing awareness of systemic racism and social injustice has fueled a growing demand for a more comprehensive and accurate understanding of African American history. Online courses offer a powerful tool for addressing this demand, providing accessible and engaging resources that can contribute to broader societal conversations about race, identity, and social justice. Furthermore, these courses can empower individuals to become informed and active citizens, capable of participating meaningfully in discussions about historical injustices and contemporary challenges.

However, the online environment can also be susceptible to misinformation and biased narratives. Critical evaluation of sources and engagement with diverse perspectives are crucial for mitigating these risks. The responsibility for promoting historical accuracy and responsible engagement with complex issues rests heavily on course designers, instructors, and educational institutions.

4. Challenges and Future Directions for African American History

Online Courses

Despite the significant potential of the african american history online course, challenges remain. Addressing the digital divide through initiatives that provide equitable access to technology and internet connectivity is crucial. Developing effective pedagogical strategies that engage diverse learning styles and address the unique challenges of online learning is equally important. Furthermore, ensuring the accuracy and inclusivity of the historical narratives presented is paramount. Continuous evaluation and improvement of online courses, based on feedback from students and experts, are essential for ensuring their effectiveness and relevance. Finally, the collaboration between educational institutions, technology providers, and community organizations is essential for creating and disseminating high-quality, accessible, and impactful african american history online courses.

Conclusion:

The african american history online course represents a powerful tool for expanding access to this crucial subject matter, fostering critical engagement with the past, and contributing to broader societal conversations about race and social justice. While challenges related to digital equity and pedagogical design remain, the continued development and refinement of these courses, coupled with a commitment to inclusivity and historical accuracy, will significantly contribute to a more informed and engaged citizenry.

FAQs:

1. Are african american history online courses accredited? Accreditation varies depending on the institution offering the course. Some are offered for credit through universities, while others are non-credit courses. Always check the course details for accreditation information.

1. What are the different types of african american history online courses available? Courses range from introductory surveys to specialized courses focusing on specific periods, themes, or individuals. Some offer a broader historical context, while others adopt a more thematic approach.

1. How much do african american history online courses cost? Costs vary widely depending on the provider and whether it's a free, open educational resource (OER) course, a low-cost course, or a for-credit university course.

1. Are online african american history courses suitable for all learning styles? The effectiveness of online learning depends on individual learning preferences. Interactive elements and varied media formats are important for catering to different learning styles.

1. How can I ensure the quality of an african american history online course? Check reviews, look for courses offered by reputable institutions, and examine the course syllabus for a clear learning objective and diverse teaching methods.

1. What are some examples of reputable providers of african american history online courses? Reputable universities, MOOC platforms (Coursera, edX, FutureLearn), and educational organizations with a focus on African American studies often provide quality online courses.

1. Do african american history online courses include primary source materials? High-quality courses often incorporate primary sources, such as letters, diaries, and photographs, to provide a more immersive learning experience.

1. Can I earn college credit for completing an african american history online course? Some courses offer college credit, but this depends on the provider and the course's accreditation.

1. How can I find free african american history online courses? Several organizations offer free OER courses. Search for “free african american history online courses” to locate them.

Related Articles:

1. "The Impact of Technology on the Teaching of African American History": This article explores how technological advancements have shaped the teaching and learning of African American history, both positively and negatively.

1. "Digital Humanities and the Re-imagining of African American History": Focuses on how digital tools and methodologies are used to re-evaluate and reinterpret historical narratives.

1. "Accessibility and Inclusivity in Online African American History Courses": Discusses strategies to improve access to online learning for students from various backgrounds.

1. "Critical Pedagogy in Online African American History Courses": Examines approaches to teaching that foster critical thinking and active engagement with complex historical issues.

1. "The Role of Primary Sources in Online African American History Courses": Explores the importance and effective use of primary sources in virtual learning environments.

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1. "Comparing and Contrasting Online and In-Person African American History Courses": Provides a comparative analysis of the two learning modalities.

1. "The Future of African American History Education in the Digital Age": Examines future trends and challenges in the field.

1. "Addressing Bias and Misinformation in Online African American History Resources": Discusses methods for identifying and mitigating biased content in online resources.

african american history online course: Introduction to Black Studies Karenga

(Maulana.), 1993

african american history online course: Teaching Black History to White People Leonard N. Moore, 2021-09-14 Leonard Moore has been teaching Black history for twenty-five years, mostly to white people. Drawing on decades of experience in the classroom and on college campuses throughout the South, as well as on his own personal history, Moore illustrates how an understanding of Black history is necessary for everyone. With *Teaching Black History to White People*, which is "part memoir, part Black history, part pedagogy, and part how-to guide," Moore delivers an accessible and engaging primer on the Black experience in America. He poses provocative questions, such as "Why is the teaching of Black history so controversial?" and "What came first: slavery or racism?" These questions don't have easy answers, and Moore insists that embracing discomfort is necessary for engaging in open and honest conversations about race. Moore includes a syllabus and other tools for actionable steps that white people can take to move beyond performative justice and toward racial reparations, healing, and reconciliation.

african american history online course: *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 online course: *Game of Privilege* Lane Demas, 2017-08-09 This groundbreaking history of African Americans and golf explores the role of race, class, and public space in golf course development, the stories of individual black golfers during the age of segregation, the legal battle to integrate public golf courses, and the little-known history of the United Golfers Association (UGA)—a black golf tour that operated from 1925 to 1975. Lane Demas

charts how African Americans nationwide organized social campaigns, filed lawsuits, and went to jail in order to desegregate courses; he also provides dramatic stories of golfers who boldly confronted wider segregation more broadly in their local communities. As national civil rights organizations debated golf's symbolism and whether or not to pursue the game's integration, black players and caddies took matters into their own hands and helped shape its subculture, while UGA participants forged one of the most durable black sporting organizations in American history as they fought to join the white Professional Golfers' Association (PGA). From George F. Grant's invention of the golf tee in 1899 to the dominance of superstar Tiger Woods in the 1990s, this revelatory and comprehensive work challenges stereotypes and indeed the fundamental story of race and golf in American culture.

african american history online course: 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 online course: Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880 W. E. B. Du Bois, 1998 The pioneering work in the study of the role of Black Americans during Reconstruction by the most influential Black intellectual of his time. This pioneering work was the first full-length study of the role black Americans played in the crucial period after the Civil War, when the slaves had been freed and the attempt was made to reconstruct American society. Hailed at the time, *Black Reconstruction in America 1860-1880* has justly been called a classic.

african american history online course: *Slavery to Liberation* Joshua Farrington, Norman W. Powell, Gwendolyn Graham, 2019

african american history online course: 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 online course: The Oxford Handbook of African American Citizenship, 1865-Present Henry Louis Gates, Jr., 2012-05-24 Collection of essays tracing the historical evolution of African American experiences, from the dawn of Reconstruction onward, through the perspectives of sociology, political science, law, economics, education and psychology. As a whole, the book is a systematic study of the gap between promise and performance of African Americans since 1865. Over the course of thirty-four chapters, contributors present a portrait of the particular hurdles faced by African Americans and the distinctive contributions African Americans have made to the development of U.S. institutions and culture. --From publisher description.

african american history online course: 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 online course: 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 online course: 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 online course: Making Black Los Angeles Marne L. Campbell,

2016-09-27 Black Los Angeles started small. The first census of the newly formed Los Angeles County in 1850 recorded only twelve Americans of African descent alongside a population of more than 3,500 Anglo Americans. Over the following seventy years, however, the African American founding families of Los Angeles forged a vibrant community within the increasingly segregated and stratified city. In this book, historian Marne L. Campbell examines the intersections of race, class, and gender to produce a social history of community formation and cultural expression in Los Angeles. Expanding on the traditional narrative of middle-class uplift, Campbell demonstrates that the black working class, largely through the efforts of women, fought to secure their own economic and social freedom by forging communal bonds with black elites and other communities of color. This women-led, black working-class agency and cross-racial community building, Campbell argues, was markedly more successful in Los Angeles than in any other region in the country. Drawing from an extensive database of all African American households between 1850 and 1910, Campbell vividly tells the story of how middle-class African Americans were able to live, work, and establish a community of their own in the growing city of Los Angeles.

african american history online course: They Left Great Marks on Me Kidada E. Williams,

2012-03-12 Well after slavery was abolished, its legacy of violence left deep wounds on African Americans' bodies, minds, and lives. For many victims and witnesses of the assaults, rapes, murders, nightrides, lynchings, and other bloody acts that followed, the suffering this violence engendered was at once too painful to put into words yet too horrible to suppress. Despite the trauma it could incur, many African Americans opted to publicize their experiences by testifying about the violence they endured and witnessed. In this evocative and deeply moving history, Kidada Williams examines African Americans' testimonies about racial violence. By using both oral and print culture to testify about violence, victims and witnesses hoped they would be able to graphically disseminate enough knowledge about its occurrence that federal officials and the American people would be inspired bear witness to thier suffering and support their demands for justice. In the process of testifying, these people created a vernacular history of the violence they endured and witnessed, as well as the

identities that grew from the experience of violence. This history fostered an oppositional consciousness to racial violence that inspired African Americans to form and support campaigns to end violence. The resulting crusades against racial violence became one of the political training grounds for the civil rights movement. -- Book Cover.

african american history online course: *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 reimaged 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 online course: *F.B. Eyes* William J. Maxwell, 2015-01-04 How FBI surveillance influenced African American writing Few institutions seem more opposed than African American literature and J. Edgar Hoover's white-bread Federal Bureau of Investigation. But behind the scenes the FBI's hostility to black protest was energized by fear of and respect for black writing. Drawing on nearly 14,000 pages of newly released FBI files, F.B. Eyes exposes the Bureau's intimate policing of five decades of African American poems, plays, essays, and novels. Starting in 1919, year one of Harlem's renaissance and Hoover's career at the Bureau, secretive FBI ghostreaders monitored the latest developments in African American letters. By the time of Hoover's death in 1972, these ghostreaders knew enough to simulate a sinister black literature of their own. The official aim behind the Bureau's close reading was to anticipate political unrest. Yet, as William J. Maxwell reveals, FBI surveillance came to influence the creation and public reception of African American literature in the heart of the twentieth century. Taking his title from Richard Wright's poem *The FB Eye Blues*, Maxwell details how the FBI threatened the international travels of African American writers and prepared to jail dozens of them in times of national emergency. All the same, he shows that the Bureau's paranoid style could prompt insightful criticism from Hoover's ghostreaders and creative replies from their literary targets. For authors such as Claude McKay, James Baldwin, and Sonia Sanchez, the suspicion that government spy-critics tracked their every word inspired rewarding stylistic experiments as well as disabling self-censorship. Illuminating both the serious harms of state surveillance and the ways in which imaginative writing can withstand and exploit it, F.B. Eyes is a groundbreaking account of a long-hidden dimension of African American literature.

african american history online course: *Slavery by Another Name* Douglas A. Blackmon, 2012-10-04 A Pulitzer Prize-winning history of the mistreatment of black Americans. In this 'precise and eloquent work' - as described in its Pulitzer Prize citation - Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history - an 'Age of Neoslavery' that thrived in the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon unearths the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude thereafter. By turns moving, sobering and shocking, this unprecedented account reveals these stories, the companies that profited the most from neoslavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.

african american history online course: *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 online course: African American Families Faye Z. Belgrave, Trenette Clark-Goings, Heather A. Jones, 2019-12-31

african american history online course: ROAR Stacy T. Sims, PhD, Selene Yeager, 2016-07-05 “Dr. Sims realizes that female athletes are different than male athletes and you can’t set your race schedule around your monthly cycle. ROAR will help every athlete understand what is happening to her body and what the best nutritional strategy is to perform at her very best.”—Evie Stevens, Olympian, professional road cyclist, and current women’s UCI Hour record holder Women are not small men. Stop eating and training like one. Because most nutrition products and training plans are designed for men, it’s no wonder that so many female athletes struggle to reach their full potential. ROAR is a comprehensive, physiology-based nutrition and training guide specifically designed for active women. This book teaches you everything you need to know to adapt your nutrition, hydration, and training to your unique physiology so you can work with, rather than against, your female physiology. Exercise physiologist and nutrition scientist Stacy T. Sims, PhD, shows you how to be your own biohacker to achieve optimum athletic performance. Complete with goal-specific meal plans and nutrient-packed recipes to optimize body composition, ROAR contains personalized nutrition advice for all stages of training and recovery. Customizable meal plans and strengthening exercises come together in a comprehensive plan to build a rock-solid fitness foundation as you build lean muscle where you need it most, strengthen bone, and boost power and endurance. Because women’s physiology changes over time, entire chapters are devoted to staying strong and active through pregnancy and menopause. No matter what your sport is—running, cycling, field sports, triathlons—this book will empower you with the nutrition and fitness knowledge you need to be in the healthiest, fittest, strongest shape of your life.

african american history online course: 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 online course: Picturing Frederick Douglass: An Illustrated Biography of the Nineteenth Century's Most Photographed American Celeste-Marie Bernier, John Stauffer, Zoe Trodd, 2015-11-02 Finalist for the Gilder Lehrman Lincoln Prize A landmark and collectible volume—beautifully produced in duotone—that canonizes Frederick Douglass through historic photography. Commemorating the bicentennial of Frederick Douglass’s birthday and featuring images discovered since its original publication in 2015, this “tour de force” (Library Journal, starred review) reintroduced Frederick Douglass to a twenty-first-century audience. From these pages—which include over 160 photographs of Douglass, as well as his previously unpublished writings and speeches on visual aesthetics—we learn that neither Custer nor Twain, nor even Abraham Lincoln, was the most photographed American of the nineteenth century. Indeed, it was Frederick Douglass, the ex-slave-turned-abolitionist, eloquent orator, and seminal writer, who is canonized here as a leading pioneer in photography and a prescient theorist who believed in the explosive social power of what was then just an emerging art form. Featuring: Contributions from Henry Louis Gates, Jr., and Kenneth B. Morris, Jr. (a direct Douglass descendent) 160 separate photographs of Douglass—many of which have never been publicly seen and were long lost to history A collection of contemporaneous artwork that shows how powerful Douglass’s photographic legacy remains today, over a century after his death All Douglass’s previously unpublished writings

and speeches on visual aesthetics

african american history online course: The Bible is Black History Theron D Williams, 2022-08-03 We live in an age when younger African-American Christians are asking tough questions that previous generations would dare not ask. This generation doesn't hesitate to question the validity of the Scriptures, the efficacy of the church, and even the historicity of Jesus. Young people are becoming increasingly curious about what role, if any, did people of African descent play in biblical history? Or, if the Bible is devoid of Black presence, and is merely a book by Europeans, about Europeans and for Europeans to the exclusion of other races and ethnicities? Dr. Theron D. Williams makes a significant contribution to this conversation by answering the difficult questions this generation fearlessly poses. Dr. Williams uses facts from the Bible, well-respected historians, scientists, and DNA evidence to prove that Black people comprised the biblical Israelite community. He also shares historical images from the ancient catacombs that vividly depict the true likeness of the biblical Israelites. This book does not change the biblical text, but it will change how you understand it. This Second Edition provides updated information and further elucidation of key concepts. Also, at the encouragement of readership, this edition expands some of the ideas and addresses concerns my readership felt pertinent to this topic.

african american history online course: 100 African-Americans who Shaped American History Chrisanne Beckner, 1995 Teeming with interesting nuggets of fact and information, 100 African Americans Who Shaped American History includes such legendary men and women as Benjamin Banneker, Dred Scott, Mary Church Terrell, George Washington Carver and Bessie Smith. Also included are Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King, Jr., Thurgood Marshall and many, many more. Organized chronologically and meticulously researched, this book provides an educational look at the prominent role that these individuals played and how their varied talents, ideas and expertise contributed to American history. * Concise & Easy to Read Text * Fully Illustrated * Includes Index, Time Line, Trivia Quiz & Suggested Projects * Makes History Fun Bluewood Books' 100 Series includes 28 additional fun and educational titles, including: * 100 Hispanic Americans Who Shaped American History * 100 Native Americans Who Shaped American History * 100 Scientists Who Shaped World History * 100 American Women Who Shaped American History * 100 Athletes Who Shaped Sports History * 100 Inventions That Shaped World History * 100 Artists Who Shaped World History * ...and many more

african american history online course: Black History 365 Walter Milton, Jr., Joel A. Freeman, 2020-08-15

african american history online course: 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 online course: 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 online course: 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 online course: Researching Black Communities James S. Jackson, Cleopatra Howard Caldwell, Sherrill L Sellers, 2012-09-14 Experts from a range of disciplines offer practical advice for conducting social science research in racial and ethnic minority populations. Readers will learn how to choose appropriate methods—longitudinal studies, national surveys, quantitative analysis, personal interviews, and other qualitative approaches—and how best to employ them for research on specific demographic groups. The volume opens with a brief introduction to the difficulty of defining a population and designing a research program and then moves to illustrative examples drawn from the contributors’ own studies of Blacks in the United States, the Caribbean, and South Africa. Case studies cover research on the media, mental health, churches, work, marital relationships, education, and family roles.

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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.

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