

african american history project

The African American History Project: Uncovering Untold Stories and Shaping a More Inclusive Future

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Keyword: African American History Project

Abstract: This article explores the multifaceted nature of the "African American History Project," examining its vital role in preserving, interpreting, and celebrating the rich and complex history of African Americans. We delve into the significance of such projects in fostering understanding, promoting social justice, and challenging historical narratives. The discussion encompasses various facets, including archival research, oral history initiatives, community engagement, and the ethical considerations inherent in representing marginalized voices.

Introduction: The African American History Project encompasses a broad range of initiatives designed to document, preserve, and interpret the experiences of African Americans throughout history. It's more than just a collection of dates and events; it's a crucial undertaking that addresses systemic inequalities, promotes social justice, and fosters a more accurate and inclusive understanding of American history. This article will examine the key components of such projects, their historical context, challenges, and future implications.

1. **The Historical Context of African American History Projects:** The need for dedicated African American history projects emerged from the inherent biases and omissions present in mainstream historical narratives. For centuries, the contributions and experiences of African Americans were marginalized, minimized, or entirely erased. The Civil Rights Movement served as a catalyst, highlighting the urgent need to reclaim and retell these stories. Early projects often focused on preserving oral histories, documenting the struggles for equality, and highlighting the achievements of notable figures. However, the scope of these projects has expanded significantly, incorporating diverse methodologies and engaging broader communities.

1. **Key Components of an Effective African American History Project:** A successful African American History Project needs to incorporate several key components:

Archival Research: This involves meticulous examination of primary sources, including letters, diaries, photographs, and official documents, to uncover untold stories and challenge existing narratives.

Oral History Initiatives: Collecting and preserving personal accounts of individuals and communities provides invaluable insights into lived experiences, often unavailable in written archives.

Community Engagement: Active involvement of the African American community is paramount, ensuring that projects are authentic, relevant, and respectful of diverse perspectives.

Digital Preservation: Utilizing digital technologies allows for wider access to historical materials and fosters collaborative research.

Educational Outreach: Effective educational programs are vital to disseminating historical knowledge and promoting a more inclusive understanding of the past.

Ethical Considerations: Projects must address issues of representation, sensitivity, and the potential for perpetuating harm when dealing with sensitive topics like slavery and racial violence.

1. **The Significance and Relevance of African American History Projects:** The significance of African American History Projects cannot be overstated. They serve several crucial purposes:

Countering Historical Inaccuracies: These projects actively challenge dominant narratives, offering more accurate and nuanced representations of African American history.

Promoting Social Justice: By highlighting past injustices and celebrating resilience, these projects contribute to ongoing struggles for social justice and equality.

Fostering Understanding and Empathy: Learning about the diverse experiences of African Americans promotes empathy and understanding between different communities.

Empowering Communities: These projects empower African American communities by enabling them to reclaim their heritage and share their stories.

Inspiring Future Generations: By showcasing the achievements and contributions of African Americans, these projects inspire future generations to strive for excellence and positive change.

1. **Challenges Faced by African American History Projects:** Despite their crucial role, African American History Projects face various challenges:

Funding Limitations: Securing adequate funding is often a significant obstacle, limiting the scope and impact of these projects.

Access to Archives: Gaining access to relevant archival materials can be difficult, particularly for materials held in private collections.

Preservation of Fragile Materials: Many historical documents and artifacts are fragile and require specialized care and preservation techniques.

Ethical Dilemmas: Balancing the need to tell difficult stories with the sensitivity required to avoid causing further harm can be challenging.

1. **The Future of African American History Projects:** The future of African American History

Projects hinges on embracing innovative approaches and technologies. This includes utilizing digital platforms to expand access to historical materials, fostering collaborations across disciplines, and integrating community perspectives into research and interpretation. Furthermore, increasing funding and support are essential to ensure that these critical projects can continue their vital work.

Conclusion: The African American History Project is not merely a historical endeavor; it is a vital social and cultural project. It represents a commitment to truth-telling, justice, and the creation of a more inclusive and equitable future. By actively engaging with these projects, we can collectively work towards a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of American history, celebrating the resilience, contributions, and ongoing struggles of African Americans.

FAQs:

1. What is the difference between an African American History Project and a general history project? An African American History Project focuses specifically on the experiences, contributions, and struggles of African Americans throughout history, often aiming to rectify historical biases and omissions.
2. How can I contribute to an African American History Project? You can contribute by volunteering your time, donating funds, sharing your family history, or participating in community events.
3. Where can I find information on existing African American History Projects? You can search online databases, contact local historical societies, and visit university archives.
4. What are the ethical considerations involved in conducting an African American History Project? Researchers must prioritize respect, sensitivity, and avoid perpetuating harmful stereotypes or narratives. Community input is crucial.
5. How do African American History Projects contribute to social justice? They expose historical injustices, promote critical thinking, and foster empathy, leading to a better understanding of systemic inequalities.
6. What role does oral history play in African American History Projects? Oral histories provide invaluable firsthand accounts of lived experiences, filling gaps in written records and offering rich perspectives.
7. What are the challenges of preserving African American historical materials? Challenges include funding limitations, access to materials, and the delicate nature of some artifacts.
8. How can digital technology enhance African American History Projects? Digital technologies can broaden access to materials, facilitate collaboration, and create engaging educational resources.
9. How can African American History Projects promote education and understanding? They can

create educational materials, develop curriculum, and host events that make history accessible and engaging for a wider audience.

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Publisher: The National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC), a leading institution renowned for its scholarship and commitment to accurate and inclusive representation of African American history. The NMAAHC is part of the Smithsonian Institution and has established itself as a trusted source for research and education.

Editor: Dr. Anya Taylor, PhD in African American Studies, specializing in digital humanities and public history. Dr. Taylor has extensive experience in editing scholarly works and coordinating digital archiving projects.

african american history project: The 1619 Project Nikole Hannah-Jones, The New York

Times Magazine, 2024-06-04 #1 NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER • NAACP IMAGE AWARD WINNER • A dramatic expansion of a groundbreaking work of journalism, *The 1619 Project: A New Origin Story* offers a profoundly revealing vision of the American past and present. “[A] groundbreaking compendium . . . bracing and urgent . . . This collection is an extraordinary update to an ongoing project of vital truth-telling.”—Esquire NOW AN EMMY-NOMINATED HULU ORIGINAL DOCUSERIES • FINALIST FOR THE KIRKUS PRIZE • ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF THE YEAR: *The Washington Post*, NPR, *Esquire*, *Marie Claire*, *Electric Lit*, *Ms. magazine*, *Kirkus Reviews*, *Booklist* In late August 1619, a ship arrived in the British colony of Virginia bearing a cargo of twenty to thirty enslaved people from Africa. Their arrival led to the barbaric and unprecedented system of American chattel slavery that would last for the next 250 years. This is sometimes referred to as the country’s original sin, but it is more than that: It is the source of so much that still defines the United States. The New York Times Magazine’s award-winning 1619 Project issue reframed our understanding of American history by placing slavery and its continuing legacy at the center of our national narrative. This book substantially expands on that work, weaving together eighteen essays that explore the legacy of slavery in present-day America with thirty-six poems and works of fiction that illuminate key moments of oppression, struggle, and resistance. The essays show how the inheritance of 1619 reaches into every part of contemporary American society, from politics, music, diet, traffic, and citizenship to capitalism, religion, and our democracy itself. This book that speaks directly to our current moment, contextualizing the systems of race and caste within which we operate today. It reveals long-glossed-over truths around our nation’s founding and construction—and the way that the legacy of slavery did not end with emancipation, but continues to shape contemporary American life. Featuring contributions from: Leslie Alexander • Michelle Alexander • Carol Anderson • Joshua Bennett • Reginald Dwayne Betts • Jamelle Bouie • Anthea Butler • Matthew Desmond • Rita Dove • Camille T. Dungy • Cornelius Eady • Eve L. Ewing • Nikky Finney • Vievee Francis • Yaa Gyasi • Forrest Hamer • Terrance Hayes • Kimberly Annece Henderson • Jeneen Interlandi • Honorée Fanonne Jeffers • Barry Jenkins • Tyehimba Jess • Martha S. Jones • Robert Jones, Jr. • A. Van Jordan • Ibram X. Kendi • Eddie Kendricks • Yusef Komunyakaa • Kevin M. Kruse • Kiese Laymon • Trymaine Lee • Jasmine Mans • Terry McMillan • Tiya Miles • Wesley Morris • Khalil Gibran Muhammad • Lynn Nottage • ZZ Packer • Gregory Pardlo • Darryl Pinckney • Claudia Rankine • Jason Reynolds • Dorothy Roberts • Sonia Sanchez • Tim Seibles • Evie Shockley • Clint Smith • Danez Smith • Patricia Smith • Tracy K. Smith • Bryan Stevenson • Nafissa Thompson-Spires • Natasha Trethewey • Linda Villarosa • Jesmyn Ward

african american history project: I Have Started for Canaan Sugarland Ethno History Project, 2020-09 A book documenting the history of the Historic community of Sugarland in Montgomery County, Maryland.

african american history project: *The Black History of the White House* Clarence Lusane, 2013-01-23 *The Black History of the White House* presents the untold history, racial politics, and shifting significance of the White House as experienced by African Americans, from the generations of enslaved people who helped to build it or were forced to work there to its first black First Family, the Obamas. Clarence Lusane juxtaposes significant events in White House history with the ongoing struggle for democratic, civil, and human rights by black Americans and demonstrates that only during crises have presidents used their authority to advance racial justice. He describes how in 1901 the building was officially named the “White House” amidst a furious backlash against President Roosevelt for inviting Booker T. Washington to dinner, and how that same year that saw the consolidation of white power with the departure of the last black Congressman elected after the Civil War. Lusane explores how, from its construction in 1792 to its becoming the home of the first black president, the White House has been a prism through which to view the progress and struggles of black Americans seeking full citizenship and justice. “Clarence Lusane is one of America’s most thoughtful and critical thinkers on issues of race, class and power.”—Manning Marable Barack Obama may be the first black president in the White House, but he's far from the first black person to work in it. In this fascinating history of all the enslaved people, workers and

entertainers who spent time in the president's official residence over the years, Clarence Lusane restores the White House to its true colors.—Barbara Ehrenreich Reading *The Black History of the White House* shows us how much we DON'T know about our history, politics, and culture. In a very accessible and polished style, Clarence Lusane takes us inside the key national events of the American past and present. He reveals new dimensions of the black presence in the US from revolutionary days to the Obama campaign. Yes, 'black hands built the White House'—enslaved black hands—but they also built this country's economy, political system, and culture, in ways Lusane shows us in great detail. A particularly important feature of this book is its personal storytelling: we see black political history through the experiences and insights of little-known participants in great American events. The detailed lives of Washington's slaves seeking freedom, or the complexities of Duke Ellington's relationships with the Truman and Eisenhower White House, show us American racism, and also black America's fierce hunger for freedom, in brand new and very exciting ways. This book would be a great addition to many courses in history, sociology, or ethnic studies courses. Highly recommended!—Howard Winant *The White House* was built with slave labor and at least six US presidents owned slaves during their time in office. With these facts, Clarence Lusane, a political science professor at American University, opens *The Black History of the White House* (City Lights), a fascinating story of race relations that plays out both on the domestic front and the international stage. As Lusane writes, 'The Lincoln White House resolved the issue of slavery, but not that of racism.' Along with the political calculations surrounding who gets invited to the White House are matters of musical tastes and opinionated first ladies, ingredients that make for good storytelling.—Boston Globe Dr. Clarence Lusane has published in *The Washington Post*, *The Miami Herald*, *The Baltimore Sun*, *Oakland Tribune*, *Black Scholar*, and *Race and Class*. He often appears on PBS, BET, C-SPAN, and other national media.

african american history project: Call My Name, Clemson Rhondra Robinson Thomas, 2020-11-02 Between 1890 and 1915, a predominately African American state convict crew built Clemson University on John C. Calhoun's Fort Hill Plantation in upstate South Carolina. Calhoun's plantation house still sits in the middle of campus. From the establishment of the plantation in 1825 through the integration of Clemson in 1963, African Americans have played a pivotal role in sustaining the land and the university. Yet their stories and contributions are largely omitted from Clemson's public history. This book traces "Call My Name: African Americans in Early Clemson University History," a Clemson English professor's public history project that helped convince the university to reexamine and reconceptualize the institution's complete and complex story from the origins of its land as Cherokee territory to its transformation into an increasingly diverse higher-education institution in the twenty-first century. Threading together scenes of communal history and conversation, student protests, white supremacist terrorism, and personal and institutional reckoning with Clemson's past, this story helps us better understand the inextricable link between the history and legacies of slavery and the development of higher education institutions in America.

african american history project: 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 project: 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 project: 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 project: The 1619 Project: Born on the Water Nikole Hannah-Jones, Renée Watson, 2021-11-16 The 1619 Project's lyrical picture book in verse chronicles the consequences of slavery and the history of Black resistance in the United States, thoughtfully rendered by Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist Nikole Hannah-Jones and Newbery honor-winning author Renée Watson. A young student receives a family tree assignment in school, but she can only trace back three generations. Grandma gathers the whole family, and the student learns that 400 years ago, in 1619, their ancestors were stolen and brought to America by white slave traders. But before that, they had a home, a land, a language. She learns how the people said to be born on the water survived. And the people planted dreams and hope, willed themselves to keep living, living. And the people learned new words for love for friend for family for joy for grow for home. With powerful verse and striking illustrations by Nikkolas Smith, *Born on the Water* provides a pathway for readers of all ages to reflect on the origins of American identity.

african american history project: Black Women Oral History Project , 1977

african american history project: Remembering Jim Crow William H. Chafe, Raymond Gavins, Robert Korstad, 2014-09-16 This "viscerally powerful . . . compilation of firsthand accounts of the Jim Crow era" won the Lillian Smith Book Award and the Carey McWilliams Award (Publisher's Weekly, starred review). Based on interviews collected by the Behind the Veil Oral

History Project at Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies, this remarkable book presents for the first time the most extensive oral history ever compiled of African American life under segregation. Men and women from all walks of life tell how their most ordinary activities were subjected to profound and unrelenting racial oppression. Yet *Remembering Jim Crow* is also a testament to how black southerners fought back against systemic racism—building churches and schools, raising children, running businesses, and struggling for respect in a society that denied them the most basic rights. The result is a powerful story of individual and community survival.

african american history project: Interpreting African American History and Culture at Museums and Historic Sites Max A. van Balgooy, 2014-12-24 In this landmark guide, nearly two dozen essays by scholars, educators, and museum leaders suggest the next steps in the interpretation of African American history and culture from the colonial period to the twentieth century at history museums and historic sites. This diverse anthology addresses both historical research and interpretive methodologies, including investigating church and legal records, using social media, navigating sensitive or difficult topics, preserving historic places, engaging students and communities, and strengthening connections between local and national history. Case studies of exhibitions, tours, and school programs from around the country provide practical inspiration, including photographs of projects and examples of exhibit label text. Highlights include: Amanda Seymour discusses the prevalence of false nostalgia at the homes of the first five presidents and offers practical solutions to create a more inclusive, nuanced history. Dr. Bernard Powers reveals that African American church records are a rich but often overlooked source for developing a more complete portrayal of individuals and communities. Dr. David Young, executive director of Cliveden, uses his experience in reinterpreting this National Historic Landmark to identify four ways that people respond to a history that has been too often untold, ignored, or appropriated—and how museums and historic sites can constructively respond. Dr. Matthew Pinsker explains that historic sites may be missing a huge opportunity in telling the story of freedom and emancipation by focusing on the underground railroad rather than its much bigger upper-ground counterpart. Martha Katz-Hyman tackles the challenges of interpreting the material culture of both enslaved and free African Americans in the years before the Civil War by discussing the furnishing of period rooms. Dr. Benjamin Filene describes three micro-public history projects that lead to new ways of understanding the past, handling source limitations, building partnerships, and reaching audiences. Andrea Jones shares her approach for engaging students through historical simulations based on the Fight for Your Rights school program at the Atlanta History Center. A exhibit on African American Vietnam War veterans at the Heinz History Center not only linked local and international events, but became an award-winning model of civic engagement. A collaboration between a university and museum that began as a local history project interpreting the Scottsboro Boys Trial as a website and brochure ended up changing Alabama law. A list of national organizations and an extensive bibliography on the interpretation of African American history provide convenient gateways to additional resources.

african american history project: The Black Panther Party (reconsidered) Charles Earl Jones, 1998 This new collection of essays, contributed by scholars and former Panthers, is a ground-breaking work that offers thought-provoking and pertinent observations about the many facets of the Party. By placing the perspectives of participants and scholars side by side, Dr. Jones presents an insider view and initiates a vital dialogue that is absent from most historical studies.

african american history project: Educational Reconstruction Hilary N. Green, 2016-04-01 Tracing the first two decades of state-funded African American schools, *Educational Reconstruction* addresses the ways in which black Richmonders, black Mobilians, and their white allies created, developed, and sustained a system of African American schools following the Civil War. Hilary Green proposes a new chronology in understanding postwar African American education, examining how urban African Americans demanded quality public schools from their new city and state partners. Revealing the significant gains made after the departure of the Freedmen's Bureau, this study reevaluates African American higher education in terms of developing a cadre of public school

educator-activists and highlights the centrality of urban African American protest in shaping educational decisions and policies in their respective cities and states.

african american history project: *Scarlet and Black* Marisa J. Fuentes, Deborah Gray White, 2016

african american history project: *The Real Ebonics Debate* Theresa Perry, Lisa Delpit, 1998-06-17 In the winter of 1996, the Oakland school board's resolution recognizing Ebonics as a valid linguistic system generated a brief firestorm of hostile criticism and misinformation, then faded from public consciousness. But in the classrooms of America, the question of how to engage the distinctive language of many African-American children remains urgent. In *The Real Ebonics Debate* some of our most important educators, linguists, and writers, as well as teachers and students reporting from the field, examine the lessons of the Ebonics controversy and unravel the complex issues at the heart of how America educates its children.

african american history project: *The Griots of Oakland* Angela Zusman, 2013-10 What is it like being a young African American man? The media repeats the same stereotypes again and again, yet the reality is much more diverse. This eye-opening and beautifully presented book shares the voices and images of a group of young black men in Oakland, interviewed by their peers in a groundbreaking oral history project. The youth share their wisdom on a range of questions, organized by theme and accompanied by portrait photography and materials for further reflection. For students, educators, policy makers, and those who want to gain a better understanding of modern African American culture.

african american history project: *A House Built by Slaves* Jonathan W. White, 2022-02-12 Readers of American history and books on Abraham Lincoln will appreciate what Los Angeles Review of Books deems an accessible book that puts a human face — many human faces — on the story of Lincoln's attitudes toward and engagement with African Americans and Publishers Weekly calls a rich and comprehensive account. Widely praised and winner of the 2023 Gilder Lehrman Lincoln Prize, this book illuminates why Lincoln's unprecedented welcoming of African American men and women to the White House transformed the trajectory of race relations in the United States. From his 1862 meetings with Black Christian ministers, Lincoln began inviting African Americans of every background into his home, from ex-slaves from the Deep South to champions of abolitionism such as Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth. More than a good-will gesture, the president conferred with his guests about the essential issues of citizenship and voting rights. Drawing from an array of primary sources, White reveals how African Americans used the White House as a national stage to amplify their calls for equality. Even more than 160 years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln's inclusion of African Americans remains a necessary example in a country still struggling from racial divisions today.

african american history project: *Timeline of World History* Matt Baker, John Andrews, 2020-10-20 Chart the course of history through the ages with this collection of oversize foldout charts and timelines. *Timeline of World History* is a unique work of visual reference from the founders of the Useful Charts website that puts the world's kingdoms, empires, and civilizations in context with one another. A giant wall chart shows the timelines and key events for each region of the world, and four additional foldout charts display the history of the Americas, Europe, Asia and the Pacific, and Africa and the Middle East. Packed with maps, diagrams, and images, this book captures the very essence of our shared history.

african american history project: *African American Arts* Sharrell D. Luckett, 2019 Signaling recent activist and aesthetic concepts in the work of Kara Walker, Childish Gambino, BLM, Janelle Monáe, and Kendrick Lamar, and marking the exit of the Obama Administration and the opening of the National Museum of African American History and Culture, this anthology explores the role of African American arts in shaping the future, and further informing new directions we might take in honoring and protecting the success of African Americans in the U.S. The essays in *African American Arts: Activism, Aesthetics, and Futurity* engage readers in critical conversations by activists, scholars, and artists reflecting on national and transnational legacies of African American

activism as an element of artistic practice, particularly as they concern artistic expression and race relations, and the intersections of creative processes with economic, sociological, and psychological inequalities. Scholars from the fields of communication, theater, queer studies, media studies, performance studies, dance, visual arts, and fashion design, to name a few, collectively ask: What are the connections between African American arts, the work of social justice, and creative processes? If we conceive the arts as critical to the legacy of Black activism in the United States, how can we use that construct to inform our understanding of the complicated intersections of African American activism and aesthetics? How might we as scholars and creative thinkers further employ the arts to envision and shape a verdant society?--

african american history project: The Black Women Oral History Project Ruth Edmonds Hill, 1991 Oral memoirs of a cross section of American women of African descent, born within approximately 15 years before and after the turn of the century.

african american history project: 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 project: Self-Taught Heather Andrea Williams, 2009-11-20 In this previously untold story of African American self-education, Heather Andrea Williams moves across time to examine African Americans' relationship to literacy during slavery, during the Civil War, and in the first decades of freedom. *Self-Taught* traces the historical antecedents to freedpeople's intense desire to become literate and demonstrates how the visions of enslaved African Americans emerged into plans and action once slavery ended. Enslaved people, Williams contends, placed great value in the practical power of literacy, whether it was to enable them to read the Bible for themselves or to keep informed of the abolition movement and later the progress of the Civil War. Some slaves devised creative and subversive means to acquire literacy, and when slavery ended, they became the first teachers of other freedpeople. Soon overwhelmed by the demands for education, they called on northern missionaries to come to their aid. Williams argues that by teaching, building schools, supporting teachers, resisting violence, and claiming education as a civil right, African Americans transformed the face of education in the South to the great benefit of both black and white southerners.

african american history project: Dark Mirror J J Butts, 2024-07-08 Demonstrates how Black writers negotiated and revised New Deal ideas through their contributions to the Federal Writers' Project, ultimately introducing a more inclusive, pluralist understanding of American culture and history.

african american history project: The African-American History of Nashville, Tennessee, 1780-1930 Bobby L. Lovett, 1999-07-01 Intro -- Contents -- Preface -- 1. Black Nashville during Slavery Times -- 2. Religion, Education, and the Politics of Slavery and Secession -- 3. The Civil War: Blue Man's Coming -- 4. Life after Slavery: Progress Despite Poverty and Discrimination -- 5. Business and Culture: A World of Their Own -- 6. On Common Ground: Reading, Riting, and Arithmetic -- 7. Uplifting the Race: Higher Education -- 8. Churches and Religion: From Paternalism

to Maturity -- 9. Politics and Civil Rights: The Black Republicans -- 10. Racial Accommodationism and Protest -- Notes -- Index

african american history project: A People's History of the United States Howard Zinn, 2003-02-04 Since its original landmark publication in 1980, *A People's History of the United States* has been chronicling American history from the bottom up, throwing out the official version of history taught in schools -- with its emphasis on great men in high places -- to focus on the street, the home, and the workplace. Known for its lively, clear prose as well as its scholarly research, *A People's History* is the only volume to tell America's story from the point of view of -- and in the words of -- America's women, factory workers, African-Americans, Native Americans, the working poor, and immigrant laborers. As historian Howard Zinn shows, many of our country's greatest battles -- the fights for a fair wage, an eight-hour workday, child-labor laws, health and safety standards, universal suffrage, women's rights, racial equality -- were carried out at the grassroots level, against bloody resistance. Covering Christopher Columbus's arrival through President Clinton's first term, *A People's History of the United States*, which was nominated for the American Book Award in 1981, features insightful analysis of the most important events in our history. Revised, updated, and featuring a new afterword by the author, this special twentieth anniversary edition continues Zinn's important contribution to a complete and balanced understanding of American history.

african american history project: The House on Diamond Hill Tiya Miles, 2010 *House on Diamond Hill: A Cherokee Plantation Story*

african american history project: Black Men Built the Capitol Jesse Holland, 2007-09-01 The first book of its kind, with comprehensive up-to-date details Historic sites along the Mall, such as the U.S. Capitol building, the White House and the Lincoln Memorial, are explored from an entirely new perspective in this book, with never-before-told stories and statistics about the role of blacks in their creation. This is an iconoclastic guide to Washington, D.C., in that it shines a light on the African Americans who have not traditionally been properly credited for actually building important landmarks in the city. New research by a top Washington journalist brings this information together in a powerful retelling of an important part of our country's history. In addition the book includes sections devoted to specific monuments such as the African American Civil War Memorial, the real "Uncle Tom's cabin," the Benjamin Banneker Overlook and Frederick Douglass Museum, the Hall of Fame for Caring Americans, and other existing statues, memorials and monuments. It also details the many other places being planned right now to house, for the first time, rich collections of black American history that have not previously been accessible to the public, such as the soon-to-open Smithsonian Institution National Museum of African American History and Culture, and the Martin Luther King, Jr., National Monument, as well as others opening over the next decade. This book will be a source of pride for African Americans who live in or come from the D.C., Maryland, and Virginia area as well as for the 18 million annual African American visitors to our nation's capital. Jesse J. Holland is a political journalist who lives in the Capitol Hill neighborhood of Washington, D.C. He is the Congressional legal affairs correspondent for the Associated Press, and his stories frequently appear in the New York Times and other major papers. In 2004, Holland became the first African American elected to Congressional Standing Committee of Correspondents, which represents the entire press corps before the Senate and the House of Representatives. A graduate of the University of Mississippi, he is a frequent lecturer at universities and media talk shows across the country.

african american history project: The ABCs of Black History Rio Cortez, 2020-12-08 A NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER B is for Beautiful, Brave, and Bright! And for a Book that takes a Bold journey through the alphabet of Black history and culture. Letter by letter, *The ABCs of Black History* celebrates a story that spans continents and centuries, triumph and heartbreak, creativity and joy. It's a story of big ideas--P is for Power, S is for Science and Soul. Of significant moments--G is for Great Migration. Of iconic figures--H is for Zora Neale Hurston, X is for Malcom X. It's an ABC book like no other, and a story of hope and love. In addition to rhyming text, the book includes back

matter with information on the events, places, and people mentioned in the poem, from Mae Jemison to W. E. B. Du Bois, Fannie Lou Hamer to Sam Cooke, and the Little Rock Nine to DJ Kool Herc.

african american history project: Toward an Intellectual History of Black Women Mia E. Bay, Farah J. Griffin, Martha S. Jones, Barbara D. Savage, 2015-04-13 Despite recent advances in the study of black thought, black women intellectuals remain often neglected. This collection of essays by fifteen scholars of history and literature establishes black women's places in intellectual history by engaging the work of writers, educators, activists, religious leaders, and social reformers in the United States, Africa, and the Caribbean. Dedicated to recovering the contributions of thinkers marginalized by both their race and their gender, these essays uncover the work of unconventional intellectuals, both formally educated and self-taught, and explore the broad community of ideas in which their work participated. The end result is a field-defining and innovative volume that addresses topics ranging from religion and slavery to the politicized and gendered reappraisal of the black female body in contemporary culture. Contributors are Mia E. Bay, Judith Byfield, Alexandra Cornelius, Thadious Davis, Corinne T. Field, Arlette Frund, Kaiama L. Glover, Farah J. Griffin, Martha S. Jones, Natasha Lightfoot, Sherie Randolph, Barbara D. Savage, Jon Sensbach, Maboula Soumahoro, and Cheryl Wall.

african american history project: Stolen Justice: The Struggle for African American Voting Rights (Scholastic Focus) Lawrence Goldstone, 2020-01-07 A thrilling and incisive examination of the post-Reconstruction era struggle for and suppression of African American voting rights in the United States. Following the Civil War, the Reconstruction era raised a new question to those in power in the US: Should African Americans, so many of them former slaves, be granted the right to vote? In a bitter partisan fight over the legislature and Constitution, the answer eventually became yes, though only after two constitutional amendments, two Reconstruction Acts, two Civil Rights Acts, three Enforcement Acts, the impeachment of a president, and an army of occupation. Yet, even that was not enough to ensure that African American voices would be heard, or their lives protected. White supremacists loudly and intentionally prevented black Americans from voting -- and they were willing to kill to do so. In this vivid portrait of the systematic suppression of the African American vote for young adults, critically acclaimed author Lawrence Goldstone traces the injustices of the post-Reconstruction era through the eyes of incredible individuals, both heroic and barbaric, and examines the legal cases that made the Supreme Court a partner of white supremacists in the rise of Jim Crow. Though this is a story of America's past, Goldstone brilliantly draws direct links to today's creeping threats to suffrage in this important and, alas, timely book.

african american history project: The Cambridge Guide to African American History Raymond Gavins, 2016-02-15 Intended for high school and college students, teachers, adult educational groups, and general readers, this book is of value to them primarily as a learning and reference tool. It also provides a critical perspective on the actions and legacies of ordinary and elite blacks and their non-black allies.

african american history project: Overground Railroad Candacy A. Taylor, 2020-01-07 This historical exploration of the Green Book offers "a fascinating [and] sweeping story of black travel within Jim Crow America across four decades" (The New York Times Book Review). Published from 1936 to 1966, the Green Book was hailed as the "black travel guide to America." At that time, it was very dangerous and difficult for African-Americans to travel because they couldn't eat, sleep, or buy gas at most white-owned businesses. The Green Book listed hotels, restaurants, gas stations, and other businesses that were safe for black travelers. It was a resourceful and innovative solution to a horrific problem. It took courage to be listed in the Green Book, and Overground Railroad celebrates the stories of those who put their names in the book and stood up against segregation. Author Candacy A. Taylor shows the history of the Green Book, how we arrived at our present historical moment, and how far we still have to go when it comes to race relations in America. A New York Times Notable Book of 2020

african american history project: 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 project: *Ain't I A Woman?* Sojourner Truth, 2020-09-24 'I am a woman's rights. I have plowed and reaped and husked and chopped and mowed, and can any man do more than that? I am as strong as any man that is now' A former slave and one of the most powerful orators of her time, Sojourner Truth fought for the equal rights of Black women throughout her life. This selection of her impassioned speeches is accompanied by the words of other inspiring African-American female campaigners from the nineteenth century. One of twenty new books in the bestselling Penguin Great Ideas series. This new selection showcases a diverse list of thinkers who have helped shape our world today, from anarchists to stoics, feminists to prophets, satirists to Zen Buddhists.

african american history project: *Remembering Slavery* Marc Favreau, 2021-09-07 The groundbreaking, bestselling history of slavery, with a new foreword by Pulitzer Prize-winning historian Annette Gordon-Reed With the publication of the 1619 Project and the national reckoning over racial inequality, the story of slavery has gripped America's imagination—and conscience—once again. No group of people better understood the power of slavery's legacies than the last generation of American people who had lived as slaves. Little-known before the first publication of *Remembering Slavery* over two decades ago, their memories were recorded on paper, and in some cases on primitive recording devices, by WPA workers in the 1930s. A major publishing event, *Remembering Slavery* captured these extraordinary voices in a single volume for the first time, presenting them as an unprecedented, first-person history of slavery in America. *Remembering Slavery* received the kind of commercial attention seldom accorded projects of this nature—nationwide reviews as well as extensive coverage on prime-time television, including *Good Morning America*, *Nightline*, *CBS Sunday Morning*, and *CNN*. Reviewers called the book “chilling . . . [and] riveting” (*Publishers Weekly*) and “something, truly, truly new” (*The Village Voice*). With a new foreword by Pulitzer Prize-winning scholar Annette Gordon-Reed, this new edition of *Remembering Slavery* is an essential text for anyone seeking to understand one of the most basic and essential chapters in our collective history.

african american history project: *The Cooking Gene* Michael W. Twitty, 2018-07-31 2018 James Beard Foundation Book of the Year | 2018 James Beard Foundation Book Award Winner in Writing | Nominee for the 2018 Hurston/Wright Legacy Award in Nonfiction | #75 on *The Root* 100 2018 A renowned culinary historian offers a fresh perspective on our most divisive cultural issue, race, in this illuminating memoir of Southern cuisine and food culture that traces his ancestry—both black and white—through food, from Africa to America and slavery to freedom. Southern food is integral to the American culinary tradition, yet the question of who owns it is one of the most provocative touch points in our ongoing struggles over race. In this unique memoir, culinary historian Michael W. Twitty takes readers to the white-hot center of this fight, tracing the roots of his own family and the charged politics surrounding the origins of soul food, barbecue, and all Southern cuisine. From the tobacco and rice farms of colonial times to plantation kitchens and backbreaking cotton fields, Twitty tells his family story through the foods that enabled his ancestors' survival across three centuries. He sifts through stories, recipes, genetic tests, and historical documents, and travels from Civil War battlefields in Virginia to synagogues in Alabama to Black-owned organic farms in Georgia. As he takes us through his ancestral culinary history, Twitty suggests that healing may come from embracing the discomfort of the Southern past. Along the way, he reveals a truth that is more than skin deep—the power that food has to bring the kin of the enslaved and their former slaveholders to the table, where they can discover the real America together. Illustrations by Stephen Crotts

african american history project: *Growing Up in Slavery* Yuval Taylor, 2007-02-01 Ten slaves—all under the age of 19—tell stories of enslavement, brutality, and dreams of freedom in this collection culled from full-length autobiographies. These accounts, selected to help teenagers relate to the horrific experiences of slaves their own age living in the not-so-distant past, include stories of

young slaves torn from their mothers and families, suffering from starvation, and being whipped and tortured. But these are not all tales of deprivation and violence; teenagers will relate to accounts of slaves challenging authority, playing games, telling jokes, and falling in love. These stories cover the range of the slave experience, from the passage in slave ships across the Atlantic—and daily life as a slave both on large plantations and in small-city dwellings—to escaping slavery and fighting in the Civil War. The writings of Olaudah Equiano, Frederick Douglass, William Wells Brown, Harriet Jacobs, Elizabeth Keckley, and other lesser-known slaves are included.

african american history project: Reading Like a Historian Sam Wineburg, Daisy Martin, Chauncey Monte-Sano, 2015-04-26 This practical resource shows you how to apply Sam Wineburg's 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 project: Saving Monticello Marc Leepson, 2002-03-06 The complete history of Thomas Jefferson's iconic American home, Monticello, and how it was not only saved after Jefferson's death, but ultimately made into a National Historic Landmark. When Thomas Jefferson died on the Fourth of July 1826, he was more than \$100,000 in debt. Forced to sell thousands of acres of his lands and nearly all of his furniture and artwork, in 1831 his heirs bid a final goodbye to Monticello itself. The house their illustrious patriarch had lovingly designed in the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia, his beloved essay in architecture, was sold to the highest bidder. So how did it become the national landmark it is today? *Saving Monticello* offers the first complete post-Jefferson history of this American icon and reveals the amazing story of how one Jewish family saved the house that became their family home. With a dramatic narrative sweep across generations, Marc Leepson vividly recounts the turbulent saga of this fabled estate. Monticello's first savior was the mercurial U.S. Navy Commodore Uriah Phillips Levy, a sailor celebrated for his successful campaign to ban flogging in the Navy and excoriated for his stubborn willfulness. In 1833, Levy discovered that Jefferson's mansion had fallen into a miserable state of decay. Acquiring the ruined estate and committing his considerable resources to its renewal, he began what became a tumultuous nine-decade relationship between his family and Jefferson's home. After passing from Levy control at the time of the commodore's death, Monticello fell once more into hard times. Again, a member of the Levy family came to the rescue. Uriah's nephew, a three-term New York congressman and wealthy real estate and stock speculator, gained possession in 1879. After Jefferson Levy poured hundreds of thousands of dollars into its repair and upkeep, his chief reward was to face a vicious national campaign, with anti-Semitic overtones, to expropriate the house and turn it over to the government. Only after the campaign had failed, with Levy declaring that he would sell Monticello only when the White House itself was offered for sale, did Levy relinquish it to the Thomas Jefferson Foundation in 1923. Pulling back the veil of history to reveal a story we thought we knew, *Saving Monticello* establishes this most American of houses as more truly reflective of the American experience than has ever been fully appreciated.

african american history project: Shades of L.A. Carolyn Kozo Cole, Kathy Kobayashi, Los Angeles Public Library, 1996 *Shades of L.A.*, a collection of more than one hundred photographs selected from the family albums of eight different communities, makes available, for the first time, rare images of family life in Southern California. Taken not by outsiders reporting to the world, but by families recording their own history, these photographs are important cultural documents of the twentieth century. Together with a timeline of L.A.'s ethnic history, they give a compelling portrait of life in one of America's most diverse cities from the 1880s to the 1960s.

Additional Resources

THE PROJECT IS WORTH 500 POINTS TOTAL! - Educational ...

the role African Americans in U.S History. For your project, you will write (type) a report on one influential African American as well as complete a poster board.

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African American History Instructional Standards Guide

Florida's Task Force on African American History revealed that there is no systematic integration of African American History in the curriculum in public schools i.e., Language Arts, Math, ...

2011 draft Black History packet - Winston Park Elementary

"This resource is a timeline that documents the evolution of Black History by highlighting key African American historical figures and events." A House Divided ...

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New Project Will Recover the Names of Up to 10 ... - 10 ...

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Project Instructions: You are going to choose a famous African-American person that you are interested in learning more about his/her life. You will choose one from the provided list.

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important Black and African American historic sites across the state park system. In March 2023, DPR and CAAM signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and are now finalizing an ...

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