

1: Read Right Now! Picture Books Starring African American Kids - Ready To Read

Black History Month Worksheets. Looking for engaging ways to teach kids about the wide array of accomplishments and contributions of African-Americans?

A brief reading with Work Keys questions following. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. Board of Education - This landmark decision allowed for the desegregation of schools. Wainwright - Allowed for any accused individual to have the right to an attorney. Before this case, an attorney would only be provided by the state if the result of the case could be the death penalty. Heart of Atlanta v. United States - Any business that was participating in interstate commerce would be required to follow all rules of the federal civil rights legislation. In this case, a motel that wanted to continue segregation was denied because they did business with people from other states. Civil Rights Act of - An important piece of legislation that stopped segregation and discrimination in public accommodations. Attorney General would be able to help victims of discrimination. It also forbid employers to discriminate against minorities. Twenty-Fourth Amendment - No poll taxes would be allowed in any states. In other words, a state could not charge people to vote. Voting Rights Act - Probably the most successful congressional civil rights legislation. This truly guaranteed what had been promised in the 15th amendment: It ended literacy tests and gave the U. Attorney General the right to intervene on behalf of those who had been discriminated against. United States Brown v. Board of Education Gideon v. Wainwright The purpose of this quiz is to see how much of Black History do you know.

2: Black History Month - HISTORY

Black History Month is an annual celebration of achievements by African Americans and a time for recognizing the central role of blacks in U.S. history. The event grew out of "Negro History Week."

About Us History is often reduced to a handful of memorable moments and events. Martin Luther King, Jr. But these are only a few of the significant and important events to know and remember. But just as Black history is more than a month, so too are the numerous events and figures that are often overlooked during it. Before there was Rosa Parks, there was Claudette Colvin. Most people think of Rosa Parks as the first person to refuse to give up their seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. There were actually several women who came before her; one of whom was Claudette Colvin. Claudette had been studying Black leaders like Harriet Tubman in her segregated school, those conversations had led to discussions around the current day Jim Crow laws they were all experiencing. Arrested and thrown in jail, she was one of four women who challenged the segregation law in court. As an adult with the right look, Rosa Parks was also the secretary of the NAACP, and was both well-known and respected – people would associate her with the middle class and that would attract support for the cause. But the struggle to end segregation was often fought by young people, more than half of which were women. As Martin Luther King Jr. The night before the march, Dr. King began working on his speech with a small group of advisers in the lobby of the Willard Hotel. The original speech was more political and less historic, according to Clarence B. Jones, and it did not include any reference to dreams. King transformed his speech into a sermon. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. And while this improvised speech given on that hot August day in was not considered a universal success immediately, it is now recognized as one of the greatest speeches in American history. For more information on the March on Washington, visit pbs. Few details are known about the birth of Onesimus, but it is assumed he was born in Africa in the late seventeenth century before eventually landing in Boston. One of a thousand people of African descent living in the Massachusetts colony, Onesimus was a gift to the Puritan church minister Cotton Mather from his congregation in Onesimus told Mather about the centuries old tradition of inoculation practiced in Africa. By extracting the material from an infected person and scratching it into the skin of an uninfected person, you could deliberately introduce smallpox to the healthy individual making them immune. Considered extremely dangerous at the time, Cotton Mather convinced Dr. Zabdiel Boylston to experiment with the procedure when a smallpox epidemic hit Boston in and over people were inoculated. The earliest recorded protest against slavery was by the Quakers in But it was four Pennsylvania Friends from Germantown who wrote the initial protest in the 17th century. The Dublin Monthly Meeting reviewed the protest but sent it to the Quarterly Meeting, feeling it to be too serious an issue for their own meeting to decide. Over the centuries, this rare document has been considered lost twice. Most recently it was rediscovered in and is now at Haverford College Special Collections. In the late 15th century, the advancement of seafaring technologies created a new Atlantic that would change the world forever. As ships began connecting West Africa with Europe and the Americas, new fortunes were sought and native populations were decimated. With the native labor force dwindling and demand for plantation and mining labor growing, the transatlantic slave trade began. The Transatlantic Slave Trade was underway from , shipping more than 12 million African slaves across the world. Of those slaves, only Over years, the majority of slaves 4. Brazil was also the last country to ban slavery in By the time the United States became involved in the slave trade, it had been underway for two hundred years. The majority of its , slaves arrived between and , representing a much smaller percentage than most Americans realize. While Jewish and African American communities have a tumultuous shared history when it comes to the pursuit of civil rights, there is a chapter that is often overlooked. In the s when Jewish academics from Germany and Austria were dismissed from their teaching positions, many came to the United States looking for jobs. Due to the Depression, xenophobia and rising anti-Semitism, many found it difficult to find work, but more than 50 found positions at HBCUs in the segregated South. Originally established to educate freed slaves to read and write, the first of the Historically Black Colleges and Universities was Cheyney University in Pennsylvania, established in At a

time when both Jews and African Americans were persecuted, Jewish professors in the Black colleges found the environment comfortable and accepting, often creating special programs to provide opportunities to engage Blacks and whites in meaningful conversation, often for the first time. In the years that followed, the interests of Jewish and African American communities increasingly diverged, but this once-shared experience of discrimination and interracial cooperation remains a key part of the Civil Rights Movement. Melrose Cottage, built in , Cheyney University of Pennsylvania. One in four cowboys was Black, despite the stories told in popular books and movies. Reeves had been born a slave but escaped West during the Civil War where he lived in what was then known as Indian Territory. He eventually became a Deputy U. Marshal, was a master of disguise, an expert marksman, had a Native American companion, and rode a silver horse. His story was not unique however. In the 19th century, the Wild West drew enslaved Blacks with the hope of freedom and wages. When the Civil War ended, freedmen came West with the hope of a better life where the demand for skilled labor was high. These African Americans made up at least a quarter of the legendary cowboys who lived dangerous lives facing weather, rattlesnakes, and outlaws while they slept under the stars driving cattle herds to market. While there was little formal segregation in frontier towns and a great deal of personal freedom, Black cowboys were often expected to do more of the work and the roughest jobs compared to their white counterparts. Loyalty did develop between the cowboys on a drive, but the Black cowboys were typically responsible for breaking the horses and being the first ones to cross flooded streams during cattle drives. The iconic cartoon character Betty Boop was inspired by a Black jazz singer in Harlem. Introduced by cartoonist Max Fleischer in , the caricature of the jazz age flapper was the first and most famous sex symbol in animation. When Betty Boop was introduced, Kane promptly sued Fleischer and Paramount Publix Corporation stating they were using her image and style. Born in Atlanta, Texas in , Bessie Coleman grew up in a world of harsh poverty, discrimination and segregation. She moved to Chicago at 23 to seek her fortune, but found little opportunity there as well. Wild tales of flying exploits from returning WWI soldiers first inspired her to explore aviation, but she faced a double stigma in that dream being both African American and a woman. She set her sights on France in order to reach her dreams and began studying French. In , Coleman crossed the ocean with all of her savings and the financial support of Robert Abbott, one of the first African American millionaires. Wildly celebrated upon her return to the United States, reporters turned out in droves to greet her. Coleman performed at numerous airshows over the next five years, performing heart thrilling stunts, encouraging other African Americans to pursue flying, and refusing to perform where Blacks were not admitted. When she tragically died in a plane accident in , famous writer and equal rights advocate Ida B. Wells presided over her funeral. An editorial in the "Dallas Express" stated, "There is reason to believe that the general public did not completely sense the size of her contribution to the achievements of the race as such. Bessie Coleman and her plane in , Monash University Interracial marriage in the United States was banned in and not overturned until During the seventeenth and early eighteenth century, the growing number of interracial marriages also known as miscegenation between Blacks and whites led to the passage of this new law. The first anti-miscegenation law enacted was in the colony of Maryland in and additional colonies quickly followed suit. These marriages were prohibited and penalties included the enslavement, exile or imprisonment of the white perpetrators. These laws grew and evolved over the years and attempts were even made to modify the Constitution to ban interracial marriage in all states. It would take three hundred years for this law to be overturned. They each faced a year in jail and their case went to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court found in favor of the Lovings in the famous trial Loving v. In , Alabama became the last state to officially legalize interracial marriage by removing the unenforceable ban that was still contained in their state constitution. Read more famous cases about interracial relationships that changed history.

3: Black History Month | Printable Reading Comprehension Passages

10 Short Stories and Poems for Black History Month February 3rd, How can you teach about Black History Month and meet the demands of the Common Core English Language Arts Standards?

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Every year, Americans recognize February as Black History Month. The month is dedicated to recognizing the achievements of African Americans and celebrating the role they have played in the history of the United States.

7: Black History Month - Wikipedia

Stories - Each Month: Every month, we release a "Short Story about Black History." You can join our mailing list to receive these stories as they are released!. Short stories below.

8: 2nd Grade Black History Month Worksheets & Free Printables | www.enganchecubano.com

Black History Month is a perfect time to expand your students' African-American knowledge using warm-ups, reading passages with writing activities, and a wordsearch. Maniac Magee Literature Guide In the Year of the Boar and Jackie Robinson.

9: African American History For Kids - Black History Month - University of Illinois Extension

Black History Month: The celebration of Black History Month began as "Negro History Week," which was created in by Carter G. Woodson, a noted African American historian, scholar, educator.

BLACK HISTORY MONTH STORIES PRINTABLE pdf

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