

alabama black history month

Alabama Black History Month: A Celebration of Resilience and Achievement

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Description: This comprehensive article explores the significance of Alabama Black History Month, highlighting the rich and often untold stories of African Americans who have shaped the state's history and culture. From the struggles against slavery and Jim Crow to the triumphs of civil rights activism and the ongoing pursuit of equality, this exploration delves into the multifaceted contributions of Black Alabamians. We will examine key figures, pivotal events, and the enduring legacy of Black resilience in the face of adversity.

Summary: This article provides a detailed examination of Alabama Black History Month, its historical context, and its ongoing relevance. It explores the crucial role of African Americans in Alabama's history, covering themes such as slavery, the Civil Rights Movement, and the persistent fight for social justice. Key figures, pivotal events, and the cultural contributions of Black Alabamians are highlighted, illustrating the enduring impact of their struggles and achievements. The article emphasizes the importance of remembering and celebrating this history to promote understanding, empathy, and a more equitable future.

Alabama Black History Month: A Deep Dive into Legacy and Resilience

February, designated as Black History Month, takes on a particularly poignant significance in Alabama. This state, deeply intertwined with the history of slavery and the subsequent struggle for civil rights, bears witness to a powerful legacy of Black resistance, achievement, and cultural richness. Alabama Black History Month is not merely a commemoration; it is a vital opportunity to confront the complex past, acknowledge ongoing challenges, and celebrate the extraordinary contributions of African Americans to the state's identity.

The Shadow of Slavery and its Enduring Impact

Alabama's history is irrevocably shaped by the institution of slavery. For centuries,

enslaved Africans were forced to endure brutal conditions, their labor forming the bedrock of the state's economy. The legacy of this period continues to impact Alabama's social and economic landscape, manifesting in systemic inequalities that persist to this day. Understanding this legacy is crucial to appreciating the significance of Alabama Black History Month. It is essential to acknowledge the pain, suffering, and resilience of those who endured slavery and their descendants who continue to navigate its lingering consequences. Sites like the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute serve as potent reminders of this painful past and the ongoing struggle for racial justice.

The Fight for Civil Rights: Alabama at the Forefront

Alabama played a central role in the American Civil Rights Movement. The state became a battleground for racial equality, witnessing iconic moments of both resistance and progress. From the Montgomery Bus Boycott, sparked by Rosa Parks' courageous defiance, to the Birmingham Campaign, characterized by police brutality against peaceful protestors, Alabama's history during this period is replete with both harrowing injustice and inspiring acts of courage. The contributions of figures like Martin Luther King Jr., Fred Shuttlesworth, and countless other activists who risked their lives for social justice are etched into the fabric of Alabama's identity. Their actions reverberated throughout the nation, accelerating the momentum toward racial equality. Understanding the sacrifices and achievements of the Civil Rights Movement in Alabama is paramount to understanding the broader national narrative.

Beyond the Movement: Celebrating Black Cultural Contributions

Alabama Black History Month also serves to highlight the rich tapestry of Black cultural contributions. The state boasts a vibrant heritage of music, literature, art, and culinary traditions shaped by generations of African Americans. From the soulful sounds of blues and gospel music to the powerful storytelling traditions passed down through oral histories, the cultural legacy of Black Alabamians is a source of immense pride and inspiration. Recognizing these contributions is crucial to fostering a more inclusive and representative understanding of Alabama's cultural heritage. This includes exploring the achievements of Black artists, writers, musicians, and entrepreneurs who have made significant contributions to the state and beyond.

Contemporary Challenges and Ongoing Struggles

Despite significant progress, Alabama Black History Month also serves as a reminder of the ongoing struggle for racial equality. Systemic racism continues to manifest in various forms, including disparities in education, healthcare, housing, and the criminal justice system. Acknowledging these persistent inequalities is essential to fostering meaningful change and promoting a more equitable future. Alabama Black History Month provides a platform to advocate for policies and practices that address these disparities and work towards creating a society where race is no longer a barrier to opportunity.

The Importance of Education and Remembrance

The true significance of Alabama Black History Month lies in its power to educate and inspire. By acknowledging the complex and often painful history of African Americans in the state, we can foster a deeper understanding of the challenges faced and the triumphs achieved. This understanding is essential for building a more just and equitable future. The stories of resilience, courage, and achievement during Alabama Black History Month should inspire future generations to work towards a society where everyone has the opportunity to reach their full potential, regardless of race.

Conclusion

Alabama Black History Month is more than just a celebration; it's a vital reminder of the enduring legacy of Black resilience and achievement in the face of systemic oppression. By examining the state's complex past, celebrating the cultural contributions of African Americans, and acknowledging the ongoing fight for racial justice, we can work towards a future where the principles of equality and opportunity are realized for all. It is a call to action, a testament to the power of collective memory, and an essential component of building a more inclusive and just Alabama.

FAQs

1. What specific events are typically celebrated during Alabama Black History Month?
Numerous events take place across the state, including lectures, museum exhibitions, film screenings, musical performances, and historical reenactments focusing on significant figures and events in Alabama's Black history. Many local communities organize their own celebrations.
1. Who are some of the key figures highlighted during Alabama Black History Month?
Key figures often highlighted include Rosa Parks, Martin Luther King Jr., Fred Shuttlesworth, Autherine Lucy Foster, and numerous other civil rights activists, as well as artists, writers, and community leaders who made significant contributions to Alabama's culture and society.
1. How can I get involved in celebrating Alabama Black History Month? Participate in local events, visit museums and historical sites, read books and watch documentaries about Black history in Alabama, support Black-owned businesses, and engage in conversations about race and social justice.
1. What resources are available to learn more about Alabama Black History Month? The

Birmingham Civil Rights Institute, the Alabama Department of Archives and History, and numerous universities and libraries across the state offer extensive resources. Online databases and historical societies also provide valuable information.

1. How does Alabama Black History Month relate to the national Black History Month celebration? While part of the national observance, Alabama's celebration emphasizes the unique experiences, struggles, and achievements of Black Alabamians within the state's context.
1. What is the significance of celebrating Black history in Alabama specifically? Given Alabama's pivotal role in the Civil Rights Movement and its enduring legacy of slavery, celebrating Black history here is crucial for understanding the nation's struggle for racial equality and for acknowledging the ongoing need for social justice.
1. Are there any specific museums or historical sites in Alabama dedicated to Black history? Yes, the Birmingham Civil Rights Institute is a prime example. Other museums and historical sites across the state also feature exhibits and collections related to Black history and culture.
1. How can schools and educational institutions incorporate Alabama Black History Month into their curriculum? Schools can incorporate primary source materials, invite guest speakers, organize field trips to relevant historical sites, and integrate Black history into various subjects throughout the year, not just during February.
1. What is the future of Alabama Black History Month and its relevance in the coming years? The ongoing importance of racial justice and equality ensures that Alabama Black History Month will continue to be a vital platform for education, reflection, and activism, fostering a more inclusive and equitable future for the state.

Related Articles:

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1. Modern-Day Activism in Alabama: Continuing the Legacy of the Civil Rights

Movement: This article examines contemporary movements for racial and social justice in Alabama, highlighting the ongoing struggle for equality and the legacy of past activism.

Publisher: The Alabama Historical Society, a respected organization known for its accurate and comprehensive research on Alabama's history.

Editor: Dr. James Carter, Distinguished Professor of History, Auburn University. Dr. Carter is a leading scholar in the field of Southern history with specific expertise in African American history and the Civil Rights Movement.

alabama black history month: *Visions of the Black Belt* Robin McDonald, Valerie Pope Burnes, 2015-08-15 *Visions of the Black Belt* offers a rich cultural overview of the emblematic core of Alabama known for its prairie soils, plantation manors, civil rights history, gothic churches, traditional foodways, and resilient and gracious people.

alabama black history month: *The Black Friend: On Being a Better White Person* Frederick Joseph, 2020-12-01 The instant New York Times bestseller! Writing from the perspective of a friend, Frederick Joseph offers candid reflections on his own experiences with racism and conversations with prominent artists and activists about theirs—creating an essential read for white people who are committed anti-racists and those newly come to the cause of racial justice. “We don’t see color.” “I didn’t know Black people liked Star Wars!” “What hood are you from?” For Frederick Joseph, life as a transfer student in a largely white high school was full of wince-worthy moments that he often simply let go. As he grew older, however, he saw these as missed opportunities not only to stand up for himself, but to spread awareness to those white people who didn’t see the negative impact they were having. Speaking directly to the reader, *The Black Friend* calls up race-related anecdotes from the author’s past, weaving in his thoughts on why they were hurtful and how he might handle things differently now. Each chapter features the voice of at least one artist or activist, including Angie Thomas, author of *The Hate U Give*; April Reign, creator of #OscarsSoWhite; Jemele Hill, sports journalist and podcast host; and eleven others. Touching on everything from cultural appropriation to power dynamics, “reverse racism” to white privilege, microaggressions to the tragic results of overt racism, this book serves as conversation starter, tool kit, and invaluable window into the life of a former “token Black kid” who now presents himself as the friend many readers need. Backmatter includes an encyclopedia of racism, providing details on relevant historical events, terminology, and more.

alabama black history month: **Hugo Black of Alabama** Steve Suitts, 2017-03-01 Decades after his death, the life and career of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black continue to be studied and discussed. This definitive study of Black’s origins and early influences has been 25 years in the making and offers fresh insights into the justice’s character, thought processes, and instincts. Black came out of hardscrabble Alabama hill country, and he never forgot his origins. He was further shaped in the early 20th-century politics of Birmingham, where he set up a law practice and began his political career, eventually rising to the U.S. Senate, from which he was selected by FDR for the high court. Black’s nomination was opposed partly on the grounds that he had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan. One of the book’s conclusions that is sure to be controversial is that in the context of Birmingham in the early 1920s, Black’s joining of the KKK was a progressive act. This startling assertion is supported by an examination of the conflict that was then raging in Birmingham between the Big Mule industrialists and the blue-collar labor unions. Black of course went on to

become a staunch judicial advocate of free speech and civil rights, thus making him one of the figures most vilified by the KKK and other white supremacists in the 1950s and 1960s.

alabama black history month: Seeds of Freedom Hester Bass, 2020-10-06 "Unflinchingly honest and jubilantly hopeful, this is nonfiction storytelling at its best." — Publishers Weekly (starred review) Mention the civil rights era in Alabama and most people recall images of terrible violence. But for the citizens of Huntsville, creativity, courage, and cooperation were the keys to working together to integrate their city and schools in peace. This engaging celebration of a lesser-known chapter in American and African-American history shows how racial discrimination, bullying, and unfairness can be faced successfully with perseverance and ingenuity.

alabama black history month: These Rugged Days John S. Sledge, 2017-08-15 An accessibly written and dramatic account of Alabama's role in the Civil War. The Civil War has left indelible marks on Alabama's land, culture, economy, and people. Despite its lasting influence, this wrenching story has been too long neglected by historians preoccupied by events elsewhere. In *These Rugged Days: Alabama in the Civil War*, John S. Sledge provides a long overdue and riveting narrative of Alabama's wartime saga. Focused on the conflict's turning points within the state's borders, this book charts residents' experiences from secession's heady early days to its tumultuous end, when 75,000 blue-coated soldiers were on the move statewide. Sledge details this eventful history using an impressive array of primary and secondary materials, including official records, diaries, newspapers, memoirs, correspondence, sketches, and photographs. He also highlights such colorful personalities as Nathan Bedford Forrest, the Wizard of the Saddle; John Pelham, the youthful Jacksonville artilleryman who was shipped home in an iron casket with a glass faceplate; Gus Askew, a nine-year-old Barbour County slave who vividly recalled the day the Yankees marched in; and Augusta Jane Evans, the young novelist who was given a gold pen by a daring blockade runner. Sledge offers a refreshing take on Alabama's contributions to the Civil War that will intrigue anyone who is interested in learning more about the state's war efforts. His narrative is a dramatic account that will be enjoyed by lay readers as well as students and scholars of Alabama and the Civil War. *These Rugged Days* is an enthralling tale of action, courage, pride, and tragedy, making clear the relevance of many of the Civil War's decisive moments for the way Alabamians live today.

alabama black history month: 1865 Alabama Christopher Lyle McIlwain, 2017-09-12 A detailed history of a vitally important year in Alabama history The year 1865 is critically important to an accurate understanding of Alabama's present. In *1865 Alabama: From Civil War to Uncivil Peace* Christopher Lyle McIlwain Sr. examines the end of the Civil War and the early days of Reconstruction in the state and details what he interprets as strategic failures of Alabama's political leadership. The actions, and inactions, of Alabamians during those twelve months caused many self-inflicted wounds that haunted them for the next century. McIlwain recounts a history of missed opportunities that had substantial and reverberating consequences. He focuses on four factors: the immediate and unconditional emancipation of the slaves, the destruction of Alabama's remaining industrial economy, significant broadening of northern support for suffrage rights for the freedmen, and an acute and lengthy postwar shortage of investment capital. Each element proves critically important in understanding how present-day Alabama was forged. Relevant events outside Alabama are woven into the narrative, including McIlwain's controversial argument regarding the effect of Lincoln's assassination. Most historians assume that Lincoln favored black suffrage and that he would have led the fight to impose that on the South. But he made it clear to his cabinet members that granting suffrage rights was a matter to be decided by the southern states, not the federal government. Thus, according to McIlwain, if Lincoln had lived, black suffrage would not have been the issue it became in Alabama. McIlwain provides a sifting analysis of what really happened in Alabama in 1865 and why it happened--debunking in the process the myth that Alabama's problems were unnecessarily brought on by the North. The overarching theme demonstrates that Alabama's postwar problems were of its own making. They would have been quite avoidable, he argues, if Alabama's political leadership had been savvier.

alabama black history month: The Negro Motorist Green Book Victor H. Green, *The Negro*

Motorist Green Book was a groundbreaking guide that provided African American travelers with crucial information on safe places to stay, eat, and visit during the era of segregation in the United States. This essential resource, originally published from 1936 to 1966, offered a lifeline to black motorists navigating a deeply divided nation, helping them avoid the dangers and indignities of racism on the road. More than just a travel guide, The Negro Motorist Green Book stands as a powerful symbol of resilience and resistance in the face of oppression, offering a poignant glimpse into the challenges and triumphs of the African American experience in the 20th century.

alabama black history month: Above the Rim Jen Bryant, 2020-10-06 The story of Elgin Baylor, basketball icon and civil rights advocate, from an all-star team Hall-of-famer Elgin Baylor was one of basketball's all-time-greatest players—an innovative athlete, team player, and quiet force for change. One of the first professional African-American players, he inspired others on and off the court. But when traveling for away games, many hotels and restaurants turned Elgin away because he was black. One night, Elgin had enough and staged a one-man protest that captured the attention of the press, the public, and the NBA. *Above the Rim* is a poetic, exquisitely illustrated telling of the life of an underrecognized athlete and a celebration of standing up for what is right.

alabama black history month: Katrina Papers Jerry W. Ward, 2008 Dr. Jerry W. Ward, Jr. fuses autobiography, politics, spirituality, history, and poetry in a highly inventive and unusual trip through the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina. Ward's house and the university campus where he worked as a professor were both flooded in the storm. It is from this trauma that Ward scrambles to find hope and sanity in a world ruled by the fact that thousands have been abused by Nature and revenge is impossible.

alabama black history month: Florida's Historic African American Homes Jada Wright-Greene, 2021 The state of Florida has a rich history of African Americans who have contributed to the advancement and growth of today. From slaves to millionaires, African Americans from all walks of life resided in cabins, homes, and stately mansions. The lives of millionaires, educators, businessmen, community leaders, and innovators in Florida's history are explored in each residence. Mary McLeod Bethune, A.L. Lewis, and D.A. Dorsey are a few of the prominent African Americans who not only resided in the state of Florida but also created opportunities for other blacks to further their lives in education and ownership of property and to have a better quality of life. One of the most humanistic traits found in history is the home of someone who has added something of value to society. Today, some of these residences serve as house museums, community art galleries, cultural institutions, and monuments that interpret and share the legacy of their owners.

alabama black history month: Closed Ranks Foster Dickson, 2018-11-01 On a chilly December afternoon in 1975, Bernard Whitehurst Jr., a 33-year-old father of four, was mistaken for a robbery suspect by Montgomery, Alabama, police officers. A brief foot chase ensued, and it ended with one of the pursuing officers shooting and killing Whitehurst in the backyard of an abandoned house. The officer claimed the fleeing man had fired at him; police produced a gun they said had been found near the body. In the months that followed, new information showed that Whitehurst, who was black, was not only the wrong man but had been unarmed, a direct contradiction of the white officer's statement. What became known as the Whitehurst Case erupted when the local district attorney and the family's attorney each began to uncover facts that pointed to wrongdoing by the police, igniting a year-long controversy that resulted in the resignation or firing of police officers, the police chief, and the city's popular New South mayor. However, no one was ever convicted in Whitehurst's death, and his family's civil lawsuit against the City of Montgomery failed. Now, more than four decades later, Whitehurst's widow and children are waging a 21st-century effort to gain justice for the husband and father they lost. The question that remains is: who decides what justice looks like? In this latter-day exploration of the Whitehurst Case, author Foster Dickson reviews one of Montgomery's never-before-told stories, one which is riddled with incompatible narratives. *Closed Ranks* brings together interviews, police reports, news stories, and other records to carry the reader through the fraught post-civil rights movement period when the unnecessary shooting of Bernard

Whitehurst Jr. occurred. In our current time, as police shootings regularly dominate news cycles, this book shows how essential it is to find and face the truth in such deeply troubling matters.

alabama black history month: Race and Real Estate Adrienne Brown, Valerie Smith, 2015-09-30 *Race and Real Estate* brings together new work by architects, sociologists, legal scholars, and literary critics that qualifies and complicates traditional narratives of race, property, and citizenship in the United States. Rather than simply rehearsing the standard account of how blacks were historically excluded from homeownership, the authors of these essays explore how the raced history of property affects understandings of home and citizenship. While the narrative of race and real estate in America has usually been relayed in terms of institutional subjugation, dispossession, and forced segregation, the essays collected in this volume acknowledge the validity of these histories while presenting new perspectives on this story.

alabama black history month: A Culinary Tour Through Alabama History Monica Tapper, 2021-10-04 One of the surest ways to connect with the past is to sample what was on its plate. That's the goal with this gustatory journey through Alabama history. Sweetmeats with the governor's lonely, oft-depressed wife in 1832 Greensboro. Shrimp and crabmeat casserole at a long-departed preacher's house at the Gaines Ridge Dinner Club in Camden. Pimento cheese and tea with notes of cinnamon and citrus at the Bragg-Mitchell Mansion in Mobile. Poundcake from Georgia Gilmore's kitchen in Montgomery, where workaday freedom fighters and luminaries of the civil rights movement sought sustenance. Author Monica Tapper serves up a stick-to-your-ribs trek through Alabama history, providing classic recipes modified for the modern kitchen along the way.

alabama black history month: Congressional Record United States. Congress, 1968

alabama black history month: The Life of Rosa Parks Kathleen Connors, 1900-01-01 Known as the "mother of the civil rights movement," Rosa Parks took a small stance that made a big impact. Just by sitting in a bus seat, she inspired thousands of black Americans to boycott buses altogether! Readers will be introduced to Rosa Parks and the civil rights movement through the details of her biography and the great change brought about by her actions. Historical photographs engage readers further, transporting them back to one of the most troubling times in American history, and a helpful timeline summarizes important events in Rosa's life.

alabama black history month: 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.

alabama black history month: The Knowledge Gap Natalie Wexler, 2020-08-04 The untold story of the root cause of America's education crisis--and the seemingly endless cycle of multigenerational poverty. It was only after years within the education reform movement that Natalie Wexler stumbled across a hidden explanation for our country's frustrating lack of progress when it comes to providing every child with a quality education. The problem wasn't one of the usual scapegoats: lazy teachers, shoddy facilities, lack of accountability. It was something no one was talking about: the elementary school curriculum's intense focus on decontextualized reading comprehension skills at the expense of actual knowledge. In the tradition of Dale Russakoff's *The Prize* and Dana Goldstein's *The Teacher Wars*, Wexler brings together history, research, and compelling characters to pull back the curtain on this fundamental flaw in our education system--one that fellow reformers, journalists, and policymakers have long overlooked, and of which the general public, including many parents, remains unaware. But *The Knowledge Gap* isn't just a story of what schools have gotten so wrong--it also follows innovative educators who are in the process of

shedding their deeply ingrained habits, and describes the rewards that have come along: students who are not only excited to learn but are also acquiring the knowledge and vocabulary that will enable them to succeed. If we truly want to fix our education system and unlock the potential of our neediest children, we have no choice but to pay attention.

alabama black history month: Justice Not Favor Alabama Department of Archives and History, 2021-08-22 Published to accompany *Justice Not Favor: Alabama Women and the Vote*, an exhibition commemorating the centennial of the 19th Amendment. On view at the Alabama Department of Archives and History from August 22, 2021 to May 31, 2022.

alabama black history month: *Henry's Freedom Box* Ellen Levine, 2016-03-29 A stirring, dramatic story of a slave who mails himself to freedom by a Jane Addams Peace Award-winning author and a Coretta Scott King Award-winning artist. Henry Brown doesn't know how old he is. Nobody keeps records of slaves' birthdays. All the time he dreams about freedom, but that dream seems farther away than ever when he is torn from his family and put to work in a warehouse. Henry grows up and marries, but he is again devastated when his family is sold at the slave market. Then one day, as he lifts a crate at the warehouse, he knows exactly what he must do: He will mail himself to the North. After an arduous journey in the crate, Henry finally has a birthday -- his first day of freedom.

alabama black history month: *The Early Black History Movement*, Carter G. Woodson, and Lorenzo Johnston Greene Pero Gaglo Dagbovie, 2007 The men who launched and shaped black studies This book examines the lives, work, and contributions of two of the most important figures of the early black history movement, Carter G. Woodson and Lorenzo Johnston Greene. Drawing on the two men's personal papers as well as the materials of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), Pero Gaglo Dagbovie probes the struggles, sacrifices, and achievements of these black history pioneers. The book offers the first major examination of Greene's life. Equally important, it also addresses a variety of issues pertaining to Woodson that other scholars have either overlooked or ignored, including his image in popular and scholarly writings and memory, the democratic approach of the ASNLH, and the pivotal role of women in the association.

alabama black history month: *From Marion to Montgomery* Joe Caver, 2020-08-25 One of the earliest public historically black universities, Alabama State University is a vital source of African American excellence situated directly in the Heart of Dixie. *From Marion to Montgomery* tells the little-known story of the university's origin as the Reconstruction-era Lincoln Normal School in Marion, Alabama. How did a little school in Lowndes County become one of the world's most renowned HBCUs?

alabama black history month: *Critical Race Theory in Education* Adrienne D. Dixon, Celia K. Rousseau Anderson, Jamel K. Donnor, 2014-05-22 Brings together several scholars from both law and education to provide some clarity on the status and future directions of Critical Race Theory, answering key questions regarding the "what" and "how" of the application of CRT to education.

alabama black history month: *The Hidden Treasure of Black ASL* Carolyn McCaskill, Ceil Lucas, Robert Bayley, Joseph Christopher Hill, 2020-05-29 This paperback edition, accompanied by the supplemental video content available on the Gallaudet University Press YouTube channel, presents the first empirical study that verifies Black ASL as a distinct variety of American Sign Language. This volume includes an updated foreword, a new preface that reflects on the impact of this research, and an extended list of references and resources on Black ASL.

alabama black history month: *Is My School a Better School BECAUSE I Lead It?* Baruti K. Kafele, 2018-10-18 In this latest installment to his series of best-selling self-reflection guides, celebrated educator, author, and motivational speaker Baruti Kafele offers school leaders 35 thought-provoking questions to ponder from one fundamental overarching query: Is my school a better school because I lead it? Musing deeply on discrete leadership matters is an essential component of success for anybody overseeing the day-to-day operations of a school, and doubly so in communities plagued by drugs, violence, or other markers of societal dysfunction. In this book,

Kafele offers those seeking to improve the quality of instruction in their institutions hard-won wisdom on such critical issues as ensuring an optimal culture and climate, engaging in parent and community outreach, confirming emergency preparedness, rallying staff, and much more. Because the sheer volume of responsibilities for a principal or assistant principal can leave you with very little time for developing an effective and consistent self-reflection regimen, Kafele has done the work for you. You need only open the book and begin reading to embark upon a penetratingly insightful journey destined to transform your practice, boost teacher satisfaction, and—most important of all—inspire students to excel academically.

alabama black history month: The Montgomery Bus Boycott Jeff Hay, 2012 This book opens with background information on the 1955-56 Montgomery Bus Boycott, presents the controversies surrounding the event, and includes narratives from people who witnessed or participated in the event.

alabama black history month: Before the Mayflower Lerone Bennett, 2018-08-09 This book grew out of a series of articles which were published originally in Ebony magazine. The book, like the series, deals with the trials and triumphs of a group of Americans whose roots in the American soil are deeper than those of the Puritans who arrived on the celebrated “Mayflower” a year after a “Dutch man of war” deposited twenty Negroes at Jamestown. This is a history of “the other Americans” and how they came to North America and what happened to them when they got here. The story begins in Africa with the great empires of the Sudan and Nile Valley and ends with the Second Reconstruction which Martin Luther King, Jr., and the “sit-in” generation are fashioning in the North and South. The story deals with the rise and growth of slavery and segregation and the continuing efforts of Negro Americans to answer the question of the Jewish poet of captivity: “How shall we sing the Lord’s song in a strange land?” This history is founded on the work of scholars and specialists and is designed for the average reader. It is not, strictly speaking, a book for scholars; but it is as scholarly as fourteen months of research could make it. Readers who would like to follow the story in greater detail are urged to read each chapter in connection with the outline of Negro history in the appendix.

alabama black history month: Pain Management and the Opioid Epidemic National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, Health and Medicine Division, Board on Health Sciences Policy, Committee on Pain Management and Regulatory Strategies to Address Prescription Opioid Abuse, 2017-09-28 Drug overdose, driven largely by overdose related to the use of opioids, is now the leading cause of unintentional injury death in the United States. The ongoing opioid crisis lies at the intersection of two public health challenges: reducing the burden of suffering from pain and containing the rising toll of the harms that can arise from the use of opioid medications. Chronic pain and opioid use disorder both represent complex human conditions affecting millions of Americans and causing untold disability and loss of function. In the context of the growing opioid problem, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) launched an Opioids Action Plan in early 2016. As part of this plan, the FDA asked the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine to convene a committee to update the state of the science on pain research, care, and education and to identify actions the FDA and others can take to respond to the opioid epidemic, with a particular focus on informing FDA’s development of a formal method for incorporating individual and societal considerations into its risk-benefit framework for opioid approval and monitoring.

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alabama black history month: It Began with a Dream marvin jackson, Gladys West, 2020-05 Memoir of the life of Dr. Gladys B. West, a black woman who played an integral role in the development of the GPS.

alabama black history month: Poor But Proud Wayne Flynt, 1989 After examining origins,

Flynt (Southern history, Auburn U.) studies farmers, textile workers, coal miners, and timber workers in depth and discusses family structure, folk culture, the politics of poor whites, and their attempts to resolve problems through labor unions and political movements. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

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alabama black history month: *Carter G. Woodson* Jacqueline Goggin, 1997-05-01 Born in rural Virginia during Reconstruction, Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950) was a central figure in black history and an important American scholar. In 1912, he became the first and only individual of slave parentage to earn a Ph.D. in history. In 1915 he founded the Association for the Study of Negro (now African-American) Life and History, and he devoted the remainder of his life to the study and advancement of the history of his race. His legacy of achievement extends to the present day. In preparing this detailed biography of Woodson, the first book-length treatment of his life, Jacqueline Goggin conducted extensive research in archival sources throughout the country. From a paucity of primary materials, she provides as complete an account as possible of Woodson's humble upbringing and early influences. She also describes his education at Berea College, the University of Chicago, and Harvard University, and his early career as a teacher in the public schools of Washington, D.C., an experience that deepened his belief in the uplifting power of education for blacks. Drawing upon Woodson's own writings, correspondence from a wide range of collections, and numerous secondary sources, the author delineates Woodson's work both within and outside the ASNLH, as well as his contributions to the interpretation of American history. Woodson maintained that knowledge of Negro history would inculcate blacks with a sense of self-esteem and alleviate white racism, and he initiated a series of educational programs and publications directed toward black and white intellectuals as well as the mass of African Americans. He edited the *Journal of Negro History* and the *Negro History Bulletin* and wrote many influential books, notably *The Education of the Negro Prior to 1861* and *The Negro in Our History*. Through his research and writing, he challenged prevailing stereotypes about blacks and established black history as a legitimate field of inquiry, enduring all the while the patronizing attitudes of many white historians, educators, and philanthropists, on whom he relied for always-scarce funding. Woodson also used his scholarship to influence the policies of black social welfare and protest organizations such as the National Urban League, the NAACP, and the more radical Friends of Negro Freedom. W. E. B. Du Bois said of Woodson that he "kept to one goal, and worked at it stubbornly and with unwavering application and died knowing that he accomplished much if not all that he planned." This important intellectual biography reveals the complex and dedicated individual Woodson was and the lasting significance of his pioneering work in black history.

alabama black history month: *How to Be an Ally: Actions You Can Take for a Stronger, Happier Workplace* Melinda Briana Epler, 2021-09-14 Through the power of allyship, each of us can create an equitable, innovative workplace where everyone feels safe, valued, and able to thrive. How can you help someone else thrive? How can you interrupt the biases, microaggressions, and inequities that prevent people around you from excelling? How can you build an innovative workplace fueled by equity, diversity and belonging? Every business leader today should be asking themselves these questions. Systems and processes have been skewed too long in favor of some at the expense of others, and things are changing—fast. *How to Be an Ally* shows how to take personal responsibility for driving change that's good for people—and for business. You'll learn the ins and outs of allyship and build the knowledge and skills you need to: Listen and learn new perspectives Identify your own biases Avoid unintentionally harming people with microaggressions Express empathy with courage Advocate for people in small, everyday ways Rethink your work to be more inclusive, equitable, and accessible Build team norms that cultivate allyship Create equitable,

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