

# Arthur Ashe



Assata Shakur



# Assata Shakur

A

is for Assata Shakur, Black Panther and fighter for equality. She was unjustly accused for a crime she didn't commit, beaten and imprisoned, before escaping to freedom in Cuba.



# Harriet Tubman



**Kwame Nkrumah**



## Dr. Osagyefo Kwame Nkrumah



Born on September 18, 1909, Kwame Nkrumah was the first President of Ghana in West Africa. Assuming the position in 1957, Nkrumah began to construct a theoretical and practical guide for the liberation of African people. Placing his theory into action, Nkrumah through the Convention Peoples Party proceeded to build a socialist united states of Africa. Frightened by the real probability of the defeat of capitalism and the worldwide implications of that defeat, the U.S. through its Central Intelligence Agency (C.I.A.) and in collaboration with “neo-colonial” puppets in Ghana, overthrew Nkrumah’s government in 1966. He was invited by the people of Guinea to come and live there as the Co-President of that nation with Ahmed Sekou Toure. There in Guinea, Nkrumah continued to organize for Pan-Africanism. Nkrumah died on April 27, 1972 from cancer. His contributions to the African revolution, in theory and in practice, are many. “All peoples of African descent, whether they live in North or South America, the Caribbean, or in any part of the world are Africans and belong to the African Nation” - Kwame Nkrumah



# LeBron James



# Mae Jemison



# Malcolm X



**Marcus Garvey**



## Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.



# Michael Jackson



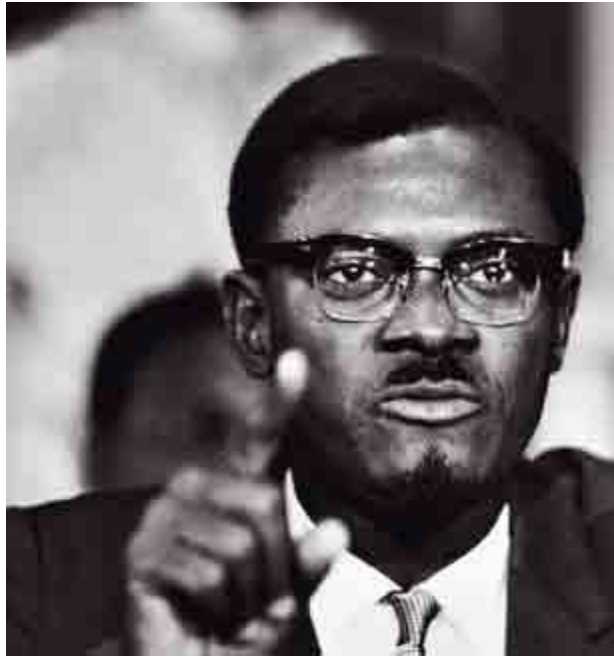
Patrice Lumumba



**LUMUMBA**



## Ancestor Patrice Émery Lumumba



Patrice Lumumba was the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo, calling for national unity and overall African independence. Born on July 2, 1925, in Onalua, Belgian Congo (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Patrice Lumumba was a Freedom Fighter, writer and organizer before co-founding the Congolese National Movement. He became the first prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Congo with the country's independence; yet massive unrest followed with other leaders' uprisings, along with U.S. and Belgian involvement. Lumumba was killed on January 17, 1961.

After some travels within his country and acquiring different languages, Lumumba became a postal service clerk during the mid-1940s in what is now Kinshasa, later working as an accountant in another region. He also wrote poems and essays for publication, earning acclaim, and became increasingly involved in political movements, keeping in mind the oppression endured by Africans from the Belgian colonial system.



## Ancestor Queen Nzinga



Queen Nzinga (Nzinga Mbande), the monarch of the Mbundu people, was a resilient leader who fought against the Portuguese and their expanding slave trade in Central Africa. During the late 16th Century, the French and the English threatened the Portuguese near monopoly on the sources of slaves along the West African coast, forcing it to seek new areas for exploitation. By 1580 they had already established a trading relationship with Afonso I in the nearby Kongo Kingdom. They then turned to Angola, south of the Kongo. The Portuguese established a fort and settlement at Luanda in 1617, encroaching on Mbundu land. In 1626 Nzinga became Queen of the Mbundu when her brother committed suicide in the face of rising Portuguese demands for slave trade concessions. Nzinga, however, refused to allow them to control her nation. In 1627, after forming alliances with former rival states, she led her army against the Portuguese, initiating a thirty-year war against them.

# TLC



# Tupac



# Africa





# Black History Studies

Educating the community to educate themselves



## Walter Rodney Wordsearch

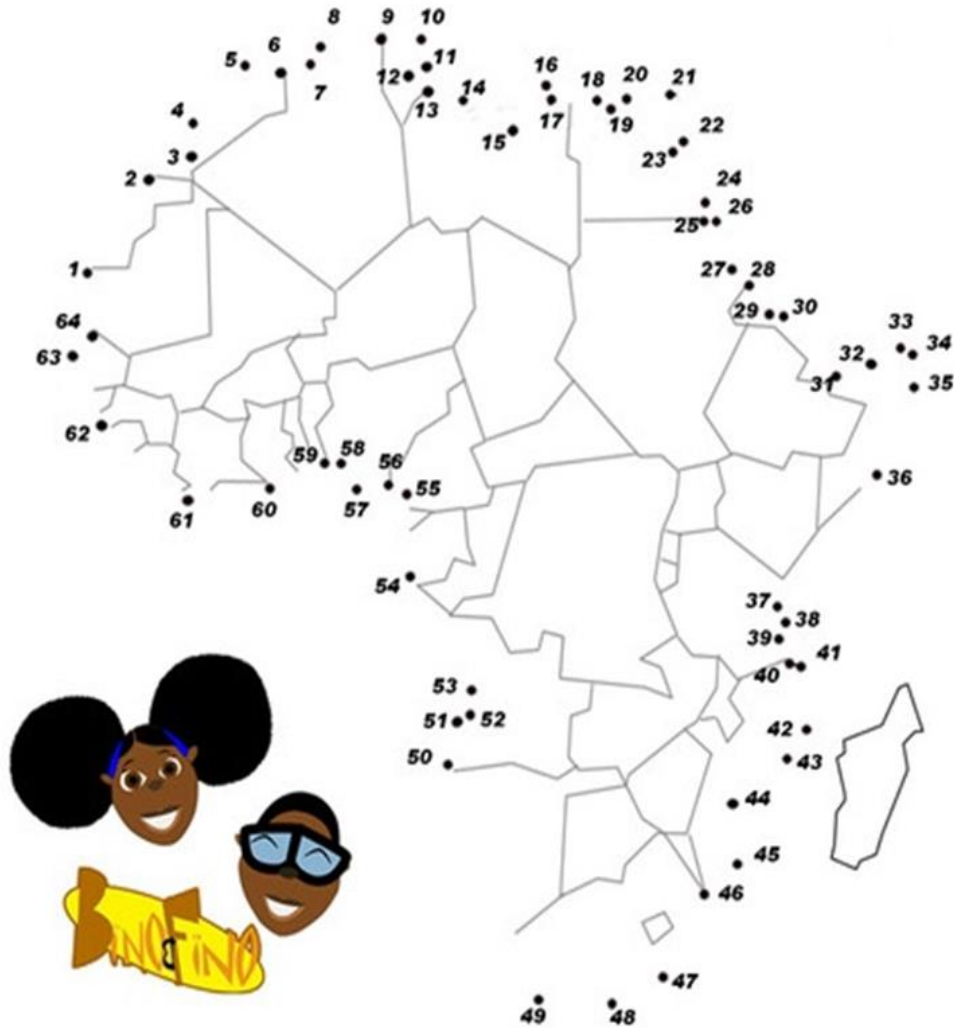
Find all the words in the word list relating to Walter Rodney.  
Words are hidden in straight lines, going frontwards, backwards and diagonally.



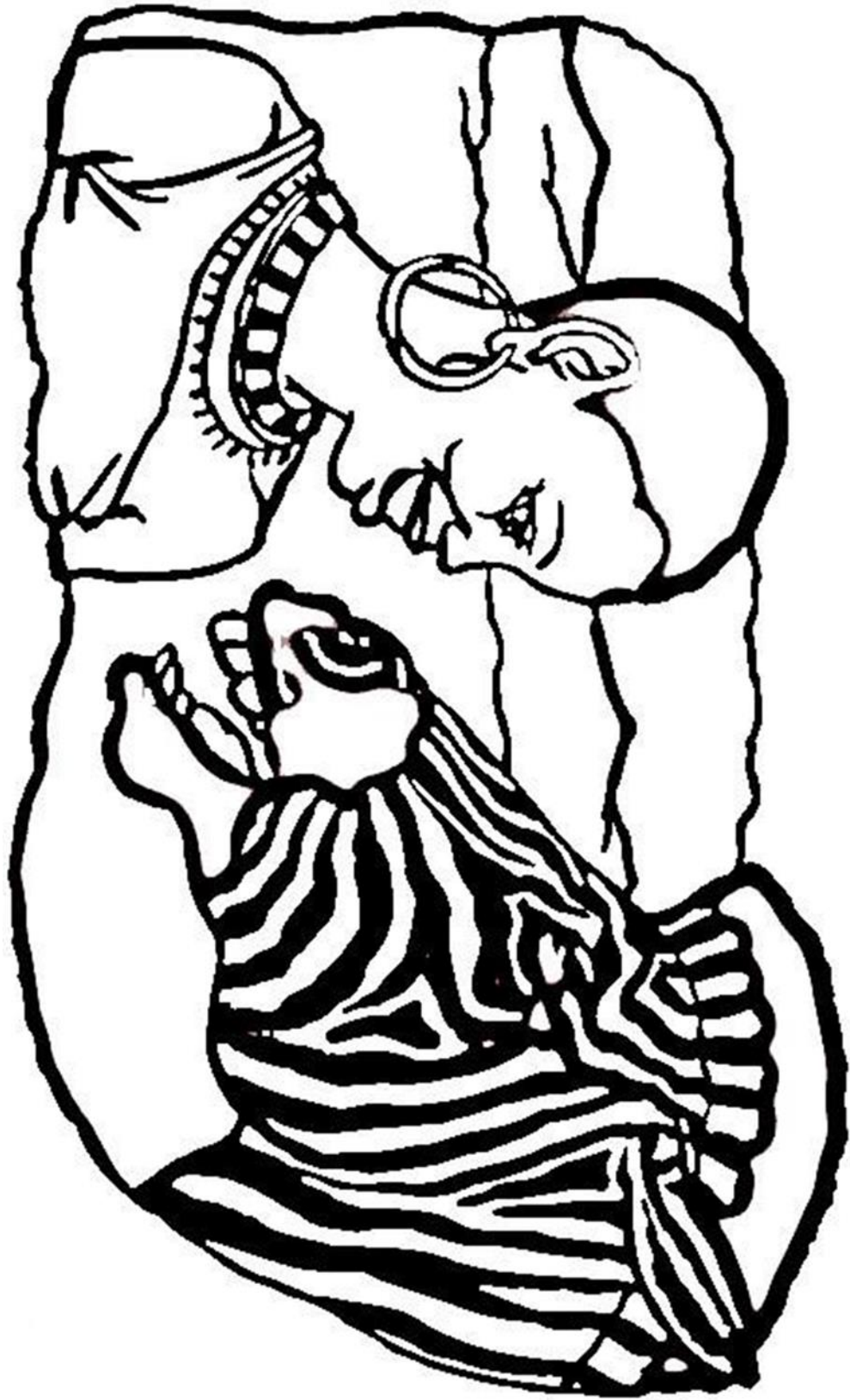
Activist	Historian	Politics	Tanzania
African History	Jamaica	Professor	University
Author	Lecturer	Research	Walter Rodney
Democracy	Liberation	Resistance	West Indies
Emancipation	London	Revolutionary	Working Class
Georgetown	Movement	Riots	Working People Alliance
Graduate	Pan African	Scholar	
Guyana	Patricia	Student	

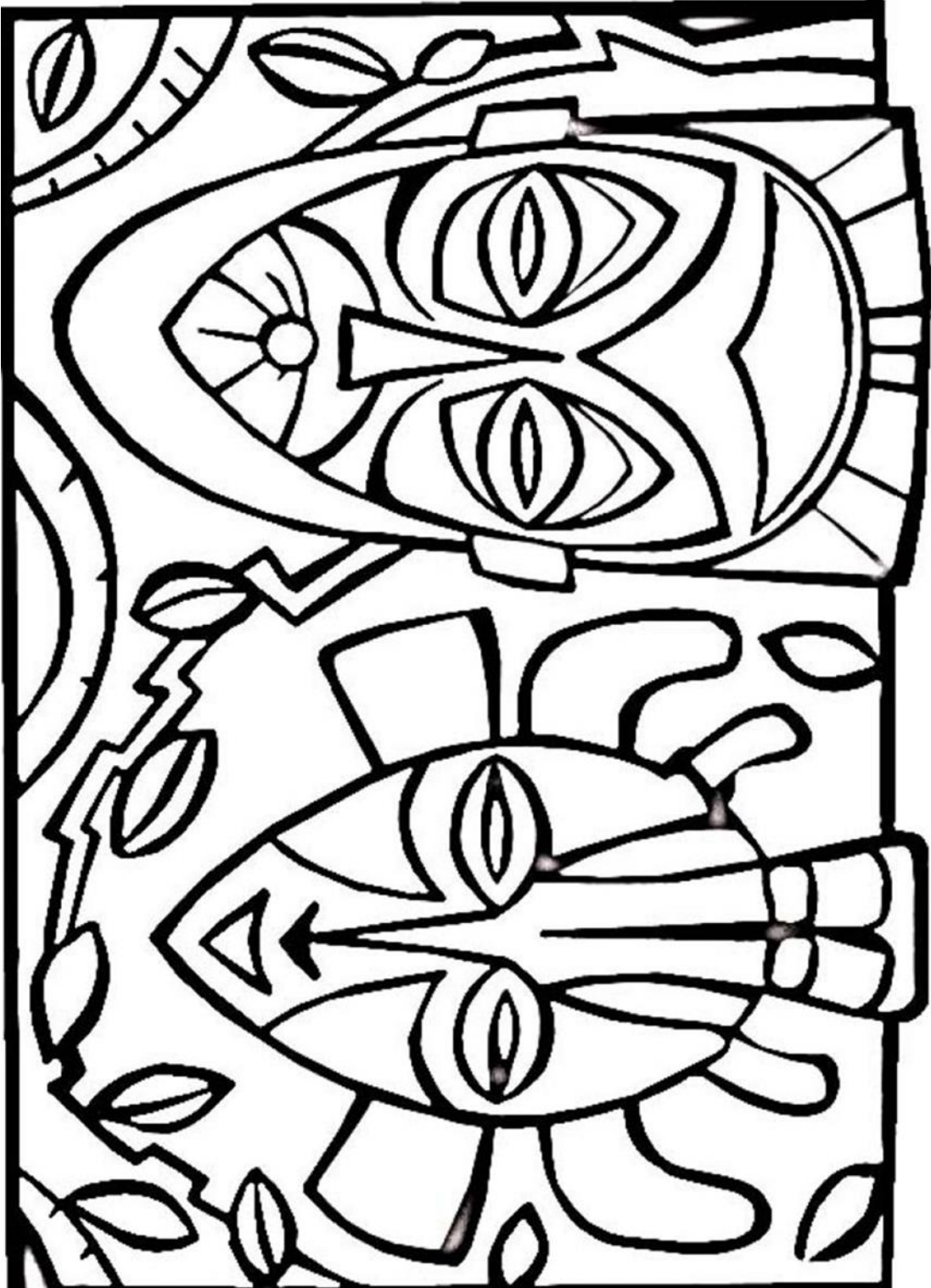


# Connect the Dots



**Connect the dots to find out where Bino and Fino live.**





# Black Panther



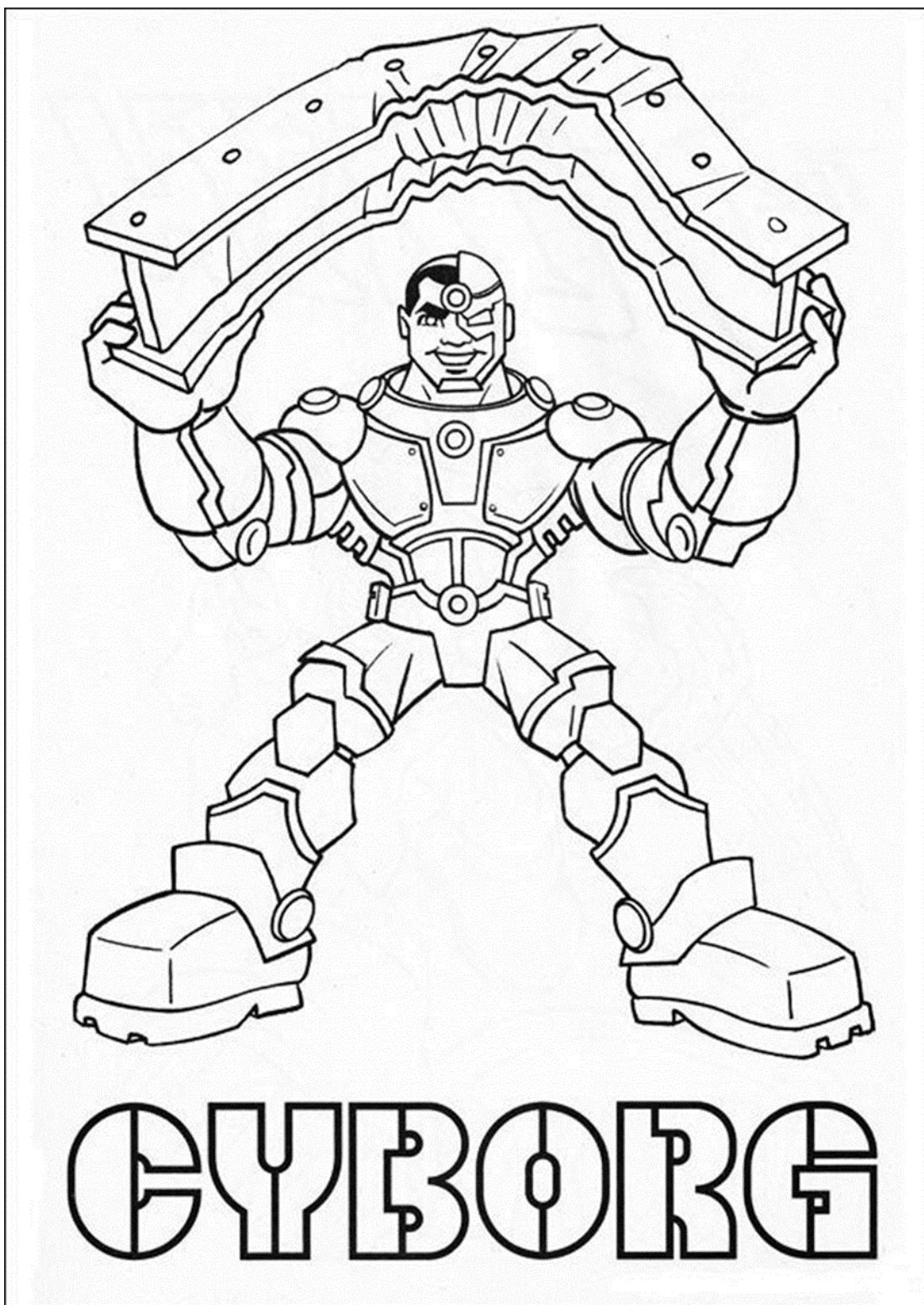
# Black Panther



# Bumble Bee



# Cyborg



# Doc McStuffins



Disney  
**DOC**  
**McStuffins**  
Time for your  
Check-up



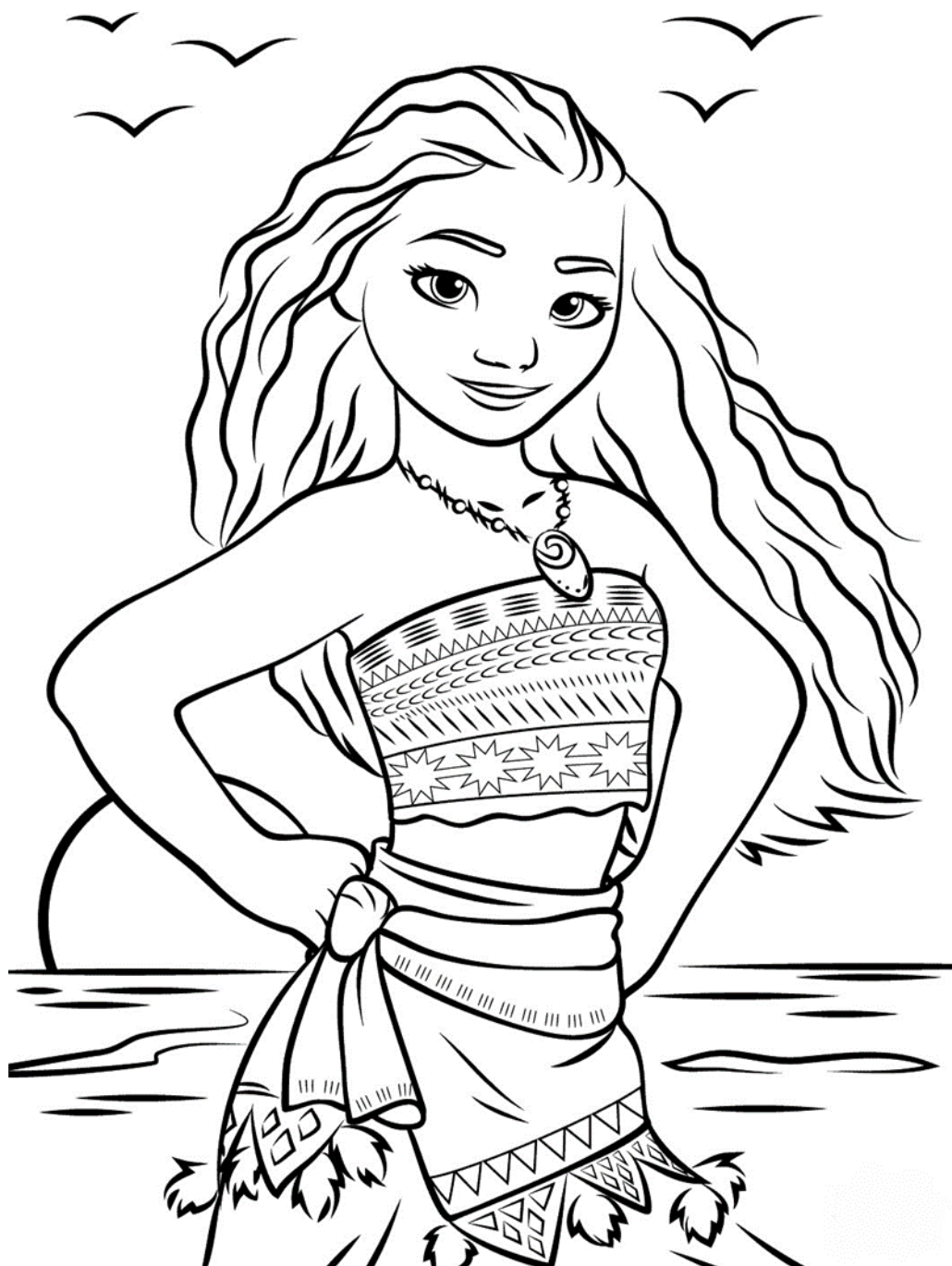
# Falcon



## Luke Cage (Power Man)



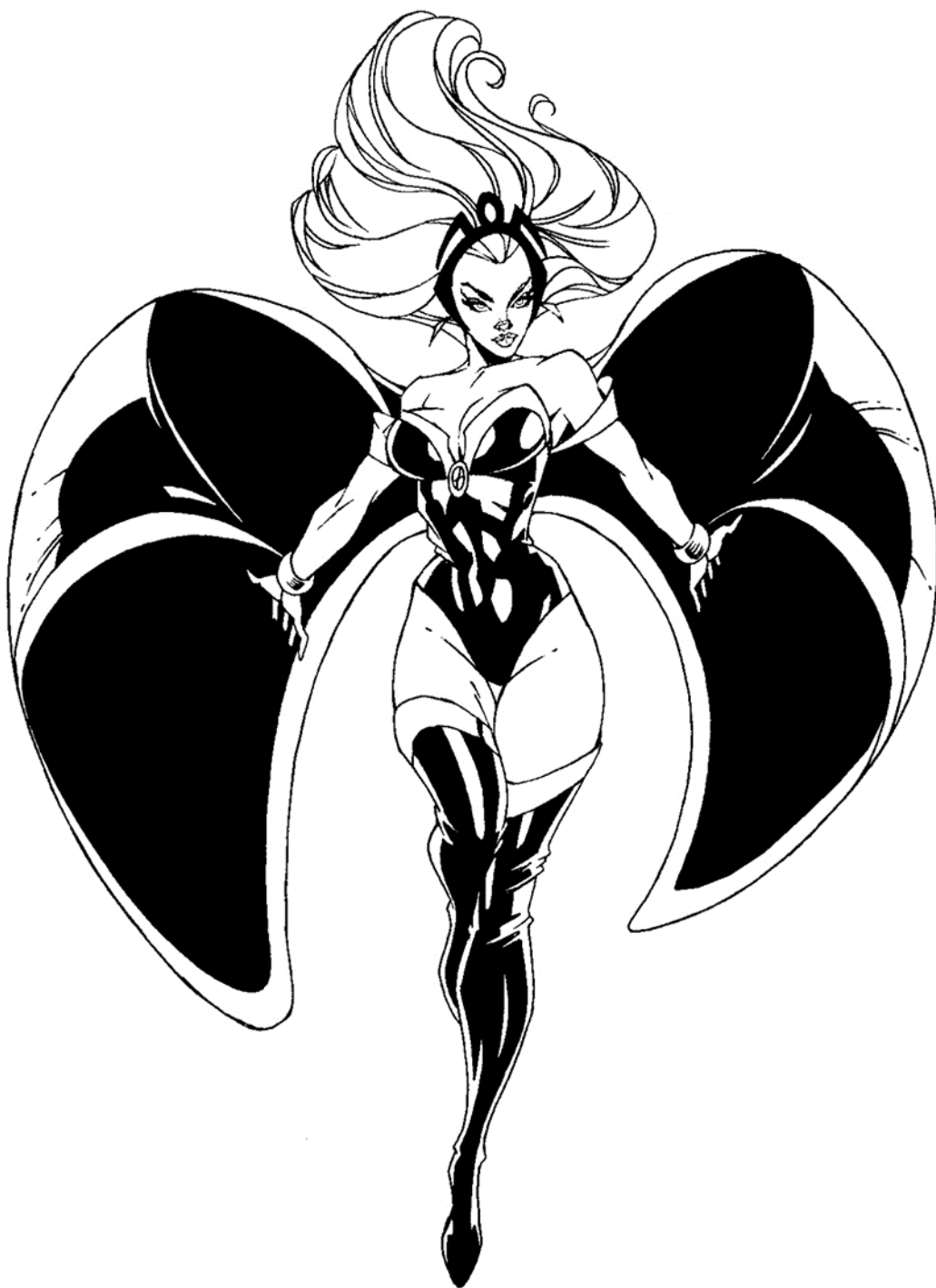
# Moana



# Static Shock



# Storm



# Africa



# Word Scramble

## The "Scramble for Africa" 1881-1914

I A Y N E G V N S G C E I Z M L N G A H  
N I J O O A W P A H C N E R F C O J C N  
V L T E D I A Y G C E A Z C O S I E I E  
A A A L U N T D A E I H U L J A T S R W  
S M D C I R I A S B N R O J C J A B F I  
I O I S I V O E P L Y N F I C Q X R A M  
O S H T I R U P A U I S R A U P E I F P  
N L N S A G F I E Z C F S X O B N T O E  
K A I B U L R A A A A C Q I G P N I N R  
M O M T V E I T R F N M O T N S A S O I  
N E R R B X I A O O K P G L M I V H I A  
W O E I E O W T N Z F N O W A F A E T L  
P I L R N G S F I N J E P W E K M E I I  
E C N E R E F N O C N I L R E B E H T S  
W F R B U A I P O I H T E B Y R V N R M  
R E P Q T E R R I T O R Y J M W S L A E  
O V N T H E D E R V I S H S T A T E P H  
U O B E L G I A N S R C R M P C R T H E  
C G Q S B Q U O P U B U D R F G F C M B  
W T N E D N E P E D N I B D Q Z S P S M

ABYSSINIA  
ANNEXATION  
BRITISH  
CONQUEST OF AFRICA  
ETHIOPIA  
FRENCH  
INDEPENDENT  
ITALIAN  
NEW IMPERIALISM  
PARTITION OF AFRICA  
SCRAMBLE FOR AFRICA  
SPANISH  
THE DERVISH STATE

AFRICAN  
BELGIAN  
COLONIZATION  
DIVISION  
EUROPEAN POWERS  
GERMAN  
INVASION  
LIBERIA  
OCCUPATION  
PORTUGUESE  
SOMALIA  
TERRITORY  
THE BERLIN CONFERENCE





## Soul – Joe Gardner



## Kwanzaa



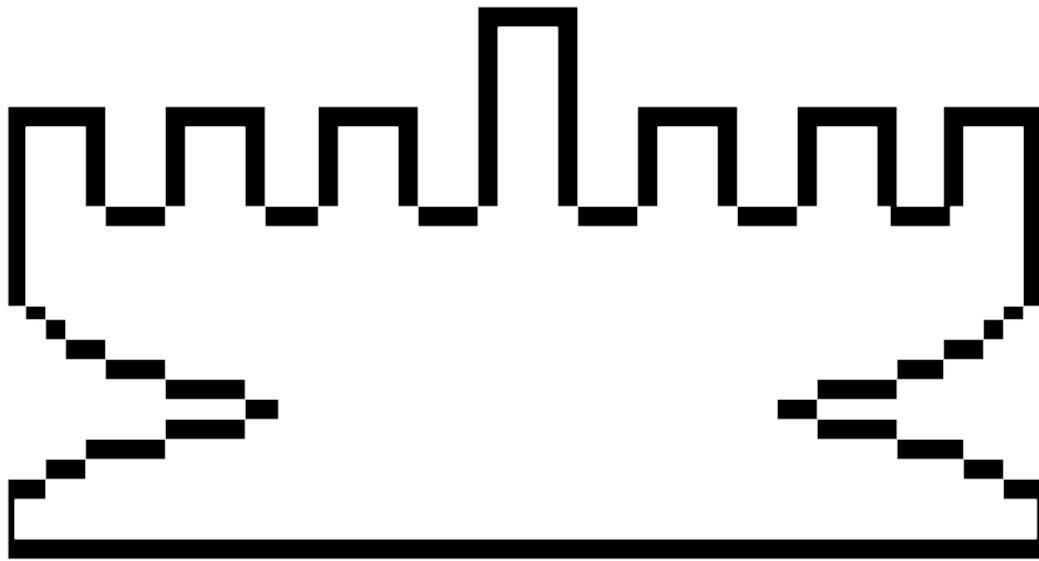
Kwanzaa is a weeklong celebration observed from December 26th to January 1st each year. It was first celebrated in 1966 and held to honor African heritage. The original goal of the holiday was to provide Africans an alternative to Christmas (primary focus on white culture) and to celebrate themselves and to reconnect with their culture and heritage. It is customary to include children in Kwanzaa ceremonies and to give respect and gratitude to ancestors. Libations are shared, generally with a common chalice, Kikombe cha Umoja, passed around to all celebrants. A Kwanzaa ceremony may include drumming and musical selections, libations, a reading of the African Pledge and the Principles of Blackness, reflection on the Pan-African colors, a discussion of the African principle of the day or a chapter in African history, a candle-lighting ritual, artistic performance, and, finally, a feast (karamu).

There are seven days of Kwanzaa and each day is meant to be dedicated to one of the seven principles of the culture. They include:

- Umoja (Unity): To strive for and to maintain unity in the family, community, nation, and race. December 26th
- Kujichagulia (Self-Determination): To define and name ourselves, as well as to create and speak for ourselves. December 27th
- Ujima (Collective Work and Responsibility): To build and maintain our community together and make our brothers' and sisters' problems our problems and to solve them together. December 28th
- Ujamaa (Cooperative Economics): To build and maintain our own stores, shops, and other businesses and to profit from them together. December 29th
- Nia (Purpose): To make our collective vocation the building and developing of our community in order to restore our people to their traditional greatness. December 30th
- Kuumba (Creativity): To always do as much as we can, in the way we can, in order to leave our community more beautiful and beneficial than we inherited it. December 31st
- Imani (Faith): To believe with all our hearts in our people, our parents, our teachers, our leaders, and the righteousness and victory of our struggle. January 1<sup>st</sup>

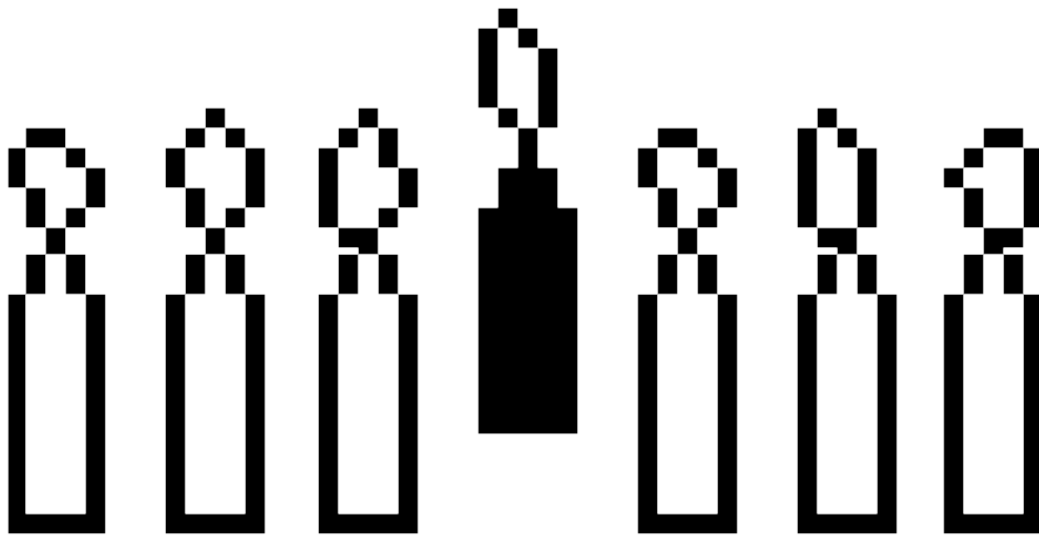


## A Kinara to Celebrate Kwanzaa



Color and cut out the kinara. Glue to another piece of paper.

Color three candles red and three candles green. Place one in the kinara on each day of Kwanzaa.



*Bry-Bac Manor 1996*