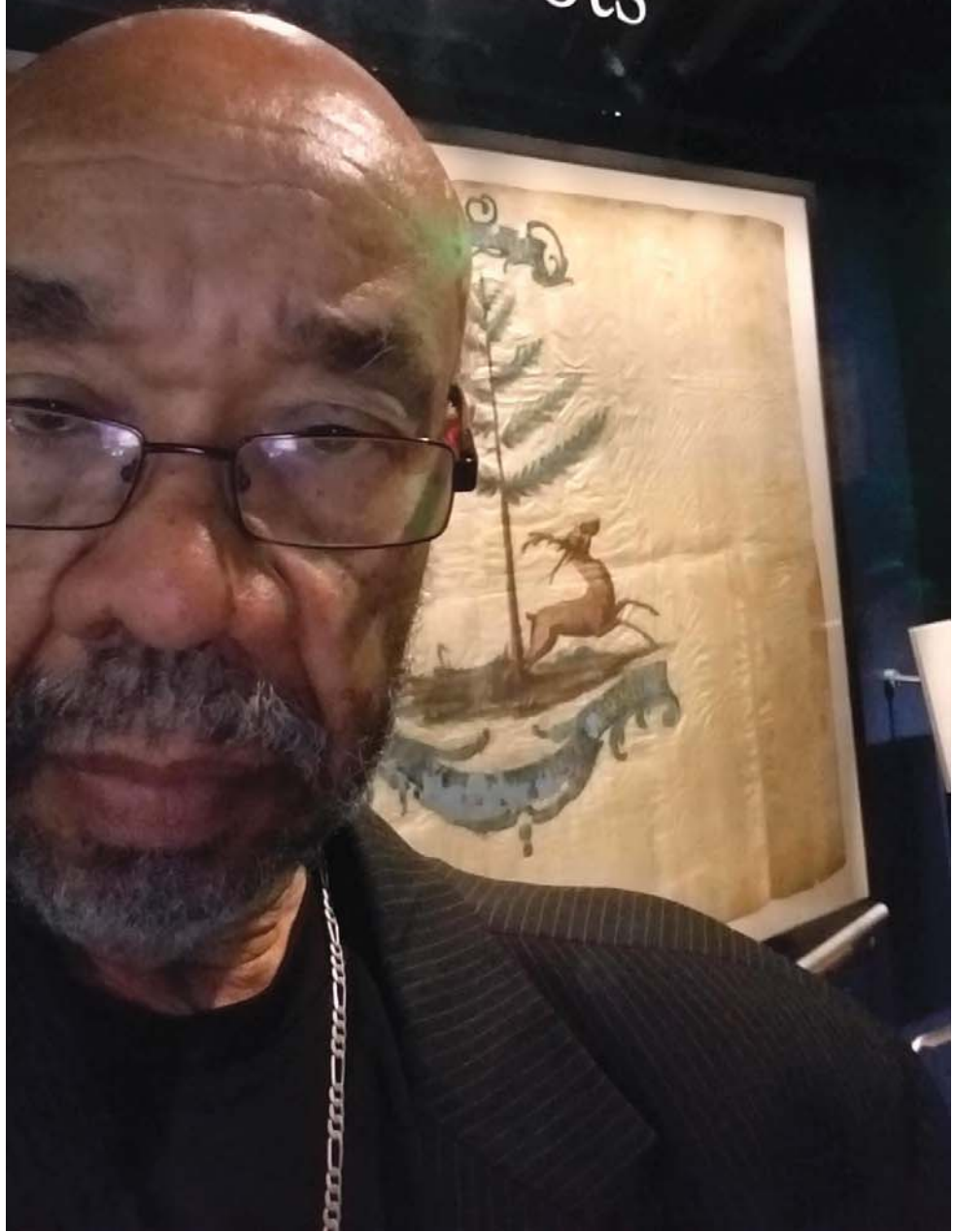
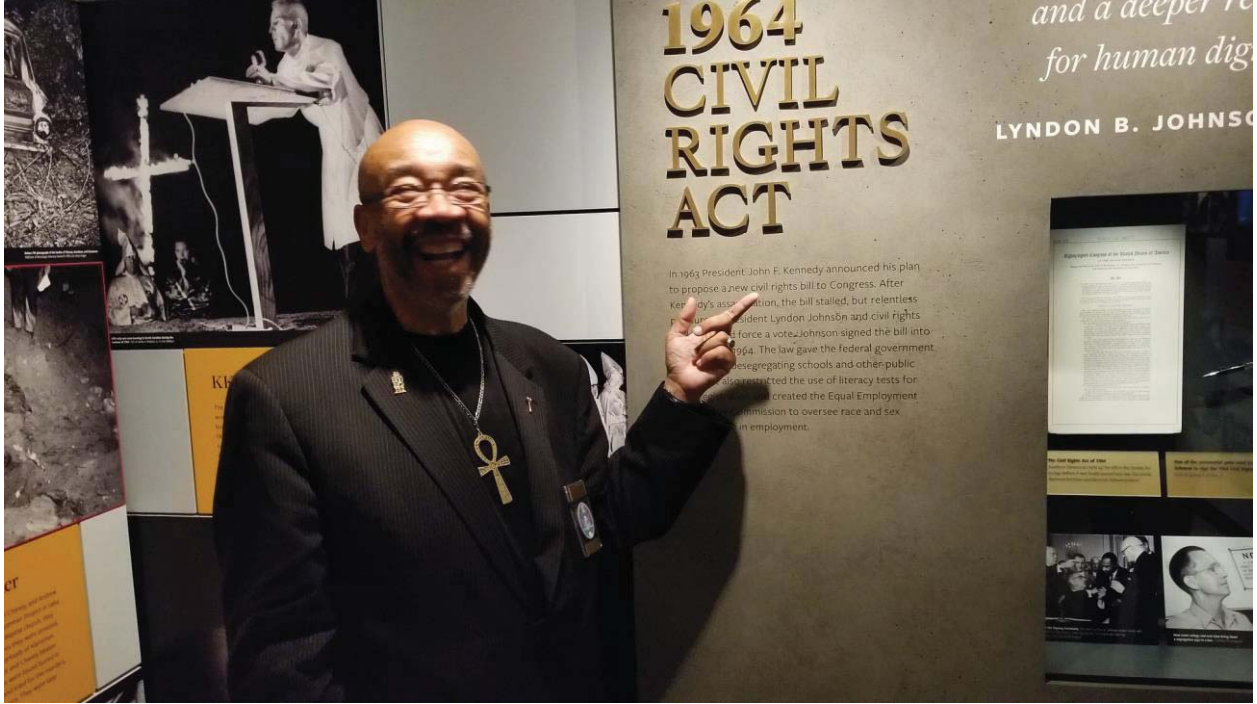


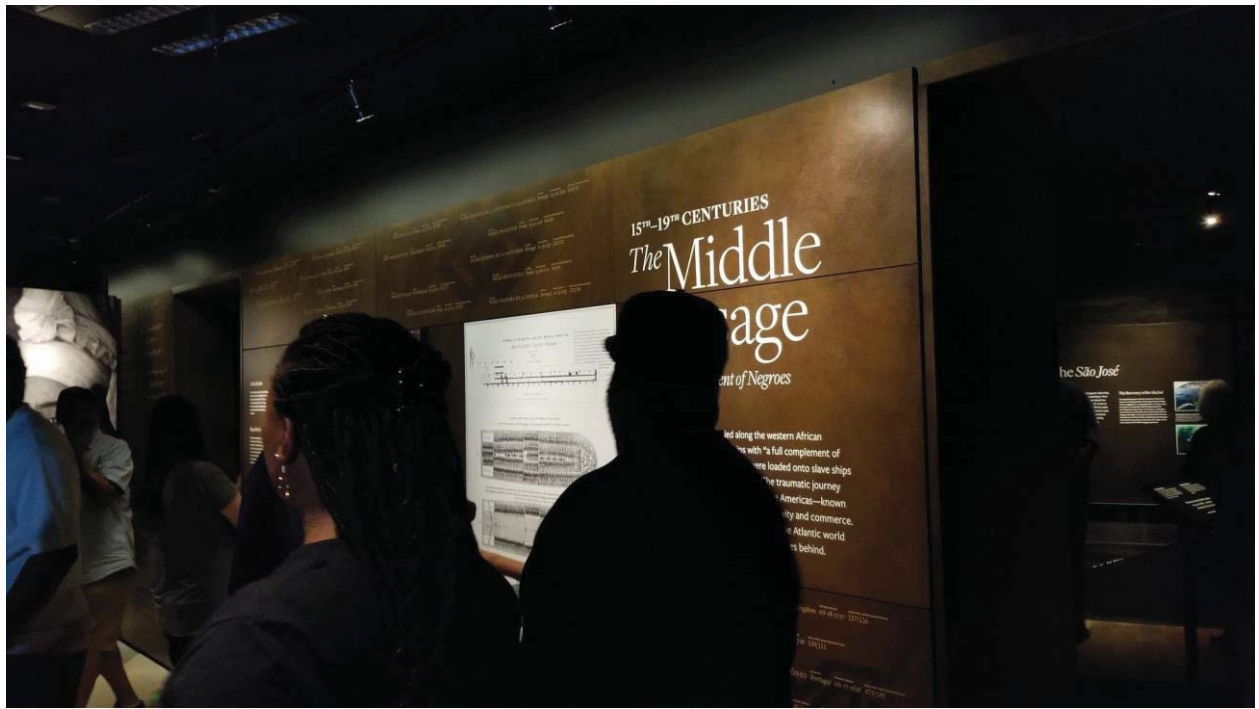
Black Patriots





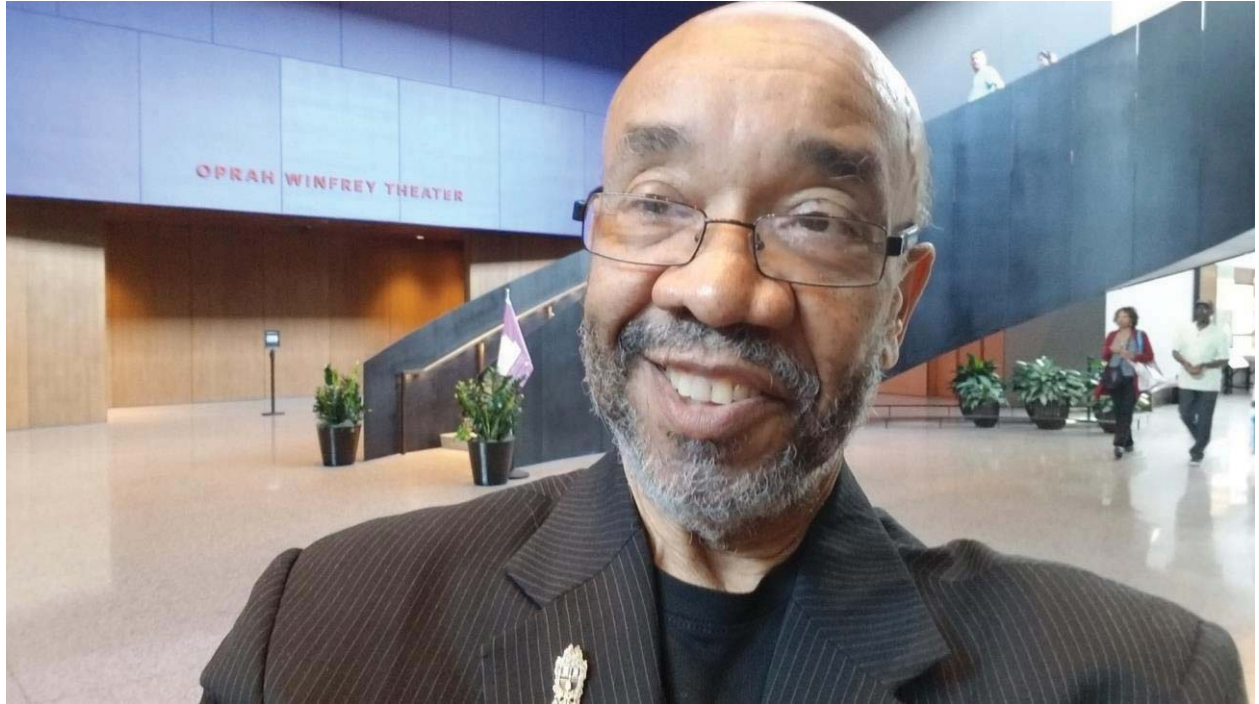


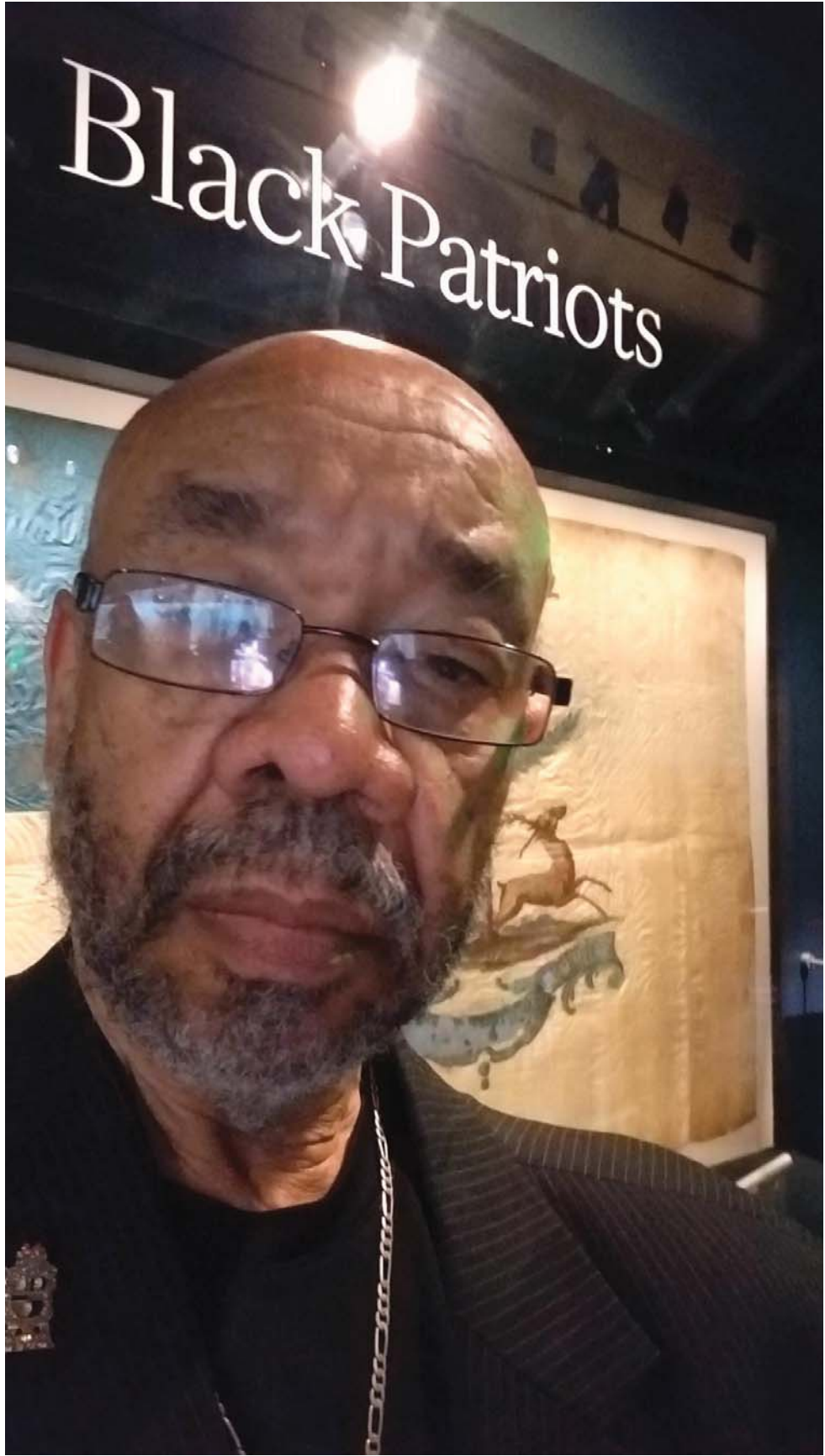












1917-1945 The New Negro Steps Forward

The experiences of World War I, at home and abroad, changed the attitudes of a generation of African Americans. They were less willing to retreat in the face of discriminatory treatment. They felt greater pride in their African heritage and grew more strident in their resistance to attacks on their civil rights. This new attitude was evident in their music, literature, and other cultural expressions as well as in their political and social activism.

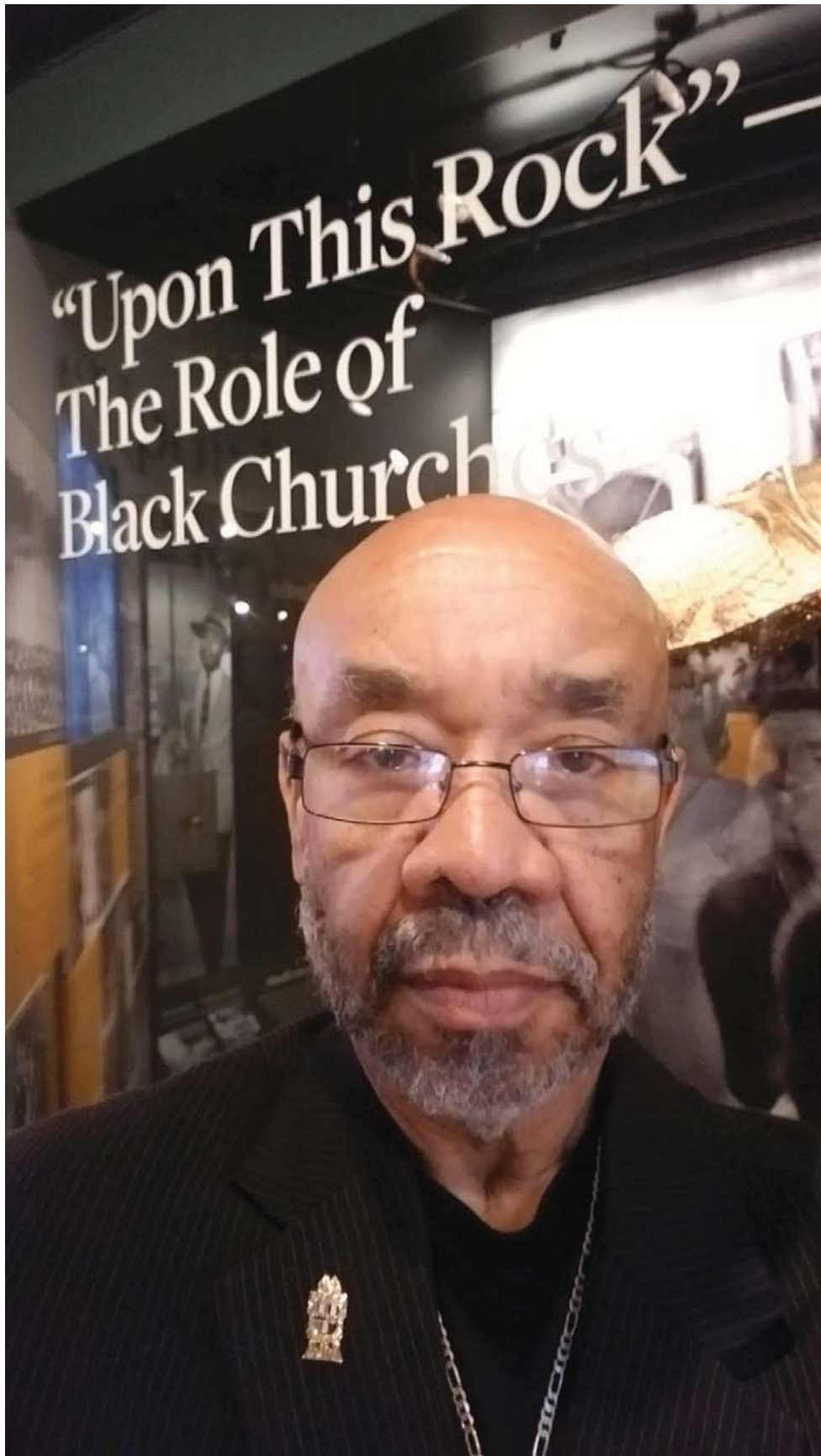
This deep feeling of race is at present the mainspring of Negro life... an attempt, fairly successful on the whole, to convert a defensive into an offensive position, a handicap into an incentive.

ALAIN LOCKE 1925

AFRICAN AMERICAN POPULATION STATISTICS OF 1920

Total U.S. population: 105,710,620
African American population: 10,463,131 (9.9%)
62% lived in rural areas
New York City was the city with largest African American population
Georgia





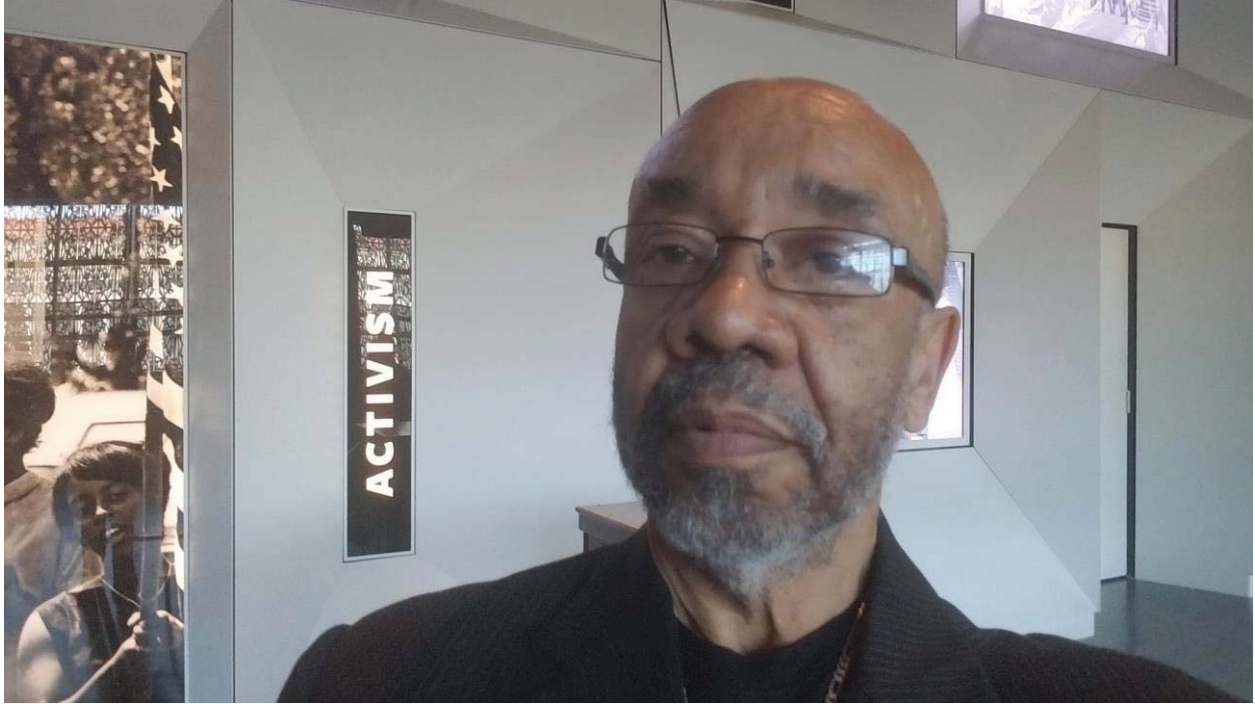


NAT TURNER

Striking for Freedom



Nat Turner's Bible
The Bible used by Nat Turner in the rebellion. It was found in the home of a slave in Southampton County, Virginia, after the rebellion. The Bible was written in the same hand as the confession. It is now in the collection of the National Archives and Records Administration.



The Hardening of Racial Separation

It is not the "Jim Crow" car proper that hurts our sensibilities, but the spirit that demanded its creation. It is not our color or what we ate to-day, but the condition that we arose from that keeps alive what is known as American prejudice.

THE FREEMAN 1891

Segregation in Transportation

Segregation laws were the most common method of restricting the freedom of African Americans. Formal segregation was in place in most parts of the South, but segregation was a widespread practice throughout the North. Southern states restricted seating in transportation, restaurants, and theaters. There have also restricted access to parks and other public spaces, voting rights, and the racial makeup of public schools.

Restrictive Covenants

Restrictive covenants in both the North and South controlled who could buy a house and into which neighborhoods African Americans might move. Some of these covenants were local laws, some were written into mortgages for purchasing homes, in many cases they helped limit the growth of predominantly black neighborhoods.

The Cycle of Sharecropping

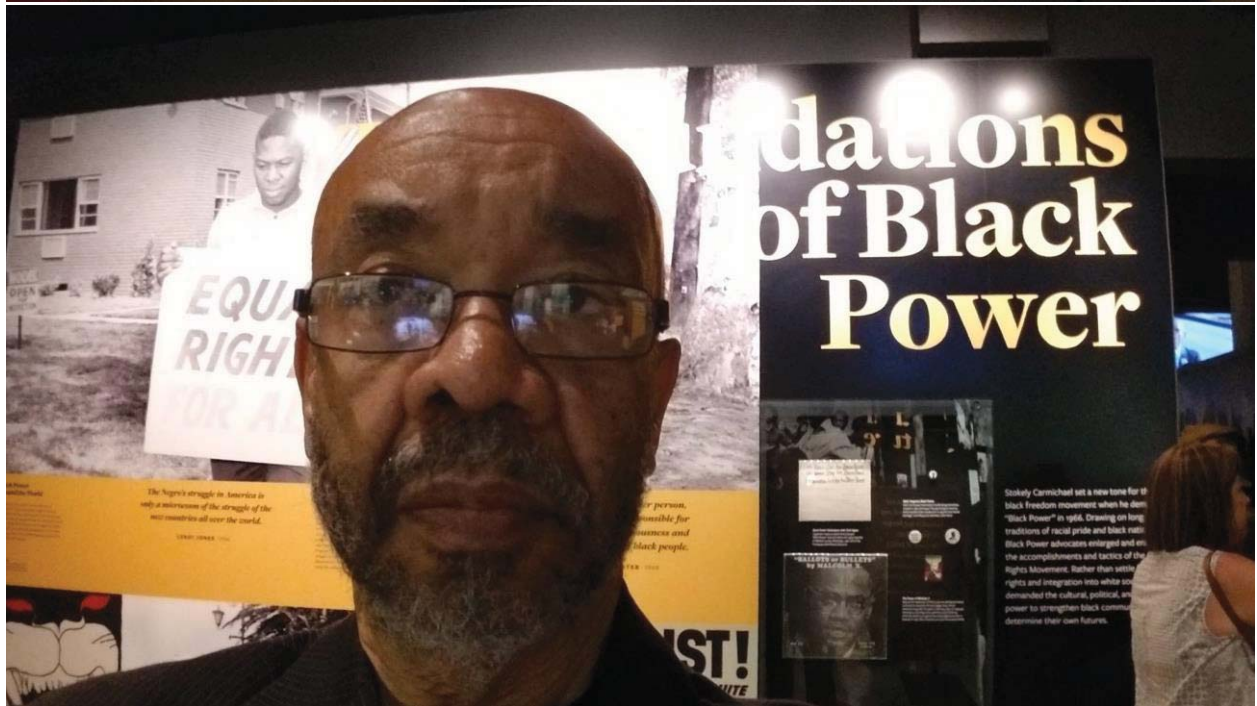
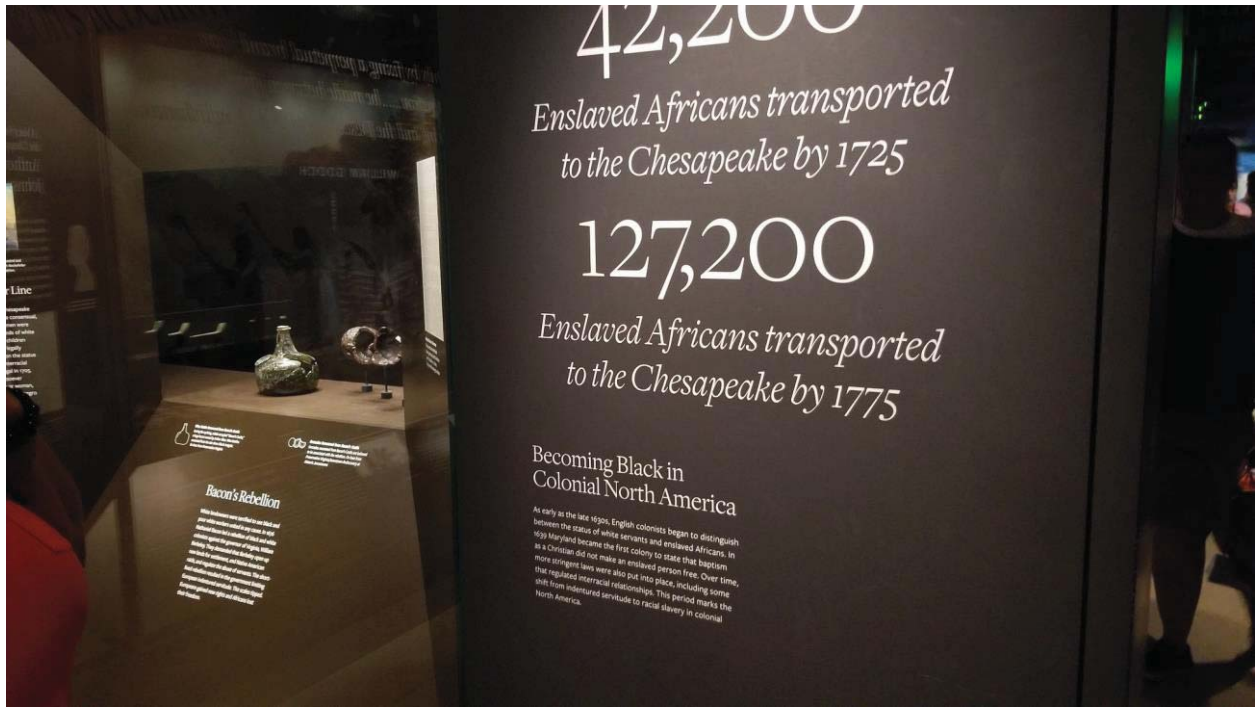
To control black labor, landowners kept in place systems of economic coercion. They rented land to farmers, who planted, raised, and harvested a crop, and returned a share to the landowner—an agreement known as sharecropping. This system often left black farmers in debt to their landlords and at their mercy economically. If sharecroppers could not pay their debts at the end of the year, they were forced to stay on the land or face imprisonment.

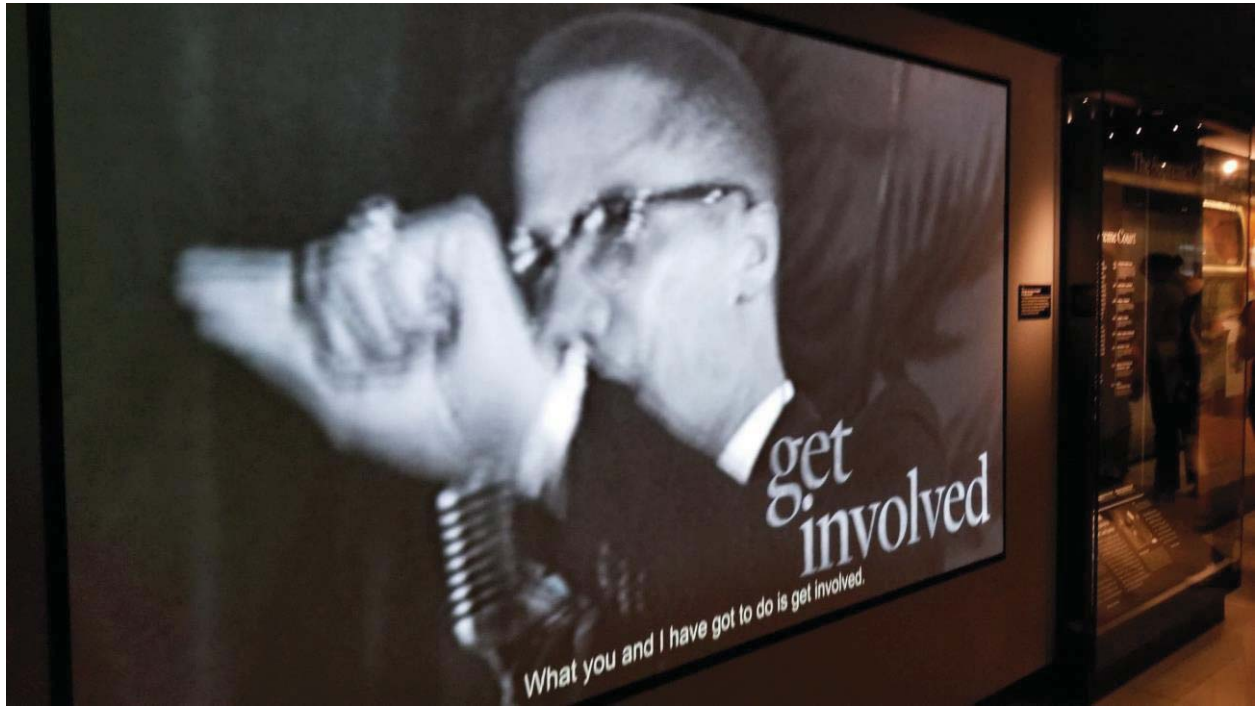
*There is nothing more powerful
than a people, than a nation,
steeped in its history. And there are
few things as noble as honoring
our ancestors by remembering.*

LONNIE G. BUNCH III

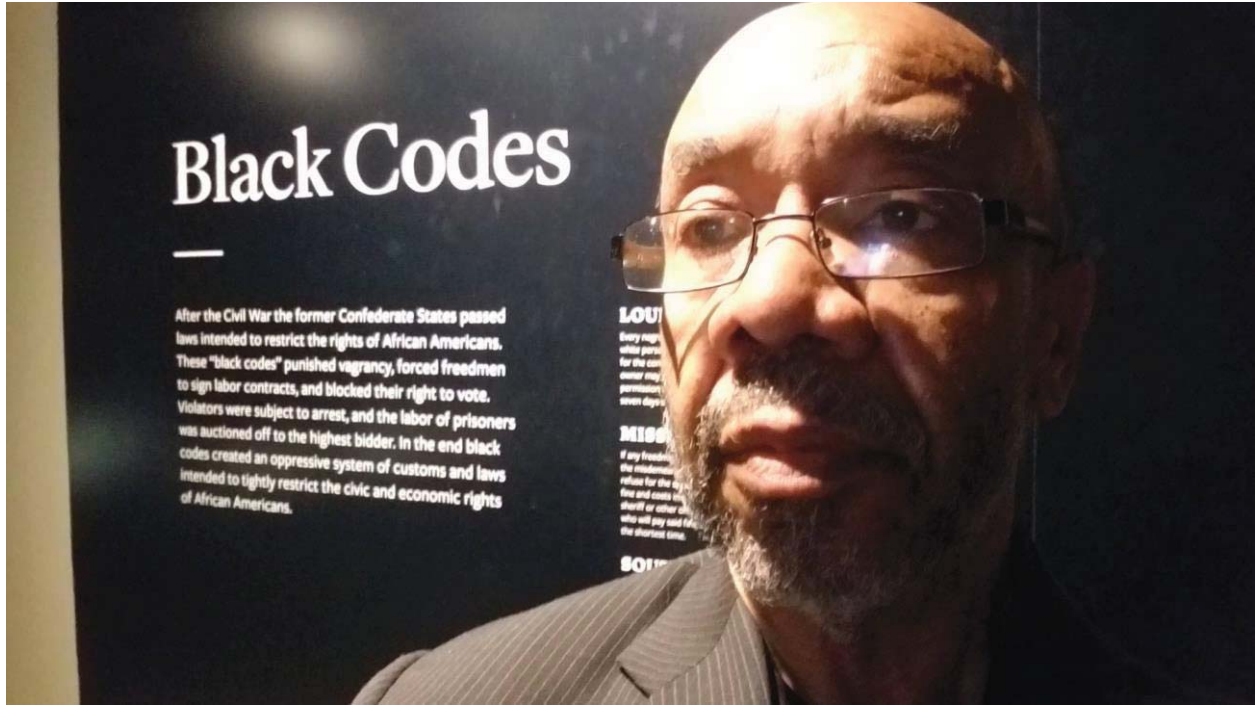












Black Codes

After the Civil War the former Confederate States passed laws intended to restrict the rights of African Americans. These "black codes" punished vagrancy, forced freedmen to sign labor contracts, and blocked their right to vote. Violators were subject to arrest, and the labor of prisoners was auctioned off to the highest bidder. In the end black codes created an oppressive system of customs and laws intended to tightly restrict the civic and economic rights of African Americans.

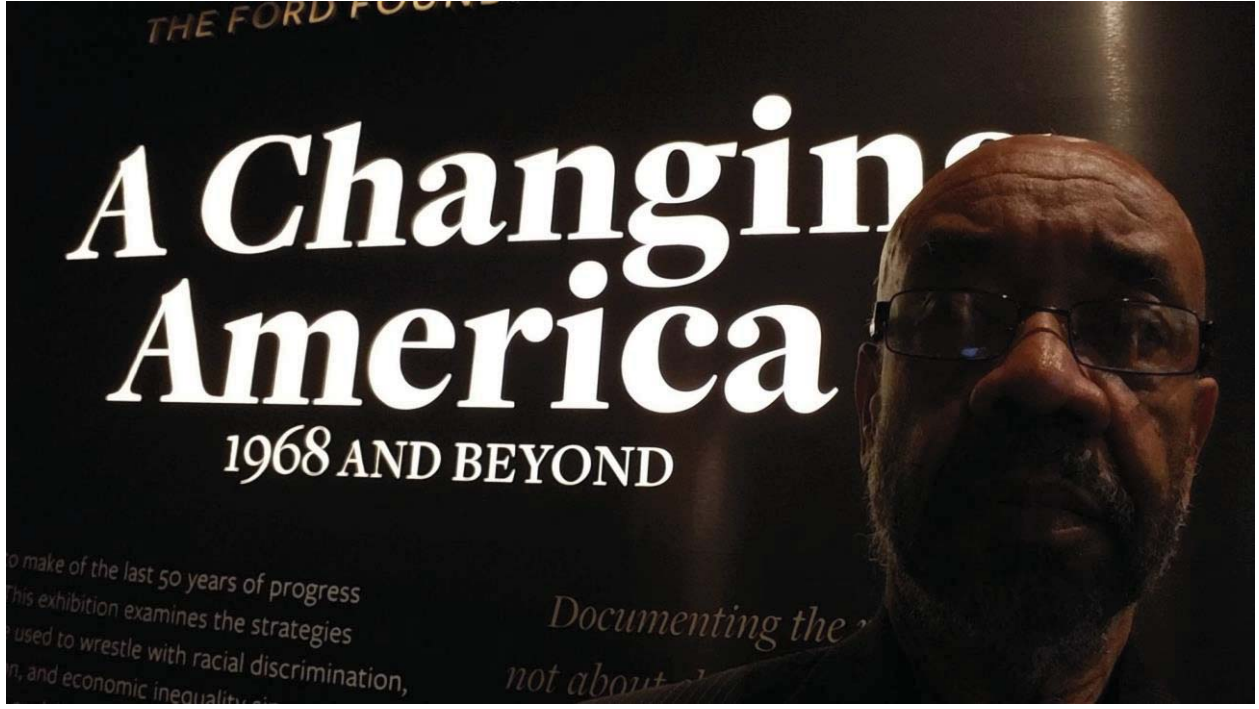
LOU

Every man
who paid
for the
coloring
of his
person,
shall
be
deemed
a slave.

MIC

If any
freeman
or
apprentice
shall
refuse
to
work
for
the
owner
of
the
land
or
other
person
who
will
pay
said
freeman
the
usual
time.

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A Changing America

1968 AND BEYOND

To make of the last 50 years of progress
This exhibition examines the strategies
used to wrestle with racial discrimination,
and economic inequality.

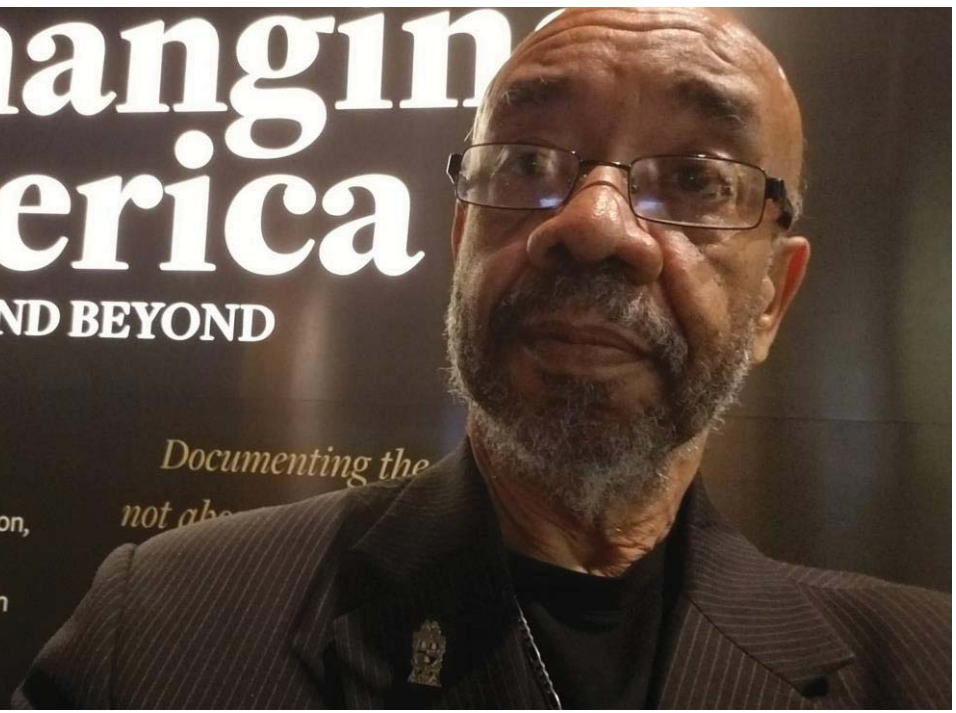
Documenting the
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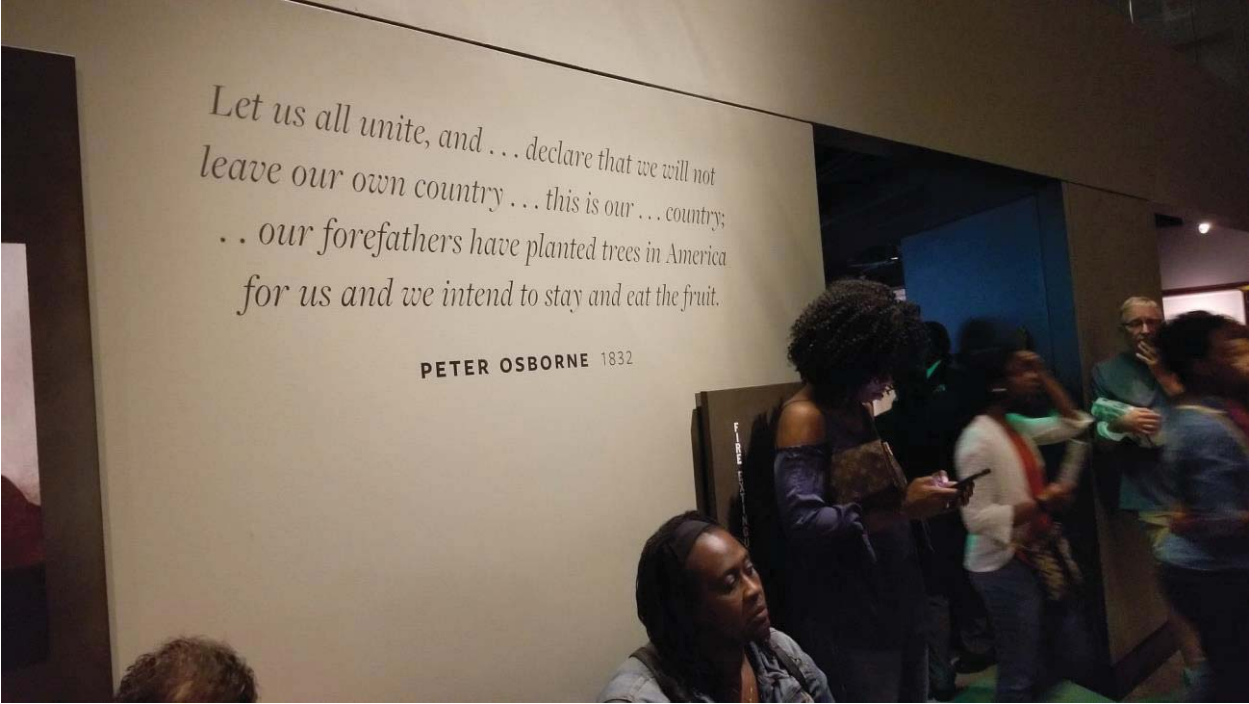
A Changing America

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l Rights and Black Power
of justice and equality in the
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1917-1945

The New Negro Steps Forward

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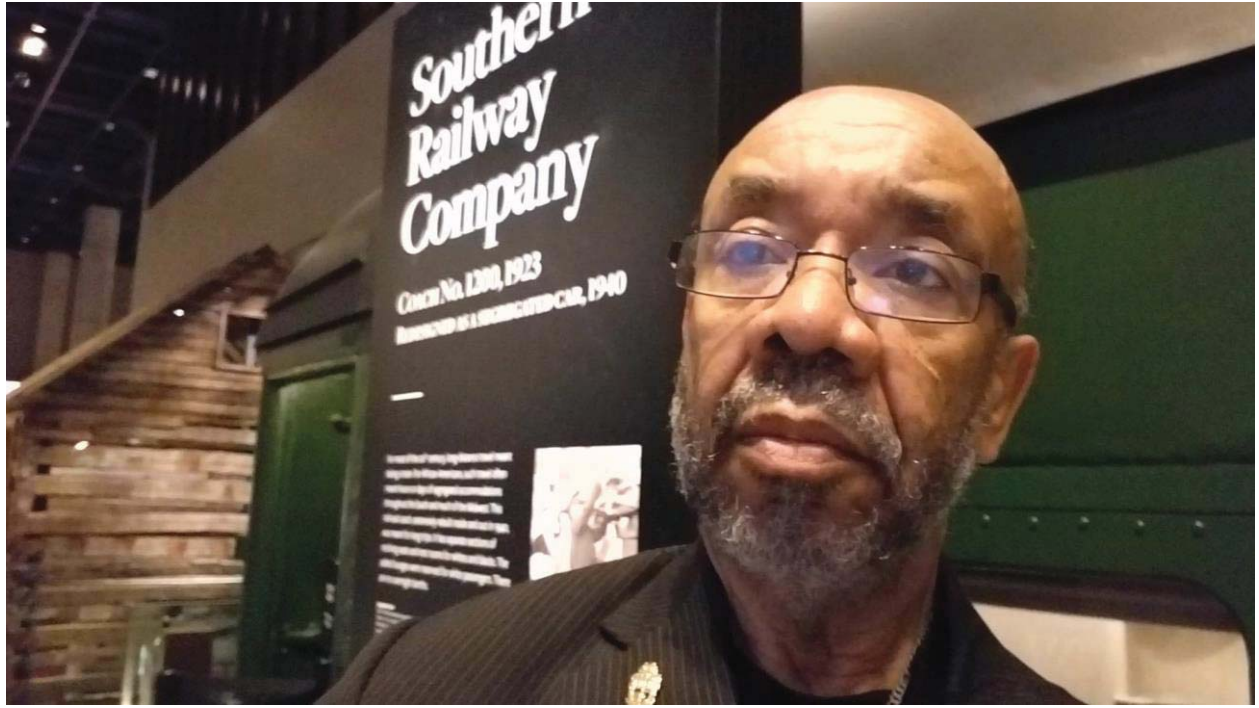
Ship Full Of Sorrow

Tens of thousands of slave ships traversed the Atlantic carrying human cargo to an uncertain future. Enslaved people rebelled on one in ten voyages. Rather than endure the horrors of enslavement, many jumped into the shark-infested waters. An elderly enslaved man stated "the iron entered into our souls," as he described the rattling shackles that ripped off the skin of captive Africans.

Audio

The Middle Passage

This audio treatment features personal reflections of the Middle Passage experience from those who endured the journey or observed the trade.







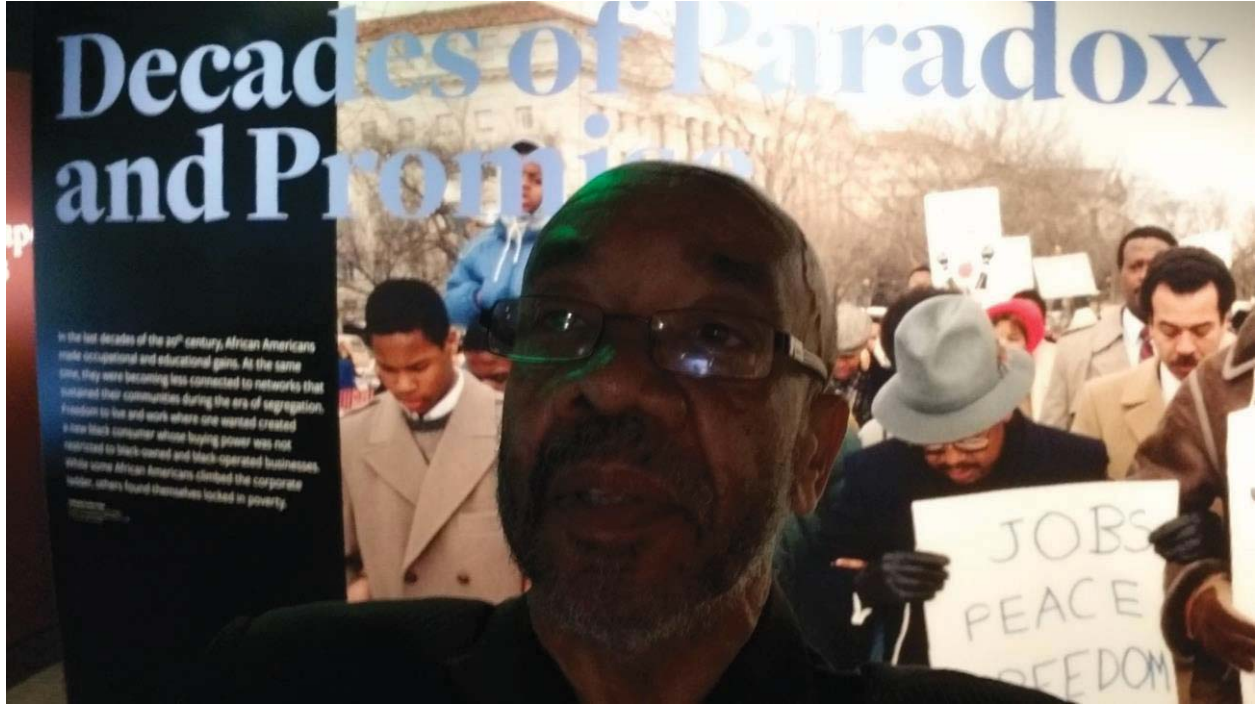
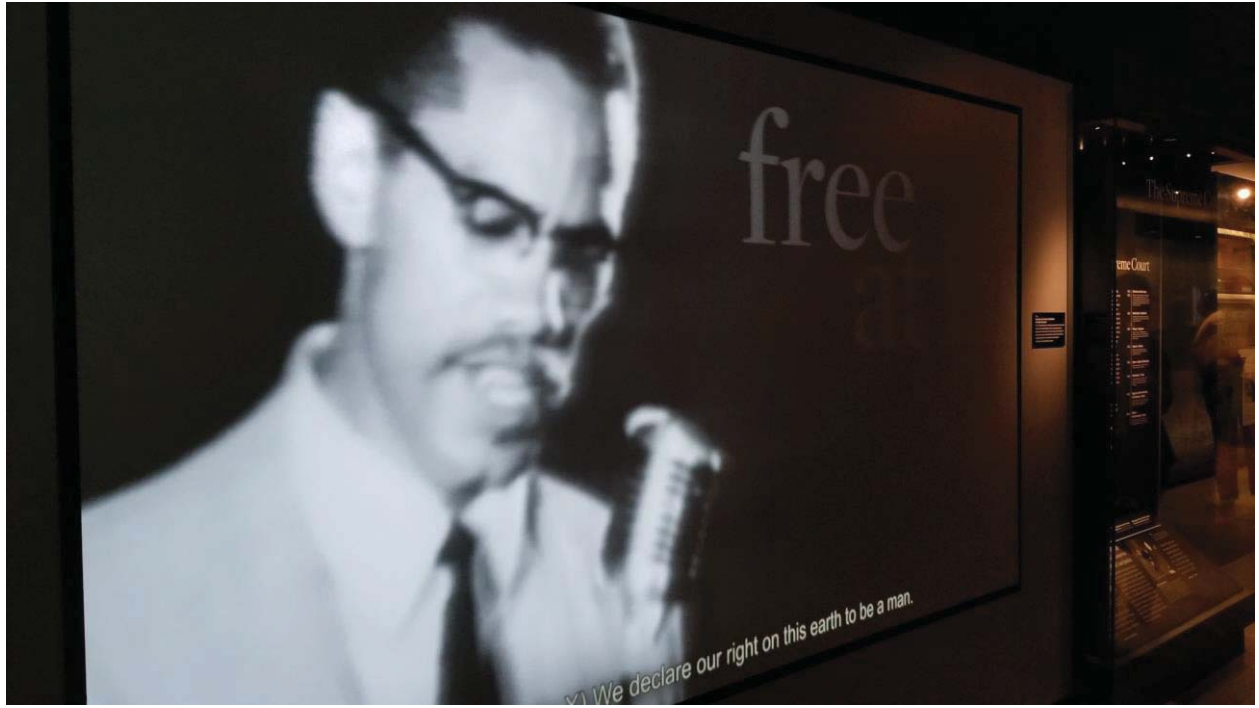
A Guard Tower

Today's Louisiana State Penitentiary originated on a plantation in Angola, Louisiana. The prison cells were located on the old slave quarters. The private owner used the prisoners' labor for a profit, and the inmates mainly worked on levee construction along the Mississippi River. The state took it over in 1901. In the 1930s Angola was referred to as "the bloodiest prison in the South" because of the number of inmate assaults. Prison reforms have improved conditions in the years since.

Read More About Angolans
The Louisiana State Penitentiary is a maximum security prison for men and women in Louisiana. It is the largest prison in the United States. The prison is located in Angola, Louisiana. The prison is known for its high security and its history of inmate assaults. The prison is a major part of the Louisiana State Penitentiary system.

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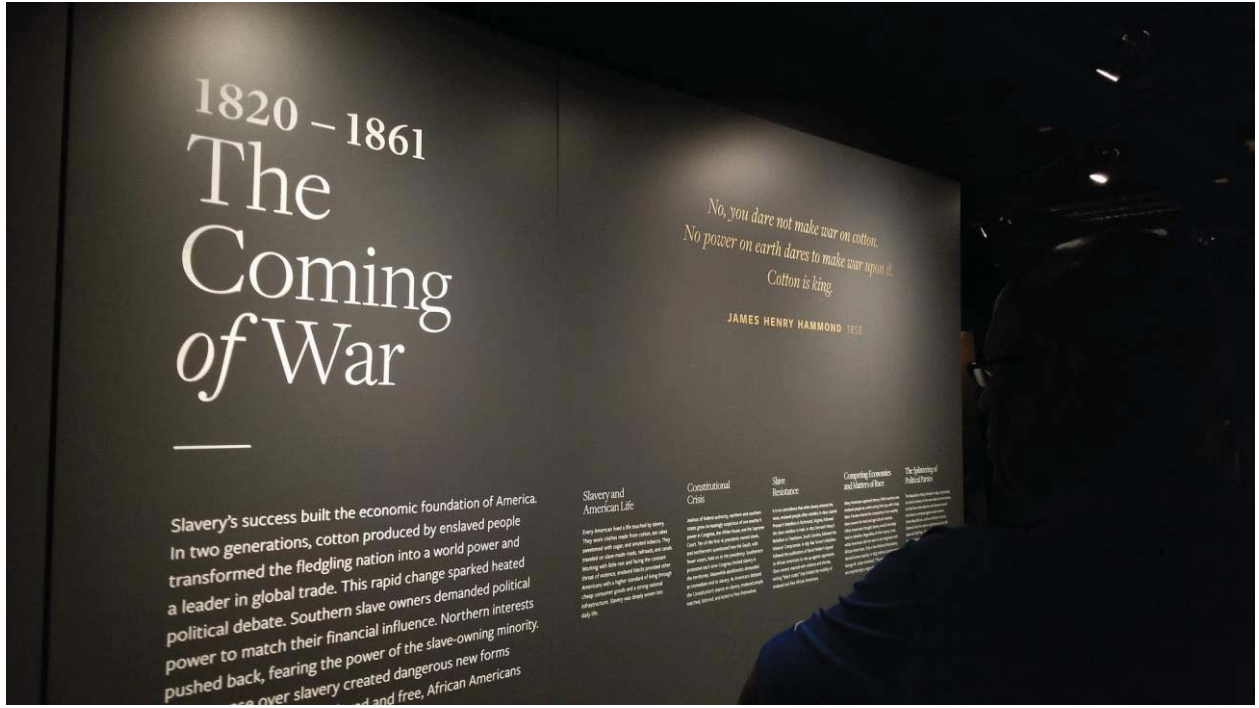


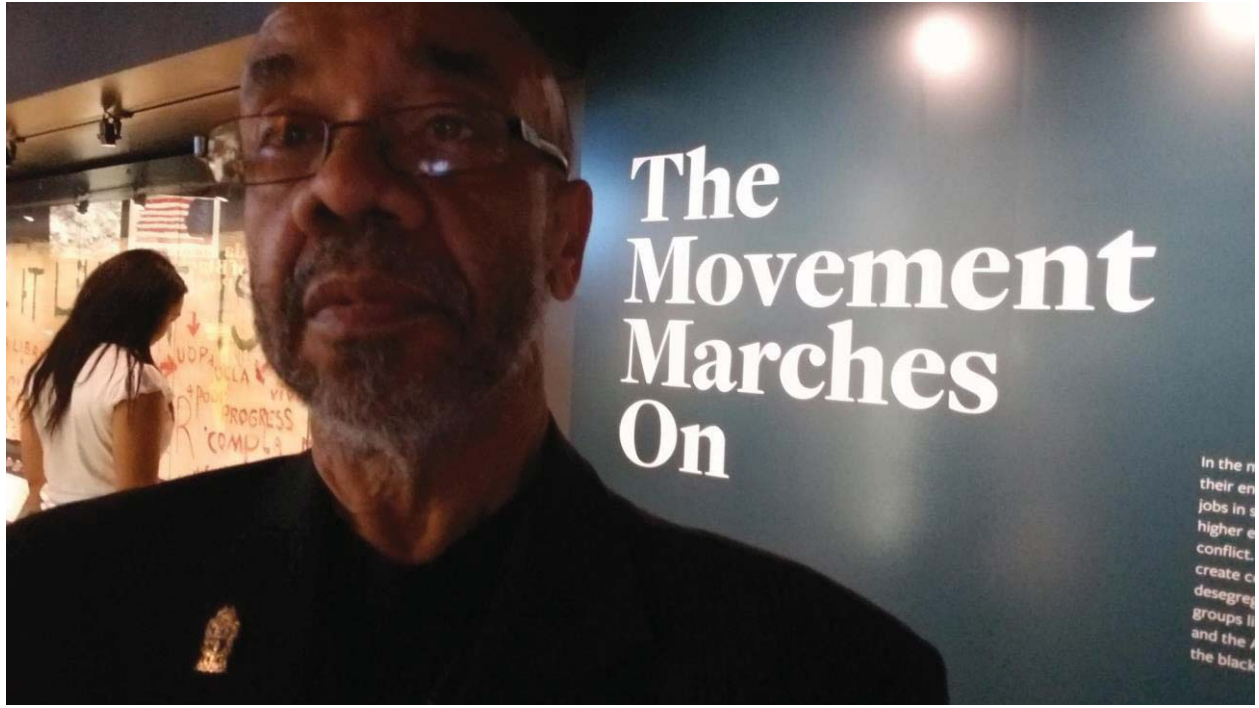
The Talented Tenth

Scholar and activist W. E. B. Du Bois described the Talented Tenth as the college-educated and intelligent African Americans needed to help the race reach its full potential. They were the teachers, doctors, lawyers, entrepreneurs, and other professionals who constituted the more prosperous segment of African American society, whose actions would propel the entire race forward. Through their examples of thrift, ability, and character, they would encourage others to lead a better, more virtuous life.

The decorated home of a black scholar in New Orleans, Louisiana
Library









LIVES MATTER
in America
No Justice
No Peace



Malcolm X

We declare our right on this earth...
to be respected as a human being, to be
a human being in this society, on this
which we intend to bring into existence b

MALCOLM X

ORGANIZATION
OF
AFRO-AMERICAN UNITY
INC.
AIMS & OBJECTIVES
JOIN THE O.A.A.U.



Malcolm X and the Nation of Islam

Background: Malcolm X speaking at
a Nation of Islam rally
© Eric Breindel/Black and White Photo

Fruit of Islam (FI), worn by male
members of the Nation of Islam

Two reel-to-reel tapes used during
Malcolm X's radio program

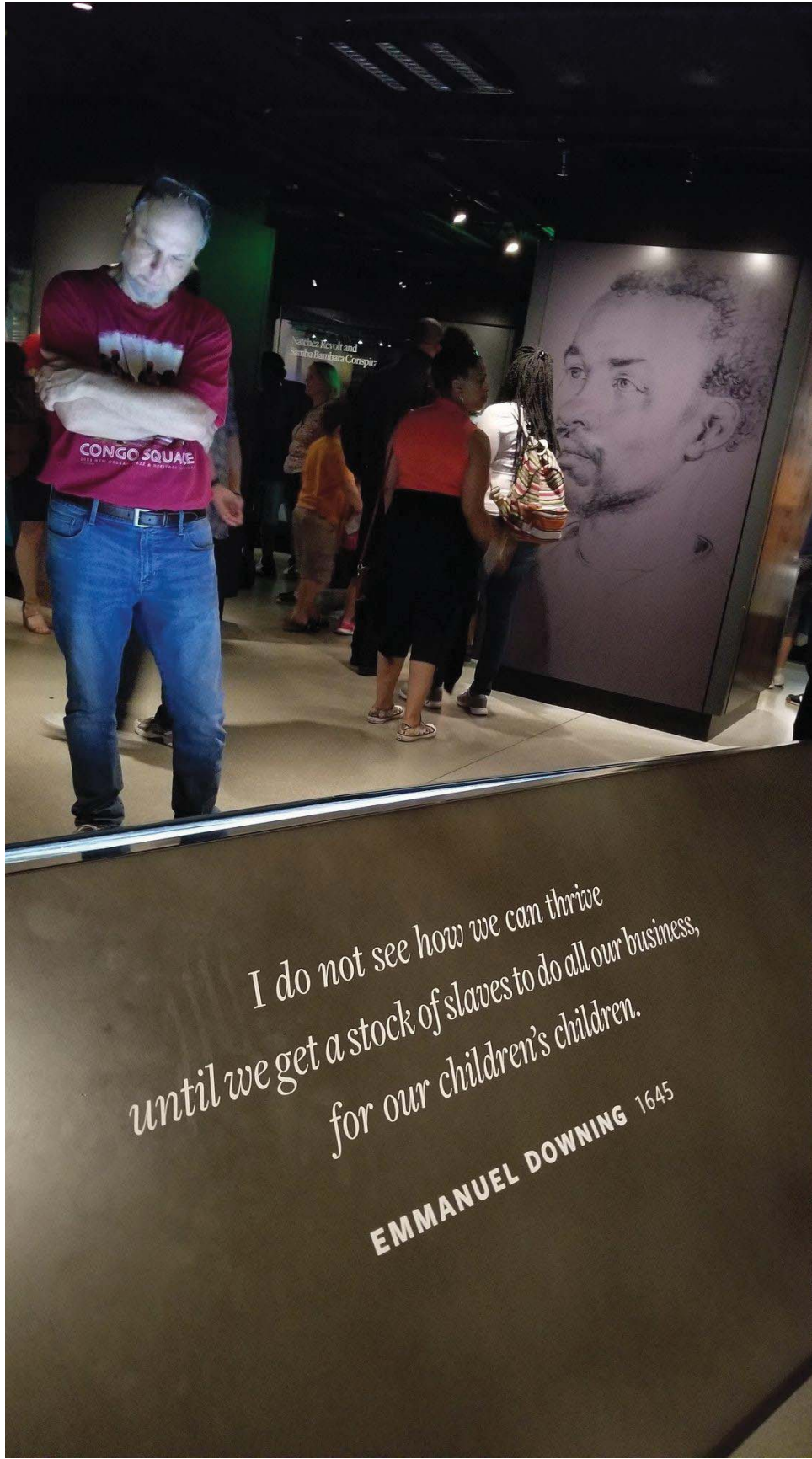
Organization of
Afro-American Unity Leaders
Malcolm X founded the O.A.A.U. shortly
after he left the Nation of Islam.





Point of Pines Cabin

The cabin was built by the Point of Pines Lumber Company in 1880. It was used as a cabin for the foreman and his family. The cabin was built with local lumber and is a fine example of the craftsmanship of the time. The cabin is now a museum and is open to the public. The cabin is located in the Point of Pines State Park in Oregon. The cabin is a fine example of the craftsmanship of the time. The cabin is now a museum and is open to the public. The cabin is located in the Point of Pines State Park in Oregon.



*I do not see how we can thrive
until we get a stock of slaves to do all our business,
for our children's children.*

EMMANUEL DOWNING 1645



1966-1967

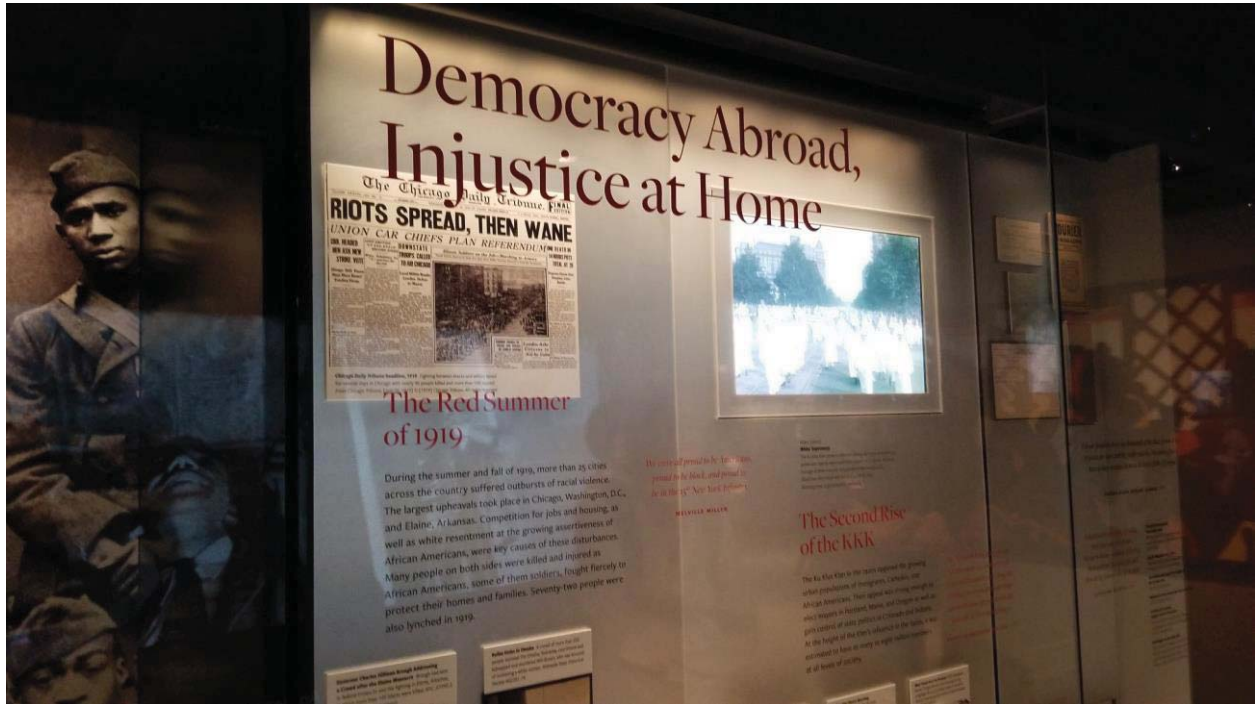
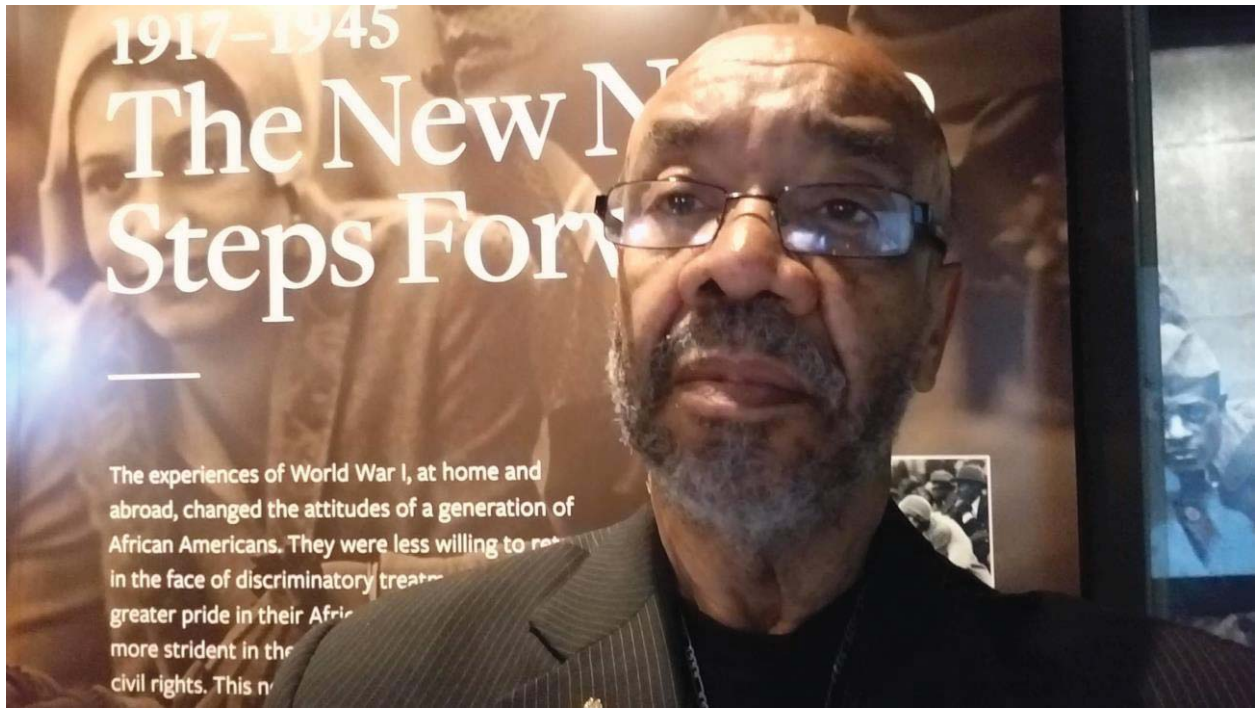
For all their influence, the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act did not bring an end to violence against civil rights workers, laws against interracial marriage, or other forms of racial discrimination. The laws also did not halt discrimination in housing. After 1965, activists turned their efforts to changing housing laws, fighting poverty, and improving employment opportunities for Americans.

James Meredith's March Against Fear

In 1966, James Meredith staged the first march of the Civil Rights Movement since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He was shot and killed during the march in Memphis, Tennessee. His death led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

Urban Rebellions

The urban rebellions of the 1960s were a series of protests and riots that took place in cities across the United States. They were often a result of economic hardship and racial discrimination.





MA

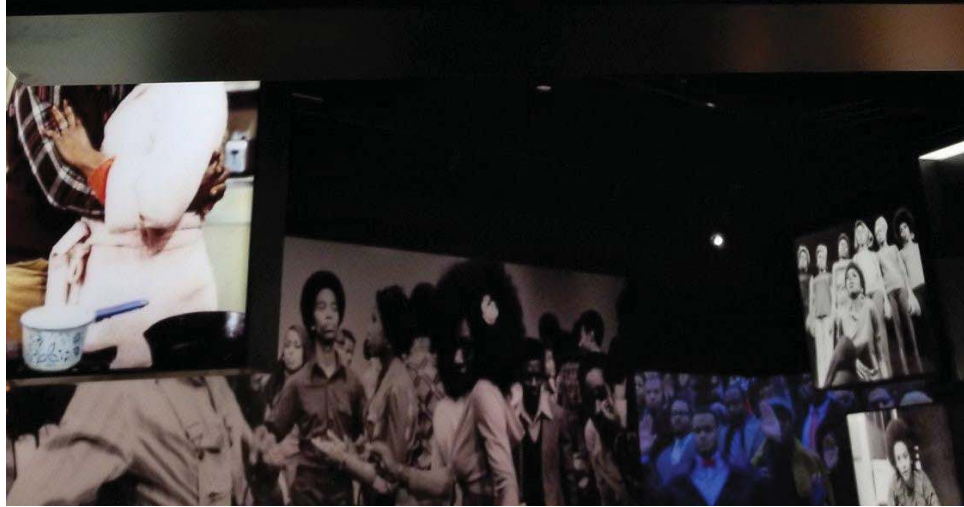
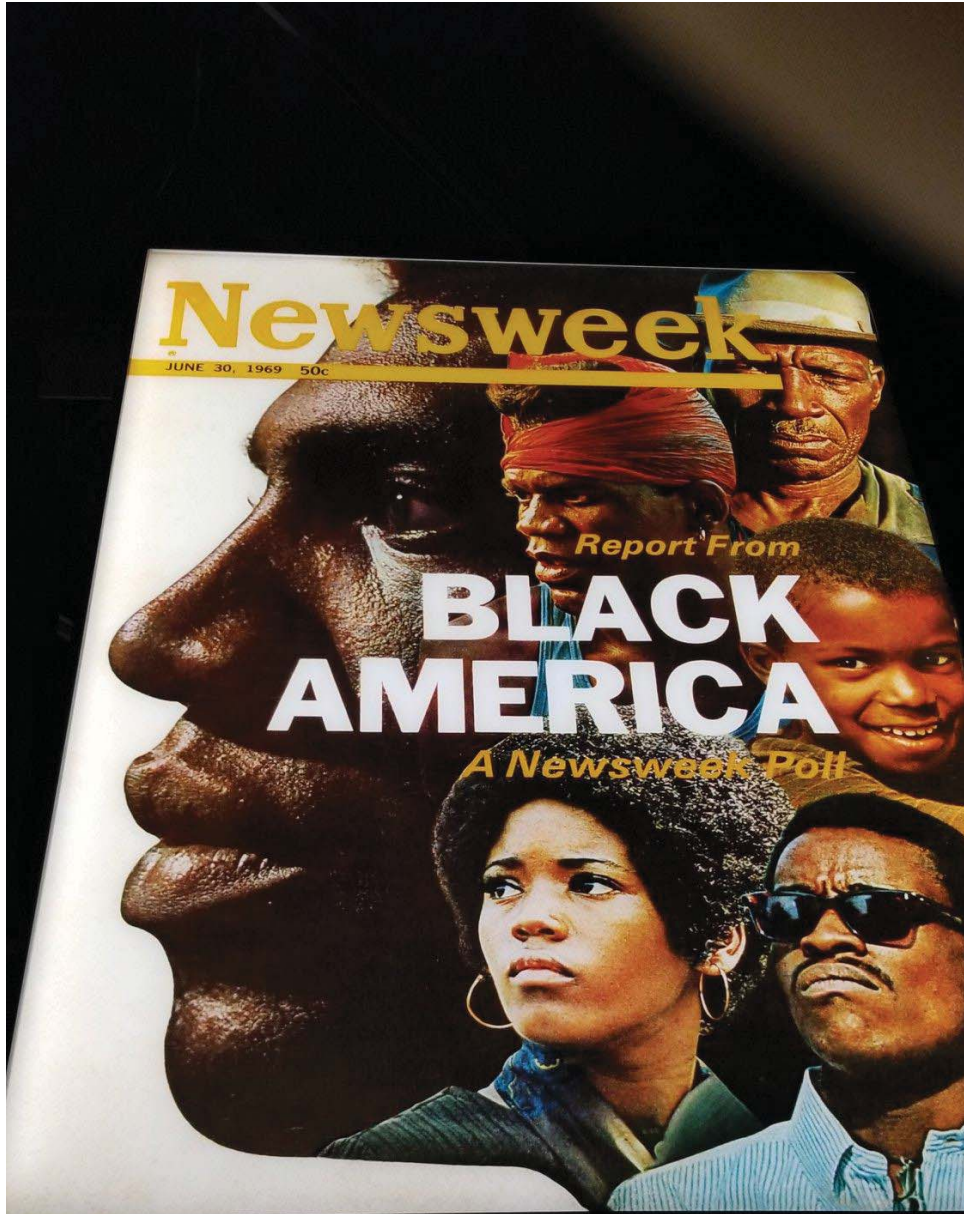
to the all-white University of Mississippi.

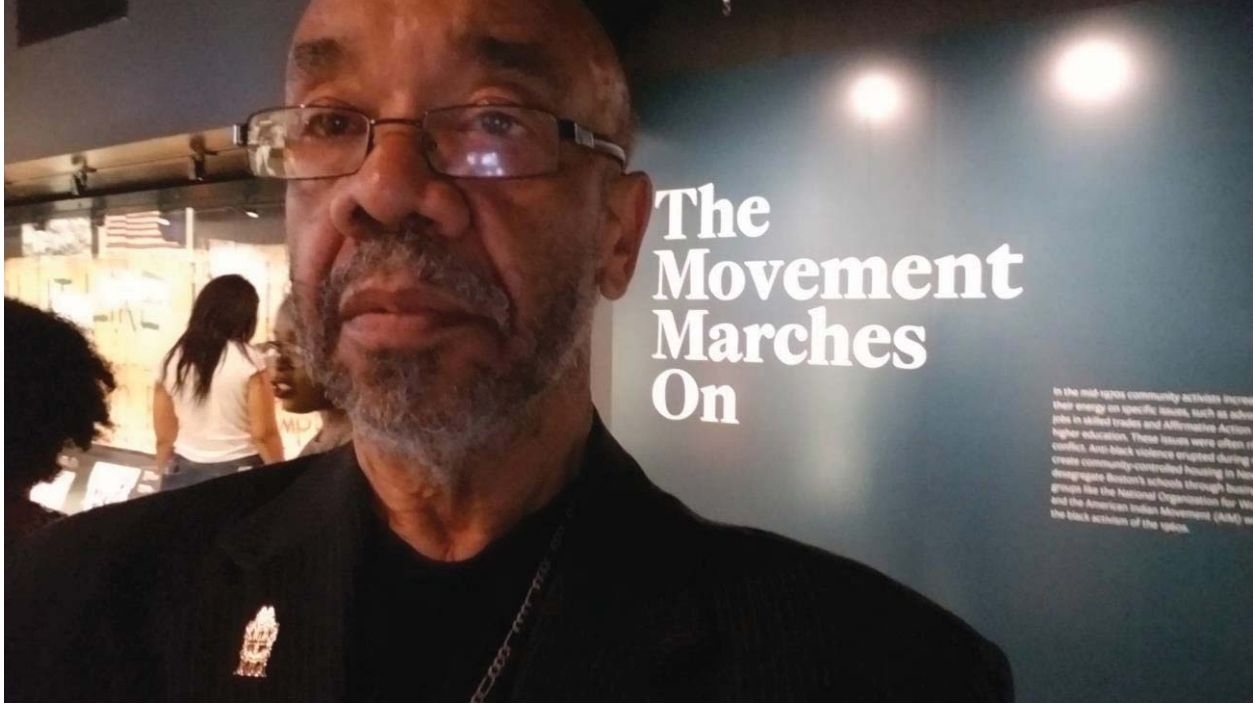
Women and the Movement

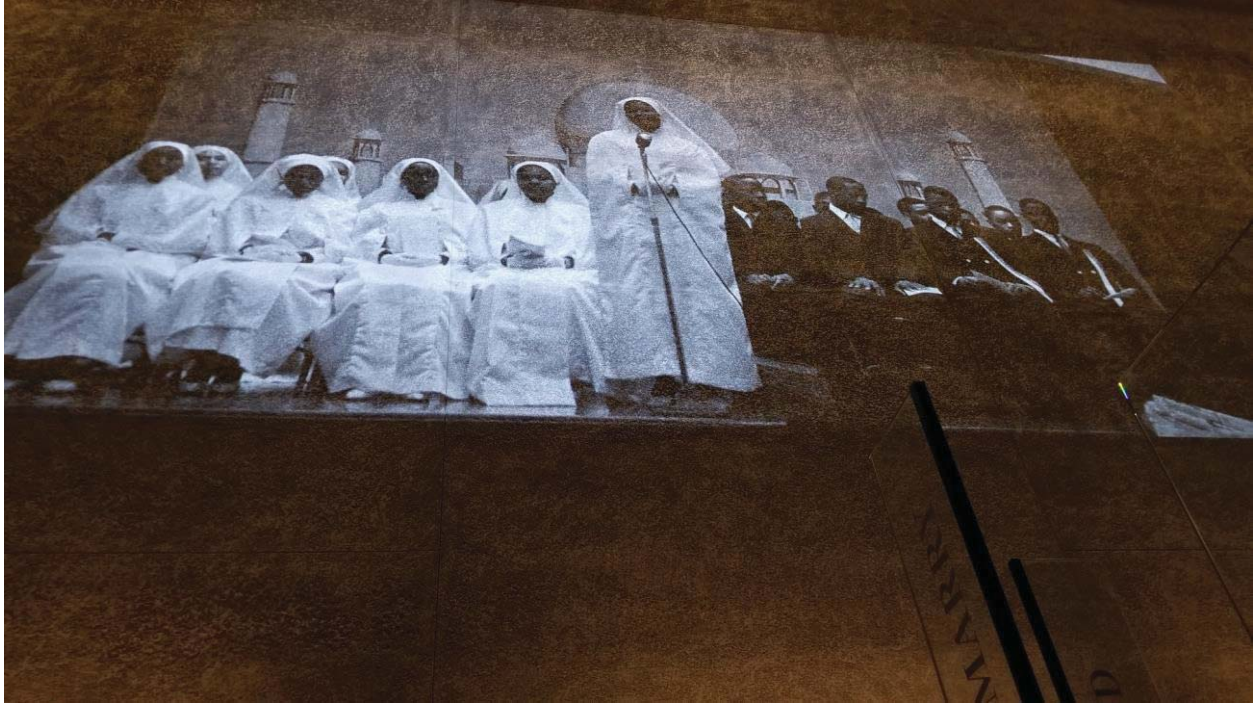
The critical role played by women in the Civil Rights Movement has not received enough recognition. They were the backbone of the movement both behind the scenes and on the front lines. Women served in multiple capacities as strategists, advisors, and sources of inspiration. They participated despite the dangers, especially the threat of sexual assault, for they understood the potential impact of their actions for future generations.

The true worth of a man must be measured by the character of his womanhood.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE







MAKING A WAY OUT OF NO WAY

AN SURPRISING SPIRIT



New Religious Movements



Religious Responses to Racial and Social Challenges
In the early 1900s, and especially during the Great Depression, African American religious communities had new-found goals to provide spiritual guidance and empowerment and to offer practical advice on organizing.

Elijah Muhammad and the Nation of Islam
In 1930, Elijah Muhammad founded the Nation of Islam, a religious and political movement that sought to provide spiritual guidance and empowerment to African Americans.

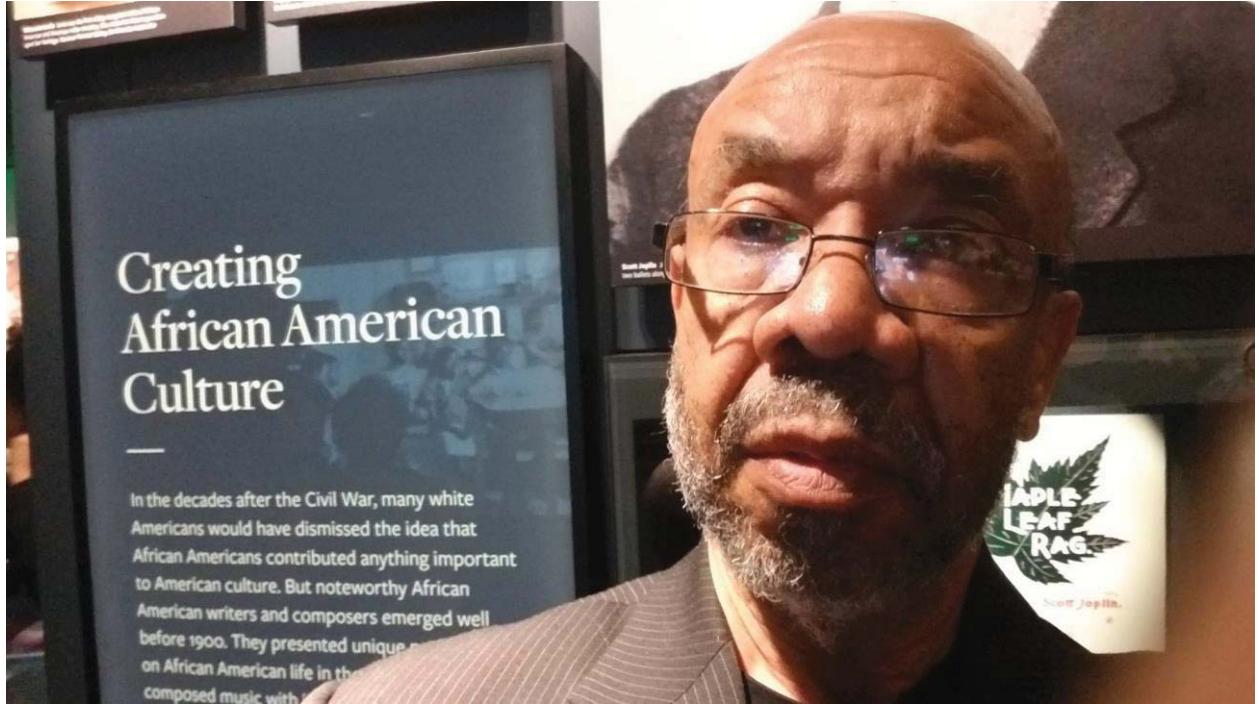
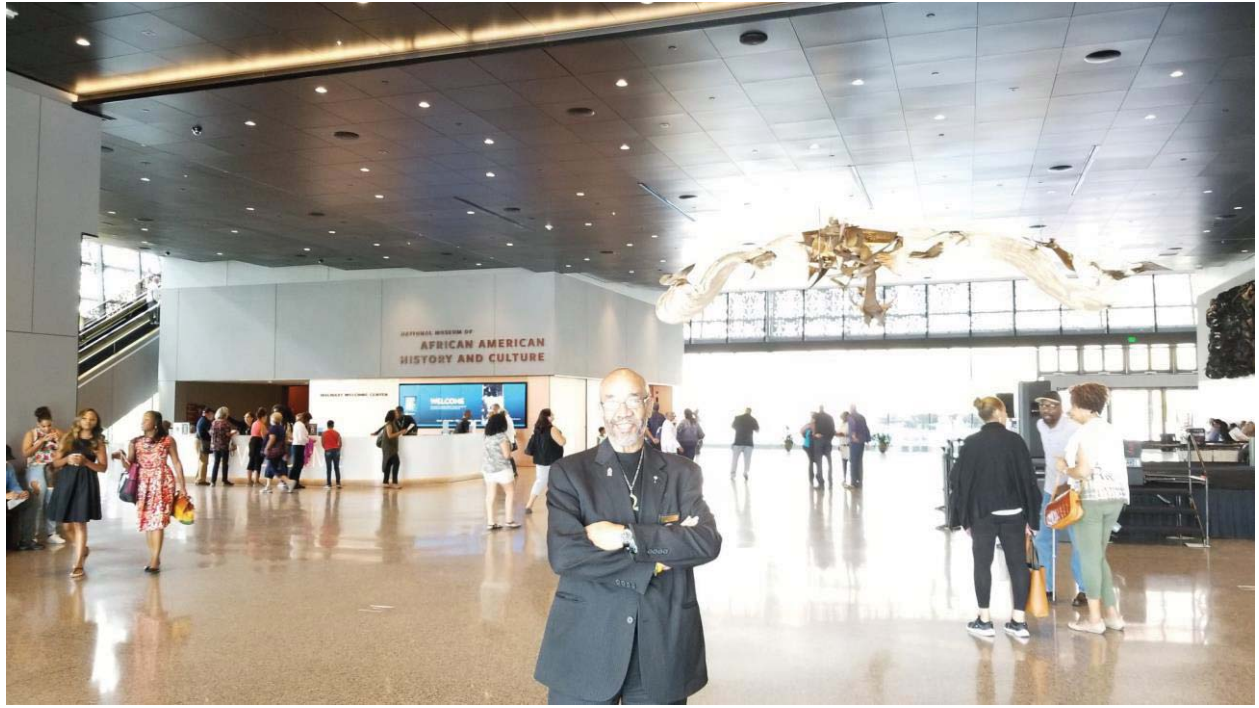


Spruce Street Baptist Church
The Spruce Street Baptist Church was a prominent African American church in Philadelphia, known for its role in the civil rights movement.

Father Divine Peace Mission
The Father Divine Peace Mission was a religious and social movement founded by Father Divine, a prominent African American religious leader.







THE GREAT FORCE OF HISTORY
COMES FROM THE FACT THAT WE CARRY
IT WITHIN US, ARE UNCONSCIOUSLY
CONTROLLED BY IT... HISTORY IS LITERALLY
PRESENT IN ALL THAT WE DO.

JAMES BALDWIN

WELCOME to Sweet Home Café

THE CREOLE COAST



- Duck, Andouille & Crawfish Gumbo 14.95
- Carolina Rice, Green Onion
- Gulf Shrimp & Anson Mills Stone Ground Grits 18.95
- Smoked Turkey Sausage, Caramelized Sweet Potatoes, Jambalaya
- BBQ All-Natural Chicken, Alabama White Sauce 16.40
- Pan-Fried Louisiana Catfish Po'boy & 1 side 11.95
- Smoked Red Pepper Biscuits
- Pan-Fried Louisiana Catfish Platter & 2 sides 15.95
- Candied Yams 3.95
- House-Pickled Vegetables 3.95
- Seasonal Salad 3.95



THE NORTH STATES

- "Smoking Hot" Carbonara Style Orzo Pepper Pot 14.40
- Thomas Downing Inspired NYC Oyster Pan Roast 13.95
- Smoked Haddock & Corn Croquettes 9.95
- Gribiche Sauce, House Made Brown Bread
- Smothered Turkey Grillades 15.40
- French Bread, Super Green Delivery Casserole
- Yankee Baked Beans 3.95
- Seasonal Salad 3.95



THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH

- Buttermilk Fried Chicken & 2 sides 15.40
- Lexington-Style BBQ Pork Sandwich 13.95
- Slow Roasted Oxtail
- Gullah-Style Hoppin' John 4.40
- Carolina Rice & Sea Island Red Peas, House Smoked Bacon
- Slow Cooked Collards 4.40
- Macaroni & Cheese 4.40
- Seasonal Salad 3.95



THE WESTERN RANGE



- "Son of a Gun Stew" Braised Short Ribs 14.40
- Turnips, Corn, Potatoes, Sun-Dried Tomato, Basil
- BBQ Buffalo Brisket Sandwich 14.40
- Smoked Beef, Caramelized Potatoes & Jalapeño Chutney
- Pan Roast Rainbow Trout 14.40
- Carrots & Mashed Potatoes 3.95, House Made Bread, Butter
- Black Eyed Peas, Golden Corn & Charonville Empanada 13.95
- "Sweet" French Salad, Kalech & Chive Caramel
- Sautéed Cornbread 3.95
- Seasonal Fruit Cobbler 3.95
- Seasonal Salad 3.95



MEET THE 2015 RESTAURANT AND CHEF AWARDS RECIPIENTS

JAMES BEARD FOUNDATION

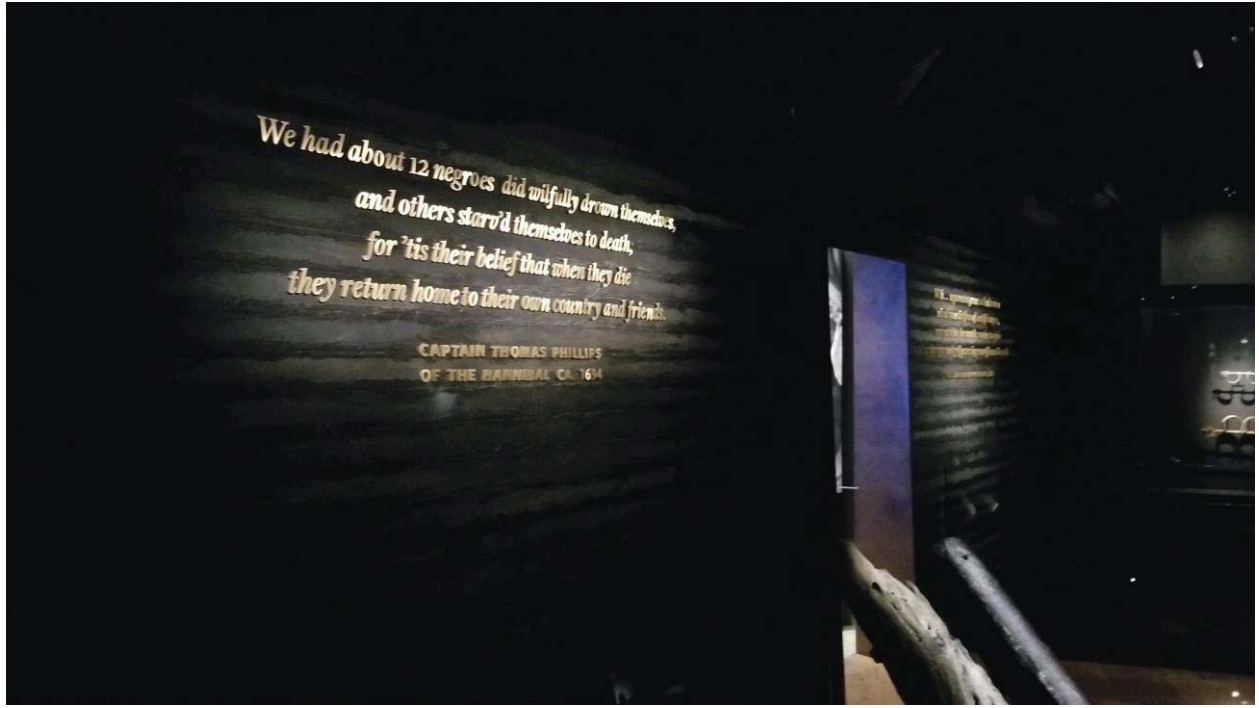
The New York Times



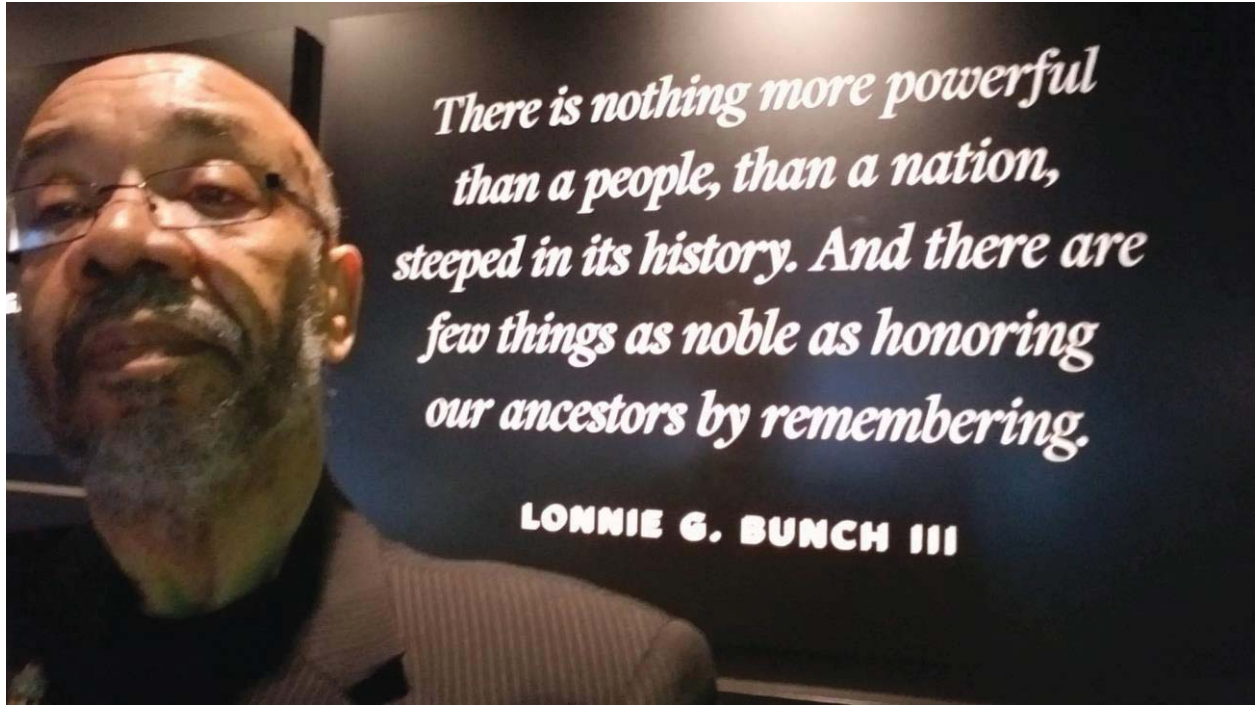
The Washington Post

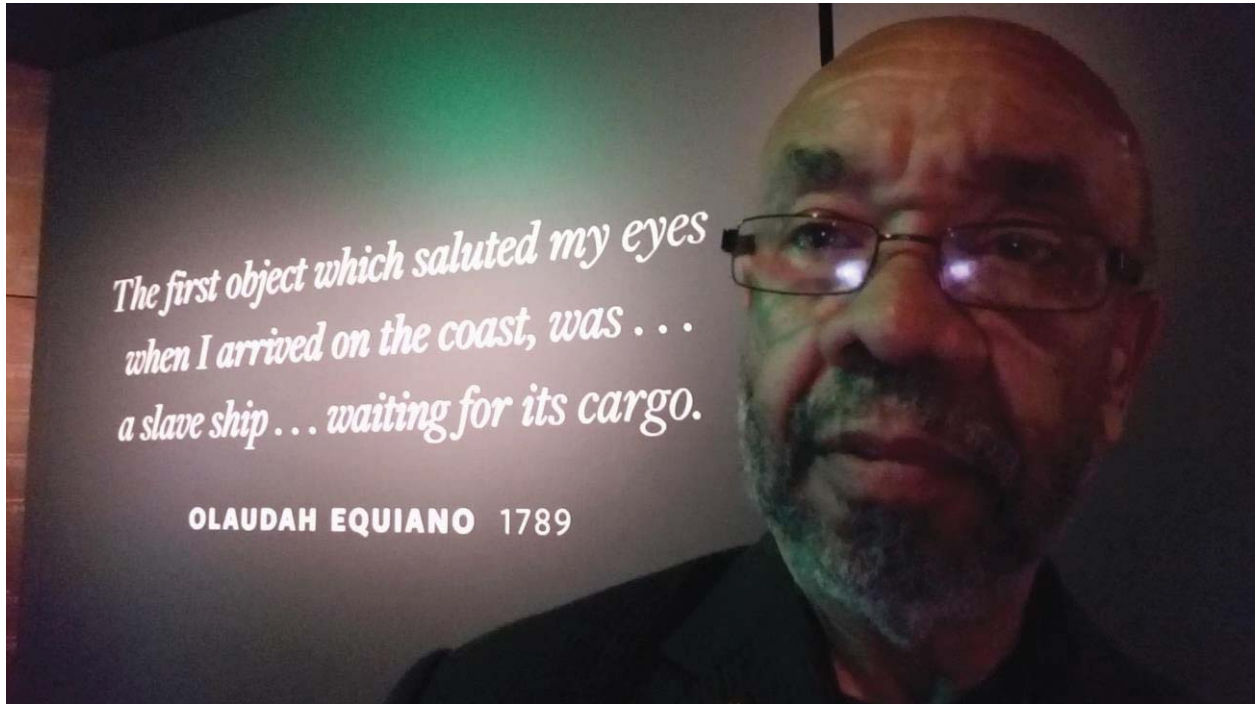
Bloomberg

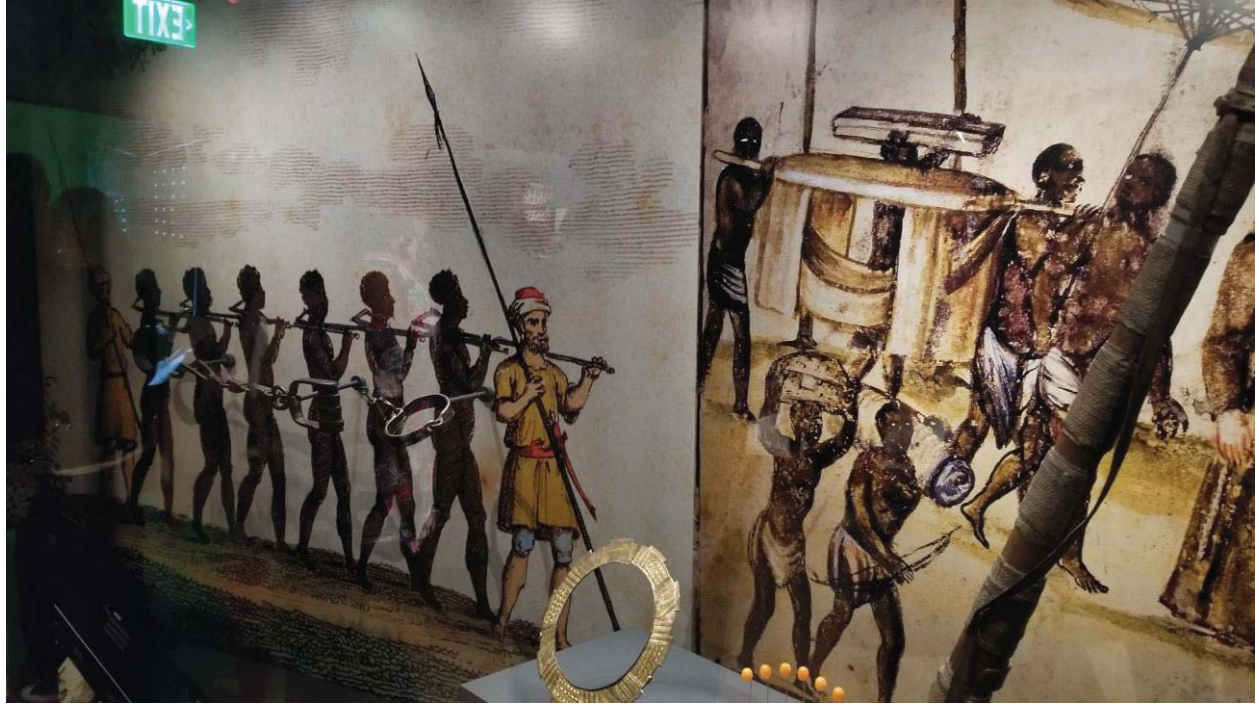












ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL . . .
WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS . . .
WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT
BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE END
IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO ALTER
OR TO ABOLISH IT.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE



WELCOME to Sweet Home Café

THE CREOLE COAST



- Duck, Andouille & Crawfish Gumbo 14.35
Carolina Rice, Green Onion
- Gulf Shrimp & Anson Mills Stone Ground Grits 18.50
Smoked Tomato Butter, Caramelized Leeks, Crispy Tasso Ham
- BBQ All-Natural Chicken, Alabama White Sauce 15.40
- Pan-Fried Louisiana Catfish Po'boy & 1 side 13.35
Smoked Red Pepper Remoulade
- Pan-Fried Louisiana Catfish Platter & 2 sides 15.95
- Candied Yams 3.85
- House-Pickled Vegetables 3.85
- Seasonal Salad 3.85



THE NORTH STATES

- "Smoking Hot" Caribbean Style Oxtail Pepper Pot 14.40
- Thomas Downing Inspired NYC Oyster Pan Roast 13.35
Smoked Haddock & Corn Croquets 13.35
Gribiche Sauce, House Made Brown Bread
- Smothered Turkey Grillades 15.40
Fried Apple, Sage Gravy, Johnny Cakes
- Yankee Baked Beans 3.85
- Seasonal Salad 3.85



THE AGRICULTURAL SOUTH

- Buttermilk Fried Chicken & 2 sides 15.40
- Lexington-Style BBQ Pork Sandwich 13.35
Slaw, Pickled Okra
- Gullah-Style Hoppin' John 4.40
Carolina Rice & Sea Island Red Peas, House Smoked Bacon
- Slow Cooked Collards 4.40
- Macaroni & Cheese 4.40





LIFT EVERY VOICE

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING,
TILL EARTH AND HEAVEN RING,
RING WITH THE HARMONIES OF LIBERTY,
LET OUR REJOICING RISE
HIGH AS THE LIST'NING SKIES,
LET IT RESOUND LOUD AS THE ROLLING SEA.

SING A SONG FULL OF THE FAITH THAT THE
DARK PAST HAS TAUGHT US,
SING A SONG FULL OF THE HOPE THAT THE PRESENT HAS BROUGHT US,
FACING THE RISING SUN OF OUR NEW DAY BEGUN,
LET US MARCH TILL OUR VICTORY IS WON.

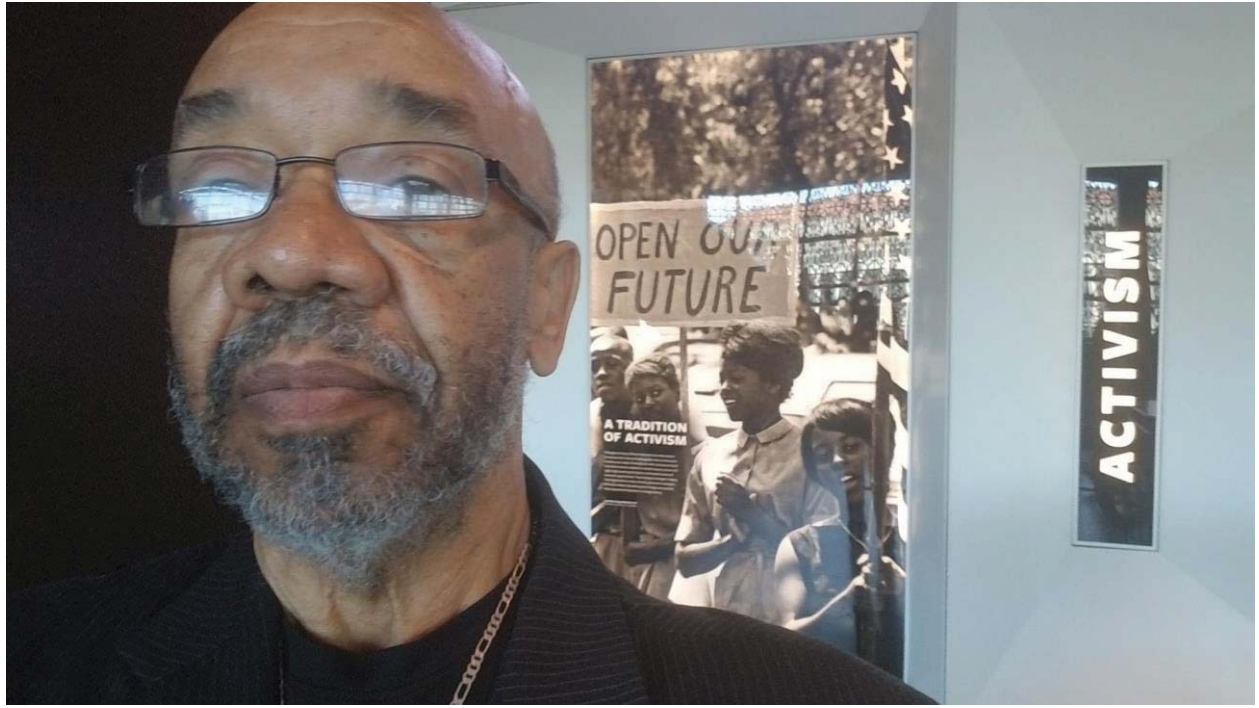
STONY THE ROAD WE TROD,
BITTER THE CHASTENING ROD,
FRET IN THE DAYS WHEN HOPE UNBORN HAD DIED,
YET WITH A STEADY BEAT,
HAVE NOT OUR WEARY FEET
COME TO THE PLACE FOR WHICH OUR FATHERS DIED?

WE HAVE COME OVER A WAY THAT WITH TEARS HAVE BEEN WATERED,
WE HAVE COME, TREADING OUR PATH THROUGH THE BLOOD OF THE MARGUERITE,
OUT FROM THE GLOOMY PAST,
TILL NOW WE STAND AT LAST
WHERE THE WHITE GLEAM
OF OUR BRIGHT STARS IS CAST.

GOD OUR WEARY SOULS
GOD FROM HIS SEAT HEARS
THOU WHO HAST BORN US IN THOU HAST
THOU WHO HAST BORN US IN THOU HAST
KEEP US FOREVER IN THOU HAST

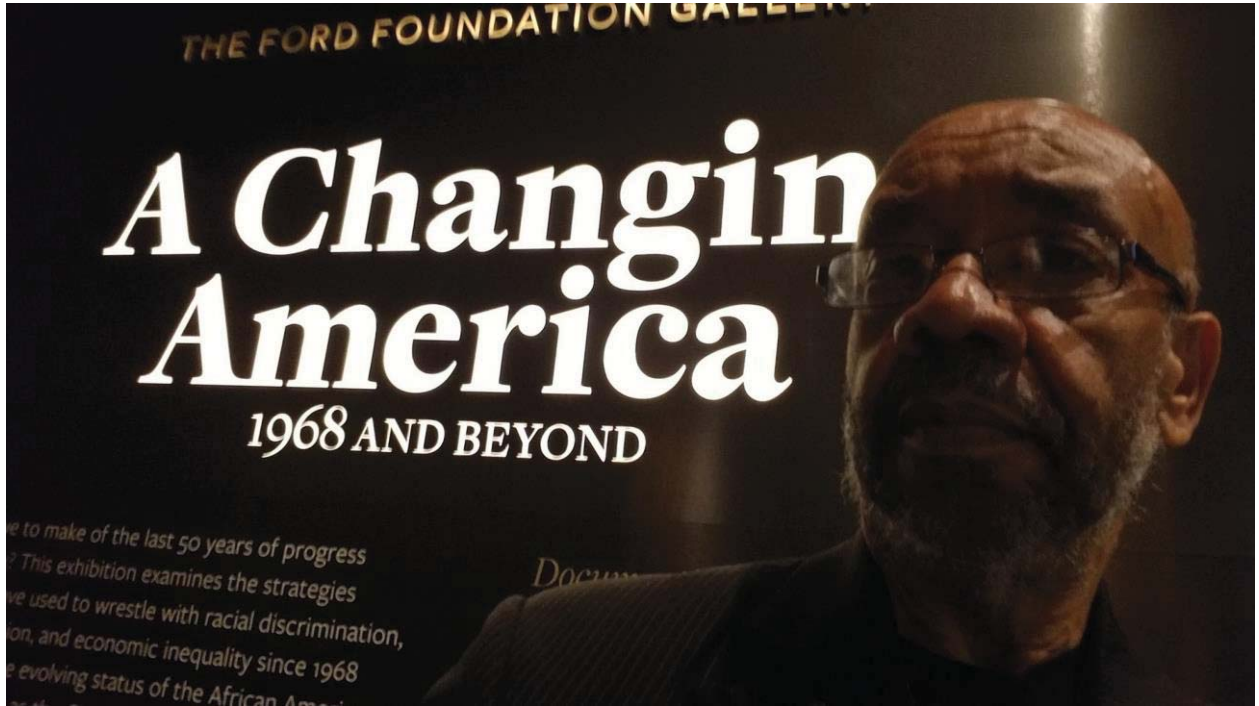
LET OUR FEET STRAY FROM THE PLACE
LET OUR HEARS BEGONE WITH THE WIND
SHEDDED BY THE HAND
WE WHO BORN US
THE TOGETHER
TILL TO OUR VICTORY LAND





*Liberty must either cut the throat of slavery or
slavery would cut the throat of liberty.*

FREDERICK DOUGLASS 1856





Enslaving Colonial North America

No African experience in the colonies was exactly the same. African people found themselves in different physical and social environments in the Chesapeake, the Carolinas, Louisiana, and the northern colonies. Africans asserted new identities, created their own cultures, and resisted enslavement, while helping to build the physical, cultural, and intellectual foundations of colonial North America. By the end of the period, race-based slavery was the law of the land and the basis of the economy. Africans were enslaved for life.

Are we not indebted to those valuable people, the Africans, the Tobaccos,

