

Disenfranchisement and Jim Crow Resources for Secondary Teachers

Secondary Print:

- Angelou, Maya. *I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings*. New York: Random House, 1996. Poet Maya Angelou recounts a youth filled with disappointment, frustration, tragedy, and finally hard-won independence after she is sent at a young age to live with her grandmother in Arkansas. Originally published in 1969.
- Griffin, John Howard. *Black Like Me*. Boston: Signet, 1996. First published in 1961, the author tells of his experiences after he darkened his skin and traveled through the South in order to find out how it feels to be black.
- Grossman, James R. *A Chance to Make Good: African Americans 1900-1929*. New York: Oxford, 1997. This volume tells the stories of African Americans who found this period difficult but also found opportunities to excel.
- Haynes, C. Rayfield. *Growing Up Colored in Mississippi*. Philadelphia: Winston-Derek, 1992. Written in 1960, Haynes traces his life growing up in the segregated South.
- Lee, Harper. *To Kill A Mockingbird*. New York: Warner Books, 1988. Originally published in 1960. Through the eyes of young Scout Finch, Harper Lee explores with rich humor and unswerving honesty the irrationality of adult attitudes toward race and class in the Deep South of the 1930's.
- Lewis, Daniel L. *When Harlem was in Vogue: An Assessment of the Period*. New York: Penguin, 1997. In his masterful and fascinating 1981 study of this era, Lewis takes a daring look at what was considered to be a successful utopian effort at assimilating and validating black culture in white America.
- Locke, Alain, ed. and Arnold Rampersad, Intro. *The New Negro*. New York: Scribner, 1997. This is a reprint of an interpretive anthology that acted as a manifesto for the Harlem Renaissance, defining the artistic and social goals of the New Negro Movement of the 1920's.
- Schubert, Frank N. *Buffalo Soldiers and the Medal of Honor, 1870-1898*. New York: People's Publishing Group, 1997. The collected biographies of the Buffalo Soldiers who were presented with the Medal of Honor.
- Sims, Patsy. *The Klan*. Louisville: University Press of Kentucky, 1996. Sims examines the Klan and its role in the political and social landscape of this country.
- Sitkoff, Howard. *A New Deal for Blacks*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. Sitkoff traces the emergence of civil rights as a national issue.

- Spear, Allan. *Black Chicago: The Making of a Negro Ghetto, 1890-1920*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1969. This study examines the movement of large numbers of African Americans to Chicago during this period and their settlement in a part of the city.
- Watson, Steven. *The Harlem Renaissance: Hub of African-American Culture, 1920-1930*. New York: Pantheon, 1996. The *Washington Post* described the original version of this text as "a grand tour of the time, place, and driving forces behind one of the nation's greatest cultural flourishings."
- Woodson, Carter G. *The Mis-Education of the Negro*. New York: Red Sea Press, 1990. Written in the 1930's, Woodson records his observations of social and educational conditions affecting African Americans in a sometimes scholarly text.
- Woodward, C. Vann. *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989. This is the classic 1955 study of the period of strict segregation in the South as well as elsewhere in the nation.
- Wright, Richard A. *Native Son*. New York: Harperperennial, 1993. Originally published in 1940, the novel addresses the issue of what it means to live in a multi-racial society in which power splits among racial lines.

Secondary Media:

- *Black Like Me*. 107 minute video. Los Angeles: Hilltop Company, 1992. Based on the book by John Howard Griffen, this captures the experiences of a white writer who chemically darkens his skin to experience life as an African American.
- *Charles Drew*. 30 minute video. Atlanta, GA: History on Video, 1995. The documentary chronicles the life of an African-American physician who discovered a method for preserving the plasma portion of blood for use in transfusions.
- *Goin' to Chicago: The Great Migration of African Americans from the South to the North*. Video. 58 minutes. Little Rock: Arkansas Humanities Council, 1994. The video chronicles the great migration of African Americans from the rural South to Northern and Western cities between 1917 and 1970.
- *The Long Walk Home*. 98 minute video. Van Nuys, CA: Live Home Video, 1991. The story of the experiences of two women who find common ground during the famous Montgomery Bus boycott.
- *Miles of Smiles: Years of Struggle*. Video. 60 minutes. Little Rock: Arkansas Humanities Council, 1983. Presented is the story of black porters who formed the first black American trade union in 1925 under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph.
- *Native Son*. 52 minute video. Princeton, NJ: Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1997. Richard Wright is chronicled as a fearless documenter of racism and a literary genius.

- *The Promised Land*. 225 minutes in three videos. Discovery Channel, 1995. This tells of the 1940's exodus of nearly 5 million African Americans from the South to the North using first-person recollections and archival footage.
- *The Promised Land*. 60 minute video. Boston: Blackside, 1990. From the series *Eyes on the Prize*, this segment highlights the era of disenfranchisement and its effect in migration of African Americans within the U.S.
- *Raisin in the Sun*. 128 minute video. Burbank, CA: Columbia, 1987. Based on the play by Lorraine Hansberry, the story tells about a struggling black family living in Chicago who receives an unexpected bequest.
- *Road to Brown*. 47 minute video. Little Rock: Arkansas Humanities Council, 1990. The story of segregation and the assault on it which launched the Civil Rights movement.
- *The Road to Freedom: The Vernon Johns Story*. 91 minute video. Focusing on segregation, police abuse, and economic exploitation, a black minister calls his congregation to stand up for their rights.
- *Roll of Thunder, Hear My Cry*. 26 minutes video. Princeton, NJ: Films for the Humanities and Sciences, 1992. Set in the Depression era, the video is based on the book by Mildred D. Taylor about a family's struggles and triumphs.
- *Roots: The Next Generation*. 7 90 minute videos. New York: Warner, nd. The sequel to *Roots*, this is a continuation of Alex Haley's research and family remembrances extending from the Reconstruction era to the 1970's.
- *Souder*. 105 minute video. Hollywood, CA: Paramount, 1996. *Souder*, based on the novel by William Armstrong, is the heartwarming story of a black sharecropper family in Louisiana during the Depression.
- *To Kill A Mockingbird*. 129 minute video. Hollywood, CA: Universal, 1962. Based on the book by Harper Lee, life in a small Alabama town comes to life when a white lawyer represents a black defendant in a criminal trial.
- *W.E.B. DuBois of Great Barrington*. 60 minute video. Little Rock: Arkansas Humanities Council, 1992. This program focuses on DuBois' childhood and his early realization that he had a place in history.