

Live. Love. Learn.

Celebrating Black History Month February 1—February 28



Today, according to the U.S. Census Bureau, more than 34 million people in the United States are African American. That's about 12 percent of us!

Learning about the contributions of African Americans, and about the cultures from which they come, will be the focal point of many classroom activities and discussions in the weeks ahead as students across the United States recognize Black History Month—the whole month of February.

But why teach or study African American History? Or, for that matter, why teach about history?

Clearly, teaching about the contributions of African Americans can only help to build the self-esteem and the pride of those who identify themselves as African American.

But, even more importantly, it is essential that we all learn to understand the ethnic diversity of our country, according to *Multicultural Education: Issues and Perspectives* (Banks and Banks, 1992), integrating the cultures in classroom helps develop "ethnic literacy" in all students. Developing ethnic literacy fosters pride in one's own culture and a respect and

appreciation for the uniqueness of others.

Since 1926 Americans have been celebrating Black history, first as "Negro History Week" and later as we know it today, Black History Month. When the tradition first began black history had not begun to be studied or documented. However blacks have been in America at least as far back as colonial times, but it was not until the 20th century that blacks began to gain a respectable presence in history books.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson is credited for the celebration of Black History Month, and more importantly for the study of black history. Dr Woodson's parents were former slaves. Woodson's childhood was spent working in the Kentucky coal mines. At the age of twenty he enrolled in high school and completed in two years. He later received his Ph.D. from Harvard.

In these pages, you will find quick facts, activities, and projects that teachers and students can use to explore Black History. Feel free to pick and choose, and (by all means!) to adapt these ideas in any way. Use these activities as a jumping-off point for an adventurous journey through history honoring the contributions of African Americans!

Article provided by Infoplease.com



This Cultural Horizons "Live. Love. Learn." is brought to you by the Ohio Civil Rights Commission. 2007. Please contact the PACE Department at 614-466-2785 for copies or information.



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Black History 10 Important Supreme Court Decisions



Dred Scott v. Sandford (1857)

Decreed a slave was his master's property and African Americans were not citizens; struck down the Missouri Compromise as unconstitutional.

Civil Rights Cases (1883)

A number of cases are addressed under this Supreme court decision. Decided that the Civil Rights Act of 1875 (the last federal civil rights legislation until the Civil Rights Act of 1957) was unconstitutional. Allowed private sector segregation.

Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)

The Court stated that segregation was legal and constitutional as long as "facilities were equal"—the famous "separate but equal" segregation policy.

Powell v. Alabama (1932)

"Scottsboro Boys" convictions and guaranteed counsel in state and federal courts.

Shelley v. Kraemer (1948)

The justices ruled that a court may not constitutionally enforce a "restrictive covenant" which prevents people of certain race from owning or occupying property.

Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka (1954)

Reversed *Plessy v. Ferguson* "separate but equal" ruling. "[S]egregation [in public education] is a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

Heart of Atlanta Motel, Inc. v. United States (1964)

This case challenged the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The court ruled that the motel had no right "to select its guests as it sees fit, free from governmental regulation."

Loving v. Virginia (1967)

This decision ruled that the prohibition on interracial marriage was unconstitutional. Sixteen states that still banned interracial marriage at the time were forced to revise their laws.

Regents of the University of California v. Bakke (1978)

The decision stated that affirmative action was unfair if it lead to reverse discrimination.

Grutter v. Bollinger (2003)

The decision upheld affirmative action's constitutionality in education, as long it employed a "highly individualized, holistic review of each applicant's file" and did not consider race as a factor in a "mechanical way." © 2000–2006 Pearson Education, publishing as

Black Inventors and Inventions

Air Conditioning Unit	Frederick M. Jones	July 12, 1949
Almanac	Benjamin Banneker	Approx. 1791
Auto Cut-Off Switch	Granville T. Woods	January 1, 1839
Auto Fishing Devise	G. Cook	May 30, 1899
Automatic Gear Shift	Richard Spikes	February 28, 1932
Baby Buggy	W. H. Richardson	June 18, 1899
Bicycle Frame	L.R. Johnson	October 10, 1899
Biscuit Cutter	A.P. Ashbourne	November 30, 1875
Blood Plasma Bag	Charles Drew	Approx. 1945
Cellular Phone	Henry T. Sampson	July 6, 1971
Chamber Commode	T. Elkins	January 3, 1897
Clothes Dryer	G.T. Sampson	June 6, 1862
Curtain Rod	S.R. Scratton	November 30, 1889
Curtain Rod Support	William S. Grant	August 4, 1896
Door Stop	O. Dorsey	December 10, 1878
Dust Pan	Lawrence P. Ray	August 3, 1897
Egg Beater	Willie Johnson	February 5, 1884
Electric Lightbulb	Lewis Latimer	March 21, 1882
Elevator	Alexander Miles	October 11, 1867
Eye Protector	P. Johnson	November 2, 1880
Fire Escape Ladder	J.W. Winters	May 7, 1878
Folding Bed	L.C. Bailey	July 18, 1899
Fire Extinguisher	T.J. Marshall	Oct. 26, 1872
Folding Chair	Brody & Surgwar	June 11, 1889
Fountain Pen	W.B. Purvis	January 7, 1890
Furniture Caster	O.A. Fisher	1878
Gas Mask	Garrett Morgan	October 13, 1914
Golf Tee	T. Grant	December 12, 1899
Guitar	Robert F. Flemming, Jr.	March 3, 1886
Hair Brush	Lydia O. Newman	November 15, 18--
Hand Stamp	Walter B. Purvis	February 27, 1883
Horse Shoe	J. Ricks	March 30, 1885

Ice Cream Scoop	A.L. Cralle	February 2, 1897
Improved Sugar Making	Norbet Rillieux	December 10, 1846
Insect-Destroyer Gun	A.C. Richard	February 28, 1899
Ironing Board	Sarah Boone	December 30, 1887
Key Chain	F.J. Loudin	January 9, 1894
Lantern	Michael c. Harvey	August 19, 1884
Lawn Mower	L.A. Burr	May 19, 1889
Lemon Squeezer	J. Thomas White	December 8, 1893
Lawn Sprinkler	J.W. Smith	May 4, 1897
Lock	W.A. Martin	July 23, 18--
Lubricating Cup	Elijah McCoy	November 15, 1895
Lunch Pail	James Robinson	1887
Mail Box	Paul L. Downing	October 27, 1891
Mop	Thomas W. Stewart	June 11, 1893
Motor	Federick M. Jones	June 27, 1939
Peanut Butter	George Washington Carver	1896
Pencil Sharpener	J.L. Love	November 23, 1897
Record Player Arm	Joseph Hunger Dickenson	January 8, 1819
Refrigerator	J. Standard	June 14, 1891
Riding Saddles	W.D., Davis	Ocotber 6, 1895
Rolling Pin	John W. Reed	1864
Shampoo Headrest	C.O. Bailiff	October 11, 1898
Spark Plug	Edmond Berger	February 2, 1839
Stethoscope	Imhotep	Ancient Egypt
Stove	T.A. Carrington	July 25, 1876
Straightening Comb	Madam C.J. Walker	Approx. 1905
Street Sweeper	Charles B. Brooks	March 17, 1890
Phone Transmitter	Granville T. Woods	December 2, 1884
Thermostat Control	Frederick M. Jones	February 23, 1960
Traffic Light	Garrett Morgan	November 20, 1923
Tricycle	M.A. Cherry	May 6, 1886
Typewriter	Burridge & Marshman	April 7, 1885

Article provided by black-collegian.com



ACTIVITY. Reflection. Divide the class into groups and have each group create a short story about how life would be without inventions by African Americans. The purpose of this activity is to promote teamwork and creativity.

African Americans By the Numbers

POPULATION

39.2 million

The estimated African American population of the United States as of July 1, 2004. African Americans constituted 13.4% of the nation's total population.

3.5 million

The estimated African American population of New York on July 1, 2004.

59%

Percentage of the District of Columbia's population identified as black as of July 1, 2004.

61.4 million

The projected black population of the United States as of July 1, 2050. According to this projection, Blacks will constitute 15% of the nation's total population.

1.4 MILLION

The number of blacks in Cook County, Ill as of July 1, 2004.

32%

Percentage of the black population in 2004 under the age of 18.

BUSINESSES

1.2 MILLION

The number of black-owned businesses in 2002.

45%

The percentage of growth of black-owned businesses between 1997 and 2002.

\$92.7 billion

Revenue generated by black-owned businesses in 2002, up 30% from 1997.

38%

... of all black-owned firms were in health care and other service industries.

25%

Portion of businesses in Washington, D.C. that are black owned.

FAMILIES AND CHILDREN

9.1 million

The number of black families who reside in the United States.

47%

The percentage of black families consisting of a married couple.

11%

The percentage of black children who live in a household maintained by a grandparent.

HOMEOWNERSHIP

48%

The percentage of blacks who own their own home.

HEALTH INSURANCE

20%

The percentage of blacks who lack health insurance in 2004.

INCOME AND POVERTY

\$30,134

The annual median income of black households in 2004.

24.7%

Represents the poverty rate in 2004 for those reporting black as their only race. This rate was unchanged from 2003.

EDUCATION

81%

The percentage of blacks age 25 and older who had at least a high school education in 2004.

18%

The percentage of the black population age 25 and older with a bachelor's degree or higher in 2004.

1.1 million

The number of blacks age 25 and older with advanced degrees in 2004 (e.g., master's, professional, doctorate).

2.3 million

Number of black college students in fall of 2004.

JOBS

27%

Percentage of blacks age 16 and older who work in management, professional and related occupations.

50,600

The number of black physicians and surgeons.

69,400

The number of postsecondary teachers.

44,800

The number of black lawyers.

53,800

The number of black chief executives.

VOTING

14 million

The number of Black citizens who reported voting in the 2004 presidential election.

The percentage of black citizens voting—up 3%—from four years earlier to 63%. Blacks had the highest turnout rate of any minority group in 2004.

SERVING OUR COUNTRY

2.4 million

The number of black veterans the United States in 2004.

African Americans in Ohio: Ohio, the total African American population was 1,301,307 or 11.5% of the state's 11,353,140 people in the year 2000.

Counties with Lowest African American Populations		Counties with Highest African American Populations	
Wyandot County	32	Cuyahoga County	382,634
Mercer County	39	Hamilton County	198,061
Monroe County	40	Franklin County	191,196
Vinton County	45	Montgomery County	111,030
Adams County	48	Lucas County	77,268
Putnam County	58	Summit County	71,608
Perry County	74	Mahoning County	40,884
Morrow County	85	Stark County	27,219
Fulton County	103	Lorain County	24,203
Auglaize County	110	Trumbull County	17,778

Statistics obtained from U.S. Census Bureau, 2000

Celebrating Kwanzaa

The Continental African Roots

Kwanzaa is an African American and Pan-African holiday which celebrates family, community and culture. Celebrated from 26 December thru 1 January, its origins are in the first harvest celebrations of Africa from which it takes its name. The name Kwanzaa is derived from the phrase "matunda ya kwanza" which means "first fruits" in Swahili, a Pan-African language which is the most widely spoken African language.

The Seven Principles

A principle is a rule or law that governs conduct in a given situation. The Nguzo Saba are the set of principles/values by which Black Americans must order their relations and live their lives, if they are to make decisions about their lives and begin to build a new world and a new people to develop it. As a product of tradition and reason of history, the Nguzo Saba responds to current needs which can be the method used by Blacks to solve the problems on every level which confronts us as a people. Thus, the Nguzo Saba are social and spiritual principles, dealing with ways for us to relate to each other.



Kinara (The Candle Holder) and the Seven Principles of Kwanzaa.

Nguzo Saba (social and spiritual principles)

Principles	Pronunciation	Meaning
UMOJA	oo-MOE-jah	UNITY
KUJICHAGULIA	koo-jee-cha-goo-LEE-ah	SELF DETERMINATION
UJIMA	oo-JEE-mah	COLLECTIVE WORK AND RESPONSIBILITY
UJAMAA	oo-JAH-mah	COOPERATIVE ECONOMICS
NIA	nee-AH	PURPOSE
KUUMBA	koo-OOM-bah	CREATIVITY
IMANI	ee-MAH-nee	FAITH

Article provided by officialkwanzaawebsite.org

Quick Quiz

1. What is the name of the great civil rights leader who won the Nobel Peace Prize and was assassinated in 1968?

- A. Martin Luther King, Jr. B. Malcolm X

2. What is the name of the woman who helped hundreds of slaves escape and flee to freedom in the North via the Underground Railroad?

- A. Jean-Baptist -Point Du Sable B. Harriet Tubman

3. What country's flag is solid green ?

- A. Ghana B. Somalia C. Libya

4. What is the name of the scientist who developed hundreds of products from peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans?

- A. Chef Boyardee B. George Washington Carver C. Emeril Lagasse

5. What is the name of the ex-slave who founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama?

- A. Booker T. Washington B. Col. Benjamin O. Davis

6. What is the name of the woman who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus to a white man?

- A. Coretta Scott King B. Rosa Parks

7. What amendment provided blacks the right to vote?

- A. 1st B. 13th C. 15th

8. According to the Census Bureau, about how many African Americans live in the United States?

- A. 62 million B. 39.2 million

Answers on Page 18


Quiz provided by Brainquest

Famous Firsts

By African-Americans

Government

Local elected official:

John Mercer Langston,
 1855, town clerk
of Brownhelm
Township, Ohio.

State elected official:

Alexander Lucius Twilight,
1836, the Vermont
legislature.

U.S. Senator: Hiram
Revels became Senator
from Mississippi from
Feb. 25, 1870, to March
4, 1871, during
Reconstruction. Edward
Brooke (R-Mass.) became
the first African-American
Senator since
Reconstruction, 1966–
1979. Carol Mosely Braun
became the first black
woman Senator serving
from 1992–1998 for the
state of Illinois. (There

have only been a total of
five black senators in U.S.
history: the remaining
two are Blanche K. Bruce
[1875–1881]
and Barack
Obama
(2005—).



U.S. Representative:

Joseph Rainey became a
Congressman from South
Carolina in 1870 and was
reelected four more
times. The first black
female U.S.
Representative was
Shirley Chisholm,
Congresswoman from
New York, 1969–1983.

U.S. cabinet member:

Robert C. Weaver, 1966–
1968, Secretary of the
Department of Housing
and Urban Development
under Lyndon Johnson;
the first black female

cabinet minister was
Patricia Harris, 1977,
Secretary of the
Department of Housing
and Urban Development
under Jimmy Carter.

Mayor of major city:

Carl Stokes, Cleveland,
Ohio, 1967–1971. The
first black woman to
serve as a mayor of a
major U.S. city was
Sharon Pratt Dixon Kelly,
Washington, DC, 1991–
1995.

Military

Combat pilot: Georgia-
born Eugene Jacques
Ballard, 1917, denied
entry into the U.S. Army
Air Corps because of his
race, served throughout
World War I in the French
Flying Corps. He received
the Legion of Honor,
France's highest
honor, among
many other
decorations.



First Congressional Medal of Honor winner: Sgt. William H. Carney for bravery during the Civil War. He received his Congressional Medal of Honor in 1900.

General: Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., 1940–1948.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff: Colin Powell, 1989–1993.

Science and Medicine

First patent holder: Thomas L. Jennings, 1821, for a dry-cleaning process. Sarah E. Goode, 1885, became the first African-American woman to receive a patent, for a bed that folded up into a cabinet.

M.D. degree: James McCune Smith, 1837, University of Glasgow; Rebecca Lee Crumpler

became the first black woman to receive an M.D. degree. She graduated from the New England Female Medical College in 1864.



Successful open heart surgery: Daniel Hale Williams, 1893.

Literature

Novelist: Harriet Wilson, *Our Nig* (1859).

Poet: Lucy Terry, 1746, "Bar's Fight." It is her only surviving poem.

Pulitzer Prize winner: Gwendolyn Brooks, 1950, won the Pulitzer Prize in poetry.

Nobel Prize for Literature winner: Toni Morrison, 1993.

Poet Laureate: Robert Hayden, 1976–1978; first black woman Poet

Laureate: Rita Dove, 1993–1995.

Music and Dance

Member of the New York City Opera: Todd Duncan, 1945.



Member of the Metropolitan Opera Company: Marian Anderson, 1955.

Principal dancer in a major dance company: Arthur Mitchell, 1959, New York City Ballet.

Film

First Oscar: Hattie McDaniel, 1940, supporting actress, *Gone with the Wind*.

Oscar, Best Actor/Actress: Sidney Poitier, 1963, *Lilies of the Field*; Halle Berry, 2001, *Monster's Ball*.

Oscar, Best Actress

Nominee: Dorothy Dandridge, 1954, *Carmen Jones*.



Film director: Oscar Micheaux, 1919, wrote, directed, and produced *The Homesteader*, a feature film.

Hollywood director: Gordon Parks directed and wrote *The Learning Tree* for Warner Brothers in 1969.

Television

Network television

show host: Nat King Cole, 1956, "The Nat King Cole Show"; Oprah Winfrey became the first black woman television host in 1986, "The Oprah Winfrey Show."

Star of a network television show: Bill Cosby, 1965, "I Spy".

Sports

Major league baseball

player: Jackie Robinson, 1947, Brooklyn Dodgers.



Elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame:

Jackie Robinson, 1962; first black woman, Effa Manley, co-owner of the Negro Leagues team Newark Eagles, 2006.

NFL quarterback: Willie Thriver, 1953.

NFL football coach: Fritz Pollard, 1922–1937.

Golf champion: Tiger Woods, 1997, won the Masters golf tournament.

NHL hockey player: Willie O'Ree, 1958, Boston Bruins.

Tennis champion:

Althea Gibson became the first black person to play in and win Wimbledon and the United States national tennis championship. She won both tournaments twice, in 1957 and 1958. In all, Gibson won 56 tournaments, including five Grand Slam singles events. The first black male champion was Arthur Ashe who won the 1968 U.S. Open, the 1970 Australian Open, and the 1975 Wimbledon championship.

Heavyweight boxing champion: Jack Johnson, 1908.

Olympic medalist (Summer games): George Poage, 1904, won two bronze medals in the 200 m hurdles and 400 m hurdles.

Olympic gold medalist

(Summer games; individual): DeHart Hubbard, 1924, for the long jump; the first woman was Alice Coachman, who won the high jump in 1948.



Olympic medalist (Winter games): Debi Thomas, 1988, won the bronze in figure skating.

Olympic gold medalist (Winter games): Vonetta Flowers, 2002, bobsled.

Olympic gold medalist (Winter games; individual): Shani Davis, 2006, 1,000 m

speed skating.

Other African American Firsts

Millionaire: Madame C. J. Walker.

Billionaire: Robert Johnson, 2001, owner of Black Entertainment Television; Oprah Winfrey, 2003

Portrayal on a postage stamp: Booker T. Washington, 1940 (and also 1956).



Miss America: Vanessa Williams, 1984, representing New York. When controversial photos

surfaced and Williams resigned, Suzette Charles, the runner-up and also an African American, assumed the title. She represented New Jersey. Three additional African Americans have been Miss Americas: Debbye Turner (1990), Marjorie Vincent (1991), and Kimberly Aiken (1994).

Explorer, North Pole: Matthew A. Henson, 1909, accompanied Robert E. Peary on the first successful U.S. expedition to the North Pole.



ACTIVITY #1. Select one of these famous African Americans and learn two new facts about that person. Set up a "share time" for students to share with each other the information they've learned.

ACTIVITY #2. Identify other famous African Americans in each category. What is their contribution and how has that affected your life?

IMPORTANT CITIES IN BLACK HISTORY

by David Johnson on Infoplease.com

In 1910, about fifty years after the Civil War, 89% of all blacks resided in the South, and 80% of these were in rural areas. One of the largest mass movements in American history began, in 1913, a sequence of catastrophes devastated the cotton crop. First cotton prices plummeted, then boll weevils infested many areas, and in 1915, severe floods inundated the Mississippi Valley.

Farmers Lose Everything : Already under going racial discriminatory Jim Crow laws, many black sharecroppers and tenant farmers went into debt and lost everything. To make matters worse, World War I slowed foreign immigration to the North while increasing demand for industrial goods. As a result there was labor shortages in many northern and western cities.



Mass Migration North: also know as the Great Migration. The period between 1915 and 1920 when an estimated one million blacks moved to northern and western cities

in search for jobs. By 1940 one-fourth of all blacks resided in the North or West. By transforming their rural southern backgrounds to fit their new urban homes, African Americans created a new black culture.

Here are some important places in African American History

Atlanta: It was not until after the Civil War that Blacks entered Atlanta. By the late 1800s half of Atlanta's residents were black. However, the city remained racially polarized. In 1906 white mobs attacked black men, claiming that the black men were threatening white women. In 1915 Atlanta became the headquarters for the newly revived Ku Klux Klan (KKK). In the 1960s Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. an Atlanta minister, surfaced as a leader of the civil rights movement, bringing increased prominence to the city of Atlanta.



Historical Tourist Attractions:

The Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
The King Center for Social Justice
Ebenezer Baptist Church

Birmingham: On September 15, 1963 marked a

tragic chapter in the civil rights movement when four young girls attending Sunday school were killed when a bomb exploded at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, a well-known location for civil rights meetings. It was here in Birmingham that Martin Luther King was arrested and jailed, during anti-segregation protests and where he wrote his famous *Letter From Birmingham City Jail, contesting that people had the moral duty to disobey unjust laws*. Many of the most powerful and influential photographs showing the civil rights movement were taken in Kelly Ingram Park-the brutal images of Bull Connor's police dogs attacking black marchers helped to wake up the world to racism in the south.



Boston: In the 1600s Boston was an important slave port. By the 1700 Boston had an active abolitionist movement. In 1783 the Commonwealth of Massachusetts abolished slavery, and by the 1830s Boston was the center of American abolitionist sentiment. The 54th Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, a black unit from Boston, fought in the Civil War.



Chicago: Attracted by the city's meatpacking houses, railway companies, and steel mills, the population in Chicago skyrocketed from 44,000 in 1910 to 235,000 in 1930. In 1928 Republican Oscar De Priest was elected as the first black congressman since Reconstruction. In 1966 Martin Luther King, Jr., started the Chicago Freedom Movement to push for integrated housing, while Jesse Jackson launched Operation Breadbasket to increase black employment.



Detroit: The black population increased from under 6,000 in 1910 to 120,000 in 1930 due to The Great Migration. In 1930 W.D. Fard founded the Nation of Islam. In 1960s, the black-owned Motown Record Corporation propelled many leading black performers, including Diana Ross and the Jackson

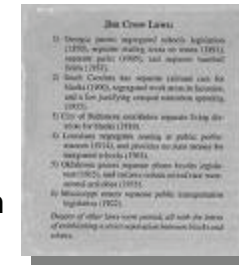



Five, to stardom. Coleman Young was elected as the first black mayor in 1973. Today the city is 75% black.



Montgomery: In 1955 Rosa Parks, was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man. This sparked a boycott of the city's segregated bus system by Montgomery's 17,000 black residents, headed by Martin Luther King. The boycott received nationwide attention and helped launch the civil rights movement. The Voting Rights Act of 1965 was passed, due to the 1965 Selma-to-Montgomery march.

New Orleans: New Orleans has been troubled by diverse cultural influences. A class of light skinned blacks called Creoles, descended from French and Spanish settlers and African slaves, formed a vibrant middle-class community. Many Creoles were well educated and lived away from the black slaves. The imposition of the Jim Crow laws in the latter part of the 19th century classified Creoles as blacks and barred them from white institutions.

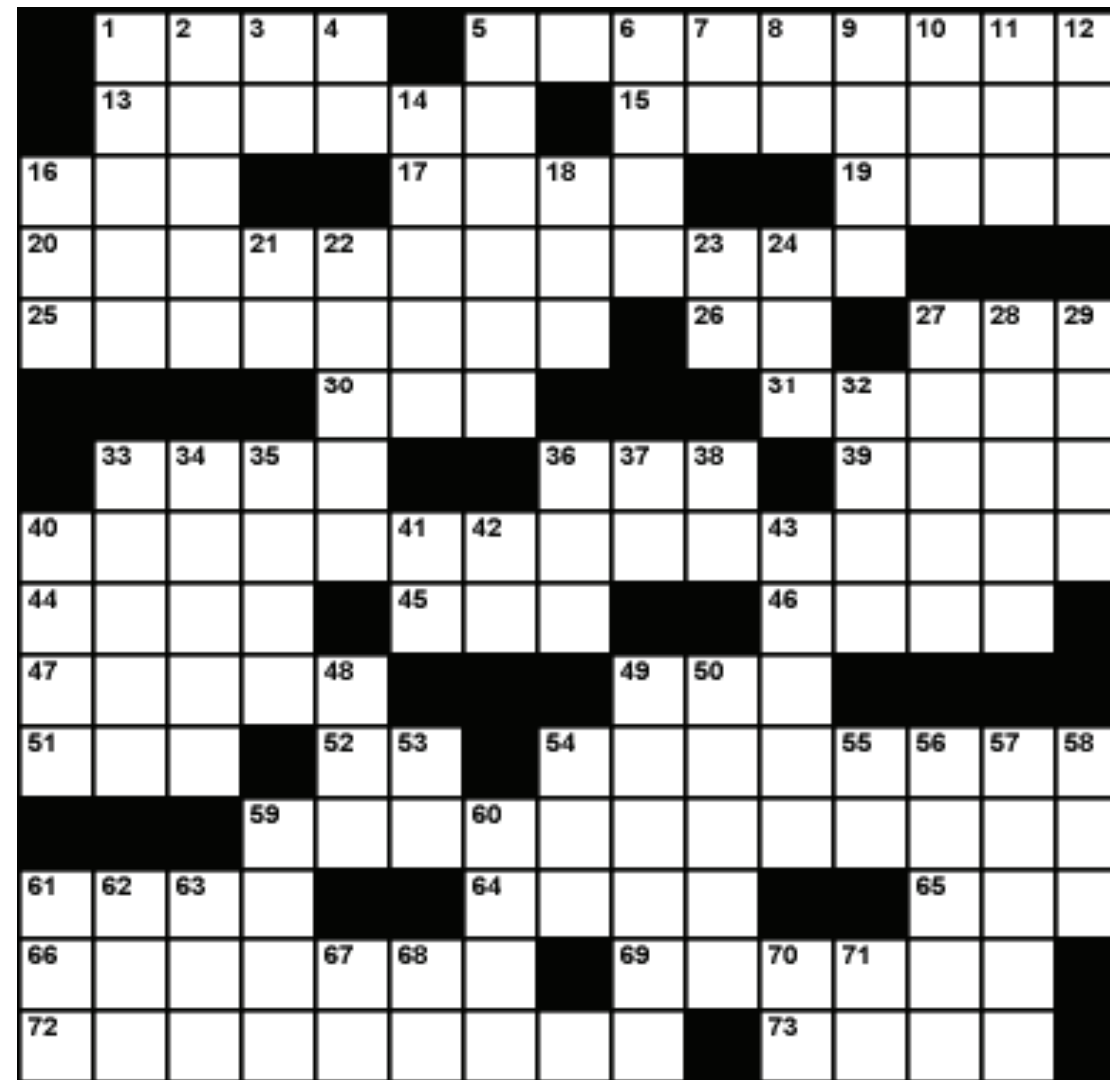




ACTIVITY #1. Geography. Locate and mark on a U.S. Map the places listed in this article.

ACTIVITY #2. Can you find other cities that are significant in black history? Locate and mark them on your map as well!

Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS

1. Author Haley of "Roots" (1976)

5. Black History Month is celebrated in February to mark the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln (b.1809 - d.1865) and ___ Douglass (b.1817 - d.1895) who was an activist who campaigned to end slavery and was a co-founder and editor of the "North Star" newspaper

13. Shark Sucker

15. This talented and glamorous star opened the doors for other African-American actresses in Hollywood, such as Halle who won the Best Actress Golden Globe Award for portraying her in a biographical television movie

16. Controversial Coat

17. Monastery Superior, in France

19. Exploited

20. Harriet Tubman, for one: She led more than 300 slaves to freedom (See #25A for a related clue)

25. Pre-Civil War organized system that was used for helping fugitive slaves escape to Canada: Underground ___

26. Negative reply

27. Music store items, commonly

30. Ms. Jillian

31. Sports tally

33. Not Nice

36. Seize Suddenly

39. Roman Road

40. In the 1970s, this South Bronx DJ pioneered the Hip-Hop style that dominates music today

44. He directed "Twelfth Night" (1996): Trevor ___

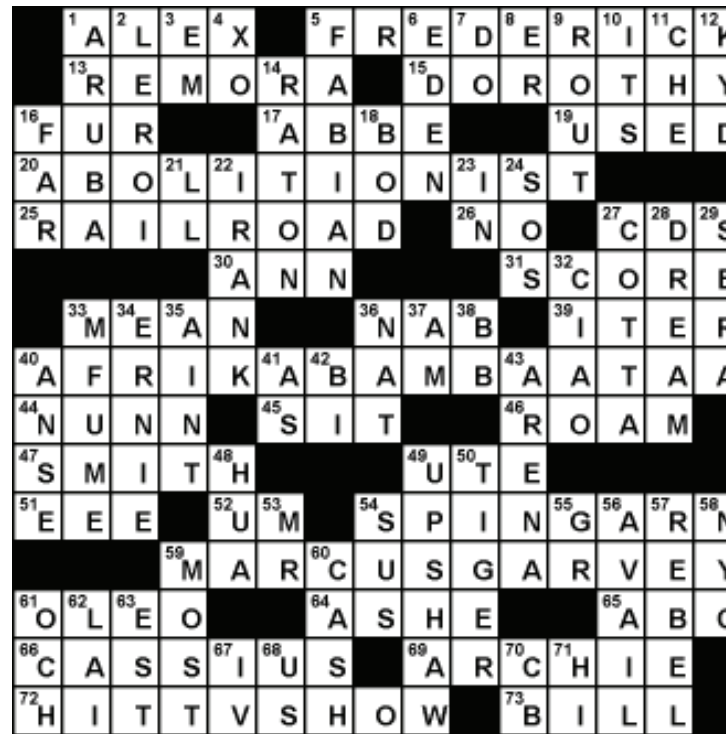
- 45. Take a chair
- 46. Wander
- 47. Star football running back and Super Bowl MVP (in 1993): Emmitt ____
- 49. Shoshonean
- 51. Shoe width Size
- 52. Speech Stopper
- 54. Thurgood Marshall, Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, Lena Horne, Jesse Jackson and Maya Angelou are among those who have been honored with this Medal which has been awarded annually by the NAACP since 1915
- 59. He founded the Universal Negro Improvement Association, in 1914
- 61. Bread spread
- 64. Famed tennis Champion: Arthur ____
- 65. The Jackson 5 hit
- 66. Legendary boxer Muhammad's former name
- 69. World light-heavyweight champion (from 1952 to 1962): ____ Moore (b.1913 - d.1998)
- 72. "Cosby", e.g.
- 73. Superstar Cosby

DOWN

- 1. Island resort in the Netherlands Antilles
- 2. Poet, Playwright, Novelist and Essayist: Amiri Baraka (formerly known as ____ Jones) wrote "Blues People: Negro Music in White America" (1963) and "The Motion of History and Other Plays" (1978)
- 3. En predecessor
- 4. Tic-Tac-Toe letters
- 5. Fifties singer who sang "Turn Me Loose"
- 6. Adam and Eve's Garden
- 7. Carry out
- 8. TV show starring Eriq La Salle
- 9. Defeat Disastrously
- 10. Delivery Room exclamation: "____ a girl!"
- 11. Cuban revolutionary leader Guevara
- 12. English dramatist who wrote "The Spanish Tragedy" (c.1586): Thomas ____ (b.1558 - d.1594)
- 14. Squeal
- 16. Distant
- 18. Shape, slangily
- 21. Popular Hip-Hop artist: ____ Cool J
- 22. Heard in the Tennis circuit: "____ 23rd in the World, right now!"
- 23. Fashionable
- 24. Ship's distress Signal

- 27. Plant Pot Product: Terra ____
- 28. "I have a ____ that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood." - Martin Luther King Jr.
- 29. Antitoxins
- 32. "Hello!" or "Goodbye!"
- 33. Kweisi ____: NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) leader
- 34. He was a star running back and became the first African-American football player to win the Heisman Trophy (in 1961): ____ Davis (b.1939 - d.1963)
- 35. Fats Domino smash hit: "____ That a Shame"
- 36. In 1831, he led 60 followers in the Southampton Insurrection, a slave revolt, which was the most serious in American history. He managed to live in freedom for six weeks until he was caught and hanged: ____ Turner (b.1800 - d.1831)
- 37. Choice on a Radio
- 38. Famed Blues guitarist King
- 40. It'll encompass "exp"
- 41. Every bit ____...
- 42. ____-Coastal: The Atlantic and Pacific sides
- 43. Sports Stadium
- 48. Chinese Communist leader: ____ Guefeng
- 49. NFL Players Association executive director: Gene ____
- 50. Woods of Golf
- 53. Mrs. opposite
- 54. "Pense" prefix
- 55. U.K.: ____ Brit.
- 56. Help
- 57. James Dean, for one
- 58. Large U.S. city
- 59. To the highest degree
- 60. Wallet Wads
- 61. "Alas!"
- 62. Medieval French tale
- 63. "East" in Montréal
- 67. Hosp. nutrient device
- 68. Not them
- 70. Type of radio
- 71. ____-Fi

Crossword Puzzle



Quick Quiz Answers

1. What is the name of the great civil rights leader who won the Nobel Peace Prize and was assassinated in 1968?
A. Martin Luther King, Jr. B. Malcome X
2. What is the name of the woman who helped hundreds of slaves escape and flee to freedom in the North via the Underground Railroad?
A. Jean-Baptist -Point Du Sable B. Harriet Tubman
3. Whose flag is solid green?
A. Ghana B. Somalia C. Libya
4. What is the name of the scientist who developed hundreds of products from peanuts, sweet potatoes, and soybeans?
A. Chef Boyardee B. George Washington Carver C. Emeril Lagasse
5. What is the name of the ex-slave who founded the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama?
A. Booker T. Washington B. Col. Benjamin O. Davis
6. What is the name of the woman who was arrested for refusing to give up her seat on the bus to a white man?
A. Coretta Scott King B. Rosa Parks
7. What amendment provided blacks the right to vote?
A. 1st B. 13th C. 15th
8. According to the Census Bureau, about how many African Americans live in the United States?
A. 62 million B. 39.2 million



Send us a letter!

Tell us what you've learned...

Ask us a question...

Let us know what you think...



Dear Ohio Civil Rights Commission,

Lined area for writing the letter.

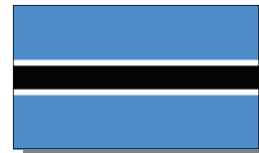
Mail to: OCRC-PACE
1111 E. Broad Street, 3rd Fl.
Columbus, OH 43205



Celebrating Black History Month



Algeria



Botswana



Central African Republic



Chad



Congo Democratic Republic



Egypt



Ethiopia



Ghana



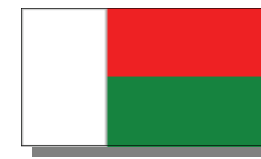
Kenya



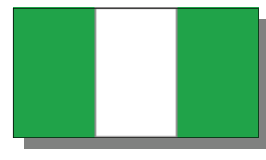
Liberia



Libya



Madagascar



Nigeria



Rwanda



Somalia



South Africa



Sudan



Tanzania



Uganda



Zambia



Zimbabwe