



Kamali Academy's
50 Afrikans
You Must Know, Vol. II

by Dr. Samori Camara and Nikala Asante

To those Ancestors who fought for our collective liberation.

Kamali Academy's 50 Afrikans You Must Know, Vol. 2

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Ashe poured himself into the work of raising awareness about the HIV disease. He delivered a speech at the United Nations, started a new foundation, and laid the groundwork for a \$5 million fundraising campaign for the institution. He continued to work, even as his health began to deteriorate, traveling to Washington, D.C. in late 1992 to participate in a protest over the United States' treatment of Haitian refugees. For his part in the demonstration, Ashe was taken away in handcuffs. It was a poignant final display for a man who was never shy about showing his concern for the welfare of others. Arthur Ashe died in New York City on



Queen Tiye (Kemet)

Born in 1398 b.c.e., Tiye did not grow up royal. However, sources report that her mother and father were a priestess and priest in the royal palace, so Tiye enjoyed a childhood rich with experience. She grew up to become the queen of Kemet during the 18th dynasty, the wife of Pharaoh Amenhotep III, and the mother of Akhenaten. She was very wise and advised both Amenhotep III and Akhenaten. Her intelligence and strength were much appreciated by both her husband, her son, her nation, and rulers of other lands. Queen Tiye was educated, well-spoken, confident, and powerful.

Tiye's beauty and wisdom was so highly valued that she was worshipped as the goddess Hathor-Tefnut in Nubia. There were also many shrines dedicated to her and a lake dug in her honor. During her lifetime, she birthed six children two sons, Thutmosis, Amenhotep IV; and four daughters, Sitamen, Henuttaneb, Isis, Nebetah, and Baketaten. She was also the grandmother of King Tut (Tutankhamun). Tiye and Akhenaten loved each other deeply and were equal partners in royal affairs as well. They ruled Kemet together for 38 years. When Queen Tiye ascended to the ancestral realm, her body was buried in the Valley of the Kings. Her mummy was found many years later and noticed it's beauty and long, thick hair.

- b. Intelligence
- c. Strength
- d. Beauty
- e. All of the above



- 4. Akhenaten and his wife, Queen Tiye, were equal partners. He sought her advise and valued her wisdom.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 5. Queen Tiye and Akhenaten ruled:
 - a. South Africa
 - b. Songhay
 - c. Axum
 - d. Kemet

Write It:

Why do you think that Queen Tiye's body was buried in the Valley of the Kings?

Choose the Correct Answer:

- 1. Queen Tiye was the daughter of a pharaoh and a queen.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 2. Tutankhamun (King Tut) was Queen Tiye's:
 - a. Husband
 - b. Brother
 - c. Cousin
 - d. Grandson
- 3. Queen Tiye was celebrated for her:
 - a. Wisdom

Askia “The Great” Muhammad

During the period when Europe entered the dark ages, several major African states rose in prominence. One of these great African States was the Songhay Empire. The Songhay Empire stretched nearly across the entirety of western Africa, the man chiefly responsible for Songhay's great expansion was Askia Muhammad. Askia "The Great" would build Songhay into one of the largest states in African History. Askia Muhammad was born Muhammad Ture 1444 ca. on a small island in the Niger; during the reign of Sonni Ali. Muhammad would rise to the rank of general. After emerging victorious from a three-year struggle for the throne left vacant by Sonni Ali, Muhammad Ture was given the name Askia, which meant *usurper* or thief, by disgruntled descendants of Sonni Ali. Because of Askia's tremendous contributions to growth of Songhay, he would be later called "The Great."

All his life, he had been first and foremost a military man. However, in 1495, he went to Egypt and remained there for two years to study the art of government, taxation, rules of trade, uniform weights and measures, government administration and questions of religious toleration. On his return to Songhay in 1497, he set about applying his new knowledge to the affairs of his nation, re-organizing the army, and setting up a competent civil service. One of the highest accolades a public official could receive was that “he was appointed by Askia.” Under Askia the Great, the country was divided into four major sections, each with its governor. Under Askia, support was given to education, particularly at the University of Sankore, where literature, law and science were the main subjects of instruction. Located in the fabled city of Timbuktu, this institution attracted students from all the surrounding African states as well as from the east.

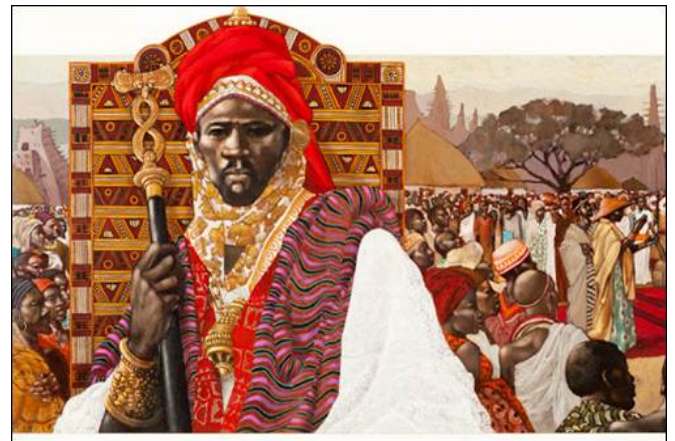
Askia engaged in many battles with surrounding nations in an attempt to maintain the independence and power of Songhay. Finally, he brought the valuable salt mines of Tegazza to the north and the territory of the Fulani to the south under his sway. In 1501, Askia defeated the kingdom of Mali; in 1513, he reduced the Hausa states to subjection. He also conquered Aghaaz, a white settlement to the north of Songhay. Toward the end of his reign, Askia lost his eyesight. Supplanted in 1528, he managed to mastermind the successful efforts of one of his sons to take over the throne. Askia the Great died in 1538 after having 36 years of successful rule.

Answer the Questions:

1. What university did Askia support?
 - a. University of Tennessee
 - b. Kemet University

- c. University of Sankore
 - d. Sonni Ali College
2. Who did Askia succeed as leader?
 - a. Sonni Ali
 - b. Mansa Musa
 - c. Imhotep
 - d. None of the above
 3. Askia was the leader of the ancient empire of Mali?
 - a. True
 - b. False
 4. In what year did Askia go to Egypt?
 - a. _____
 5. Timbuktu is in what present day African country?
 - a. _____


Write it: Do you know any great leaders? What are the characteristics of great leaders?



Born around 1508 b.c.e., Queen Hatshepsut was the only child of Thutmose I and Queen Ahmose. At the age of 12, she was married to the son of one of her father's wives, Thutmose II to ensure maintenance of the royal bloodline. She ruled as queen alongside Pharaoh Thutmose II for over 20 years in ancient Kemet. They had a daughter, Neferure, but no sons. When Thutmose II transitioned to the ancestral realm, his son Thutmose III, who was born to a *concubine*, was too young to take the throne. As a solution, Queen Hatshepsut stepped into the position of pharaoh.

Under her rule, Kemet gained increased economic prosperity. She also led the building and *restoration* of monuments in Kemet and Nubia. One of her most famous architectural contributions is the temple Djoser-djesuru (holiest of holy places) which still stands today along with one of the red granite obelisks that she erected. She is also honored for her trading; her expedition to the land of Punt resulted in gains of gold, ivory, and myrrh for Kemet. Queen Hatshepsut ascended to the ancestral realm in 1458 b.c.e. After her death, Thutmose III assumed the throne.

1. Queen Hatshepsut rule alongside _____ before taking the throne as Pharaoh.
 - a. Thutmose III
 - b. Amenhotep
 - c. Tutankhamun
 - d. Thutmose II
2. Under Hatshepsut's rule, Kemet gained increased wealth.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Hatshepsut is honored for:
 - a. Architectural contributions
 - b. Excellent trading skills

- c. Leading Kemet to greater economic prosperity
- d. Being a woman pharaoh
- e. All of the above
- 



4. One of Hatshepsut's most famous architectural accomplishments was:
 - a. Djoser-djeseru
 - b. The Saqqara Step Pyramid
 - c. The Sphinx
 - d. None of the above
5. If Hatshepsut was born in 1508 b.c.e. and ascended to the ancestral realm in 1458 b.c.e., how old was she when she transitioned?

Being a woman pharaoh was not easy. Write a one page skit in which Hatshepsut has a heated conversation with a male ruler from another land. The skit begins when he tells her, “Women can’t be pharaohs.”

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *concubine* and *restoration* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extension: Use the internet to find pictures of Djoser-djeseru.

Born April 15, 1957 in Shreveport, Louisiana, Evelyn Ashford is an African-American retired track and field athlete and the 1984 Olympic champion in the 100-meter dash. She ran under the 11-second barrier over 30 times and was the first woman to run under 11 seconds in an Olympic Games. As an 18-year-old, Ashford finished 5th in the 100 meter event at the 1976 Summer Olympics. After beating the World Record holders in the 100 meters and 200 meters in 1979 at the World Cup of Track and Field in Montreal, Ashford was one of the potential medalists for the 1980 Summer Olympics, but these Games were boycotted by the United States. Evelyn also tore a quad muscle in May, and was out for the rest of the season.

At the 1984 Summer Olympics, Ashford had a chance to win a gold medal. However, she had to withdraw from the 200 meters heats with a minor injury. She competed in the 100 meters, winning the event in a new Olympic Record of 10.97 seconds. As the anchor runner for 4 X 100 meter relay team, she won a second gold medal. In the absence of World Champions and world record holders East Germany, the US team clocked one of the fastest times in history and won by the biggest margin ever at an Olympics, 1.12 seconds. Later in the season, she finally defeated her main rival Göhr at the Weltklasse meeting in Zürich, Switzerland. The race saw Ashford make up half a meter over Göhr and lower her own World Record to 10.76 seconds. At the 1988 Summer Olympics, she was the flag bearer for the United States team at the Opening Ceremony.

In 1992 at her last Olympics in Barcelona, Ashford, aged 35, was eliminated in the 100 meter semi-finals by 1/100th of a second; she went on to win her third straight Olympic 4 × 100 meter relay gold, this time running the 1st

Answer the Questions:

- Write it:** Which female athlete inspires you most? Why?



Chinua Achebe (1930 – 2013)

Chinua Achebe was born Albert Chinualumogu Achebe on November 16, 1930, in the Igbo community of Ogidi, Nigeria. He was raised Christian and was the fifth of six children.

Like many great authors, Chinua Achebe gained a formal education and then took time to teach. He earned his degree in English at the University of Ibadan. In 1958, prior to beginning his first major position as the director of external broadcasting for the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation, Achebe wrote and published his premier novel, *Things Fall Apart*. The novel focuses on the *conflict* between traditional African culture and the imposed culture brought in by white missionaries. It is now required reading in many schools globally.

Achebe continued to cast light on cultural issues of importance in his *subsequent* novels of the 1960s, *No Longer at Ease*, *Arrow of God*, and *A Man of the People*. This was an important time because many African countries were gaining their independence from *colonization*, including Nigeria, which became a *republic* on October 1, 1963. To also educate the youth with his works, Achebe co-founded Citadel Press, a publishing company for African children's books, in 1967.

In the 1970s, he went on to tour universities, giving lectures across the United States. He wrote many new books during this time as well, including short story collections, poetry collections, a book of essays, and a children's book. He continued to speak and write into the 1980s, when he published *Anthills of the Savannah* and *Hopes and Impediments*. In the 1990s, Achebe was in a terrible car accident that paralyzed him from the waist down. Despite the limits of being in a wheelchair for life after this tragedy, he continued to teach at several universities in the United States until ascending to the ancestral realm at the age of 82 on March 21, 2013.

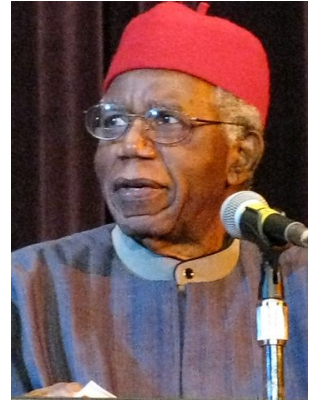
Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Where did Chinua Achebe earn his degree in English?
 - a. University of Nigeria
 - b. University of Ibadan
 - c. Harvard University
 - d. University of Ghana

2. What is the name of Achebe's first novel?

- a. *Arrow of God*
- b. *A Man of the People*
- c. *Things Fall Apart*
- d. *No Longer at Ease*

3. What is the plot of Achebe's first novel?
 - a. Conflict between African ethnic groups during territorial battles
 - b. Conflict between traditional African culture and the imposed culture brought in by white missionaries
 - c. Conflict between African culture and Middle Eastern culture during the Middle Eastern invasions in West African countries
 - d. Conflict between the author and his best friend as they fought over a Nigerian princess
4. Citadel Press, co-founded by Achebe in 1967, printed what type of books?
 - a. African history books
 - b. Cookbooks
 - c. Novels
 - d. Children's books
5. Chinua Achebe was raised Christian and was the fifth of six children.
 - a. True
 - b. False



Write It:

Why do you think Achebe continued to teach after the accident that left him confined to a wheelchair?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *conflict*, *subsequent*, *colonization*, and *republic* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extension: Read *Things Fall Apart* and write a 3-page book report.

George Jackson (1941-1971)

Born in Chicago, Jackson was the second son of Lester and Georgia Bea Jackson's five children. After his family relocated to California, he spent time in the California Youth Authority Corrections facility due to several juvenile convictions including armed robbery, assault, and burglar. In 1961, he was convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to serve one year to life in prison. During his first years at San Quentin State Prison, Jackson became involved in revolutionary activity, where he allegedly assaulted guards and inmates. Such behavior, in turn, was used to justify his continued incarceration on an indeterminate sentence.

In 1966, Jackson met and befriended W.L. Nolen who introduced him to Marxist and Maoist ideology. The two founded the Black Guerrilla Family based on Marxist and Maoist political thought. In speaking of his ideological transformation, Jackson remarked "I met Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Engels, and Mao when I entered prison and they redeemed me." He also wrote many letters to friends and supporters, which would later be edited and compiled into the books *Soledad Brother* and *Blood in My Eye*. Both were bestsellers that brought him a great deal of attention.

Jackson joined the Black Panther Party after meeting Huey P. Newton, one of the co-founders of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense, in jail. In January 1969, Jackson and Nolen were transferred from San Quentin to Soledad prison. On January 13, 1970, corrections officers shot Nolen and two other black inmates to death. On January 17, 1970, Jackson, Fleeta Drumgo and John Clutchette were charged with murdering a corrections officer, John V. Mills, who was beaten and thrown from the third floor of Soledad prison. This was a capital offense and a successful conviction could put Jackson in the gas chamber. Mills was purportedly killed in retaliation for the shooting deaths of three inmates by Miller, the previous year. Miller was not convicted of any crime, a grand jury ruling his actions to be justifiable homicide. On August 7, 1970, George Jackson's seventeen-year-old brother, Jonathan, burst into a Marin County courtroom with a machine-gun. After taking the judge as a hostage, Jonathan demanded that George Jackson, John Clutchette and Fleeta Drumgo be released from prison. Jonathan Jackson was shot and killed while he was driving away from the courthouse.

Jackson published his book, *Soledad Brother: Letters from Prison* (1970). On 21st August, 1971, Jackson was gunned down in the prison yard at San Quentin. He was carrying a 9mm automatic pistol and officials argued he was trying to escape from prison. It was also claimed that the gun had been smuggled into the prison by Angela Davis. However, at her trial she was acquitted of all charges. Jackson was killed just three days prior to the start of his murder trial for the 1970 slaying of guard John Mills.

There is some evidence that Jackson and his supporters on the outside had planned the escape for several

weeks. Three days before the escape attempt, Jackson rewrote his will, leaving all royalties as well as control of his legal defense fund to the Black Panther Party.

Answer the Questions:

- Who did Jackson study in prison?
 - _____
- Which book(s) did Jackson write?
 - Soledad Brother*
 - Revolutionary Suicide*
 - Ready for Revolution*
- Who attempted to help Jackson escape prison at a court house?
 - _____
- What year did Jackson publish *Soledad Brother*?
 - _____
- What organization did Jackson join after meeting Huey P. Newton? What was the aim of the organization?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____

Write it: Briefly summarize the Marxist philosophy?



Muhammad Ali (1942 – 2016)

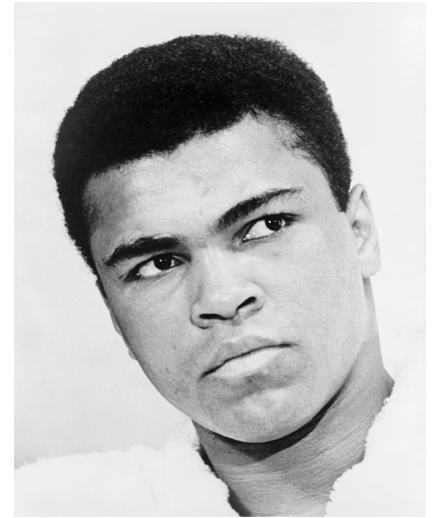
The greatest boxer of all time was born as Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr. on January 17, 1942, in Louisville, Kentucky. When Cassius was a little boy, the South was still segregated and very racist. While the *hostile* environment made some people *docile* or bitter, Cassius let it make him tough.

When he was 12 years old, someone stole Cassius's bicycle. He was very angry and wanted to fight the thief. He began learning boxing from a local police officer to prepare himself. It turned out that boxing was Cassius's strength. He won his first amateur fight in 1954 and then won the Golden Gloves tournament in the light heavyweight class in 1956. His wins continued, with hard work. Clay's dedicated training *culminated* in winning a spot on the U.S. Olympic boxing team in 1960. Representing the U.S. in Rome, Italy, Cassius Clay won the light heavyweight gold medal. Four short years of focused training later, Clay defeated Sonny Liston and became the heavyweight champion of the world.

Clay's big personality was known in the ring; his most famous quote stated that he could "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee". It is true that his footwork was fast and his punches were fierce. In 1964, Clay added political consciousness to his vibrant personality. He joined the Nation of Islam at the time that Minister Malcolm X was teaching and took on the name Muhammad Ali. Ali began speaking out against the Vietnam War and refused to be drafted, which was illegal at the time. He was arrested on a felony charge for his stance, his world title was taken away, and his boxing license was *revoked*. The strong warrior Ali gave up everything for what he believed.

While fighting the case, Ali lost three years of his boxing career. Although Ali faced the possibility of never being able to fight professionally again, he continued training and kept the faith. In 1971, the Supreme Court overturned the conviction against him. The same year, Ali stepped back in the ring against Joe Frazier. The match was coined “The Fight of the Century”. After 14 grueling rounds, Frazier took down

Ali in the 15th. Even with the difficulty of losing his first big fight after the court case, Ali kept training and beat Frazier in a 1974 rematch. More *notably*, Ali took back the title of heavyweight champion of the world in 1974 in a legendary match against George Foreman in the “Jungle”.



As Ali aged, his passion and drive did not *diminish*. He lost his title as heavyweight champion in February 1978 to Leon Spinks when Ali was around 36 years old, but regained in the same September – the first boxer to earn the heavyweight championship three times! After retirement in the early 1980s, Ali received devastating news. He was diagnosed with Parkinson’s, a *degenerative* disease that affected his speech and movement. Undeclared, even by disease, Ali founded an organization to support those with Parkinson’s – the Muhammad Ali Parkinson Center in Arizona. He also donated significant funds to the Make-A-Wish Foundation, the Special Olympics, and many other charities. Ali went from being a champion in the ring to a champion of *philanthropy*.

In addition to donating to those in need, Ali traveled the world helping where he could. Because of his service work, he was chosen as a United Nations Messenger of Peace. In 2005, Ali received the Presidential Medal of Freedom for his phenomenal life's work. He also received the President's Award from the NAACP in 2009. After a lifetime of warrior work, Muhammad Ali ascended to the ancestral realm on June 3, 2016.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. On January 17, 1942, Muhammad Ali was born _____.

- a. Cassius Arnold Clay Jr.
 - b. Francis Raymond
 - c. Stephen Clay
 - d. Cassius Marcellus Clay, Jr
2. What childhood event inspired Ali to learn boxing?
 - a. Someone stole his money
 - b. Someone stole his bicycle
 - c. Someone stole his girlfriend
 - d. Someone beat him up
 3. What year did Ali win a spot on the U.S. Olympic boxing team?
 - a. 1952
 - b. 1955
 - c. 1960
 - d. 1971
 4. What religious organization did Muhammad Ali join that led to his name change?
 - a. Nation of Gods and Earths
 - b. Nation of Islam
 - c. Ifa
 - d. Ausar Auset Society
 5. Who did Ali fight in 1974 in the match billed “Rumble in the Jungle”?
 - a. Sonny Liston
 - b. Rocky Marciano
 - c. Joe Frazier
 - d. George Foreman

words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extension:

Watch the documentary “I Am Ali” (2014) (111 minutes) on Netflix and take notes. Share your notes in an oral discussion.

Write it:

Ali knew that refusing to be drafted for the Vietnam War could cost him his career and his freedom, but he did it anyway. What do you think that he was thinking at the time? You can use the internet to find more information on Ali’s draft refusal if needed.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *hostile*, *docile*, *culminated*, *revoked*, *notably*, *diminish*, *degenerative*, and *philanthropy* and write the definitions in your own



Rosa Parks (1955 – 2005)

A radical activist for social, economic, and political justice, Rosa Parks is best known for refusing to give up her seat for a Caucasian man in Montgomery, Alabama on December 1, 1955. Her famous stand to not give up her bus seat was a planned act of *civil disobedience* to spark the Montgomery bus boycott and stop racial segregation on the Montgomery bus line. Before Mrs. Parks engaged in this brave decision, the bus seats had been *delegated* Black and White, with the Whites in the front of the bus and the Black people in the back.

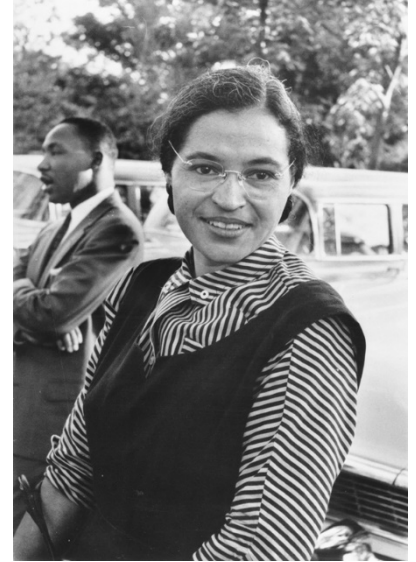
Mrs. Parks was born Rose Louise McCauley was born on February 14, 1913, in Tuskegee, Alabama. She attended Alabama State Teachers' College for Negroes until leaving school at the age of 16 to care for her mother and grandmother. At the age of 19, Rose married a barber and Civil Rights activist, Raymond Parks. He valued education and assisted his wife in earning her high school diploma shortly after they married. In 1943, Mrs. Parks joined the Montgomery chapter of the NAACP and quickly earned the position of chapter secretary.

Despite what many believe, Rosa Parks did not sit on the front of the bus. After a tiring day at work, she took a seat in the first row of the Colored section, which was right behind Whites only section. The Whites only section was full, however, so when the next White passenger entered the bus, the driver asked Mrs. Parks, 42 years of age at the time, to give up her seat for a White man. When Mrs. Parks refused, she was manhandled and arrested. Afterwards, Civil Rights leaders successfully used Mrs. Parks story as a *catalyst* for a 13-month bus boycott, led by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. It is important to note that nine months earlier, Claudette Colvin, a 15-year-old pregnant Afrikan young woman, also refused to give up her seat. Ms. Colvin's actions did not inspire a boycott because to be a pregnant young unmarried teen was considered shameful by many at the time. Rosa Parks, however, valued Claudette's sacrifices and helped raise money for her defense fund.

Although the bus boycott was effective, the Parks family suffered losses due to Mrs. Parks' decisions. Little be known, Rosa Parks was arrested a second time only weeks after the famous standoff for organizing carpool rides for boycotters. An image of Mrs. Parks being fingerprinted by the police was published on the front page of the New York Times, although 114 other organizers were also arrested. Mrs. and Mr. Parks were forced out of their jobs after her arrests. Many did not agree with her actions. Her family received death threats and had to move to Detroit, Michigan for safety. Mrs. Parks developed health issues and lost friends. While Rosa Parks is celebrated today, at the time, her revolutionary actions were considered unbecoming of a married woman in the South. Rosa Parks' story demonstrates that the right decision may not always be the popular decision, we may even lose friends or lose money in the process, but standing for our dignity is worth the sacrifice. Mrs. Parks ascended to the ancestral realm on October 24, 2005.

Choose the Correct Answer:

- What organization did Rosa Parks join in 1943?
 - Black Panthers
 - Freedom Riders
 - NAACP
 - UNIA
- Rosa Parks sat on the front row of the bus the day that she was famously arrested.
 - True
 - False
- Weeks after the famous standoff, Rosa Parks was arrested a second time for:
 - Assisting African Americans with voting
 - Organizing carpool rides for boycotters
 - Researching local lynchings
 - Sitting in a segregated restaurant
- Before Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat, a 15 year took the same action. Her name was:
 - Mae Jemison
 - Frances Cress Welsing
 - Fannie Lou Hamer
 - Claudette Colvin
- Everyone agreed with Rosa Parks' actions and her life was very easy after she took a stand that day on the bus on Alabama.
 - True
 - False



Write It:

How do you think Rosa Parks felt after she was arrested for a second time, began receiving death threats, lost her job, and began suffering health problems? Write a one page diary in Rosa Parks' voice expressing how you think she felt after all these challenges happened.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *civil disobedience*, *delegated*, and *catalyst* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Kwame Ture (1941 – 1998)

Kwame Ture was born Stokely Carmichael on June 29, 1941, in Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago. When he was 11 years old, he moved to New York with his parents. His parents had already *immigrated* to New York while Stokely was a toddler to pursue opportunities. Stokely's mother worked as a stewardess for a steamship and his father worked as a carpenter and taxi driver to support their life in the United States.

As a teen, Stokely became involved in a local gang, but due to his family's hard work and high value of education, soon redirected his energy to be admitted to the respected Bronx High School of Science. Stokely's classmates were mainly rich, white students. Experiencing different social and racial environments made him aware of political and *economic* differences. As a high school senior watching a Civil Rights sit-in on television, he felt *compelled* to join the movement. "When I first heard about the Negroes sitting in at lunch counters down South," he later reflected, "I thought they were just a bunch of publicity hounds. But one night when I saw those young kids on TV, getting back up on the lunch counter stools after being knocked off them, sugar in their eyes, ketchup in their hair—well, something happened to me. Suddenly I was burning."

While still a teen, Stokely became an active member of Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), risking his life during sit-ins and boycotts that were known to become violent. He also continued to apply himself as a student and was presented with scholarships to top universities across the United States. Sticking to his values, Carmichael chose to attend HBCU Howard University, majoring in Philosophy and continuing his Civil Rights work. In 1961, as a freshman in college, he participated in his first Freedom Ride – a controversial bus tour to advance integration in South. During this tour, Stokely was arrested in Jackson, Mississippi for sitting in a Whites Only bus stop waiting room and imprisoned for 49 days. Despite this setback, he did not give up on the Civil Rights movement or on college, graduating with honors from Howard University in 1964.

After graduation, Stokely Carmichael became a field organizer with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). In 1965, under his organizing leadership, the number of registered Black voters rose from 70 to 2,600. Although he put so much effort into registering Afrikan people to vote, Stokely was not impressed with either political party. He decided to start his own political

party, the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, represented by a black panther logo. This was years before the Black Panther Party was founded.

Stokely was a nonviolent activist for many years but became frustrated due to the violent actions of Whites and participation of police officers. The violent death of nonviolent student James Meredith inspired Carmichael's final shift from a nonviolence advocate to a Black



Power pioneer. His views became separatist instead of integrationist. Carmicheal defined his philosophy of Black Power as a call for Black self-determination. He explained, "It is a call for black people in this country to unite, to recognize their heritage, to build a sense of community. It is a call for black people to define their own goals, to lead their own organizations." Carmichael added, "When you talk of black power, you talk of building a movement that will smash everything Western civilization has created."

In 1967, Carmichael connected with revolutionary leaders in Cuba, North Vietnam, China, and Guinea. After returning to the United States, he left SNCC entirely and became the prime minister of the Black Panther Party. During his time with the Black Panthers, he expressed his views as a speaker and writer around the U.S., inspiring many other young leaders to become Black nationalists. To be a Black nationalist to believe that Afrikan people should control their own communities, politics, and money.

In 1969, Carmichael left the United States for Conakry, Guinea. He traveled back and forth between the U.S. and Guinea, continuing to write and speak as a promoter of Pan-Africanism (Afrikan people across the world working together). While there, he changed his name to Kwame Ture to honor the president of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah, and the president of Guinea, Sekou Toure. He was married twice, to the famous South African singer, Miriam Makeba, and after divorce, to a Guinean doctor, Ms. Marlyatou Barry. Kwame Ture ascended to the ancestral realm on November 15, 1998 at the age of 57.

Choose the Correct Answer:

- 1. Where was Kwame Ture born?
 - a. Jamaica
 - b. Trinidad and Tobago
 - c. United States of America
 - d. Guinea, West Africa
- 2. What prompted Kwame Ture to join the Civil Rights movement?
 - a. He met Malcolm X at a rally.
 - b. He attended Dr. King’s church.
 - c. He saw a sit-in on television.
 - d. Rosa Parks was his aunt.
- 3. Write in the definition of *controversial* in your own words.

_____.

- 4. After Kwame Ture organized 2,600 Afrikan voters, he encouraged them to vote:
 - a. Democratic
 - b. Republic
 - c. Green Party
 - d. Lowndes County Freedom Organization
- 5. Kwame Ture traveled to meet with revolutionary leaders in:
 - a. China
 - b. Cuba
 - c. North Vietnam
 - d. Guinea
 - e. All of the above

Write it:

Why did Kwame Ture stop being a non-violent activist?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *immigrated, economic, compelled, separatist, and integrationist* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extensions:

- 1. Look up the Civil Rights sit-in videos on Youtube. Imagine how Kwame Ture felt while watching them.

Elaine Brown (1943 -)

Elaine Brown was born on March 2, 1943, in North Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. She lived in largely *impoverished* Black community as daughter to a hardworking single mother. Due to her mother's hard work, Elaine attended a private elementary school where she studied classical piano and ballet. Most of her classmates were white. Because Elaine had exposure to both populations, she grew to be an educated woman who could communicate with anyone regardless of their race or *socioeconomic* level.

As a young woman after high school, Elaine lived in Los Angeles, California where she gave piano lessons to children in Watts housing project. Her experiences with children in extreme poverty along with her friendships with those of greater political consciousness sparked a different awareness in Elaine. She began writing for an Afrikan liberation newspaper, *Harambee*. As the political climate intensified with the murder of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and imprisonment of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver, Ms. Brown began attending Black Panther party meetings.

Elaine Brown's natural leadership abilities were revealed during her membership to the Black Panther Party's Los Angeles Chapter. She helped form the free breakfast program for children and took the position of editor of the party's newspaper, *The Black Panther*. Due to her strong abilities, she earned the honor of being the first woman member of the Panther Central Committee. Ms. Brown also became involved in local politics, receiving great support in her campaign for a seat on the Oakland City Council in 1973. In 1974, she was promoted with the Black Panther Party, earning the position of Chairwoman.

From her position as Chairwoman, Brown advanced the goals of the Black Panther Party as a whole, while also creating more a gender-balanced vision. Although Brown received support from Oakland Democratic leaders and secured the alliance of the farm workers during her time as a leader of the Black Panther Party, sexism was still an issue with the

party. Ms. Brown left the party in 1977 after Huey P. Newton returned from Cuba, where he had been in exile.



Elaine Brown's talents expand beyond her musical abilities and gift for leadership. She is the author of *A Taste of Power* and *The Condemnation of Little B* and has also recorded two albums featuring her singing and poetry. She is

also the founder of several organizations, including Field of Flowers, a nonprofit to improve education for children in poverty, Mothers Advocating Juvenile Justice, and the National Alliance for Radical Prison Reform. Ms. Brown continues to *advocate* for children, women, prisoners, and humanity from her home in Oakland, California.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Where was Elaine Brown born?
 - a. Los Angeles
 - b. New York
 - c. Cleveland
 - d. North Philadelphia
2. What newspaper did Brown write for before joining the Black Panther party?
 - a. *New York Times*
 - b. *Harambee*
 - c. *The Final Call*
 - d. *Uhuru Sasa*
3. What chapter of the Black Panther Party did Elaine Brown join?
 - a. Harlem
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Los Angeles

- d. Sacramento
- 4. What did Elaine Brown do within the Black Panther Party?
 - a. Helped form the free breakfast program
 - b. Edited *The Black Panther* newspaper
 - c. First woman member of the Panther Central Committee
 - d. Became Chairwoman of the Black Panther Party
 - e. All of the Above
- 5. What creative talents does Ms. Brown possess?
 - a. Pianist
 - b. Singer
 - c. Author
 - d. Poet
 - e. All of the Above
 - f. None of the Above

Write It:

Do an internet search of Elaine Brown’s organizations, Field of Flowers, Mothers Advocating Against Juvenile Justice, and National Alliance for Radical Prison Reform. Write down the mission of each organization in your own words. (Hint: You may have to search “Field of Flowers AND Elaine Brown.)

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *impoverished*, *socioeconomic*, and *advocate* (verb) and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

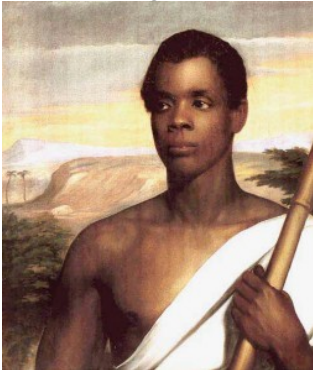
Joseph Cinque (1814-

Joseph Cinque was born in 1814. In Sierra Leone, he was a rice farmer and trader amongst the Mende people. His birth name was Sinbe – Pieh. Along with wife and three children, he cared for his aging father in the village of Mani. Although the Atlantic slave trade had been outlawed by international agreement in 1820, the practice was still very common and young farmers like Cinque were valuable commodities and were frequent targets of slave traders who knew agriculture skills would be prized by plantation owners in the Americas.

Cinque was abducted in 1839 while working in his rice field. He was taken to the Sierra Leone slave depot known as Lombok, held in chains for months, and put on board a slave ship bound for Cuba. Cinque endured what was called the “Middle Passage,” a voyage of horrible conditions and terror across the Atlantic Ocean. In Cuba, Cinque along with 53 other men, women, and children were sold to slave traders Jose Ruiz and Pedro Montes.

Ruiz and Montes hired the schooner, a boat, “The Amistad” to carry them all to Puerto Principe, a central region in Cuba where enslaved Africans were put to work on the sugar Plantations. However, the 120-ton schooner never reached its destination. Two days out of Havana, a raging storm hit the ship, as the ship’s crew fought to keep the ship moving against the elements. In the meantime, Cinque and his fellow Africans plotted their escape. Cinque was able to pick the lock on his chains and free his fellow captives.

The courageous African killed several members of the ship's crew and two disappeared overboard Ruiz and Montes were spared. The Africans were now in complete control of the vessel, however; the Africans including Cinque knew nothing of ship navigation. Cinque ordered Montes an experienced sea captain to sail east back toward Africa, but Montes secretly changed course each night. After 63 days, no sight of land, and ten of his fellow Africans dead, Cinque allowed Montes to sail toward land. The wily Spaniards worked the Amistad all the way from the Caribbean to the Long Island sound in New York.



The U.S. Coast Guard seized the Amistad and its cargo. Ruiz and Montes were set free and Cinque and his fellow captives arrested and charged with murder and piracy. Because New York was a free state and no longer importing

slaves, Ruiz and Montez convinced the Coast Guard Lt. Getney to tow the ship to Connecticut, which was a slaveholding state.

Lawsuits and diplomatic discussion ensued between U.S. and Spain on behalf of its colony. People wondered what should become of the Africans? Abolitionists quickly formed legal defense committees to defend the rights of the Africans, however, it was Cinque's passionate, articulate, moving speech that moved the jurors. The trial riveted the American public and the abolitionists claim victory when Judge Andrew Judson ruled in favor of Cinque and his fellow Africans stating that they had never been slaves in the legal sense.

The Africans were set free. In order raise money for the return of Cinque and the other Africans, abolitionist societies organized speaking tours for Cinque. Cinque again distinguished himself with his eloquence and dignity. By November 1841, enough funds had been raised to return the Africans to their home. The 35 surviving captives arrived in West Africa in January 1842. Little is known of Cligue life upon his return to Sierra Leone; however, his story is one of perseverance and triumph over adversity.

Answer the Questions:

1. What was Cinque's job before being captured?
 - a. _____
2. What is a schooner?
 - a. a rice farmer
 - b. a singer
 - c. a boat
3. What African country was Cinque from?
 - a. _____
4. Where was the Amistad taking the enslaved Africans initially?
 - a. _____
5. What is the "Middle Passage?"
 - a. _____

Write it: The revolt led by Joseph Cinque was one of many. Research other revolts by enslaved Africans and write a small summary of 3 or 4.

a. _____

a. _____

a. 1975

b. 1930

c. 1925

a. _____

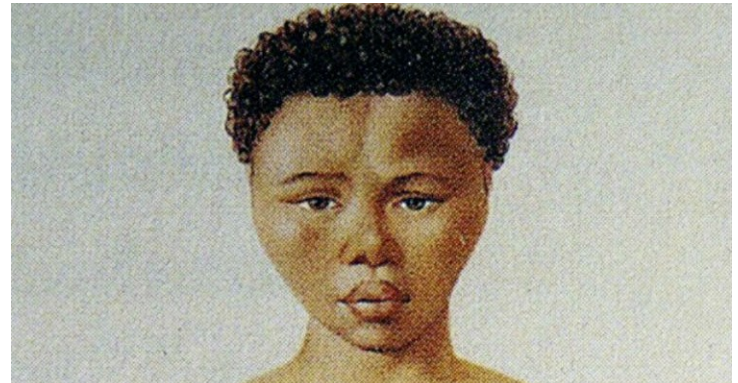
Following the African National Congress (ANC)'s victory in the South African elections, President Nelson Mandela requested that the French government return the remains of Sara Baartman so that she could be laid to rest. The process took eight years, as the French had to draft a carefully worded bill that would not allow other countries to claim treasures taken by the French. Finally on March 6, 2002, Sara Baartman was brought back home to South Africa where she was buried. On August 9, 2002, Women's Day, a public holiday in South Africa, Sara was buried at Hankey in the Eastern Cape Province.

Answer the Questions:

1. What city was Baartman from?
 - a. _____
2. When did South Africa get Baartman's remains from France?
 - a. 1816
 - b. 2002
 - c. 1981

3. What European people enslaved the Khoikhoi people?
 - a. _____
4. Who initially enslaved Baartman?
 - a. _____
5. What physical features made Baartman so fascinating to Europeans?"
 - a. _____

Write it: Why do you think Josephine Baker was able to achieve great success in France before she did in the United States?



Mansa Musa (1280 c.e. – 1337 c.e.)

Mansa Musa was born in 1280 c.e. in the West African country of Mali. At the time, Mali was an *expansive* nation with a *breadth* of around 2000 miles stretching across land that now forms the modern countries of Gambia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Chad, and Mauritania. Mansa Musa became the emperor of Mali at the age of 32 after the death of Emperor Abu-Bakr II. The title Mansa means king and was given to him after he was crowned.

As a Muslim, it was important to Mansa Musa to make Hajj, a pilgrimage to Mecca. In 1324 c.e., he made the 4000-mile journey with a large entourage, giving gold to the poor all along the way. He distributed so much gold on his journey that he crashed the economic market in Cairo, Kemet (Egypt). It took ten years for the economy to recover.

On his return to Mali, Mansa Musa brought scholars and architects to teach new building techniques in his country. A new palace and new mosques were designed, some that still stand today. The scholars and architects that Mansa Musa introduced to Mali also resulted in new libraries and universities being founded. These advancements attracted the attention of the world to Mali; consequently, thought leaders from all over traveled to Timbuktu. Mansa Musa joined the realm of the ancestors in 1337 c.e after ruling for 25 years.

Choose the Correct Answer:

- Where was Mansa Musa born?
 - Ghana
 - Mali
 - Songhay
 - Guinea
- As a Muslim, it was important for Mansa Musa to make a _____ to Mecca.
 - Jumah

- Salat
- Hajj
- Sura

- Mansa Musa gave away so much gold on his journey to Mecca that he crashed the economic market in:
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Chad
 - Mauritania
 - Kemet
- On his return to Mali, Mansa Musa brought back:
 - Yellow Fever
 - Guns
 - Scholars and Architects
 - Bibles
- Mansa Musa's trip resulted in:
 - New libraries being built
 - New universities being founded
 - New mosques being built
 - Mali earning the attention of the world
 - All of the above

Write It:

Why do you think that Mansa Musa made his Hajj so epic?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *expansive*, *breadth*, *entourage*, and *consequently* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extensions:

- Find the follow countries on a map (paper map or digital map): Gambia, Guinea, Burkina Faso, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Chad, and Mauritania. Imagine an empire that stretches across part of all of these countries. This was ancient Mali.
- Look up "Mansa Musa The Richest Man in History" and see what you find. How does Mansa Musa's wealth compare to modern day rappers? Think of a few of the most popular rappers you know. How did Mansa Musa use his wealth differently from these men or women?

Jomo Kenyatta (1891 - 1978)

Jomo Kenyatta was born as “Kamau” on October 20, 1891, in Kiambu, Kenya. Both of his parents ascended to the ancestral realm when he was very young, so Kamau lived with his uncle and then his grandfather. His grandfather was a medicine man. Although Kamau was close to his grandfather, he wanted to *pursue* an education. So, he left home and became a student at the Church of Scotland Mission school, paying his school fees by working as a cook and houseboy.

After his early education, Kamau *apprenticed* as a carpenter. He also took many survival jobs; for instance, he worked as a clerk, as a cashier, and as a water-meter reader. In 1924, he joined the Kikuyu Central Association and began his involvement in politics. He became the editor for the organization's newspaper and then the general secretary due to his communication skills. In 1928, he launched an independent newspaper and began speaking publicly.

In 1929, Kamau traveled to London to advocate for the Kikuyu people in political and economic affairs. While in London, he operated under his Christian name, Johnstone. During this time, he furthered his education at the Woodbrooke Quaker College and the University College London and became involved in several organizations, including the International African Service Bureau, a pan-African, anti-colonial group associated with revolutionary George Padmore. As his worldview expanded through the pan-Africanist lens, Kamau set aside his Christian name “Johnstone” and published his first book, *Facing Mount Kenya*, under an African name, Jomo Kenyatta. “Jomo” means “burning spear” and Kenyatta means “the light of Kenya”.

In the 1940s, Jomo became the principal of Kenya Teachers College in Githunguri and was elected president of the Kenya African Union. In the late 1940s and early 1950s, he toured around the country to speak to the people, motivating them towards personal development while promoting Kenyan land ownership and independence. White settlers felt *intimidated* by him and often threatened his life.

Despite his life being at risk, Kenyatta only became more revolutionary. He was a member of the



Mau Mau Society, an anti-colonial organization that rebelled against the British invaders. He was arrested in 1952 for his involvement in the Mau Mau society

and remained in prison until 1960, when over a million signatures in petition to release him were submitted to the governor. After gaining freedom, Kenyatta worked diligently towards also breaking Kenya free from the chains of white invaders. He led the Kenya African National Union delegations to negotiate the Kenyan Independence Constitution and then in 1963, Kenyatta earned the title of prime minister of the Kenya African National Union. As the British government still held dominant political positions at that point, Kenyatta continued fighting from his position. In 1964, he succeeded in transitioning Kenya to a republic by having the Constitution amended and the office of prime minister was adjusted to the office of president, with more *autonomous* and far-reaching power. With this change, Jomo Kenyatta became the first president of the Republic of Kenya.

During his tenure, he promoted an African agenda, increasing jobs for Kenyan people. He also secured Kenya's admission into the United Nations. While Jomo Kenyatta benefitted the Kenyan people in some ways, he did great damage in others. Many white invaders stole the land of Kenyan people during Kenyatta's three term presidency, a major *violation* from which Kenyatta and his family gained increased prosperity. Although his legacy is with flaws, he contributed to the foundation that Kenya operates from today as an independent nation. Jomo Kenyatta ascended to the ancestral realm in August 1978.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. What is Jomo Kenyatta's birth name?

- a. Kwame
 - b. Kamau
 - c. Kwaku
 - d. Kwesi
2. Circle the statement that is false about Jomo Kenyatta.
- a. He paid his school fees for mission school by working as a cook and houseboy.
 - b. He traveled to London to advocate for the Kikuyu people in political and economic affairs.
 - c. He toured to motivate Kenyan people towards personal development while promoting Kenyan land ownership and independence.
 - d. He was the first president of free South Africa.
 - e. He was arrested in 1952 for his involvement in the Mau Mau society and remained in prison until 1960.
3. Why did Jomo Kenyatta travel to London in 1929?
- a. To pursue an education at the Church of Scotland Mission School
 - b. To become principal of Kenya Teachers College
 - c. To advocate for the Kikuyu people in political and economic affairs
 - d. To lead the Kenya African National Union
4. Which challenge did Jomo Kenyatta face in his life?
- a. Both of his parents died when he was young.
 - b. He ran away from home to get an education and had to work hard to pay for it.
 - c. White settlers threatened his life.

- d. He was arrested for involvement with the Mau Mau.
 - e. All of the above.
5. What was Jomo Kenyatta's biggest accomplishment that resulted in him being widely remembered today? Choose the best answer.
- a. Becoming principal of Kenya Teachers College
 - b. Being arrested for involvement with the Mau Mau in 1952
 - c. Becoming Prime Minister of the Kenya African National Union
 - d. Becoming the first president of the Republic of Kenya
 - e. None of the above

Write It:

Although Jomo Kenyatta made many positive contributions to Kenya in his lifetime, he is viewed disapprovingly by some because of his possible complicity in white invaders taking Kenyan land. Use the internet to research "Jomo Kenyatta and Kenya Land Grabs" to form an opinion on this matter. Read at least 2 – 3 articles and then write a 1 – 2 page essay explaining your opinion based on what you have read.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *pursue*, *apprentice* (verb), *intimidated*, *autonomous*, and *violation* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Extension: Advanced high school students can extend the lesson on loss of land in Kenya and other African countries by reading *Mortgaging the Ancestors: Ideologies of Attachment in Africa* by Parker MacDonald Shipton. It is available on Amazon and may be available at your local library.

Jack Johnson (1878-1946)

The first Black heavyweight-boxing champion, John Arthur "Jack" Johnson was born on March 31, 1878, in Galveston, Texas. The son of ex-enslaved Africans and the third of nine children, Johnson possessed an air of confidence and drive to exceed beyond the life his parents had known. In 1908, he became the first African-American to win the world heavyweight crown when he knocked out the reigning champ, Tommy Burns. The fast living Johnson held on to the title until 1915 and continued to box until he was 60.

By the age of 16, Johnson was on his own, travelling to New York and later Boston before returning to his hometown. Johnson's first fight came around this time. His opponent was a fellow longshoreman, and while the purse wasn't much—just \$1.50—Johnson jumped at the chance and won the fight. Not long after he earned \$25 for managing to stick out four rounds against professional boxer Bob Thompson. Eager to get out of Galveston and try and forge a life around boxing, Johnson left his home again in 1899.

By the early 1900s, the 6'2" Johnson, who'd become known as the Galveston Giant, had made a name for himself in the Black boxing circuit and had his eyes set on the world heavyweight title, which was held by white boxer Jim Jeffries. But Jeffries refused to fight him. He wasn't alone. White boxers would not spar with their Black counterparts. Johnson followed and antagonized Tommy Burns, who had become world champion when Jeffries retired, until he could no longer ignore Johnson. Finally, on December 26, 1908, the flamboyant Johnson, who often taunted his opponents as he beat them soundly, got his chance for the title when champion Tommy Burns fought him outside of Sydney, Australia. Burns only agreed to fight Johnson after promoters guaranteed him

\$30,000. The fight lasted until the 14th round, when police stepped in and ended it. Johnson was named the winner.

Jack Johnson continued his calls for Jeffries to step into the ring with him. On July 4, 1910, he finally did. Dubbed the "Fight of the Century," more than 22,000 eager fans turned out for the bout, held in Reno, Nevada. After 15 rounds, Johnson came away victorious, affirming his domain over boxing and further angering white boxing fans who hated seeing a Black man sit atop the sport.

Jeffries was humbled by the loss and what he'd seen of his opponent. "I could never have whipped Johnson at my best," Jeffries said. "I couldn't have hit him. No, I couldn't have reached him in 1,000 years." Johnson's Victory sparked riots across America among whites angered by a Black man defeating a white man. The color bar remained in force even under Johnson. Once he was the world's heavyweight champ, Johnson did not fight a Black opponent for the first five years of his reign. He denied matches to Black heavyweights.

Blacks were not given a chance at the title allegedly because Johnson felt that he could make more money fighting white boxers. He also became a bigger target for a white America that longed to see him ruined. For his part, Johnson loved to brandish his wealth and his disdain for racial rules.

He dated white women, drove lavish cars and spent money freely. But trouble was always lurking. In 1912, he was convicted of violating the Mann Act for bringing his white girlfriend across state lines before their marriage. Sentenced to prison, he fled to Europe, remaining there as a fugitive for seven years. He returned to the United States in 1920 and ultimately served out his sentence. His questionable behavior was looked down upon by the African American community, especially

by the Black scholar Booker T. Washington who said, "It is unfortunate that a man with money should use it in a way to injure his own people, in the eyes of those who are seeking to uplift his race and improve its conditions, I wish to say emphatically that Jack Johnson's actions did not meet my personal approval and I am sure they do not meet with the approval of the colored race."

On April 5, 1915, Johnson lost his title to Jess Willard. With a crowd of 25,000 at Oriental Park Racetrack in Havana, Cuba, Johnson was knocked out in the 26th round of the scheduled 45 round fight. Johnson, although having won almost every round, began to tire after the 20th round, and was visibly hurt by heavy body punches from Willard in rounds preceding the 26th-round knockout. Johnson continued fighting, but age was catching up with him. He fought professionally until 1938 at age 60 when he lost 7 of his last 9 bouts, losing his final fight to Walter Price by a 7th-round TKO.

On June 10, 1946, Johnson died in a car crash on U.S. Highway 1 near Franklinton, North Carolina, a small town near Raleigh, after racing angrily from a diner that refused to serve him. He was taken to the closest Black hospital, Saint Agnes Hospital in Raleigh. He was 68 years old at the time of his death.

Answer the Questions:

- 1. When did Johnson become World Champion?
a. _____
- 2. Where was Johnson born?
a. New York City
b. Galveston, Texas
c. Havana, Cuba

- 3. Why did white boxers refuse to fight Johnson?
a. _____
- 4. How did Jack Johnson die?
a. _____
- 5. Why was Johnson sentenced to prison in 1912?
a. _____

Write it: Is Jack Johnson a role model to be looked up to by African children? Why or Why not?



Paul Robeson (1898 – 1976)

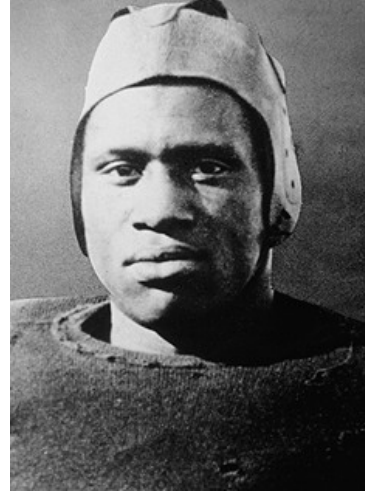
On April 9, 1898, Paul Robeson was born in Princeton, New Jersey. When he was only six years old, his mother died *tragically* in a fire. Despite this early hardship, Paul was an excellent student and sang in the church choir. His commitment to academic excellence paid off. At the age of 17, he earned a scholarship to Rutgers University. He was only the third Afrikan to ever attend Rutgers. He did not disappoint. As a star debater, *phenomenal* orator, and top athlete in four varsity sports, he earned the title of class valedictorian.

In the early 1920s, Paul went on to earn a degree from Columbia University Law School while teaching Latin and playing professional football. He married a fellow student in 1921, Eslanda Goode. In 1923, he began his career as a lawyer, but found the extreme racism of the time to be a major impediment. His wife encouraged him to instead pursue an acting career. In 1924 through 1928, he starred in *All God's Chillun Got Wings*, *The Emperor Jones*, *Body and Soul*, and *Showboat* – breaking into both the theater and film industries.

As Paul's success grew, he relocated his family to Europe to further his career as an actor and singer. He starred in several films and built a tremendous following. Robeson did not allow his fame to silence him, but used it as a platform to speak out against racial *injustice* and to support Pan-Africanism. Once Robeson return to the United States in the 1940s, he was labeled as a Communist and was barred from passport renewal. The negative portrayal of Robeson by U.S. government officials resulted in loss of concert bookings and film studio support. His family struggled financially, but Robeson stood his ground for his beliefs.

In 1958, Robeson published his biography, *Here I Stand*. The same year, he won his fight to have his passport was *reinstated*. He began traveling again and resumed his career, traveling to Australia, New Zealand, China, Russia, and Cuba, as well as African countries. Once he returned to the U.S., Paul Robeson

participated in the Civil Rights movement. Although he struggled with health issues as he aged that limited



his *mobility*, in 1973, on his 75th birthday, a recorded message from him was played at Carnegie hall stating, "Though I have not been able to be active for several years, I want you to know that I am the same Paul,

dedicated as ever to the worldwide cause of humanity for freedom, peace and brotherhood." He ascended to the ancestral realm on January 23, 1976 at the age of 77 in Pennsylvania.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Robeson left a career as a lawyer to pursue acting.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which achievement did Robeson *not* accomplish at Rutgers University?
 - a. Star debater
 - b. Top athlete in four varsity sports
 - c. Class valedictorian
 - d. Teaching Assistant
3. Paul Robeson earned a degree from Columbia University Law School
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. When Robeson lost bookings, support, ability to travel internationally, and money because of commitment to justice and Pan-Africanism, what did he do?
 - a. Apologized publicly

- b. Begged the U.S. government for forgiveness
 - c. Gave up on justice and Pan Africanism to focus on his singing and acting career
 - d. Stood his ground for his beliefs
5. What is the title of Robeson's biography?
- a. *Here I Stand*
 - b. *Long Walk to Freedom*
 - c. *No Justice, No Peace*
 - d. *The Biography of Paul Robeson*

Write It:

Paul Robeson endured many hardships because of his commitment to Afrikan people during a time when America was very openly oppressive to us, including attacks on his career, finances, and health. Very few entertainers today demonstrate a similar commitment. Write a one page thank you letter to Paul Robeson thanking him for his contributions.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *tragically*, *phenomenal*, *injustice*, *reinstated*, and *mobility* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Betty Dean Sanders was born on May 28, 1934. The date and place of her birth is uncertain, as her parents were teenagers and her birth records were lost, but she spent her childhood in Detroit, Michigan. When she was 11 years old, she was taken in by activist Lorenzo Malloy, and his wife, Helen. Betty valued education. After completing high school, she went on to Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. She experienced severe racism in Alabama and left the south to attend Brooklyn State College School of Nursing in New York City.

While in nursing school, Betty visited the Nation of Islam temple in New York where she met Malcolm X. She continued attending Malcolm's services and converted to Islam in 1956. At that time, she changed her name to Betty X, giving up her "slave name". Malcolm and Betty married in January of 1958 in Michigan. She and Malcolm left the Nation is Islam and became Sunni Muslims in 1964.

In 1965, tragedy hit for the Shabazz family. On February 21, Malcolm X was *assassinated* at the Audubon Ballroom in New York City. Betty Shabazz and her daughters were present. After this tremendous loss, Sister Betty never remarried although she had six daughters to raise. She continued her education, completing an undergraduate degree at Jersey City State College and PhD in Education at the University of Massachusetts. Her brilliance and drive earned her a position as an associate professor of Health Sciences at Medgar Evers College. She also service at the head of public relations for the college.

During her *tenure* as a professor, Dr. Betty Shabazz served on U.S. *delegations* with President Ford, President Carter, and President Clinton. She also traveled internationally to promote social justice, human rights, women's rights, and other worthy causes. Dr. Shabazz was a global ambassador for peace. Also an *advocate* for health, Dr. Shabazz formed the Malcolm X Medical Scholarship program for underfunded students to attend Columbia University. The university in turn establish the Betty Shabazz

Nursing Scholarship program in her honor. On June 23, 1997, Dr. Betty Shabazz ascended to the ancestral realm after a tragic fire in her home.



1. In college,
Betty Shabazz
majored in

- a. Anthropology
 - b. Social Work
 - c. Medicine
 - d. Nursing
 - e. English
2. After joining the Nation of Islam, the former Betty Dean Sanders changed her name to _____.
 - a. Betty Shabazz
 - b. Betty X
 - c. Betty Muhammad
 - d. Betty Sanders X
3. After losing her husband to assassination, Betty Shabazz continued her education, became a professor, and traveled internationally for worthy causes.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. In addition to her work in education, Mrs. Shabazz promoted promote social justice, human rights, and women's rights.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. What scholarship program did Betty Shabazz form in honor of Malcolm X?
 - a. Malcolm X Nursing Scholarship program for underfunded students to attend Columbia University
 - b. Malcolm X Medical Scholarship program for underfunded students to attend Columbia University
 - c. Malcolm X Activism Grant for young orators
 - d. Malcolm X Social Work Scholarship for underfunded students to attend Columbia University

Write It:

After Malcolm X's death, Betty Shabazz was a widow with six daughters to raise. Despite these challenges, she continued her education, taught at a university level, formed a medical scholarship, and traveled the world to promote social justice, human rights, and women's rights. Why do you think that she persisted after Malcolm's death instead of giving up?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *assassinated*, *tenure*, and *delegation* (noun) and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Dr. Frances Cress Welsing (1935 – 2016)

Frances Luella Cress was born March 18, 1935 in Chicago Illinois to a physician father and an educator mother. Like many of our ancestors, she valued education. She earned her Bachelor of Science at Antioch college and then earned her medical degree at Howard University in the 1960s.

After completing her education, Dr. Cress worked for several hospitals practicing general and child psychiatry. While practicing psychiatry, Dr. Cress developed her own theories, including the controversial work that caused her tenure *renewal* as a Howard University College of Medicine assistant professor to be delayed, *The Cress Theory*. Dr. Cress's theory proposed that because of their *melanin deficiency*, whites view Afrikans as a threat to their survival. Due to this fear, whites promote white supremacy and racism in efforts to establish and maintain control.

Dr. Welsing made her theories available to the general public in her 1990 bestseller, *The Isis Papers: The Keys to the Colors*. While many opposed her views, Dr. Welsing was lauded by the *Los Angeles Times* for her work as “the first scientist to psychoanalyze white racism”. Dr. Welsing was knowing for seeing the real reasons behind what was happening in society instead of victim blaming. For example, she publicly stated on ABC's *Nightline* that drugs were being directed to Black neighborhoods by whites who featured “*genetic annihilation*” because of their melanin deficiency. Welsing also brought to light the psychological causes behind actions of misguided Afrikans and presented solutions such as strengthening family structures. She continued doing the work – writing, teaching, and touring – up until she ascended to the ancestral realm on January 2, 2016.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Where did Dr. Cress Welsing earn her medical degree?
 - a. Harvard University
 - b. Howard University

- c. Tuskegee Institute
- d. Yale University

2. What was the controversial publication that caused Dr. Cress Welsing's tenure to be delayed?

- a. *The Cress Papers*
- b. *Melanin Deficiency*
- c. *The Cress Theory*
- d. *Genetic Annihilation*



3. What did Dr. Cress Welsing argue in this controversial publication? Choose the best answer.
 - a. Afrikans are superior to others due to possessing greater melanin.
 - b. Because of their melanin deficiency, whites view Afrikans as a threat to their survival.
 - c. Whites are superior to Afrikans because of their lack of melanin.
 - d. All of the above
4. What bestselling book did Dr. Cress Welsing write in the 1990s?
 - a. *The Cress Theory*
 - b. *The Isis Papers*
 - c. *Up From Slavery*
 - d. *The Fire Next Time*
5. Dr. Welsing was lauded by the *Los Angeles Times* for her work as “the first scientist to psychoanalyze white racism”.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Dr. Cress Welsing argued that drugs were being directed to Black neighborhoods by whites who featured “genetic annihilation” because of their melanin deficiency. What is your opinion on this stance?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *renewal*, *melanin*, *deficiency*, and *genetic annihilation* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

1. Watch the music video “Reagan” by Killer Mike (YouTube) (mild mature language) to learn more about the U.S. government’s role in drugs entering Afrikan communities and the prison industrial system. Look up the lyrics and research names and themes that you do not understand.
2. Extend research on the prison industrial system by watching the documentary 13th by Ava DuVernay (Netflix).
3. Use the internet to find the video “Dr. Frances Cress Welsing on the Phil Donahue Show” (1985) (45 minutes). Take notes and share your notes with your teacher or parent(s) in an oral discussion.

Katherine Dunham (1909 – 2006)

Katherine Dunham was born June 22, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. As a child, she sang in her local church. Although she was very talented, she pursued the goal of becoming a teacher instead of a career in entertainment. After high school, Katherine attended the University of Chicago. She earned her Bachelor, Masters, and Doctoral degrees in *Anthropology*.

After graduation, Katherine's work veered towards *cultural* arts when she founded the Negro Dance Group. A wealthy donor viewed one of her performances and began financing her study of dance. Ms. Dunham utilized the funding to spend time in the Caribbean studying African dance. She traveled to countries such as Trinidad, Jamaica, and Haiti during this time, documenting her experiences in essays and articles.

Combining her love for Anthropology with her love for dance, Katherine Dunham presented new *choreography* in the United States based on her anthropological dance studies. Many credit her for adding African Diasporic dance influences to what was at the time a European-dominated industry. She is also the innovator of the Dunham technique, a *polyrhythmic* technique that combines ballet with African dance.

Her dance career was phenomenal; Dunham toured for twenty years in 57 countries, stunning audiences worldwide. Her pioneering work in combining African Diasporic forms of dance with traditional ballet changed the world of dance forever, earning Dunham the title "Matriarch of Black Dance". She also appreciated in at least nine films and choreographed dance for several more. In addition to her *profound* work as a dancer, choreographer, innovator, and teacher, Ms. Dunham wrote many books such as *Journey to Accompong*, documenting her experience with the Maroons, *Las Danzas de Haiti*, or the Dances of Haiti, *A Touch of Innocence* her autobiography, and *Kasamance*, an African fable. She also wrote many articles and short short stories.

In addition to her dedication to the creative arts, Ms. Dunham was equally dedicated to ending poverty and racism. She refused to perform at segregated venues in the U.S., although taking such action was a risk to her career. Even in her eldership, she went on a 47 day hunger strike to protest the United States' oppressive policies towards Haitians. She was 82 years old at the time. Ms. Dunham earned many awards and *honorary doctorates* during her lifetime, including the Presidential Medal of Arts and the NAACP Lifetime Achievement Award. Katherine Dunham ascended to the ancestral realm on May 21, 2006.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. What did Katherine Dunham major in for her Bachelors, Masters, and Doctoral degrees?
 - a. Dance
 - b. Anthropology
 - c. Theater
 - d. Political Science

2. Which country did Ms. Dunham travel to in her study of African dance?



- a. Trinidad
- b. Jamaica
- c. Haiti
- d. All of the

Above

3. How many countries did Ms. Dunham travel to in 20 years, according to the passage?

- a. 47
- b. 57

- c. 82
- d. 24

4. Which was not one of Katherine Dunham's roles in her work?

- a. Dancer
- b. Choreographer
- c. Teacher
- d. Author
- e. Politician

5. How did Katherine Dunham combat racism?

- a. She started an armed guerilla group to physically fight racists.
- b. She refused to perform at segregated venues in the U.S.
- c. She joined the Black Panther Party.
- d. She was the supportive wife of Malcolm X.

Write It:

If you were Katherine Dunham during the peak of her career, how would you answer the question, "What do you do?"

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *Anthropology*, *cultural*, *choreography*, *polyrhythmic*, *profound*, and *honorary doctorate* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Winnie Mandela (1936 -)

On September 26, 1936, Nomzamo Winifred Madikizela was born in Bizana, South Africa. In 1953, she moved to Johannesburg to study Social Work. Although she was offered an opportunity to study in the United States when she completed her program, she decided to instead take a position as the first Black medical social worker at Baragwanath Hospital in Johannesburg.

In the 1950s, Winifred met and married Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela and became Winnie Mandela. At the time, Rolihlahla was a lawyer and the leader of the revolutionary anti-apartheid group, the African National Congress (ANC). In 1964, only six years after their wedding, Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela was sentenced to life imprisonment. At the time, they had two young daughters.

Despite these challenges, Winnie continued fighting apartheid. Her love for her people was tested when she was arrested under the Suppression of Terrorism Act. Winnie was locked in solitary confinement and repetitively tortured for over a year. After being released, she continued fighting apartheid. She was arrested multiple times, but her fire could not be *extinguished*. In efforts to end her activism, the government banished her to a small town, confined under house arrest. Winnie continued to let her voice be heard. In 1985, her home was firebombed. She returned to Soweto and amped up her activism more than ever. Winnie Mandela is a force to be reckoned with.

Her undying love and brave actions earned Winnie the title “Mother of the Nation”. She was not an advocate of non-violence; instead supporting use of deadly force against those who *collaborated* with whites to *oppress* and *disenfranchise* Black South Africans. Her passionate use of force resulted in kidnapping and assault conviction that still did not dampen Winnie Mandela’s fire.

Although differences resulted in Mrs. Mandela separating from her husband in 1992 after his release, she continued her work. She earned the title of

president of the ANC Women's League in the early 1990s. Shortly after, in 1994, she earned the title of the minister of arts, culture, science, and technology when Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela became president of South Africa. Her unwavering controversial views resulted in her losing



her political position as a part of her husband's cabinet and they were divorced in 1996. She continued her revolutionary work despite all losses and continues to unapologetically stand for truth and justice to this day. Winnie Mandela is a true freedom fighter and revolutionary!

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. What did Winnie Mandela study in Johannesburg?
 - a. Nursing
 - b. Social Work
 - c. Philosophy
 - d. Mathematics
2. What actions did the South African government, under white rule, take against Winnie Mandela?
 - a. Locked her in solitary confinement and repetitively tortured her for over a year
 - b. Arrested her multiple times
 - c. Banished her to a small town
 - d. Put her on house arrest
 - e. All of the Above
3. Winnie Mandela gave up her revolutionary work after her husband, Nelson Mandela, was imprisoned.
 - a. True

- b. False
- 4. Winnie Mandela is a non-violent activist who promotes peaceful protests and gradual change.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 5. In 1994, while Nelson Mandela was president of free South Africa, Winnie Mandela was appointed

 - a. Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - b. Minister of Defense
 - c. Minister of Education
 - d. Minister of Arts, Culture, Science, and Technology

Write It:

Write a poem or rap celebrating Winnie Mandela's undying persistence to achieve liberation for South African people.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *extinguish*, *collaborate*, *oppress*, and *disenfranchise* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Jean Baptiste Du Sable (circa 1745-1818)

Founder of Chicago

Jean Baptiste Du Sable was born in St. Marc, Haiti around 1745. His exact parentage is shrouded in uncertainty. It is accepted that his father was a French merchant who immigrated to Haiti and an emancipated enslaved African from the Congo. Du Sable was sent to France for his education. After completing his education Du Sable was sent to New Orleans by his father to seek new business for the thriving company of DesSables and Son in Haiti.

New Orleans, then a thriving city under French control, shipped furs and pelts from the Midwest through the neck of the Mississippi and abroad. Shortly after Du Sable's arrival, the Spanish gained control of New Orleans. Du Sable immediately left the city for St. Louis, another French controlled settlement. There Du Sable developed a bustling business with the Native Americans, but when the British took over the city in 1767, Du Sable to move further north, near Peoria. He settled among the Peoria and Potawatomi peoples. Here he took a Native American wife. 1769, Du Sable travelled to Canada following the main water routes of the Illinois River and Lake Michigan.

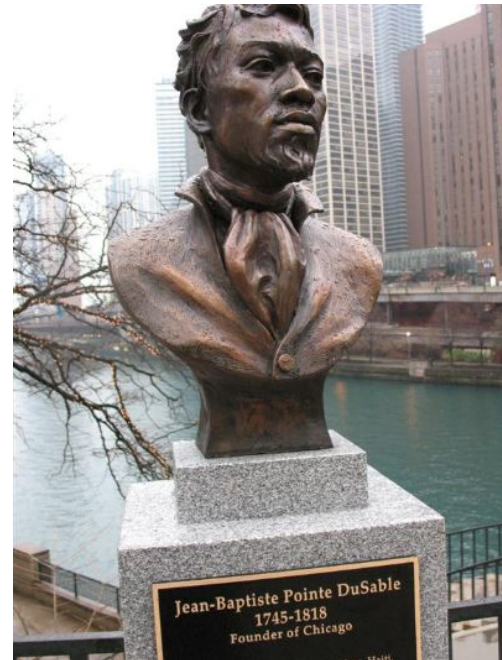
The main port was Eschikagou where Du Sable would stop in his travels to and from Canada. Du Sable would soon decide that this was the ideal spot for his trading post. After finishing and furnishing his trading cabin, he brought his family, along with a band of natives from Peoria to point Du Sable at Eschikagou on the banks near Lake Michigan. Du Sable's daughter Suzanne would be the first child born in what became known as Chicago. The little settlement grew, and Du Sable's home became the stopping place of virtually all traders coming to the area.

Du Sable would gain great influence in the region among the French, English and Native peoples. However, the British, fearing his influence on the Native peoples and ties with French, arrested him along with his family and charged him with being a spy. He was detained for 5 years during the Revolutionary War between the Colonists and the British. After being detained, Du Sable and his family return to the settlement. In 1800, Du Sable sold most of his holdings to John Kinzie. Du Sable was dissatisfied with the land policies followed by the United States in disposing of the Northwest Territory so he abandoned the settlement at Chicago and return to Peoria.

Answer the Questions:

1. Where was Du Sable born?
 - a. _____
2. At what port did Du Sable establish the settlement that would become Chicago?
 - a. Potowatomi
 - b. Peoria
 - c. Eschikagou
3. What country was Du Sable's mother from?
 - a. _____
4. By which waterways did Du Sable travel to Canada?
 - b. _____
5. Why did Du Sable sell his holdings in Chicago?
 - b. _____

Write it: Jean Baptiste Du Sable was an excellent explorer. Where would you like to explore? Why?



Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743 – 1803)

Francois-Dominique Toussaint L'Ouverture was born May 20, 1743 in Cap-Haitien, Haiti. His father was a kidnapped West African prince from the territory that is now the country of Benin. Young Toussaint was thus born into slavery. Although he was born with these serious limitations, Toussaint valued kindness and education. His godfather taught him to read and write and Toussaint did both *diligently*. His drive captured the attention of the plantation manager, who in turn gave Toussaint unrestricted access to his personal library. As a young man, Toussaint was well-educated due to reading *voraciously*. He had read many books, spoke three languages, rode horses masterfully, and knew a great amount about medicinal plants.

Although he continued to act as an employee on the plantation where he had been enslaved, L'Ouverture acquired his freedom in 1776 at the age of 33. Once he secured his freedom, Toussaint worked diligently to gain wealth and purchase property. In the late 1700s, the free Blacks of Haiti, then known as Saint-Dominique, *sought* increased rights from the French. The French refused. In 1791, a Muslim-Vodoun priest known as Boukman Dutty led a ceremony that signified the start of the Haitian revolution. It is the only successful rebellion led by enslaved peoples in the Western Hemisphere in history, in that it resulted in the people gaining and governing their own free nation. Toussaint was not initially involved in the revolution, but assisted with managing negotiations between the revolutionary leaders the French governor. The negotiations were unsuccessful so Toussaint's role became increasingly less *diplomatic* and more *militarized*.

Toussaint trained Haitians in military strategies and gained a reputation as a *formidable* military leader. Although at birth his last name was "Breda", the name of the plantation on which he was been enslaved, he changed his name around this time to "L'Ouverture" meaning "opening" or "the one who opened the way". His views became less accommodating and more radical very quickly. Although he had originally been

willing to negotiate for increased rights for free Blacks and better conditions for enslaved Blacks, his desires evolved to demanding a complete stop to slavery.

After the revolution, Toussaint faced the challenge of restoring agriculture since over 900 plantations had been burned to the

ground. In addition to this immense challenge, L'Ouverture faced internal conflicts with those who disagreed with his views and those who wanted to take his life and take power for themselves. L'Ouverture persevered and in 1801, established the Constitution that stated his authority over the island of Hispaniola (currently Haiti and Dominican Republic) and declared him Governor-General for life. The constitution also stated that slavery was abolished and that, "All men are born, live and die free". In response to the Constitution, Napoleon prepared a large army to send to re-enslave the island.

Toussaint was a strong leader, but he was just one of many strong leaders. In 1802, the French lured L'Ouverture into traveling to France on friendly terms, but their true intentions were to imprison him. He was held captive in a French prison where terrible conditions may have caused him to develop malnutrition, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. In April of 1803, Toussaint L'Ouverture ascended to the ancestral realm as a strong warrior. Regardless of this loss, the Haitian army did not falter or back down. Jean-Jacques Dessalines led the Haitians after Toussaint's capture and defeated the French army in 1803. Afterwards, the French sent military forces from several allied countries in attempts to destroy the Haitian army. Time after time, the Haitians prevailed, remaining a free nation then and to this day.



Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Where was Toussaint L'Ouverture born?
 - a. Mirebalais, Haiti
 - b. Jacmel, Haiti
 - c. Port-au-Prince, Haiti
 - d. Cap-Haitien, Haiti
2. As a young man, L'Ouverture read many books, spoke three languages, rode horses masterfully, and knew a great amount about medicinal plants.
 - a. True
 - b. False
3. Toussaint L'Ouverture was involved in the Haitian Revolution from the first day of the revolts.
 - a. True
 - b. False
4. "L'Ouverture" means

 - a. "freedom fighter" or "one who fights for freedom"
 - b. "lover of life" or "life lover"
 - c. "opening" or "the one who opened the way"
 - d. "governor" or "one who governs"
5. The Constitution that L'Ouverture wrote stated...
 - a. "Those who were free shall remain free, but those who were enslaved shall have improved rights and return to slavery."
 - b. "The French shall control the Blacks of Saint-Domingue."
 - c. "All men are born, live and die free."
 - d. None of the Above

What happened when Touissant L'Ouverture trusted the French and traveled to France in 1802? What lesson does this suggest about trusting an enemy when in battle?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *diligent*, *voracious*, *sought*, *diplomatic*, *militarized*, and *formidable* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Write It:

Empress Menen (1891 – 1962)

Empress Menen was born April 3, 1891 in the Eguva village of the Wollo province. As the wife of the esteemed Emperor Haile Selassie I of Ethiopia, Empress Menen advocated for women's issues, healthcare access, and charitable organizations. She was the founder of the Empress Menen School for Girls in Addis Ababa, which provided a modern education to girls from various backgrounds. She was also devoted to religious issues, support *pilgrimages* to the Holy Land, churches, and Cathedrals.

In support of women's well-being and protection, Empress Menen founded the Ethiopian Women Association in the 1930s, the first organization for women's welfare in Ethiopia. She also organized the women to provide first aid to those wounded in battle. The empress was a great advocate for peace. Her approach combined wisdom, prayer, action, and financial investments – a holistic, or well-rounded, approach to achieving peace. In a 1935, Empress Menen made a bold anti-war statement that also emphasized the importance of women's roles and views.

“Regardless of the different climate they live in, women in this world are connected and have the same desire in maintaining world peace and love. Obviously, war is one of the major problems which bring disaster in the life of mankind. In spite of the difference of colour, race, creed and religion between women in this world, they all hate war because the fruit of war is nothing but disaster. War exterminates their beloved husbands, their brothers and their children. It destroys and eliminates their families. At this hour, and such a tragic and sad period where aggressors have planned a very heavy war upon our lives, we would like to bring this to the attention of all women throughout the world, that it is their duty to voice and express solidarity against such acts.”

The empress's school for girls was destroyed by the Italians during battle, but the empress rebuilt it.

She also added another school to her legacy, the Handicraft School – a trade school where weaving, dyeing, garment making, and other skills were taught, in addition to English, Amharic, and character building. Soon after, she provided a home for orphaned children and opened another school, this one for children who were blind or academically *disadvantaged*.



Empress Menen also took the time to have sacred books printed for churches and schools and build roads that would give people access to community institutions. In addition to being a leader and philanthropist, Empress Menen was an excellent wife. She provided devoted support and wise advice to her husband. She gave birth to six children – three sons and three daughters. Her children gave her many grandchildren. She ascended to the ancestral realm on February 15, 1962, leaving behind a rich legacy.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Empress Menen was the wife of _____.

- a. Haile Selassie I
- b. Amenhotep
- c. Mansa Musa
- d. Osei Tutu

2. To support _____,

Empress Menen founded the Ethiopian Women Association.

- a. Orphaned children
- b. Churches
- c. Reforestation
- d. Women's well-being and protection

3. What was Empress Menen's approach to achieving peace?
 - a. Violent planned actions
 - b. Sit-ins and marches
 - c. Wisdom, prayer, action, and financial investments
 - d. Pray and let God take care of it
4. What did Empress Menen leave as her legacy?
 - a. The Saqqara Step Pyramid
 - b. The Ashanti Palace
 - c. Schools, a home for orphaned children, sacred books, and roads
 - d. Musical albums
5. Empress Menen provided devoted support and wise advice to her husband.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Write It:

Why do you think that Empress Menen built trade schools, schools for handicapped children, and homes for orphaned children? Write one paragraph or more explaining why these institutions may have been important to the country of Ethiopia.

Vocabulary Extension: Look *pilgrimage* and *disadvantaged* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Jean-Jacques Dessalines

Dessalines was born in Cormier, a plantation near Grande Riviere du Nord, as an enslaved African. He was born as Jean-Jacques Duclos, the name of his father, who adopted it from his owner. The identities of his parents, as well as his region of origin in Africa, are not known, but most enslaved Africans trafficked to Haiti came from West and Central Africa. Working in the sugarcane fields as a laborer, Dessalines rose to the rank of commandeur, or foreman. He worked on the plantation of a Frenchman named Henri Duclos until he was about 30 years old. Jean-Jacques Duclos was then bought by a free Black man named Dessalines. He would keep that surname in freedom. From then on he was called Jean-Jacques Dessalines. Dessalines worked for his new owner for about three years until the uprising of 1791, which spread across the Plaine du Nord.

In 1791, Jean-Jacques Dessalines joined the African rebellion of the northern plains led by Jean François Papillon and Georges Biassou. This rebellion was the first action of what would become the Haitian Revolution. Dessalines became a lieutenant in Papillon's army and followed him to Santo Domingo, where he enlisted to serve Spain's military forces against the French colony of Saint-Domingue.

It was then that Dessalines met the rising military commander Toussaint Bréda (later known as Toussaint Louverture), a mature man also born into slavery, who was fighting with Spanish forces on Hispaniola. These men wanted above all to defeat slavery. In 1794, after the French declared an end to slavery, Toussaint Louverture switched allegiances to the French. He fought for the French Republic against both the Spanish and British. Dessalines followed, becoming a chief lieutenant to Toussaint Louverture and rising to the rank of brigadier general by 1799.

Dessalines commanded many successful engagements, including the captures of Jacmel, Petit-Goâve, Miragoâne and Anse-à-Veau. In 1801, Dessalines quickly ended an insurrection in the north led by Louverture's own nephew, General Moyse. Dessalines gained a reputation for his "take no prisoners" policy, and for burning homes and entire villages to the ground. During the March 11, 1802 battle, Dessalines and his 1,300 men defended a small fort against 18,000 attackers. To motivate his troops at the start of the battle, he waved a lit torch near an open powder keg and declared that he would blow the fort up

should the French break through. The defenders inflicted heavy casualties on the attacking army, but after a 20-day siege they were forced to abandon the fort due to a shortage of food and munitions, or weapons. Nonetheless, the rebels were able to force their way through the enemy lines and into the Cahos Mountains, with their army still largely intact.

The French soldiers under Leclerc were accompanied by mulatto troops led by gens de couleur, "people of color," Alexandre Pétion and André Rigaud from Saint-Domingue. Pétion and Rigaud, both sons of wealth with white fathers, had opposed Louverture's leadership. They had tried to establish separate independence in the South of Saint-Domingue, an area where wealthy gens de couleur were concentrated in plantations. Toussaint Louverture's forces had defeated them three years earlier. When it became clear that the French intended to re-establish slavery on Saint-Domingue, as they had on Guadeloupe, Dessalines and Pétion switched sides again in October 1802, to oppose the French. Leclerc died of yellow fever, which also took many French troops.

The brutal tactics of Leclerc's successor, Rochambeau, helped to unify rebel forces against the French. Dessalines, the leader of the Revolution after Toussaint's capture on June 7, 1802, commanded the rebel forces against a French army weakened by a yellow fever epidemic. His forces achieved a series of victories against the French, culminating in the last major battle of the revolution, the Battle of Vertières. On November 18, 1803, Black and mulatto forces under Dessalines and Pétion attacked the fort of Vertières, held by Rochambeau, near Cap-Français in the north. Rochambeau and his troops surrendered the next day.

On December 4, 1803, the French colonial army of Napoleon Bonaparte surrendered its last remaining territory to Dessalines' forces. This officially ended the only slave rebellion in world history, which successfully resulted in establishing an independent nation. Dessalines then confirmed the Declaration of Independence in 1804, and declared himself emperor.

Dessalines tried hard to keep the sugar industry and plantations running and producing without slavery. Born into slavery and having worked under white masters for 30 years, as well as having seen many atrocities by all peoples, Dessalines did not trust the white French people. Between February and April 1804, he had the white Haitian minority killed by ordering the 1804 Haiti Massacre. Dessalines declared

Booker T. Washington (1856 – 1915)

On April 5, 1856, Booker Taliaferro Washington was born into slavery as the child of an enslaved Afrikan cook and an unknown white man who violated Washington's mother. As a young boy, Booker toted 100-pound sacks of grain to the plantation mill. He witnessed children studying at the local school during his walks, but was forbidden from learning to read or write.

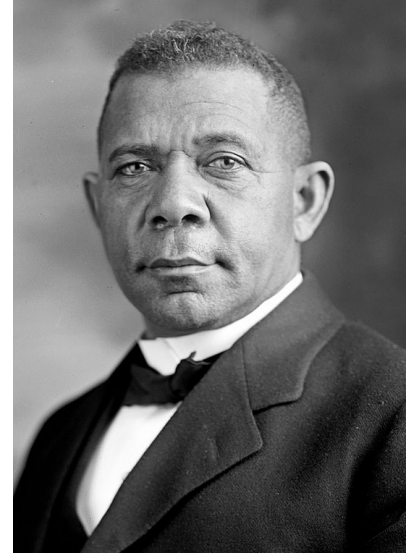
Booker's mother married a free Afrikan man after the Civil War and Booker began working with his stepfather in the salt furnaces. He still desired an education so his mother secured a book for him from which he taught himself the alphabet and how to read and write simple words. Dedicated to learning, he got up at 4 a.m. to study before work. He was only 9 years old.

At the age of 10, Booker began working as a houseboy for a woman who understood and supported his passion for education. She allowed him to go to school for an hour a day during the winter for two years. At 16, Booker left his home to pursue education, walking 500 miles to Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute in Virginia. He worked as a janitor to support his tuition until by his own merit, he earned a scholarship from the headmaster. In 1875, he graduated from Hampton.

After graduation, Washington taught at a grade school back in Malden, Virginia until earning a position at Hampton. In 1881, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute was founded and Washington was selected to run it. The first classes were held in a church, but Washington traveled and raised money to have buildings built. At the time that he ascended to the ancestral realm, he had *stewarded* the institute into a *robust* 100 buildings with 1,500 students and 200 faculty members training students to join 38 professions.

Washington promoted hard work, learning a trade, self-sufficiency and financial independence. His autobiography, *Up from Slavery*, motivated many Afrikan people across the Diaspora. Booker T.

Washington's most significant but perhaps most little known contribution to history is the leadership of the "Rosenwald" school movement, during which with partial financial support from sponsor Rosenwald, Washington oversaw the fundraising, design, curriculum, and building of over 5,000 schools for children. Most of the funding for the schools came from independent fundraising by the communities the schools would serve. Washington motivated women to sell pies and churches to run fundraisers to usher in this vast educational movement.



In addition to leading tremendous movements for education, Washington initiated and led an annual Farmer's Conference to support farmer's economic rights and land ownership. Washington wrote regarding the conference, "Very early in the history of these Conferences I found that it meant a great deal more to the people to have one individual who had succeeded in getting out of debt, ceasing to mortgage his crop, and who had bought a home and was living well, occupy the time in telling the remainder of his fellows how he had succeeded, than in having some one who was entirely out of the atmosphere of the average farmer occupy the time in merely lecturing to them" (From *The Story of My Life and Work* by Booker T. Washington). These conferences were highly successful and grew in attendance and impact each year.

Washington's legacy is incredible; although he came from challenged beginning, he *persevered* and changed the nation. He was a leader on all fronts. Booker T. Washington ascended to the ancestral realm on November 14, 1915 in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Washington toted 100-pound sacks of grain to the plantation mill as a child.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Booker T. Washington walked 500 miles to attend which college at the age of 16?
 - a. Florida State
 - b. Yale
 - c. Hampton
 - d. A & M

3. Washington was given charge of a church building and a small amount of money. Before ascending to the ancestral realm, he built that into...
 - a. Two church buildings and a gymnasium with 50 students
 - b. Five buildings with 100 students
 - c. 100 buildings with 1,500 students
 - d. There was no change. He was too busy to focus on building the school.

4. What major project did Booker T. Washington lead that may have created the foundation for today's American public education system?
 - a. Creating standardized testing
 - b. Writing a textbook
 - c. Building of over 5,000 schools for children
 - d. Writing a speech titled "Get an Education"

5. Why did Booker T. Washington create and host the annual Farmer's Conferences?
 - a. To tell them to stop farming and become doctors
 - b. To get farmers to join his school
 - c. To support farmer's economic rights and land ownership
 - d. None of the Above

Write It:

When Booker T. Washington was only 9 years old, he got up at 4 a.m. each morning to practice reading and writing before work. What are your top ten goals in life and what sacrifices are you willing to make to achieve them?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *stewarded*, *robust*, and *persevered*, and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Khalid Muhammad (1948 – 2001)

Khalid Muhammad, was an excellent student and athlete as a child. In high school, he became a star quarterback, a formidable debater, and the President of the Houston Methodist Youth Fellowship. After graduating from Phyllis Wheatley High School in Houston, Texas, he earned a scholarship to Dillard University in Louisiana. While attending school full-time, he ministered at a local Methodist church and furthered his studies of *theology*.

In 1970, after being introduced to the passionate teachings of Minister Louis Farrakhan, Khalid converted to Islam as a member of the Nation of Islam (NOI). With his *fervor* and gift for speaking, he recruited new members for the NOI across the South, gaining the personal attention of Minister Farrakhan and becoming his student. As he continued to promote the Nation of Islam, Khalid furthered his education at Pepperdine University in Los Angeles. In addition, he attended educational fellowship programs at Harvard, Yale, and Columbia.

After completing his formal education, Dr. Khalid Muhammad was promoted by Minister Farrakhan. He became the Western Regional Minister leading Mosque #27 in Los Angeles. In the late 1970s, he expanded his world consciousness through traveling and meeting with such revolutionary leaders as Muammar al Gaddafi. Dr. Muhammad traveled to locations such as Libya, South Africa, Kemet (Egypt), Jerusalem, and Mecca. His speeches became known around the world.

Dr. Muhammad was best known for controversial anti-white views that caused him to earn national attention from the U.S. government and television stations. Attempts were made against his life because of his opinions; he was shot three times after giving a speech in 1994. The shooter was beaten to the point of hospitalization by the audience who had come to listen to Dr. Muhammad's speech. After being dismissed from his position in NOI because of his increasingly controversial views, Dr. Muhammad became the chairman of the New Black Panther Party. In 1953, Dr. Khalid Muhammad ascended to the ancestral realm at the age of 53 due to a brain aneurysm.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. In high school, Khalid Muhammad became a star quarterback, a formidable debater, and the President of the Houston Methodist Youth Fellowship.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. In 1970, Khalid Muhammad joined what religious organization?

- a. Nation of Gods and Earths
 - b. Nation of Islam
 - c. Sunni Muslims
 - d. Sufism
3. Where did Khalid Muhammad pursue his education?
 - a. Pepperdine
 - b. Harvard
 - c. Yale
 - d. Columbia
 - e. All of the Above
4. Where did Khalid Muhammad travel to in the late 1970s? Circle all correct answers.
 - a. Libya
 - b. South Africa
 - c. Kemet (Egypt)
 - d. Jerusalem
 - e. Mecca
5. When Khalid Muhammad was shot three times after giving a speech in 1994, how did the audience react?
 - a. The audience applauded because they did not like Dr. Muhammad.
 - b. The audience was afraid and ran away.
 - c. The shooter was beaten to the point of hospitalization by the audience.
 - d. The audience did nothing, but they filmed the shooting to share with the media.

Write It:

Based on the reading passage and internet research, write a timeline with illustrations of Khalid Muhammad's life. Include at least 7 major points from childhood to his transition.



Queen Mother Moore (1898 – 1997)

In 1898, Eloise Moore was born in New Iberia, Louisiana. Her family's history was difficult even before she was born; her grandfather had been lynched and her enslaved grandmother was raped by a white man. While Audley was still a child, her parents passed away; so, she left school to support herself as a hairdresser at the age of 15. Although she was not formally educated and had already experienced so many hardships, Ms. Moore was determined to educate herself. She read the writings and listened to the teachings of leaders such as Frederick Douglass and Marcus Garvey.

Ms. Moore was so moved by Garvey's speeches that she moved to Harlem in the 1920s and became a member of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), an organization founded by Marcus Garvey. In Harlem, she also met and married Frank Warner. While in New York, Ms. Moore became a Communist, advocating for economic rights. She ran for several political offices during this time, seeking to gain a seat on the New York State Assembly in 1938 and seeking to become City Alderman in 1940. These were bold and risky ventures for an Afrikan woman at that time. She also personally fought for workers' rights and tenants' rights, resulting in repeated arrests; none of it stopped her.

Ms. Moore left the Communist Party in the 1950s and developed strong beliefs around anti-lynching, welfare rights, and reparations. She became a pioneering leader of the movement for Afrikans to receive reparations from the United States government in the 1960s. Ms. Moore was also involved in the Civil Rights movement in the 1960s, protesting for education improvements for Afrikan students. In 1972, she traveled to Ghana and Guinea in West Africa to attend memorial services for Kwame Nkrumah. While there, the Ashanti people gave her the name "Queen Mother" and she became Queen Mother Moore.

In the 1990s, Queen Mother Moore attended talks given by Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela in New York when he was released from prison. She was still in the forefront of the liberation movement into her nineties, always striving towards freedom. On May 2, 1997, Queen Mother Moore ascended to the realm of the ancestors at the age of 98. Her life was a testament of strength, perseverance, and a love for her people.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Who did Ms. Moore read and listen to as a young woman to educate herself?
 - a. William Shakespeare
 - b. Plato
 - c. Frederick Douglass
 - d. Marcus Garvey

2. Who did Ms. Moore read and listen to as a young woman to educate herself?
 - a. William Shakespeare
 - b. Plato
 - c. Frederick Douglass
 - d. Marcus Garvey
 - e. Both c and d
3. In 1940, Ms. Moore ran for what political position?
 - a. President
 - b. City Alderman
 - c. Senator
 - d. Governor
 - e. Mayor
4. In the 1960s, Ms. Moore was a pioneer of what major movement for Afrikan people? Choose the best answer.
 - a. Repatriation
 - b. Reparations
 - c. Integration
 - d. African Centered Education
5. Where did Ms. Moore receive her name Queen Mother Moore?
 - a. New York
 - b. Philadelphia
 - c. Ghana and Guinea
 - d. Ivory Coast

Write It:

Queen Mother Moore was a pioneer for the movement for Afrikan people to receive reparations from the U.S. government. Use the internet to research the definition of reparations and read two or more articles on "reparations for African Americans". Afterwards, write a 1 – 2 page essay on your opinion as to whether African Americans should or should not receive reparations. Include at least three solid reasons for your argument.



Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela (1918 – 2013)


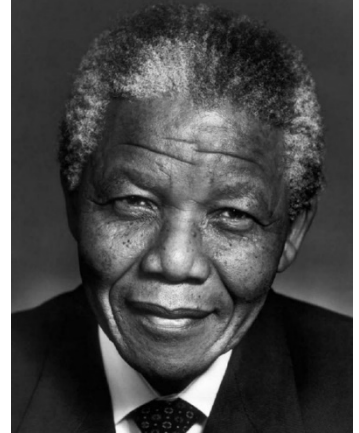
On July 18, 1918, Nelson Mandela was born Rolihlahla Mandela in a small village in Transkei, South Africa. Rolihlahla is Xhosa for “pulling the branch of a tree” or “troublemaker”. Rolihlahla’s family hoped for a *prosperous* future, as his father was intended to become a chief. However, a local conflict prevented his father from progressing in status and cost him his money and respect. His family relocated to an even smaller village where Rolihlahla enjoyed a humble childhood surrounded by nature.

When Rolihlahla's family decided to enroll him in school, the first in his family to pursue education, his teacher informed him that his new name would be "Nelson". The British colonizers desired for the African children to have European names. When Rolihlahla was only 9, his father developed lung disease and transitioned to the ancestral realm. At this time, Chief Jongintaba Dalindyebo of the Thembu people adopted Rolihlahla and his life quickly became one of status and responsibilities.

Rolihlahla dedicated himself to education, learning subjects such as English, Xhosa, and geography in school. He was also a learner outside of school hours, asking the elders to teach him about African history and the injustices that South Africans faced due to white colonizers. Rolihlahla also took part in traditional rites of passage at the age of 16, a major point of impact on his personal philosophy. During this special time that marked him becoming a man, the main speaker, Chief Meligqili spoke on how South Africans were slaves in their own country performing chores for white men. Rolihlahla absorbed this message and allowed it to drive him in living for a free South Africa.

Continuing his education, Rolihlahla attended the *prestigious* University College of Fort Hare in South Africa expecting to become an interpreter or clerk. Here at Fort Hare, Rolihlahla began to show his “troublemaker” tendencies. First, he boycotted the Student Representative Council, of which he was an elected leader, to advocate for student’s needs. He was expelled for this decision and had to return home. Once

he arrived at home, he found that a marriage had been arranged for him. Feeling pressured by the constraints of school and family, Rolihlahla ran away and completed his bachelor's degree through the mail. Then, in 1942, he became a part of the anti-apartheid movement with the African National Congress (ANC) while studying law in Johannesburg.

A black and white portrait of Nelson Mandela, showing him from the chest up. He is wearing a dark suit, a white shirt, and a patterned tie. He has a gentle smile and is looking slightly to the right of the camera. His hair is short and graying.

Rolihlahla became a successful lawyer, providing affordable and at times free legal services to South Africans who could not afford representation. He also managed nonviolent actions of resistance against the South African government for over 20 years. His activism resulted in many difficulties, including being arrested with 150 others in 1956. By 1961, he stopped believing in the power of nonviolence and founded an armed group known as MK which used guerilla war strategies in efforts to end Apartheid. Actions that MK orchestrated resulted in Rolihlahla's imprisonment on Robben Island. He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

After serving 27 years in prison, during which time he developed serious health issues such as TB, Rolihlahla maintained his dedication to liberation and education. He earned another law degree through the mail and stayed mentally strong. He also maintained political power and leverage through the ANC. For example, in 1985 South Africa's President P.W. Botha offered to release Mandela if he publicly renounced armed resistance. Mandela refused. Despite standing his ground and refusing to negotiate his beliefs, Rolihlahla Mandela was released on February 11, 1990 under President Frederik Willem de Klerk.

Mandela continued to advocate for armed resistance as a measure to reach peace and equality once released. Although he did not limit his beliefs to nonviolence, he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993 along with President de Klerk for their efforts to end apartheid. All of Mandela's hard work paid off in

1994 when South Africa held its first democratic election. Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela won the election and became South Africa’s first Black president on May 10, 1994. He was 77 years old. The same year, he published his autobiography, *Long Walk to Freedom*, most of which he had written while imprisoned.

During his presidency, Mandela continued to advocate for equality. He also improved the economy, housing, and health care. He continued to write books on his life including *No Easy Walk to Freedom*, *The Struggle is My Life*, and a book of folktales, *Nelson Mandela’s Favorite Folktales*. He also raised money through his foundation to build clinics and schools. His work continued well into his nineties. At the age of 95, on December 5, 2013, Rolihlahla Nelson Mandela, also known fondly as “Madiba”, ascended to the ancestral realm.

Choose the Correct Answer:

- 1. What is Nelson Mandela’s birth name?
 - a. Kamau
 - b. Rolihlahla
 - c. Amen Ra
 - d. Aswad
- 2. How did Mandela demonstrate his rebellion early in his life?
 - a. He burned down his family’s home.
 - b. He chopped down a mango tree.
 - c. He ran away from home and left college.
 - d. He refused to go to church.
- 3. For over twenty years, Nelson Mandela managed nonviolent actions of resistance against the government before forming an armed group that used guerilla strategies to fight Apartheid.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 4. In 1993, Nelson Mandela won what major award?

- a. Pulitzer Prize
- b. MacArthur Genius Grant
- c. The Oscar
- d. Nobel Peace Prize

- 5. What major feat did Mandela achieve on May 10, 1994?
 - a. He married his second wife.
 - b. He was arrested and sentenced to life imprisonment.
 - c. He became the first president of free South Africa.
 - d. He became the prime minister of Kenya.

Write It:

Look up and write down 10 facts about Apartheid (using the internet or library sources).


- i.
- ii.
- iii.
- iv.
- v.
- vi.
- vii.
- viii.
- ix.
- x.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *prosperous* and *prestigious* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

January 7, 1891, in Notasulga, Alabama, a literary legend was born. Zora Neale Hurston was raised in Eatonville, Florida, the daughter of two formerly enslaved Afrikans, Pastor John Hurston and Mrs. Lucy Ann Potts Hurston. As a young woman, Zora worked all types of jobs to earn money and afford an education, including working as a waitress, manicurist, and maid. At the age of 29, Ms. Hurston earned her Associate's Degree from Howard University and began her career as a writer.

Ms. Hurston's anthropological studies led her to Florida where she collected Afrikan folktales, Jamaica where she studied *Obeah* religious practices, to Haiti where she studied *Vodoun* and Haitian culture, and to Honduras where she studied cultural experience of Black Central Americans.

Choose the Correct Answer:

- d. University of North Carolina
2. What did Ms. Hurston study at Barnard College?
- American Literature
 - Drama
 - Hospitality
 - Anthropology
3. Zora Neale Hurston traveled to Jamaica, Haiti, and Honduras as part of her anthropological studies.
- True
 - False
- 
4. What did Ms. Hurston study in Haiti?
- Human Rights
 - Nonprofit Management
 - Dance
 - Vodoun and Haitian culture
5. Zora Neale Hurston became very wealthy in her lifetime and retired in Fiji.
- True
 - False



Zora Neale Hurston lived a life rich in experiences, but lived in poverty again before her ascension to the ancestral realm. If you had the opportunity to do everything you wanted to in life and leave a legacy, but you had to die poor working as a servant or never live your dreams, but die rich and relaxing in a hammock on a private island, which would you choose? Why?

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *prominent*, *Obeah*, and *Vodoun* and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.



Patrice Lumumba (1925-1961)

Born on July 2, 1925, in Onalua, Belgian Congo (now the Democratic Republic of the Congo), Patrice Lumumba was a writer and civic 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 in 1961. Patrice Lumumba along with Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, and Guinea's Sekou Toure would become champions of African independence struggle of the 1960s calling for national unity and overall African independence. 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 different publications, while working in Léopoldville and Stanleyville as a postal clerk and as a travelling beer salesman.

In 1951, he married Pauline Opangu. In 1955, Lumumba became regional head of the Cercles of Stanleyville and joined the Liberal Party of Belgium, where he worked on editing and distributing party literature. After traveling on a three-week study tour in Belgium, he was arrested in 1955 on charges of embezzlement. His two-year sentence was commuted to twelve months after Belgian lawyer Jules Chrome that Lumumba had returned the funds confirmed it.

He was released in July 1956 and increasingly became involved in political movements ready to fight against the oppression endured by Africans from the Belgian colonial system. After having established himself as a leader in organizing unions, Lumumba co-established the Congolese National Movement in 1958. He called for countrywide unity by bringing together different ethnic backgrounds.

Lumumba was one of the delegates that represented the MNC (Movement National Congolais) at the All-African Peoples' Conference in Accra, Ghana, in December 1958. At this international conference, hosted by

Ghanaian President Kwame Nkrumah, Lumumba further solidified his Pan-Africanist beliefs. Nkrumah was personally impressed by Lumumba's intelligence and ability.

Lumumba's relentless attacks on Belgian rule soon fractured the MNC, resulting in leadership split in July 1959. Undaunted, Lumumba insisted on complete dismantling of Belgian rule. Lumumba was arrested for inciting an anti-colonial riot in Stanleyville. He was sentenced to 69 months in prison. The trial's start date of January 18, 1960 was the first day of the Congolese Round Table Conference in Brussels to finalize the future of the Congo.

Despite Lumumba's imprisonment at the time, the MNC won a convincing majority in the December local elections in the Congo. As a result of strong pressure from delegates upset with Lumumba's trial, he was released and allowed to attend the Brussels conference on June 30, 1960. The Democratic Republic of Congo officially took its independence from Belgium, and, at 35 years old, Lumumba became the country's first prime minister. He did not stop his fiery denunciation of colonialism. Shortly after independence, nationwide disarray followed with various leaders vying for power, including a Belgian-fortified secession of the region of Katanga, headed by Moïse Tshombe.

Lumumba called for United Nations aid to no avail and turned to the Soviet Union for military intervention, with the Congo thus caught in Cold War politics and Lumumba perceived by the U.S. as having communist ties. Years later, it was revealed that a C.I.A. operative in the field during the Eisenhower administration was instructed to poison Lumumba; however the agent did not carry out the orders.

On September 14, a coup d'état organized by Colonel Mobutu politically incapacitated both Lumumba and Kasavubu. Lumumba was placed under house arrest on the next day at the Prime Minister's residence. UN troops were positioned around the house to prevent his arrest at the

hands of Mobutu's troops, who formed an outer circle around the residence to prevent his escape. On November 24, the UN voted to recognize Mobutu's new delegates to the General Assembly, disregarding Lumumba's original appointees. Lumumba resolved to join Deputy Prime Minister Antoine Gizenga in Stanleyville and lead a campaign to regain power. Three days later, he fled Léopoldville.

With logistical support from the United States and Belgium, Mobutu's troops managed to capture Lumumba in Lodi on December 1, 1960. He was moved to Port Francqui the next day and flown back to Léopoldville. UN forces did not interfere. Mobutu claimed Lumumba would be tried for inciting the army to rebellion and other crimes with the country falling under the control of military leader Joseph Mobutu. Lumumba was eventually taken to Katanga, where he was beaten and killed on January 17, 1961. His death ignited international outrage and years later continue to provoke dialogue on foreign involvement in creating the turmoil seen after his rise to power and African independence in general.

Lumumba became a martyr and symbol of Congolese and African freedom. He is remembered today as one of only a handful of African leaders truly dedicated to national unity and genuine independence. In February 2002, responding to a Belgian Commission's Report that implicated Belgium in Lumumba's death, the Belgian government acknowledged "moral responsibility" and officially apologized. Lumumba remains an inspiration to African politicians.

Answer the Questions:

- 1. Who did Lumumba marry?
a. _____
- 2. Where was the All African Peoples' Conference held?
a. Accra, Ghana

- b. Stanleyville, Congo
c. Belgium
- 3. What organization did Lumumba co-found?
a. _____
- 4. Who led the coup d'état that ousted Lumumba?
a. _____
- 5. Who was responsible for Lumumba's death? Why?
a. _____

Write it: Research Patrice Lumumba's Independence Day speech. Record your thoughts.



Paul Laurence Dunbar (1872-1906)

Born on June 27, 1872, Paul Laurence Dunbar was one of the first African-American poets to gain national recognition. His parents Joshua and Matilda Murphy Dunbar were freed slaves from Kentucky. His parents separated shortly after his birth, but Dunbar would draw on their stories of plantation life throughout his writing career. By the age of fourteen, Dunbar had poems published in the *Dayton Herald*. While in high school, he edited the *Dayton Tattler*, a short-lived Black newspaper published by classmate Orville Wright.

Despite being a fine student, Dunbar was financially unable to attend college and took a job as an elevator operator. In 1892, a former teacher invited him to read his poems at a meeting of the Western Association of Writers; his work impressed his audience to such a degree that the popular poet James Whitcomb Riley wrote him a letter of encouragement. In 1893, Dunbar self-published a collection called *Oak and Ivy*. To help pay the publishing costs, he sold the book for a dollar to people riding in his elevator.

Later that year, Dunbar moved to Chicago, hoping to find work at the first World's Fair. He befriended Frederick Douglass, who found him a job as a clerk, and also arranged for him to read a selection of his poems. Douglass said of Dunbar that he was "the most promising young colored man in America." By 1895, Dunbar's poems began appearing in major national newspapers and magazines, such as *The New York Times*. With the help of friends, he published the second collection, *Majors and Minors* (1895). The poems written in "standard" English were called "majors," and those in dialect were termed "minors." Although the "major" poems outnumber those written in dialect, it was the dialect poems that brought Dunbar the most

attention. The noted novelist and critic William Dean Howells gave a favorable review to the poems in *Harper's Weekly*.

This recognition helped Dunbar gain national and international acclaim, and in 1897 he embarked on a six-month reading tour of England. He also brought out a new collection, *Lyrics of Lowly Life* (1896) which included “We Wear the Mask,” a poem that articulates the hidden pain of Black people at the time and today. Upon returning to America, Dunbar received a clerkship at the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C., and shortly thereafter he married the writer Alice Ruth Moore. While living in Washington, Dunbar published a short story collection, *Folks from Dixie* (1898), a novel entitled *The Uncalled* (1898), and two more collections of poems, *Lyrics of the Hearthside* (1899) and *Poems of Cabin and Field* (1899). He also contributed lyrics to a number of musical reviews.

In 1898, Dunbar's health deteriorated; he believed the dust in the library contributed to his tuberculosis and left his job to dedicate himself full time to writing and giving readings. Over the next five years, he would produce three more novels and three short story collections. Dunbar separated from his wife in 1902, and shortly thereafter he suffered a nervous breakdown and a bout of pneumonia. Although ill and drinking too much in attempt to soothe his coughing, Dunbar continued to write poems. His collections from this time include *Lyrics of Love and Laughter* (1903), *Howdy, Howdy, Howdy* (1905), and *Lyrics of Sunshine and Shadow* (1903). These books confirmed his position as America's premier Black poet. Dunbar's steadily deteriorating health caused him to return to his mother's home in Dayton, Ohio, where he died on February 9, 1906, at the age of thirty-three.

Answer the Questions:

1. Where did Dunbar have poems published in high school?

a. _____

2. What disease afflicted Dunbar?

- a. Yellow Fever
- b. Small Pox
- c. Pneumonia

3. Who said Dunbar was “the most promising young colored man?”

a. _____

4. How many books did Dunbar publish?

a. _____

5. How does “We Wear the Mask” relate to today’s society?

a. _____



Write it: Read a few of Dunbar’s famous poem. Give your thoughts.

- *****

such as Jamaica, he used his position as a platform for his controversial abolitionary views.

- a. True
 - b. False
5. Henry Highland Garnet exclaimed, “Let your motto be _____.”
- a. “SUBMISSION! SUBMISSION! SUBMISSION!”
 - b. “TURN THE OTHER CHEEK!”
 - c. “STAY QUIET AND IT WILL GET BETTER LATER!”
 - d. “RESISTANCE! RESISTANCE! RESISTANCE!”

Write It:

Use the internet to find Garnet’s 1843 speech, “Call to Rebellion”. Read the speech, pretending you are an enslaved African. Which parts of the speech would move you the most? Write them down. Tip: Search “Garnet Call to Rebellion Full Speech”. It can be found on pbs.org.

Extension: When reading “Call to Rebellion”, look up words that cannot define in your own words and write their definitions. This speech contains many great vocabulary words.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *repatriation* and *expediency* (expedient) and write the definitions in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.

Ayi Kwei Armah (1938 -)

In 1938, Ayi Kwei Armah was born in Takoradi, Ghana, to a financially well-to-do family. When he was born, Ghana was still colonized by Great Britain; so, Armah personally experienced Ghana's journey to becoming the first independent African nation.

Ayi Kwei Armah was a high school student at the time that Kwame Nkrumah led Ghana to independence on March 6, 1957. In 1959, Armah earned a scholarship to the Groton School in Massachusetts, excelling there before attending Harvard University. He began publishing his fiction work while earning his degree in Sociology, his first published short story being featured in the *Harvard Advocate*. After completing his education in the United States, Mr. Armah moved to Algeria where he worked as a translator for a politically revolutionary magazine and then returned to Ghana and began a career as a scriptwriter and English teacher.

Armah continued to travel and write, breaking into the literary world with his first novel, *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born* in 1968. His work explores political and philosophical intersections, inspiring African readers to preserve traditions and break from imposed psychological chains. Armah also continued to teach; serving at prominent schools such as the University of Massachusetts, the College of National Education in Tanzania, and the National University of Lesotho in South Africa. He wrote many literary and political essays while writing the novels, *Fragments* and *Why Are We So Blest?*. In later years, Armah continued to write groundbreaking novels including *Two Thousand Seasons*, which discusses African resistance to invasion, and *The Healers*, which explores the fall of the Ghanaian Ashanti empire. Armah currently levels in Dakar, Senegal where he continues to write, teach, and speak.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Ayi Kwei Armah is from a poor family and grew up chopping sugarcane.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which prestigious university did Armah attend in the United States?

- a. Yale
 - b. MIT
 - c. Harvard
 - d. Columbia
3. Which statement about Ayi Kwei Armah is false?
 - a. Armah earned a scholarship to the Groton School in Massachusetts.
 - b. Armah worked in Algeria as a translator.
 - c. Armah produced several Hollywood films in the United States.
 - d. Armah worked as a scriptwriter and English teacher in Ghana.
 - e. Armah wrote several novels.
4. What is the name of Armah's first novel?
 - a. *Fragments*
 - b. *The Healers*
 - c. *The Beautiful Ones Are Not Yet Born*
 - d. *Why Are We So Blest?*
5. Armah's writing is defined by which themes?
 - a. Assimilation into European societies
 - b. Discarding African traditions to be "modern"
 - c. Preserving African traditions and breaking from psychological chains
 - d. Forgetting African culture to follow the trends of Western development

Write It:

Armah's writing encourages African readers to break free from psychological chains. If you were to write a novel about Afrikan people in America breaking free from mental chains, what would the title be and what is the plot summary? Write at least a three-sentence proposed plot summary.



Nikki Giovanni (1943-)

Nikki Giovanni was on June 7, 1943 in Knoxville, Tennessee. She moved with her mother and sister to a small Black suburb of Cincinnati, Ohio, although she traveled back to Knoxville during the summers to live with her grandparents.

In 1966, seventeen-year-old Giovanni entered Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee at the beginning of the student protest movement. She was promptly dismissed from Fisk in her first semester for expressing "attitudes [which] did not fit those of a Fisk woman." Giovanni returned to Fisk in 1964 and helped restart their chapter of SNCC (pronounced Snick)—Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. In 1967, she graduated from the honors program with a Bachelor's degree in History. She then attended the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia College.

Nikki Giovanni was an active member of the Black Arts Movement during the late 1960s. In 1968, she published her first collection of poetry entitled *Black Feeling Black Talk*. Her second volume was released the following year. Giovanni's poems encouraged both Black solidarity and revolutionary action. In 1969, she gave birth to her only son, Thomas Watson Giovanni. The same year the *New York Times* named Giovanni the "Princess of Black Poetry." In 1970, she was "Woman of the Year" in Ebony magazine.

Giovanni is best known for her readings and spoken word poetry. Her first album *Truth Is On Its Way*, released in 1971, was a spoken word album set to gospel music. It was awarded Best Spoken Word Album by the National Association of Radio and Television Announcers and was a top 100 album in 1971. A second spoken word recording *Nikki Giovanni Poetry Collection* was nominated for a Grammy in 2003. Giovanni has written 30 books of poetry.

In 1995, Giovanni was diagnosed with lung cancer. She refused to associate with negative outlooks for her future and fired one of her oncologists for setting a date for her death. She underwent surgery and lost a lung but is living, healthy as a cancer survivor.

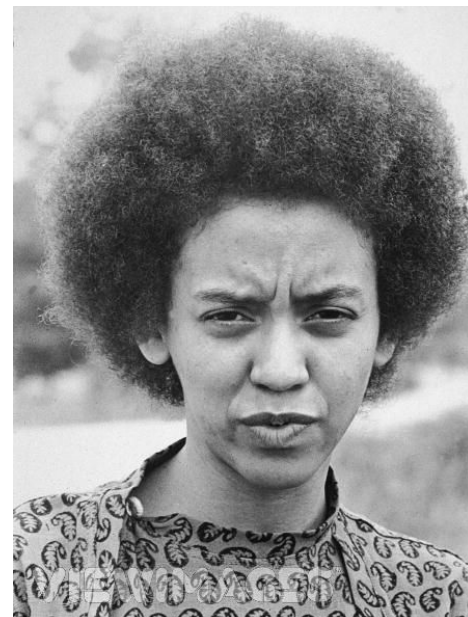
Ms. Giovanni has also embraced many of the artists of the hip-hop community. She was especially impressed by the late Tupac Shakur and in honor of his life, she tattooed "Thug Life" on her arm. Giovanni views hip-hop lyrics as inspiring and reflecting a modern day civil rights movement. She often compares its words to the poetry of the 1960s and the spirituals

during slavery. Nikki Giovanni has been on the faculty of Virginia Tech University since 1989.

Answer the Questions:

1. When was Giovanni born?
 - a. _____
2. Where did Giovanni go to college?
 - a. Fisk University
 - b. University of Pennsylvania
 - c. All of the above
3. What's the name of Giovanni's first published collection of poetry?
 - a. _____
4. What is SNCC?
 - a. _____
5. How did Giovanni show her respect of Tupac Shakur?
 - a. _____

Write it: Research the Black Arts Movement. When did it start? What was it all about?



Carter G. Woodson (1875 – 1950)

In 1875 in New Canton, Virginia, a great one was born – Carter G. Woodson. Hailing from humble beginning, he belonged to family of seven children. As a teenager, Carter contributed to his household, working as a sharecropper and miner. Despite the challenges that his environment presented, Carter excelled as a student, completing a four-year high school diploma in his late teens in under two years. After high school, Carter attended Kentucky’s Berea College and then traveled internationally working as a governmental education superintendent. Upon returning to the U.S., he continued his education at the University of Chicago and Harvard University.

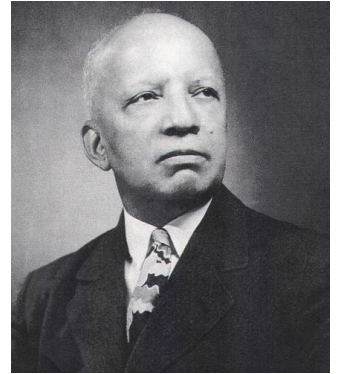
Carter became the second Afrikan to earn a PhD from Harvard University – the first was W.E.B. Dubois. However, he did not allow the institution to divert his passion for Afrikan people. He spent many hours studying African American history and established the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, the Journal of Negro History, and the Associated Publishers Press within 10 years of completing his doctorate. Woodson also was a pioneer of Black History Month, which he originated as Negro History week. During his lifetime, he rallied tirelessly for Black History Month to be recognized and practiced nationally.

Woodson’s most famous work is his 1933 book *The Mis-Education of the Negro*; however, he wrote more than 12 books for Afrikan empowerment. While leading, writing, and publishing, Mr. Woodson continued working in education, serving as a principal and dean as well as creating literature for elementary and high school students. Carter G. Woodson ascended to the ancestral realm on April 3, 1950, but his contributions live on immortally.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Carter G. Woodson never earned a high school diploma and didn’t believe in college education.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which of the accomplishments listed does not belong to Carter G. Woodson?
 - a. He completed a four-year high school diploma in his late teens in under two years.
 - b. He attended University of Chicago and Harvard University.

- c. He dropped out of college to pursue a music career.
- d. He was a pioneer of Black History Month.



3. What is the name of Mr. Woodson’s most famous book?
 - a. *Up from Slavery*
 - b. *The Mis-Education of the Negro*
 - c. *Call to Rebellion*
 - d. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
4. What field did Mr. Woodson work in throughout his life?
 - a. Medicine
 - b. Education
 - c. Law
 - d. Psychiatry
5. How many books did Mr. Woodson write for Afrikan empowerment?
 - a. 2 to 5
 - b. 1
 - c. 8 or 9
 - d. More than 12

Write It:

What is your opinion on the following quote from Carter G. Woodson’s *Mis-Education of the Negro*?

Quote: “If you can control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his action. When you determine what a man shall think you do not have to concern yourself about what he will do. If you make a man feel that he is inferior, you do not have to compel him to accept an inferior status, for he will seek it himself. If you make a man think that he is justly an outcast, you do not have to order him to the back door. He will go without being told; and if there is no back door, his very nature will demand one.”

Maya Angelou (1928 – 2014)

Maya Angelou was born Marguerite Annie Johnson on April 4, 1928, in St. Louis, Missouri. Her parents separated while she was still a child and she was sent to live with her grandmother in Stamps, Arkansas. After a difficult childhood wrought with racism and abuse, Maya emerged as a strong and determined young woman, mind set on leaving her mark in the world. Despite a rough start in adulthood as a young single mother working multiple jobs to take care of herself and her son, she preserved to establish a career as an off-Broadway actress and professional dancer.

Outside of her artistic work, Ms. Angelou was close friends with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and advocated for peace and justice during the Civil Rights movement. In the 1960s, Maya also expanded her endeavors to an international front, moving to Egypt and then Ghana to write and teach. In 1969, after returning to the United States, she published her famous memoir, *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. It became the first non-fiction bestseller by an Afrikan woman. In 1972, Ms. Angelou was the first Afrikan woman to have her screenplay produced in the United States, the drama *Georgia, Georgia*. In the 1970s, she also earned *accolades* for her artistic contributions to the play *Look Away* and the popular TV miniseries *Roots*.

As Ms. Angelou aged towards elderhood, her accomplishments only expanded. She wrote over 15 books, including her Pulitzer Prize nominated book of poetry, *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Die*. In addition, she directed films such as *Down in the Delta*, wrote essay collections, and even wrote and published healthy cookbooks. Ms. Angelou's accomplishments range widely; she was an actress, dancer, screenwriter, and poet, as well as a bestselling author. She was unafraid of trying anything new, building a strong legacy as a truly phenomenal woman. Maya Angelou ascended to the ancestral realm on May 28, 2014, in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Choose the Correct Answer:

1. Maya Angelou had an easy childhood, which made her rise to greatness very simple.
 - a. True
 - b. False
2. Which statement is false about Maya Angelou?
 - a. She had a difficult childhood wrought with racism and abuse.

- b. She became close friends with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
 - c. She was arrested for refusing to stand on a segregated bus, which led to the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
 - d. She wrote over 15 books.
3. Which book written by Ms. Angelou became the first non-fiction bestseller by an African woman?
 - a. *Just Give Me a Cool Drink of Water 'Fore I Die*
 - b. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*
 - c. *Phenomenal Woman*
 - d. *And Still I Rise*
4. Maya Angelou traveled to which African countries to write and teach?
 - a. Ghana and Ivory Coast
 - b. Mali and Morocco
 - c. South Africa and Zimbabwe
 - d. Egypt and Ghana
5. Ms. Angelou's body of work includes poetry, fiction, essay collections, healthy cookbooks.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Write It:

One of Maya Angelou's most famous poems is "Still I Rise". Listen to the poem online and then write your own poem about perseverance.

Vocabulary Extension: Look up *accolade* and write the definition in your own words. Do the same for any other words that are new to you.



Maurice Bishop (1944-1983)

Born in Aruba on May 29, 1944 to Grenadian parents Rupert and Alimenta Bishop, six-year-old Maurice Bishop migrated to Grenada with his parents in 1950 where he was enrolled at the Wesley Hall Primary School. A year later he was moved to the St. George's Roman Catholic Primary School where he won a scholarship to the Roman Catholic Presentation College.

In his final years of secondary education, Bishop decided he would study law. When he left Presentation College in 1963, Bishop worked for a short time as a civil servant at the Government Registry before going to London. There he attended Gray's Inn and earned his law degree from the University of London. After returning to Grenada and working as a civil servant, Bishop responded to the worsening situation in Grenada in 1973 by forming a political group called the Movement for Assemblies of the People (MAP), and in the same year, merged MAP with another political group established and led by his colleague, Unison Whiteman. Whiteman's group had the name Joint Action for Education Welfare & Liberation (JEWEL), and the organization resulting from the merger was called the New Jewel Movement (NJM).

Eric Gairy and his Grenada United Labor Party (GULP), who friendly with the United States, won the General Elections held on November 7, 1976. However, opposition leaders complained that all election officials were members of GULP and that they had tampered with the voting papers. Bishop was elected to the House of Representatives that year winning the seat for the constituency of St. George's South-East. Appointed as Leader of the Opposition, he held that post for some three years until March 13, 1979, when Bishop and his followers seized control of the government

of Grenada after learning of Gairy's assassination plot against Bishop. They took over while Prime Minister Gairy was attending the United Nations session in New York.

Proclaiming a People's Revolutionary Government, Bishop suspended the constitution. Promising new, democratic elections, Bishop became Prime Minister and Minister of Defense and Interior, Information, Health, and Carriacou Affairs. Bernard Coard, a Brandeis University graduate in economics, became Deputy Prime Minister, as well as Minister of Trade, Industry, Finance, and Planning. Under Bishop and the New Jewel Movement, Grenada was able to become self-sufficient and independent from British and western rule.

Bishop began to build close diplomatic relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union after he took power. He initiated a number of projects, most significantly, the building of a new international airport on the island's southern tip.

Among Bishop's core principles were workers' rights, women's rights, and the struggle against racism and Apartheid. Under Bishop's leadership, the National Women's Organization was formed which participated in policy decisions along with other social groups. Women were given equal pay and paid maternity leave, and sex discrimination was made illegal. Organizations for education (Center for Popular Education), health care, and youth affairs (National Youth Organization) were also established. Unemployment fell from 49 percent to 14 percent under Bishop's leadership.

By late 1982, a deep rift had developed within the central committee of the People's Revolutionary Government. A power struggle ensued, mainly over the issue of Coard's desire to have coequal status. A group within the party tried to make Bishop either step down or

Write it: Research Maurice Bishop's vision for the island nation. Why would United States interests want him out of power?



a. _____

- Ghana
- London
- Grenada

a. _____

a.

a.

Answer Key:

Shirley Chisholm: 1. 1970, 2. A, 3. 1924, 4. House Forestry, 5. AWW

Arthur Ashe: 1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. C

Queen Tiye: 1. B, 2. D, 3. E, 4. A, 5. D

Askia Muhammad: 1. C, 2. A, 3. B, 4. 1495, 5. Mali

Benjamin Banneker: 1. Use Dictionary, 2. A, 3. B, 4. 1806, 5. Use Dictionary

Hatshepsut: 1. D, 2. A, 3. E, 4. A, 5. D

Denmark Vesey: 1. 1822, 2. C, 3. Carpentry shop, 4. 1822, 5. AWW

Evelyn Ashford: 1. Shreveport, LA, 2. A, 3. Breaking the 11-second barrier, 4. 1992, 5. AWW

Chinua Achebe: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. D, 5. A

George Jackson: 1. Marx, Lenin, Trotsky, Engels and Mao, 2. A, 3. Jonathan Jackson, 4. 1970, 5. Black Panther Party

Henry McNeal Turner: 1. Liberia, 2. C, 3. Use Dictionary, 4. Com. B of the First U.S. Colored Troops, 5. Voice of Missions and Voice of the People

Muhammad Ali: 1. D, 2. B, 3. C, 4. B, 5. D

Henry Brown: 1. 1849, 2. B, 3. James Smith and Samuel Smith, 4. He revealed details of his escape, 5. AWW

Rosa Parks: 1. C, 2. B, 3. B, 4. D, 5. B

Kwame Ture: 1. B, 2. C, 3. AWW, 4. D, 5. E

Elaine Brown: 1. D, 2. B, 3. C, 4. E, 5. E

Sundiata Keita: 1. 1235, 2. B, 3. Uli, 4. Gbara and the Kouroukan, 5. AWW

John Carlos: 1. Harlem, NY, 2. A, 3. Tommie Smith, 4. 1968, 5. AWW

Joseph Cinque: 1. Rice farmer, 2. C, 3. Sierra Leone, 4. Cuba, 5. AWW

Josephine Baker: 1. St. Louis, MO., 2. B, 3. France, 4. *Zou-Zou* and *Princesse Tam-Tam*, 5. AWW

Sara Baartman: 1. Eastern Cape, 2. 2002, 3. Dutch, 4. Pieter Willem Cezar, 5. AWW

Mansa Musa: 1. B, 2. C, 3. AWW, 4. D, 5. E

Jomo Kenyatta: 1. B, 2. D, 3. C, 4. E, 5. D

Jack Johnson: 1. 1908, 2. B, 3. AWW, 4. Car crash, 5. Violating Mann Act

Paul Robeson: 1. A, 2. D, 3. A, 4. D, 5. A

Betty Shabazz: 1. D, 2. B, 3. A, 4. A, 5. B

Louis Armstrong: 1. Trumpet, 2. B, 3. Ghana and Nigeria, 4. 1923, 5. AWW

Frances Cress Welsing: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. B, 5. A

Katherine Dunham: 1. B, 2. D, 3. B, 4. E, 5. B

Winnie Mandela: 1. B, 2. E, 3. B, 4. B, 5. D

Jean Du Sable: 1. Haiti, 2. C, 3. Congo, 4. Illinois River and Lake Michigan, 5. AWW

Tousaint L'Ouverture: 1. D, 2. A, 3. B, 4. C, 5. C

Empress Menen: 1. A, 2. D, 3. C, 4. C, 5. A

Jean Dessalines: 1. Bought by a Free Black Man, 2. A, 3. Haiti, 4. 1806, 5. AWW

Madame C.J. Walker: 1. Louisiana, 2. A, 3. 1905, 4. Walker, 5. Sarah Breedlove

Booker T. Washington: 1. A, 2. C, 3. C, 4. C, 5. C

Khalid Muhammad: 1. A, 2. B, 3. E, 4. All Five are Correct, 5. C

Queen Mother Moore: 1. C and D, 2. D, 3. B, 4. B, 5. C

Nelson Mandela: 1. B, 2. C, 3. A, 4. D, 5. C

Zora Neale Hurston: 1. B, 2. D, 3. A, 4. D, 5. B

Osei Tutu I: 1. Okomfo Anokye, 2. C, 3. In a war against Akyem., 4. Pra River, 5. AWW

Patrice Lumumba: 1. Pauline Opangu, 2. A, 3. MNC, 4. Mobutu, 5. AWW

Paul Laurence Dunbar: 1. Dayton Herald, 2. C, 3. Douglass, 4. 10, 5. AWW

Henry Highland Garnet: 1. A, 2. C, 3. D, 4. A, 5. D

Ayi Kwei Armah: 1. B, 2. C, 3. C, 4. C, 5. C

Medgar Evers: 1. NAACP, 2. C, 3. Emmett Till, 4. Univ. of Miss., 5. AWW

Nikki Giovanni: 1. 1943, 2. C, 3. Black Feeling Black Talk, 4. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, 5. Got a tattoo.

Carter G. Woodson: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. B, 5. D

Maya Angelou: 1. B, 2. C, 3. B, 4. D, 5. A

Maurice Bishop: 1. MAP, 2. B, 3. Bernard Coard, 4. Wesley Hall and St. George's, 5. MAP & JEWEL

