

# BLACK HISTORY MONTH

*a Five in a Row Fold and Learn*



*Almost* **ALWAYS**,  
*the* **CREATIVE**,  
**DEDICATED** *minority*  
*has made the world* **BETTER.**

*-- Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.*

**THANK YOU** for purchasing this Five in a Row Digital Product. Inside you will find a wealth of stories...the journey of many trail-blazing black Americans! Celebrate their courage and vision as you hear their stories!

The Black History Month Fold and Learn is a little different than ones before. There are so many wonderful Black American stories to be told...but in keeping with the gentle spirit of Five in a Row learning, we have provided only a small taste for your child. Use this product along with some of the picture books and poetry recommended. Make Black History scrapbook using the information provided or use the images and stories to make a Black History Timeline. For your youngest students simply reading some of the stories and having a conversation will be more than enough to lay a foundation you will return to again and again.

Note: Be prepared for some of your journey to include questions about some of the more painful parts of our American story. You are the guide for your child. Determine in advance what you are ready to present and what to save for another time. Again, you are the expert on your child. Discuss the vocabulary words, read a poem, try one of the crafts linked within. Follow the link to Martin Luther King's "I Have A Dream" speech and watch it with your children. We know you will be inspired and enlightened.

**FROM OUR FAMILY TO YOURS...MAY THE DREAM LIVE ON.**

## ORIGINS OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH

The celebration of Black History Month, and more importantly, the study of black history, is credited to Dr. Carter G. Woodson. Born to parents who were former slaves, he spent his childhood working in the Kentucky coal mines and enrolled in high school at age twenty. He graduated within two years and later went on to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard. Dr. Woodson was disturbed to find in his studies that history books largely ignored the black American population-and when blacks were mentioned, it was generally in ways that reflected the inferior social position they were assigned at the time.



Dr. Carter G. Woodson

In 1915, historian Carter G. Woodson proposed a "Negro History Week" to honor the history and contributions of African Americans. Nine years later, his dream became reality. Woodson chose the second week of February to pay tribute to the birthdays of two Americans that dramatically affected the lives of Blacks: Abraham Lincoln (February 12) and Frederick Douglass (February 14). The week-long observance officially became Black History Month in 1976.

## BLACK HERITAGE STAMP SERIES

Your budding stamp collector may wish to take a field trip to the post office to purchase the newest stamp in the Black Heritage Series. Visit [www.usps.gov](http://www.usps.gov) and search to find out who is on the stamp! [clue: He is featured in this fold and learn!]

The first stamp in the Black Heritage series featured Harriet Tubman and was released in 1978. Every year since 1978, the USPS has released a new stamp to honor the achievements of black Americans. For an online photo album go here: <http://www.esperstamps.org/black-h1.htm>



There is also a downloadable .pdf with stamp images stored the USPS website. Go to: [www.usps.gov](http://www.usps.gov) and Search "Black Heritage Series" to locate this file.

**A GREAT BLACK HISTORY MONTH WEBSITE**

<http://www.history.com/minisites/blackhistory>

# DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was a great pastor and teacher who worked for racial equality in the United States and inspired others to do the same. He was born on January 15, 1929, in Atlanta, Georgia. Both his father and grandfather were pastors, too. His mother was a school teacher. She taught Martin to read before he went to school!

After graduating from college and getting married, Dr. King became a pastor and moved to Alabama. During the 1950's, Dr. King became active in the movement for civil rights and racial equality. Inspired by the courage of Rosa Parks and others, Dr. King participated in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus boycott and many other peaceful demonstrations that protested the unfair treatment of African-Americans. He won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964.



## GOOD READ ALOUD BOOKS ABOUT MLK:

*A Picture Book of Martin Luther King, Jr.* -  
by David A. Adler, Robert Casilla (Illustrator)

*Martin's Big Words: The Life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.* by Doreen Rappaport

*My Dream of Martin Luther King* by Faith Ringgold

Listen to, watch a video of or read Dr. Martin Luther King's "I Have a Dream" speech here:

<http://www.americanrhetoric.com/speeches/mlkihadream.htm>

Afterward, ask your student to write a sentence or a paragraph choosing one of the statements below.

I have a dream for myself....  
for my family....  
for my community....  
for the world....







## HARRIET TUBMAN

**Born:** 1820, Dorchester County, Maryland

**Died:** March 10, 1913, Auburn, New York

Harriet Tubman was a runaway slave from Maryland who became known as the "Moses of her people." Over the course of 10 years, and at great personal risk, she led hundreds of slaves to freedom along the Underground Railroad, a secret network of safe houses where runaway slaves could stay on their journey north to freedom. She later became a leader in the abolitionist movement, and during the Civil War she was a spy for the federal forces in South Carolina as well as a nurse.

## UNDERGROUND RAILROAD/HARRIET TUBMAN WEBSITES

JOURNEY ON THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD

<http://www.nationalgeographic.com/railroad/j1.html>

TUBMAN MUSEUM

<http://www.tubmanmuseum.com/>

HARRIET TUBMAN RESOURCES, PRINTABLES, ETC.

<http://gardenofpraise.com/ibdtub.htm>

**\$200 Reward.**

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of Thursday, the 30th of September,

**FIVE NEGRO SLAVES,**

To-wit: one Negro man, his wife, and three children.

The man is a black negro, full height, very erect, his face a little thin. He is about forty years of age, and calls himself *Washington Reed*, and is known by the name of Washington. He is probably well dressed, possibly takes with him an ivory headed cane, and is of good address. Several of his teeth are gone.

Mary, his wife, is about thirty years of age, a bright mulatto woman, and quite stout and strong.

The oldest of the children is a boy, of the name of FIELDING, twelve years of age, a dark mulatto, with heavy eyelids. He probably wore a new cloth cap.

MATILDA, the second child, is a girl, six years of age, rather a dark mulatto, but a bright and smart looking child.

MALCOLM, the youngest, is a boy, four years old, a lighter mulatto than the last, and about equally as bright. He probably also wore a cloth cap. If examined, he will be found to have a swelling at the navel.

Washington and Mary have lived at or near St. Louis, with the subscriber, for about 15 years.

It is supposed that they are making their way to Chicago, and that a white man accompanies them, that they will travel chiefly at night, and most probably in a covered wagon.

A reward of \$150 will be paid for their apprehension, so that I can get them, if taken within one hundred miles of St. Louis, and \$200 if taken beyond that, and secured so that I can get them, and other reasonable additional charges, if delivered to the subscriber, or to THOMAS ALLEN, Esq., at St. Louis, Mo. The above negroes, for the last few years, have been in possession of Thomas Allen, Esq., of St. Louis.

**WM. RUSSELL.**

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1, 1847.

An ad offering a reward for the return of Harriet Tubman and other escaped slaves.

## BOOKS TO EXPLORE ABOUT HARRIET TUBMAN and the UNDERGROUND RAILROAD:

*Follow the Drinking Gourd* by Jeanette Winter

*Moses: When Harriet Tubman Led Her People to Freedom* by Carole Boston Weatherford, Kadir Nelson (Illustrator)  
[This book is gorgeous and can provide a great opportunity to discuss the parallels between the stories of Harriet Tubman and Moses.]

*If You Traveled on the Underground Railroad* by Ellen Levine and Larry Johnson

# BLACK AMERICANS OF NOTE- CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS

**THURGOOD MARSHALL** 1908–93, U.S. lawyer and Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court (1967–91) He received his law degree from Howard Univ. in 1933. In 1936 he joined the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He argued more than 30 cases before the U.S. Supreme Court for the NAACP, successfully challenging racial segregation. His most famous case was *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* (1954). President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed him to the Supreme Court two years later; he was the first black to sit on the high court, where he consistently supported the position taken by those challenging discrimination based on race or gender.



**FANNIE LOU (TOWNSEND) HAMER** was the youngest of 20 children and began working with her sharecropper parents at age 6. She left school after the sixth grade to work full time in the cotton fields. Fannie married Perry Hamer in 1942, and the couple worked together on a Mississippi plantation. Her career as a civil rights activist started in 1962, when she helped organize a voter registration drive in Ruleville, Miss. that challenged laws designed to deny blacks the right to vote. In 1963 she was arrested, and in jail she was beaten at the order of two white prison guards. Hamer suffered permanent injuries from her beating, but continued to speak boldly for equal voting rights for black Americans.

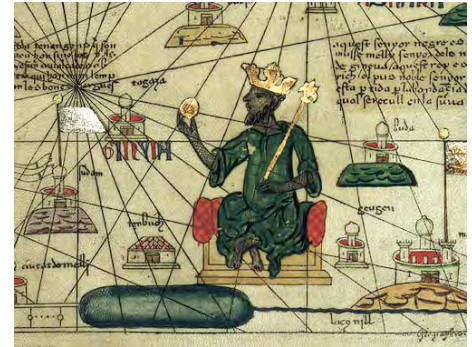


**MARIAN ANDERSON** was 42 when she sang her legendary open-air concert at the Lincoln Memorial on April 9, 1939. Anderson was a famous contralto of the day, and the concert was arranged after the Daughters of the American Revolution refused to let her perform at Constitution Hall because she was black. (First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt resigned from the DAR in protest and helped arrange the concert at the Lincoln Memorial.) The concert is legendary in the American civil rights movement and, despite Anderson's many other musical successes, became the signature moment in her long international career. Anderson broke many other racial barriers, including becoming the first African-American to sing at the White House and at New York's Metropolitan Opera.



# BLACK HISTORY - AFRICANS BEFORE AMERICA

**MANSA MUSA II OF MALI** was the emperor of the Mali empire from (1312-37). A devout Muslim, he brought the Mali empire to its greatest heights. During his reign, Timbuktu became a center of Muslim culture and scholarship. His pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324-25 brought Mali fame throughout the world; the emperor traveled with an immense entourage, preceded by 500 slaves carrying staffs of gold. His gifts of gold in Cairo were so lavish that the metal was devalued in Egypt. Mansa Musa is believed to have sent a voyage of Africans to what later became known as the New World prior to Columbus's voyage.



**A BRIEF HISTORY OF SLAVERY** - The first enslaved Africans arrived in Virginia around 1619, and slavery existed in America for the next 250 years. Africans made up the largest number of migrants to the New World during the colonial era, especially during the eighteenth century. During the four centuries of the Atlantic slave trade, an estimated 11 million Africans were transported to North and South America against their will.

In the United States, slaves had no rights. A slave could be bought and sold just like a cow or horse. Slaves had no say in where they lived or who they worked for. They had no representation in government. Slaves could not own property and were not allowed to learn or be taught how to read and write.

Beginning in the 1750s, there was widespread sentiment that slavery was a social evil and should eventually be abolished, but even the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863 did not end slavery. Slavery continued in the states that were part of the Union forces. Slavery came to an end in 1865 when the 13th Amendment was ratified after the end of the Civil War.



View of the Deck of the Slave Ship Alabanz.  
Lieutenant Francis Meynell, 1846

**THE MIDDLE PASSAGE** was the brutal and horrific transportation of Africans across the Atlantic to the plantations of the Caribbean and Americas. Africans were captured and imprisoned in forts on the coast before enduring the inhumane conditions of the Middle Passage, or the 'way of death' on slave ships. Packed like sardines below deck, in filthy conditions, at least one million Africans lost their lives on the crossing. Wherever possible the enslaved resisted. Some violently challenged their oppressors, others preferred death as a way of resisting the treatment forced upon them.



# BLACK AMERICANS OF NOTE - CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION

**BOOKER T. WASHINGTON** Born a slave and deprived of any early education, Booker Taliaferro Washington nonetheless became America's foremost black educator of the early 20th century. He was the first teacher and principal of the Tuskegee Institute in Tuskegee, Alabama, a school for African-Americans where he championed vocational training as a means for black self-reliance. A well-known orator, Washington also wrote a best-selling autobiography (*Up From Slavery*, 1901) and advised Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and William Taft on race relations.



**IDA B. WELLS** was a journalist and a teacher who opposed discrimination through her writing and education. While teaching in Memphis, Wells wrote for black newspapers using the pen name "Iola." She eventually became a full-time journalist and was editor and part-owner of a small newspaper called the *Free Speech and Headlight*. It was at this time that she began her campaign against lynching. In 1893, she formed the Ida B. Wells Women's Club and organized the first suffrage group among black women. She established the first kindergarten in a black neighborhood. Ida Bell Wells spent her life fighting for the rights of blacks and women.



**WILLIAM HARVEY CARNEY** (February 29, 1840 – December 8, 1908) was an American Civil War soldier and the first African American to earn the Medal of Honor, though he was not presented with the honor until nearly 37 years after his act of bravery. Carney was the 21st African-American to be awarded the Medal, the first recipient having been Robert Blake, in 1864. However, Carney's courageous actions at Fort Wagner preceded those of any other black honoree.

He received his medal for saving the American flag and planting it on the parapet and although wounded, holding it while the troops charged. But recognizing the Federal troops had to retreat under fire, and with covering fire by only one white soldier of the 101st New York, Carney struggled back across the battlefield, and although wounded twice more, returned the flag to the Union lines. Before turning over the colors to another survivor of the 54th, Carney modestly said, "Boys, I only did my duty; the old flag never touched the ground!"



# BLACK AMERICANS OF NOTE AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

**W.E.B. DU BOIS** [William Edward Burghardt DuBois] was one of this country's most distinguished teachers. DuBois was born in a small village in Massachusetts in 1868. He experienced racism firsthand in 19th century America while attending Fisk University in Nashville. While completing his graduate studies at Harvard, DuBois wrote a book about the history of the slave trade -- a book that is still considered one of the most comprehensive on the subject.

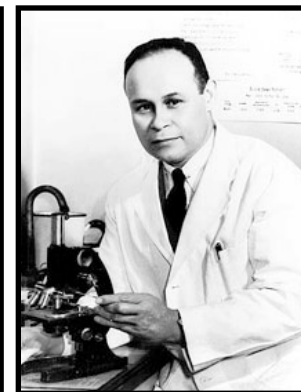
In 1895 he was the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. In 1905 he founded the Niagara Movement - the movement that would eventually form the NAACP. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored Persons] Throughout the first half of the 20th Century, W.E.B. DuBois continued to work as an author, lecturer and educator. His teachings were an important influence on the Civil Rights Movement of the '50s and '60s. Ironically, DuBois died on the eve of the historic march on Washington in 1963.



**MARY ELIZA CHURCH TERRELL 1863-1954** Mary Church Terrell was born in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1863. A daughter of former slaves, Terrell was one of the first black American women to graduate from college. She would go on to become a university professor, civil rights activist, and one of only two female charter members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A tireless campaigner for racial equality, in 1953, at age 89, Terrell led a civil rights protest movement to integrate restaurants and department stores in Washington, D.C. Terrell spoke three languages and believed in the power of education to change lives.



**DR. CHARLES R. DREW** was a distinguished African American scientist. Charles Drew was born in Washington, DC in 1904. He received a medical degree from McGill University and continued his research at Columbia University. It was at Columbia where he wrote his thesis titled "Banked Blood." Drew developed a system to separate plasma from blood, which could last longer than whole blood. This discovery revolutionized blood transfusions. As a result Drew was asked to help organize the world's first blood bank, the Blood for Britain project. During World War II, the program Drew developed was credited with saving many lives. Later Drew became the first director of the American Red Cross Blood Bank.





# HISTORY OF SLAVERY IN AMERICA - TIMELINE RESOURCES

The following dates may be used to create a basic timeline of the history of slavery for your student. If you don't have the Timeline Notebook forms, visit the Five in a Row Digital Store [www.fiardigital.com](http://www.fiardigital.com) to purchase and download them. You may want to encourage your older student to write a report on someone mentioned in the History of Slavery Timeline.

1619 - The first African slaves arrive in Virginia.

1787 - Slavery is made illegal in the Northwest Territory. The U.S Constitution states that Congress may not ban the slave trade until 1808.

1793 - Eli Whitney's invention of the cotton gin greatly increases the demand for slave labor.

1793 - A federal fugitive slave law is enacted, providing for the return slaves who had escaped and crossed state lines.

1800 - Gabriel Prosser, an enslaved African American blacksmith, organizes a slave revolt intending to march on Richmond, Virginia. The conspiracy is uncovered, and Prosser and a number of the rebels are hanged. Virginia's slave laws are consequently tightened.

1808 - Congress bans the importation of slaves from Africa.

1820 - The Missouri Compromise bans slavery north of the southern boundary of Missouri.

1822 - Denmark Vesey, an enslaved African American carpenter who had purchased his freedom, plans a slave revolt with the intent to lay siege on Charleston, South Carolina.

1831- Nat Turner, an enslaved African American preacher, leads the most significant slave uprising in American history.

1831 - William Lloyd Garrison begins publishing the Liberator, a weekly paper that advocates the complete abolition of slavery.

1846 - The Wilmot Proviso, introduced by Democratic representative David Wilmot of Pennsylvania, attempts to ban slavery in territory gained in the Mexican War.

1849 - Harriet Tubman escapes from slavery and becomes one of the most effective and celebrated leaders of the Underground Railroad.

1850 - The continuing debate whether territory gained in the Mexican War should be open to slavery is decided in the Compromise of 1850. It also establishes a much stricter fugitive slave law than the original, passed in 1793.

1852 - Harriet Beecher Stowe's novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin* is published. It becomes one of the most influential works to stir anti-slavery sentiments.

1854 - Congress passes the Kansas-Nebraska Act, establishing the territories of Kansas and Nebraska. The legislation repeals the Missouri Compromise of 1820 and renews tensions between anti- and proslavery factions.

1857 - The Dred Scott case holds that Congress does not have the right to ban slavery in states and, furthermore, that slaves are not citizens.


1859 - John Brown and 21 followers capture the federal arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Va. (now W. Va.), in an attempt to launch a slave revolt.

1861 - The Confederacy is founded when the deep South secedes, and the Civil War begins.

1863 - President Lincoln issues the Emancipation Proclamation, declaring "that all persons held as slaves" within the Confederate state "are, and henceforward shall be free."

1865 - The Civil War ends. Lincoln is assassinated. The Thirteenth Amendment abolishes slavery throughout the United States. On June 19 slavery in the United States effectively ended when 250,000 slaves in Texas finally received the news that the Civil War had ended two months earlier.

**HERE ARE SOME TIMELINE IMAGES WITH DATES** represented on the History of Slavery Timeline [on the previous 2 pages.] Add them to your timeline project. If you haven't started a timeline...visit the digital store and purchase our downloadable Timeline templates to get started!



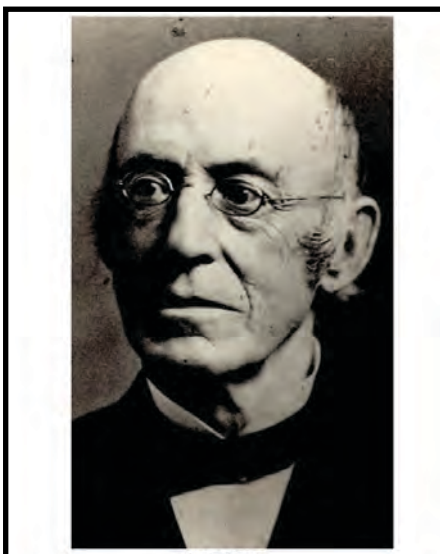
**1619**  
first slaves brought to Virginia



**1793**  
Eli Whitney invents the cotton gin



**1849**  
Harriet Tubman escapes



**1831**  
William Lloyd Garrison publishes the Liberator, an abolition newspaper



**1852**  
Harriet Beecher Stowe Uncle Tom's Cabin is published



**1863** Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation

**May the God who gives endurance and encouragement give you a spirit of unity among yourselves as you follow Christ Jesus, so that with one heart and mouth you may glorify the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ.**

**- Romans 15:5-6**



## VOCABULARY

discriminate

prejudice

civil rights

slavery

abolition

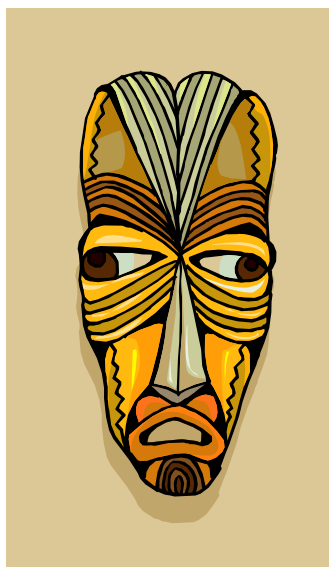
the act of doing away with something

to determine the difference between two things; often in favor of one over the other.

the rights or liberty of an individual according to the constitution

the practice of treating people as property, forcing them to work and act against their will.

an unjust attitude toward another person or group.



## GAMES & CRAFTS

**MAKALA AFRICAN COUNTING GAME** from Family Fun Magazine

<http://familyfun.go.com/arts-and-crafts/buildmodel/feature/famf29blackhistory/famf29blackhistory2.html>

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MAKING AN ARMLET, an AFRICAN MASK or a KENTE CLOTH**

<http://www.buffalolib.org/kidscorner/bhmcrafts.asp>

**JACKIE ROBINSON CRAFTS and more at Crayola**

<http://www.crayola.com/crafts/detail/jackie-robinson-at-bat-craft/>



## LANGSTON HUGHES-POET, WRITER

Born: February 1, 1902 in Joplin, Missouri

Died: May 22, 1967 in New York City

American author Langston Hughes was a moving spirit in the artistic movement of the 1920s often called the Harlem Renaissance. [Harlem was the largest and most influential black community in the United States during that time.] The arts of that time focused on change. Langston Hughes expressed the mind and spirit of most African Americans for nearly half a century through his poetry and other writings.

**POETRY** has always been a way to express feelings of joy, sorrow, outrage, humor and hope.

Whether the verses were put down to accompany music or as stand alone literature, black Americans have been sharing their journey and changing the world through the arts for centuries. Take some time this month to enjoy the rich roots of Black History expressed through poetry and music with your student.

## POETRY BOOKS FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH

***The Dream Keeper and other poems*** by Langston Hughes

***Honey, I Love*** by Eloise Greenfield, Illustrated by Leo & Diane Dillon

***When Marian Sang*** by Paul Munoz Ryan, illustrated by Brian Selznick [could be read along with Gwendolyn Brooks poem "Gertrude" about a young girl who hears Marian Anderson perform.]

***Rosa*** by Nikki Giovanni, illustrated by Brian Collier [a book about Rosa Parks, civil rights activist.]

I BEEN SCARED AND BATTERED.  
MY HOPES THE WIND DONE SCATTERED.  
SNOW HAS FRIZ ME,  
SUN HAS BAKED ME,  
LOOKS LIKE BETWEEN 'EM THEY DONE  
TRIED TO MAKE ME  
STOP LAUGHIN', STOP LOVIN', STOP LIVIN'--  
BUT I DON'T CARE!  
I'M STILL HERE!  
--"I'M STILL HERE" BY LANGSTON HUGHES]

## **ADDITIONAL PICTURE BOOKS FOR BLACK HISTORY MONTH**

***Henry's Freedom Box***, by Ellen Levin, illustrated by Kadir Nelson

***The Escape of Oney Judge: Martha Washington's Slave Finds Freedom***, written and illustrated by Emily Arnold McCully

***Only Passing Through: The Story of Sojourner Truth***, by Anne Rockwell, illustrated by R. Gregory Christie

***Night Boat to Freedom***, by Margot Theis Raven, illustrated by E. B. Lewis

***Show Way***, by Jacqueline Woodson, illustrated by Hudson Talbott

***Langston's Train Ride*** by Robert Burleigh, illustrated by Leonard Jenkins [about poet and playwright Langston Hughes]

***Dizzy*** by Jonah Winter and illustrated by Sean Qualls [about jazz great, Dizzy Gillespie]

***Jackie's Bat***, by Marybeth Lorbiecki, illustrated by Brian Pinkney [about baseball great Jackie Robinson]

***Freedom on the Menu: the Greensboro Sit-Ins*** by Carole Boston Weatherford, illustrated by Jerome LaGarrique [a picture book about segregation and the civil rights movement]

***I've Seen the Promised Land: The Life of Martin Luther King, Jr.*** by Walter Dean Myers, illustrated by Leonard Jenkins [a wonderful picture book biography of Martin Luther King, Jr.]

***Yours for Justice, Ida B. Wells: The Daring Life of a Crusading Journalist*** by Philip Dray [Warning: Lynching is discussed.]

***Phillis's Big Test*** by Catherine Clinton [Biography of poet Phillis Wheatley]

***Let It Shine: Stories of Black Women Freedom Fighters*** by Andrea Davis Pinkney [Collection of biographies including Sojourner Truth, Biddy Mason, Harriet Tubman, Ida B. Wells-Barnett, Mary McLeod Bethune, Ella Josephine Baker, Dorothy Irene Height, Rosa Parks, Fannie Lou Hamer and Shirley Chisholm]

***Black Stars of the Harlem Renaissance*** edited by Jim Haskins [Collection of 19 biographies including W. E. B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Duke Ellington, Louis Armstrong and Langston Hughes]

\*be sure to add the other wonderful book recommendations found throughout this Fold and Learn to your Library List.



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Thank you.