

# **Teacher Guide**

## **A History of Black Achievement in America**

**For Grade 7 - College**

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## **A History of Black Achievement in America** **Grades 7-College**

### **INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY OF SERIES**

**Black Achievement in American History** is a new approach to presenting black history and historical figures in an exciting way. The series was designed to present black history in a way that promotes successful student learning. The series begins with importation of black slaves to the colonies at the beginning of the 17th century and follows their achievements to the beginning of the 21st century.

The eight programs are laid out so they can be viewed in their entirety or by selecting individual turning points to be viewed separately. Each segment presents a complete story of a unique historical figure, parallel institution building, the fight for civil rights or the expression of the black soul. The segments show how these black figures and distinctive concepts were a part of the American historical fabric; how they impacted their specific eras and how they influenced future generations and American history. Most importantly historical themes and figures are clearly presented using state of the art visuals.

### **LINKS TO CURRICULUM STANDARDS**

The design for this series was guided by the National Center for History in the Schools, United States History curriculum Era 2: Colonization and Settlement, Standards 1 and 3 for grades 5-12, and the California Public School Standards for Historical Content, Grade 8 - Standard 8.6 - #4, 8.7 - #2, #4, 8.11 - #2, #3, #4, #5, and Grade 11, Standards 11.5 - #2, #5, 11.7 - #3, #5 and 11.10 #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6.

### **MATERIALS IN THE PROGRAM**

Teacher's Guide -This teacher's Guide has been prepared to aid the teacher in utilizing materials contained within this program. In addition to this introductory material, the guide contains the following:

- Suggested Instructional Notes
- Student Learning Goals
- Test Questions on Blackline Masters A for duplication and handout to students.

### **Supplemental Materials include:**

- A captioned Image Gallery of many notable Black Americans
- A Timeline of important events in Black American History

### **INSTRUCTIONAL NOTES**

It is suggested that you preview the program and read the related Student Goals. By doing so, you will become familiar with the materials and be better prepared to adapt the program to the needs of your class. You will probably find it best to follow the programs in the order in which they are presented in this Teacher's Guide, but this is not necessary. It is also suggested that the program presentation take place before the entire class and under your direction. As you review the instructional program outlined in the Teacher's Guide, you may find it necessary to make some changes, deletions, or additions to fit the specific needs of your students. After viewing the programs you may wish to copy the Test Questions on Blackline Masters 1A, 2A, etc. and distribute to your class to measure their comprehension of the events.

Each program breaks down into segments depicting the black experience and black achievement in U.S. history. Below is a list of the programs and their segments. Using these programs, teachers can create a lesson plan to cover the specific achievements and the historical figures mentioned.

### **Program One: Settling the New World and Founding the United States of America**

1619 - 1621 - Blacks Arrive at Jamestown

1705 - The Virginia General Assembly Passes the Slave Codes

1762 - Entrepreneur Samuel Fraunces Opens New York City's Most Cherished Revolutionary War Site:

The Fraunces Tavern

1770 - Crispus Attucks and the Black Patriots

### **Program Two: Emergence of the Black Hero**

1772 - Chicago is Settled by Jean DuSable

1776 - Lemuel Haynes Helps Lay the Foundation for Abolition

1791 - The First Black Man of Science, Benjamin Banneker, Surveys Washington, D.C.

1821 - African Grove Theatre Founded in New York

1822 - Denmark Vesey and the Slave Revolts

1823 - Legendary Mountain Man James Beckwourth Enters the Rockies

1849 - Harriet Tubman Uses Underground Railroad to Become Free

### **Program Three: The Fight for Freedom**

1851 - Sojourner Truth Delivers Famous *Ain't I a Woman?* Speech

1854 - First Black University Founded: Lincoln University

1855 - Frederick Douglass Publishes *My Bondage and My Freedom*

1857 - Dred Scott Decision Helps Trigger the Civil War

1863 - Lincoln Signs *Emancipation Proclamation*

1863 - Black Regiment Storms Fort Wagner in the Civil War

1865 - 1869-- 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments Establish Civil Rights for All

### **Program Four: Blacks Enter the Gilded Age**

1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to House

1878 - The Black Cowboy and George McJunkin

1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute

1884 - T. Thomas Fortune Prophesies the Long and Bitter Struggle for Equality

1887 - Granville T. Woods, Called the "Black Edison," Patents the Induction Telegraph System

1893 - Ida B. Wells-Barnett Crusades Against Black Lynching in America

1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation

### **Program Five: The Foundation for Equality**

1904 - Scott Joplin and Ma Rainey Initiate the Merger of Two Cultures

1909 - Matthew Henson Discovers the North Pole

1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois Founds the NAACP

1924 - George Washington Carver, Renaissance Man

1925 - Alain Locke Leads Harlem Renaissance

1926 - Satchel Paige Stars in the National Negro Baseball League

### **Program Six: Depression and War**

1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune: American Woman of the 20th Century

1936-38 - Jesse Owens and Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority

1939 - Hattie McDaniel Wins the Oscar

1940 - First Black General, Benjamin O. Davis Sr., is Stepping Stone to Desegregation of U.S. Army

1943 - Duke Ellington's Band Performs *Black, Brown and Beige* at Carnegie Hall

### **Program Seven: Civil Rights**

1950 - Ralph Bunche Wins the Nobel Peace Prize

1950 - Gwendolyn Brooks Becomes the First Black Recipient of the Pulitzer Prize

1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas

1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat to a White Passenger on a Montgomery Bus

1956 - Althea Gibson, First Black Woman To Win a Tennis Grand Slam Event

1959 - Lorraine Hansberry's Play *A Raisin in the Sun* is Produced

1963 - Martin Luther King Jr. Delivers His *I Have a Dream* Speech

### **Program Eight: A New Age**

1967 - Muhammad Ali Refuses Induction into the U.S. Army on Religious Grounds

1967 - Thurgood Marshall, First Black U.S. Supreme Court Justice

1977 - Alex Haley's *Roots: The Saga of an American Family* Appears on TV

2001 - Colin Powell Appointed Secretary of State

2004 - Neil deGrasse Tyson Becomes Astrophysics' Superstar

### **Program One: Settling the New World and Founding the United States of America**

The first program follows the black experience from when they arrived at the English colonies to their participation in the founding of the United States of America.

Segment one traces the beginnings of enslavement through the experiences of Anthony Johnson, a black man who purchased his own freedom and lived through a time when the evolution of enslavement was determined by skin color.

Segment two presents the development of enslavement through slave codes in all of the colonies prior to the American Revolutionary War.

With Samuel Fraunces and Crispus Attucks the role of the black entrepreneur and patriot in the success of colonial society and the founding of the nation is explored.

### **1619 - 1621 - Blacks Arrive at Jamestown**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The first black slaves arrived in 1619 at Jamestown aboard a Dutch slave ship
- In the beginning of enslavement skin color was not as important as religion in determining who had rights and who didn't
- The rise of Anthony Johnson from slave to freedman to slave owner
- Despite the color barrier, blacks participated in the creation of the new nation

### **1705 - The Virginia General Assembly Passes the Slave Codes**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The use of the sense of 'other' in the development of enslavement in the colonies
- Enslavement of one human by another goes back to the transition from hunter/gather to agricultural societies
- Enslavement is based on the economic principle of the demand for a reliable and controlled labor force
- In the 16th century, all European countries believed they had the right to enslave non-Christian families and soldiers captured in wars
- By the middle of the 17th century skin color and slavery were joined in Virginia, where planters needed laborers to work the tobacco fields

### **1762 - Entrepreneur Samuel Fraunces Opens New York City's Most Cherished Revolutionary War Site: The Fraunces Tavern**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Blacks, like Samuel Fraunces, helped form America's first entrepreneurial class
- Samuel Fraunces's restaurant was a favorite place of George Washington
- Fraunces provided food and information to Colonial forces

- When Washington became President, Fraunces served as steward of his executive mansion

## **1770 - Crispus Attucks and the Black Patriots**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The ideal of the black Patriot existed before the Revolutionary War and the founding of Boston's Minuteman militia
- The first man to die in the cause of freedom was Crispus Attucks
- At the Boston Massacre, Crispus Attucks pushed his way to the front of the mob and dared the soldiers to fire
- 5000 blacks followed Crispus Attucks and served in the Continental Army
- 700 blacks at the Battle of Monmouth, 1778, were the difference between defeat and victory

## **Answers to Blackline Master 1A Quiz**

**1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - b; 4 - a; 5 - d; 6 - a & b; 7 - a; 8 - b; 9 - c; 10 - d**

## **Program Two: Emergence of the Black Hero**

Program two examines the participation of blacks in the founding of the United States and its first 60 years of the country's existence.

The program begins with Jean DuSable, whose pioneering efforts led to the establishment of an American presence in the Midwest and the founding of Chicago.

The program then investigates the growing recognition among black intellectuals that the abolition of enslavement is the only means by which blacks will receive equal treatment in the colonies and later in the U.S.

With Benjamin Banneker, the program lays down the roots of black inventive and scientific genius that would be a part of American history into the 21st century.

During this time blacks began to build their own institutions as segment four discusses the founding of the African Grove Theatre in New York.

In Denmark Vesey, the program explores the concept that the desire of black slaves to be free of enslavement would lead to many slave revolts.

In the first half of the 19th century, black mountain men and explorers would help open up the trails for settlers heading west.

Finally, in the segment on Harriet Tubman, we see that throughout the period of enslavement, black women worked tirelessly for their freedom.

## **1772 - Chicago is Settled by Jean DuSable**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- America's great cities: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Philadelphia, were begun by enterprising men of great vision
- Jean DuSable founded Chicago
- DuSable succeeded because he possessed the unusual combination of skills of America's heroic frontier entrepreneurs: leadership, diplomacy, perseverance and vision.

- In 1912 the City of Chicago placed a marker commemorating Jean Baptiste DuSable as its founder at the corner of Kinzie and Pine streets.

### **1776 - Lemuel Haynes Helps Lay the Foundation for Abolition**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Lemuel Haynes embodied the two powerful counter movements to enslavement
- George Whitefield, who brought the Great Awakening to America, preached that enslavement was immoral
- Among black intellectuals, the abolition of enslavement was the only means by which blacks would receive equal treatment in the colonies and later in the U.S.

### **1791 - The First Black Man of Science, Benjamin Banneker, Surveys Washington, D.C.**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Benjamin Banneker taught himself astronomy and mechanical engineering by age 21
- Banneker was a member of the planning commission for the nation's capital
- The names of many blacks who traveled on the path Banneker founded

### **1821 - African Grove Theatre Founded in New York**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Though 75% of black in the north were free, black communities were segregated and free blacks formed their own cultural institutions in art, education, and entertainment.
- The African Grove Theater was co-founded by entrepreneurs James Hewlett and William Henry Brown in 1821
- The African Grove Theater's most famous actor was Ira Aldridge. Ira Aldridge was born in New York on the 24th of July 1807
- Aldridge went on to tour Europe where he became one of the world's most famous actors

### **1822 - Denmark Vesey and the Slave Revolts**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- During the period of enslavement, slave revolts were common
- After every slave revolt, the slave codes were made more severe
- About some of the more important slave revolts
- Denmark Vesey purchased his freedom and then worked toward freeing all slaves in the south, finally trying to organize a slave revolt in Charleston, South Carolina

### **1823 - Legendary Mountain Man James Beckwourth Enters the Rockies**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Beckwourth was born a slave in Virginia in 1798
- He escaped when he was sixteen.
- He lived among the Indians along the Mississippi
- His reputation and ability as a hunter and trapper earned him a spot on General William H. Ashley's fur trapping expedition
- Beckwourth helped to blaze the Oregon Trail

### **1849 - Harriet Tubman Uses Underground Railroad to Become Free**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The Underground Railroad was a secret passage to help slaves escape to northern free states and Canada
- Escaped slave, Harriet Tubman, became the most famous conductor on the Underground Railroad
- During the Civil War Harriet Tubman worked for the union as a nurse and a spy

### **Answers to Blackline Master 2A Quiz**

**1 - a; 2 - b; 3 - a; 4 - c; 5 - d; 6 - c; 7 - a; 8 - b; 9 - b; 10 - d; 11 - c; 12 - a; 13 - b; 14 - a**

## **Program Three: The Fight for Freedom**

Program three takes students through the fight to end enslavement and the establishment of citizenship and civil rights for blacks.

Segment one tells the story of Sojourner Truth, famed abolitionist, orator and women's right activist.

In the founding of Lincoln University, the program continues the theme of black parallel institution building.

The segment of Frederick Douglass tells the story of the man who framed the need for abolition in personal terms.

Next the program explores the causes of the Civil War.

Then we explore the reasons behind the Emancipation Proclamation and its impact on the nation.

The theme of black patriotism and heroism is continued in the segment on the black attack on Fort Wagner in the Civil War.

The program ends with the establishment of black civil rights in the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the U.S. Constitution.

### **1851 - Sojourner Truth Delivers Famous *Ain't I a Woman?* Speech**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Sojourner truth was a powerful voice for abolition and women's rights
- Her most famous speech, *Ain't I a Woman?*, was given at the 1851 Women's Rights Convention in Akron, Ohio

### **1854 - First Black University Founded: Lincoln University**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In the 21st century, the black middle class is the fastest growing middle class in the U.S.
- Its success is because 19th century blacks invested heavily in education and built universities
- By 1900, there were 28,500 black teachers, 1.5 million black children in school, and thirty-four black colleges with more than 2200 graduates
- Lincoln University's alumni include Supreme Court justice, Thurgood Marshall and literary giant Langston Hughes

### **1855 - Frederick Douglass Publishes *My Bondage and My Freedom***

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- That white and black abolitionists spoke out against slavery
- Douglass's personal account galvanized his readers to demand an end to enslavement

- Douglass's greatest legacy was his writing, which opened a new world of black literary expression

### **1857 - Dred Scott Decision Helps Trigger the Civil War**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- From 1820 to 1861, every political decision made by the Federal government on enslavement expanded the rift between North and South
- The United States Supreme Court's decision in Dred Scott sent the nation toward war
- The Dred Scott decision invalidated the Missouri Compromise
- The decision stated that blacks were property and could not become citizens

### **1863 - Lincoln Signs *Emancipation Proclamation***

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Lincoln wrote the *Emancipation Proclamation*
- The Proclamation freed slaves in the states still in rebellion
- The Battle of Antietam was the victory Lincoln needed to unveil his proclamation
- Slaves were not actually freed until the 13th Amendment to the Constitution

### **1863 - Black Regiment Storms Fort Wagner in the Civil War**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Blacks made up 13% of the Union army
- Blacks proved to be among the best soldiers in the Union army
- The most celebrated battle by black troops was the assault on Fort Wagner, South Carolina on July 18, 1863
- In all 37,000 blacks soldiers died during the course of the Civil War

### **1865 - 1869-- 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments Establish Civil Rights for All**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The Constitution, and the Bill of Rights guaranteed civil rights only for whites
- Blacks were considered three-fifths of a person
- Abolitionists corrected the errors of the nation's founding fathers with three amendments
- The text of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments

### **Answers to Blackline Master 3A Quiz**

**1 - b; 2 - c; 3 - d; 4 - a; 5 - b; 6 - e; 7 - b; 8 - a; 9 - c; 10 - b; 11 - c; 12 - c; 13 - a; 14 - b; 15 - d; 16 - a; 17 - c; 18 - a**

## **Program Four: Blacks Enter the Gilded Age**

Program Four begins with the heady days of optimism following the Civil War and ends with the dark days of 'Jim Crow' at the end of the 19th century.

Segment one explores black heroes who sought to make a difference legislatively following the Civil War and how the end of Reconstruction ended their political influence.

Next, blacks would become a part of that American icon, the cowboy, and help settle the American west.

Then, the program explores the life and leadership of Booker T. Washington, one of the most influential blacks of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

In the segment on Thomas T. Fortune, the program examines the idea that equality among the races in America would only take place if blacks themselves, made it happen.

Black inventors and scientists added greatly to the inventions and knowledge of the 'Gilded Age.'

Next the program explores the beginnings of Civil Rights activism.

Lastly, the program shows the defining moment of institutional segregation throughout the south in Plessey v. Ferguson.

### **1875 - Robert Smalls, Former Slave, Elected to House**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- During Reconstruction, many blacks participated directly in government
- Robert Smalls was the first black man to hold office in the U.S. House of Representatives
- In 1870, Hiram Revels was the first black man to sit in the Senate
- When Federal troops pulled out of the South in 1877, whites gained control of the political process

### **1878 - The Black Cowboy and George McJunkin**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Blacks participated fully in the settling of the west
- Blacks were farmers, miners, loggers and lawmen among other professions
- As cowboys, blacks could experience the freedom they had never had under enslavement
- One of the west's most famous cowboys was former slave Nat Love
- George McJunkin, known as the Folsom Cowboy, was also a self trained naturalist
- McJunkin discovered the Folsom point, one of modern archaeology's most famous discoveries

### **1881 - Booker T. Washington Opens Tuskegee Institute**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Booker T. Washington was the most influential black educator of the 19th century
- Washington opened Tuskegee technical school
- Washington advocated a policy of social moderation, combined with technical education

### **1884 - T. Thomas Fortune Prophesises the Long and Bitter Struggle for Equality**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- T. Thomas Fortune started *The New York Globe* newspaper
- Fortune was one of first to use the power of the media in forcing the drive to equality between the races
- Fortune coined the term *Afro-American* as a substitute for Negro

### **1887 - Granville T. Woods, Called the "Black Edison," Patents the Induction Telegraph System**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Black inventors have created devices from refrigerators to cellular phones
- The U.S. Patent Office never asked for the inventor's race
- Granville T. Woods, like many other backyard inventors, learned his skills on the job
- Woods had over 45 patents, including the roller coaster

## **1893 - Ida B. Wells-Barnett Crusades Against Black Lynching in America**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- After Reconstruction ended in 1876, more than 4700 black men, women and children were lynched
- To protest lynching, Ida B. Wells-Barnett organized the first economic boycott against white owned businesses
- Following Wells-Barnett's campaign, the number of lynchings plunged
- Wells-Barnett's economic tactics would be reprised during the Montgomery, Alabama bus strike in 1955

## **1896 - Plessy v. Ferguson Case Upholds Segregation**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- After Reconstruction ended in 1876, whites passed Jim Crow Laws to curb the rights of blacks
- Plessey v. Ferguson upheld segregation throughout the south

## **Answers to Blackline Master 4A Quiz**

**1 - a; 2 - b; 3 - c; 4 - d; 5 - a; 6 - d; 7 - a; 8 - d; 9 - a; 10 - a&c; 11 - a; 12 - d; 13 - b**

## **Program Five: The Foundation for Equality**

Program five examines the beginning of racial equality through the acceptance of black intellectuals, scientists, artists and heroes by white society.

By the beginning of the 20th century, black and white cultures would begin to merge and create a popular culture that embraced both races.

The theme of black explorers would continue with Matthew Henson's discovery of the North Pole.

Next, black intellectuals spear head the drive for equality through creation of the NAACP.

Finally, segments on George Washington Carver, Alain Locke and Satchel Paige show how blacks contributed to founding of an American society in science, the arts and sports.

## **1904 - Scott Joplin and Ma Rainey Initiate the Merger of Two Cultures**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- That the white and black cultures were beginning to merge into an American culture through music
- Scott Joplin became America's most noted Ragtime composer
- Ma Rainey made blues popular and influenced black women singers for the rest of the 20th century

## **1909 - Matthew Henson Discovers the North Pole**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Americans had been explorers since the founding of the colonies
- On April 6, 1909, Matthew Henson and Robert Peary were the first to reach the north pole
- Conditions in the Arctic were always on the edge of survival
- Matthew Henson embodied the American ideal of the daring and fearless frontiersman

## **1909 - W.E.B. Du Bois Finds the NAACP**

### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In the first half of the 20th century, W.E.B. Du Bois shaped and guided the black movement for equality
- Racism existed throughout the United States in the first half of the century
- In 1906, W.E.B. Du Bois advocated total equality for blacks
- In 1909, Du Bois founded the NAACP
- The NAACP would lead the charge for social and economic equality

### **1924 - George Washington Carver, Renaissance Man**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- George Washington Carver was a renaissance man - former slave, educator, businessperson, chemist, agriculturist, medical worker, artist, author, lecturer, reformer, entertainer and scientist
- Carver's research led to hundreds of useful products, many from the peanut
- Carver was the first to call for sustainable technologies
- Many blacks followed in Carver's footsteps

### **1925 - Alain Locke Leads Harlem Renaissance**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The Harlem Renaissance was blacks celebrating their heritage through writing, art and music
- The Harlem Renaissance transformed black culture and identity
- Alain Locke, educator and philosopher, led the Harlem Renaissance

### **1926 - Satchel Paige Stars in the National Negro Baseball League**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Unable to break into white baseball, blacks formed their own league in 1920
- Satchel Paige joined the National Negro League in 1926
- Paige became an instant star as a pitcher
- In 1948, Paige helped break Major League Baseball's 'color line' when he joined the Cleveland Indians

### **Answers to Blackline Master 5A Quiz**

**1 - c; 2 - a; 3 - d; 4 - a; 5 - c; 6 - b; 7 - a; 8 - b; 9 - d; 10 - c; 11 - c**

## **Program Six: Depression and War**

Program six depicts the slow progress blacks would make toward equality, during the Depression and World War II, through the achievements of outstanding individuals.

Segment one depicts the life of Mary McLeod Bethune, the most influential black woman in the 20th century.

Then Jesse Owens and Joe Louis not only debunk Hitler's theories of Aryan superiority but show that black athletes were among the best in the world.

Hattie McDaniel's role as Mammy in *Gone With the Wind* would mark the transition of black actors from portraying caricatures of themselves to serious dramatic roles.

The U.S. army would lead the way toward ending discrimination throughout the country.

Duke Ellington's performances show how popular culture in the United States was swiftly becoming an amalgamation of white and black expression.

### **1935 - Mary McLeod Bethune: American Woman of the 20th Century**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Bethune founded Bethune Cookman College in 1923
- Mary McLeod Bethune founded the National Council of Negro Women in 1935
- Bethune was a key leader in getting Franklin Delano Roosevelt to end discrimination in the defense industry in 1941

### **1936-38 - Jesse Owens And Joe Louis Debunk Hitler's Claim of Aryan Superiority**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Jesse Owens, single-handedly thwarted Hitler's dream of proving Aryan superiority at the 1936 Berlin Olympics
- In 1938, Joe Louis defeated Max Schmelling for the world heavyweight championship in boxing
- The acceptance of black athletes helped to pave the way for many successful blacks in all walks of life
- The names of many blacks who excelled in other fields

### **1939 - Hattie McDaniel Wins the Oscar**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In the early days of movie-making, blacks made their appearance in mainstream films, usually as caricatures of themselves
- Hattie McDaniel won an Oscar in 1939
- In the 1970's, blacks created their own film genre - urban films - and went on to star in mainstream films
- By the end of the century, blacks were cast in all roles from comedy to action thrillers

### **1940 - First Black General, Benjamin O. Davis, is Stepping Stone to Desegregation of U.S.**

#### **Army**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Blacks have a long and distinguished history of military service
- In WWII, more than one million blacks served in all branches of the United States armed forces
- The most celebrated black veterans of WWII were the fighter pilot units, known as the Tuskegee Airmen
- Benjamin Oliver Davis, Sr. helped influence President Truman to desegregate the armed forces
- The Vietnam War proved that integration of the Armed Services was a major success

### **1943 - Duke Ellington's Band Performs *Black, Brown and Beige* at Carnegie Hall**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Duke Ellington was one of America's greatest composers and musicians
- Ellington's break into the big time of jazz and recording came through Harlem's famous 'Cotton Club'
- Ellington had perfected the jazz style called swing
- In 1943, Ellington was the first black performer booked into Carnegie Hall

### **Answers to Blackline Master 6A Quiz**

**1 - c&d; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - b; 5 - a; 6 - c; 7 - d; 8 - a; 9 - b; 10 - c; 11 - a; 12 - a**

## **Program Seven: Civil Rights**

Program seven examines the era of civil rights reform and the individuals who spearheaded that reform in literature, sports, legislation and the law.

By winning the Nobel Peace Prize, Ralph Bunche showed blacks as well as whites that on a level playing field blacks could achieve greatness.

Gwendolyn Brooks carries on the lineage of great black authors, beginning with Frederick Douglass, through the poets of the Harlem Renaissance and to the end of the 20th century.

Next, *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* examines the end of the first great barrier in segregation - education.

Rosa Parks' stand against discrimination on buses in Montgomery, Alabama, would lead to the fight to end segregation forward, bringing it into the homes of millions of Americans through T.V.

After Jackie Robinson's break through in professional baseball, more black athletes lead the way in breaking down the barriers to blacks in tennis, track and field, basketball and golf.

Lorraine Hansberry's play *A Raisin in the Sun* would showcase the angst and dilemma facing American blacks, and the American black male in particular.

Finally, the program ends with the prophetic words of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s *I Have a Dream* speech in 1963 and the fact that the nation was on its way to a colorblind society.

### **1950 - Ralph Bunche Wins the Nobel Peace Prize**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Ralph Bunche was a brilliant scholar
- At the end of WWII, Bunche joined the U.S. State Department
- He advised on the creation of the United Nations
- Bunche's diplomacy negotiated an armistice between Israel and its Arab nations in 1948
- Bunche won the Nobel Peace Prize for his diplomatic efforts in 1950

### **1950 - Gwendolyn Brooks Becomes the First Black Recipient of the Pulitzer Prize**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Poet Gwendolyn Brooks was a child of the Lost Generation and the Harlem Renaissance
- Brooks won a Pulitzer Prize in 1950 for her book of poems, *Annie Allen*
- Brooks inspired three generations of black writers

### **1954 - Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Prior to the 1950's, equal opportunity for blacks in education, work, politics and housing was non-existent

- With Truman's executive order desegregating the armed services in 1948, the tide began to shift
- Desegregation for the nation began with Brown v. Board of Education
- On May 17th 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled against segregation public schools

### **1955 - Rosa Parks Refuses to Give Up Her Seat to a White Passenger on a Montgomery Bus**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- On December 1st 1955, Mrs. Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat in the front of a Montgomery, Alabama city bus to a white passenger
- Blacks refused to ride Montgomery's buses until the segregation laws were abolished and the bus system integrated
- The boycott lasted for 382 days
- In December 1956, the Supreme Court decided that the Montgomery bus segregation codes violated the Constitution
- The boycott showcased a rising star in civil rights, Martin Luther King Jr.

### **1956 - Althea Gibson, First Black Woman To Win a Tennis Grand Slam Event**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- By the middle of the 20th century, the color barriers in sports were falling
- Althea Gibson, a high school dropout living in Harlem, opened the door for black women in tennis
- In 1950, Gibson went back to school and graduated from college
- In 1956, Gibson won the French Open
- In track and field, Wilma Rudolph overcame polio and set the standard for future women black athletes

### **1959 - Lorraine Hansberry's Play *A Raisin in the Sun* is Produced**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Lorraine Hansberry's play, *A Raisin in the Sun*, captured the angst and dilemma facing American blacks
- The play was made into a movie with a brilliant performance from Sidney Poitier
- The play and the movie showcased the black experience for all Americans

### **1963 - Martin Luther King Jr. Delivers His *I have a Dream* Speech**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- On August 28, 1963, Martin Luther King Jr. gave his *I Have a Dream* speech
- He addressed 250,000 men and women, black and white, assembled in Washington for a march to support the civil-rights bill in Congress
- Largely through King's leadership, segregation as the nation had known it for nearly 70 years would end
- In 1960, blacks staged sit-ins at lunch counters throughout the south
- In 1961, Freedom Riders rode buses throughout the south, purposely ignoring signs indicating segregated seating
- King was assassinated on April 4, 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee

### **Answers to Blackline Master 7A Quiz**

**1 - b; 2 - a; 3 - b; 4 - c; 5 - d; 6 - c; 7 - b; 8 - a; 9 - d; 10 - b; 11 - a; 12 - a; 13 - d; 14 - c**

## **Program Eight: A New Age**

With civil rights legislation and affirmative action, blacks enter the last quarter of the 20th century determined to create a level playing field in America. Black entrepreneurs, athletes, scientists, jurists, and military men rise to the top of their professions and show that talent is not race based.

Program eight opens with the most celebrated black of the last half of the 20th century, Muhammad Ali, a man who brought people together from all cultures.

Then the program examines the achievements of the most powerful man in the civil rights movement, Thurgood Marshall.

Alex Haley's *Roots* would put a personal face on the black Diaspora, enslavement, and segregation, broadcasting it to over 130 million Americans.

Colin Powell traces the rise of blacks in the military after WWII to positions of power in the United States government.

Finally, the last segment recaps the black experience in the United states, showing those men and women who achieved greatness in spite of the discrimination and segregation facing them.

### **1967 - Muhammad Ali Refuses Induction into the U.S. Army on Religious Grounds**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Ali was born Cassius Marcellus Clay in 1942
- In 1960, he won an Olympic Gold Medal in the Light Heavyweight Division
- Clay turned pro and took the heavyweight title from Sonny Liston in 1964
- He became a Black Muslim in 1964 and changed his name to Muhammad Ali
- In the 1960's, the Muslim religion empowered many black males raising the theme of Black Power
- Ali's participation in the Black Muslims caused others to join
- In 1967, Ali refused to join the military on the grounds of religious beliefs
- He was stripped of his title and banned from boxing
- In 1970, the U.S. Supreme Court heard his case and reversed the decision
- Ali returned to the ring and regained the heavyweight championship title

### **1967 - Thurgood Marshall, First Black U.S. Supreme Court Justice**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- In 1933, Thurgood Marshall became a lawyer specializing in civil rights cases
- His 'Marshall Plan' used the courts to end segregation and discrimination in the United States
- Marshall was the lead counsel on *Brown v. Board of Education*
- In 1967, he was appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court
- Every day we live with the legacy of Justice Thurgood Marshall

### **1977 - Alex Haley's *Roots: The Saga of An American Family* Appears on TV**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Early television portrayed blacks as servants
- By the 1960's, television began to give blacks important and even starring roles
- By the end of the 20th century, television portrayed blacks as ordinary people
- Alex Haley's *Roots: The Saga of An American Family* changed the relationship between whites, blacks and television

- As blacks became more familiar, they rose in prominence on television
- Black entrepreneur, Robert L. Johnson, capitalized on this prominence to launch Black Entertainment Television
- Black families became a demographic for advertisers

### **2001 - Colin Powell Appointed Secretary of State**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- Colin Powell attended college and joined R.O.T.C., becoming a 2nd Lieutenant
- Powell served two tours in Vietnam
- In 1972, he won a prestigious White House Fellowship
- In 1989, President George Herbert Walker Bush appointed him America's 12th Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff
- In 2001, President George W. Bush appointed Powell Secretary of State
- Colin Powell's life mirrored the vast change in America's consciousness about blacks

### **2004 - Neil deGrasse Tyson Becomes Astrophysics' Superstar**

#### **Student Goals - In this black achievement segment the students will learn:**

- The road from colonial Jamestown in 1619 to the United States of America in the 2004 has been a journey of heroic triumphs and remarkable accomplishments by black men and women
- Some of the names and accomplishments of blacks in 350 years of American history
- By the 21st century, it is clear that blacks helped make America a great nation
- Neil deGrasse Tyson has become a superstar among scientists

### **Answers to Blackline Master 8A Quiz**

**1 - a; 2 - a; 3 - c; 4 - a; 5 - e; 6 - b; 7 - d; 8 - c; 9 - c; 10 - a; 11 - b; 12 - d**