

Lyrics of My People:
Amos Paul Kennedy Jr.

September 19, 2014 - January 4, 2015

Teacher Packet

Amos Paul Kennedy Jr. (b.1950)



A man with his feet planted firmly in the past, Amos Paul Kennedy, Jr. is a letterpress printer, papermaker and builder of artist's books. His work embodies his passion for stirring up strong emotions and encouraging people to think in previously unexplored ways. Only his friends know that in a past life he was a computer programmer and can thus juggle digital and analog at will. In addition to his work as a bookbuilder, he is an educator and journeyman printer who travels the globe teaching people how to print on traditional letterpresses with metal and wood type, showing [the] documentary *Proceed and Be Bold* and hosting his Cash and Carry poster shows.

Source: <http://www.proceedandbebold.com>

Documentary: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=i251DDffUzY>

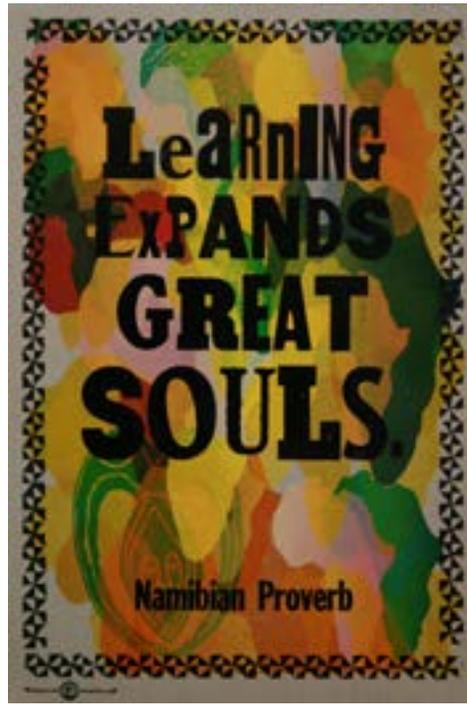
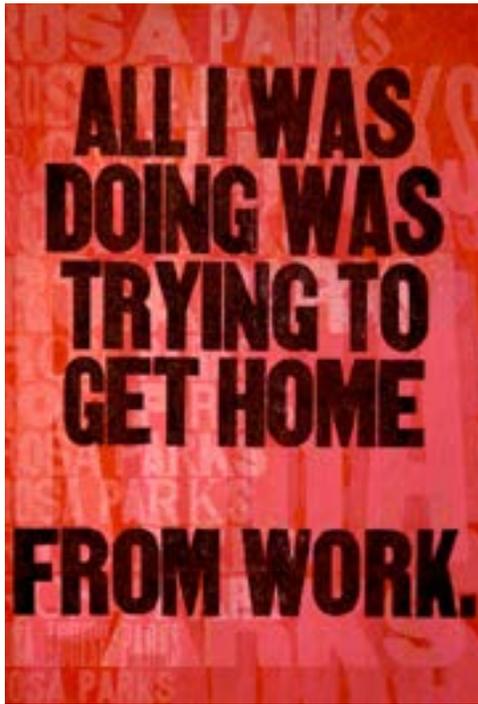
Top Photo: <http://www.museumofwonder.com/amos-kennedy/>

Bottom Photo: <http://craftcouncil.org/magazine/article/words-live>

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Lyrics of My People

September 19, 2014 - January 4, 2015



The exhibition *Lyrics of My People* features two gallery installations. One gallery addresses social justice themes in the United States, with a focus on the civil rights era. The second gallery is a floor-to-ceiling installation of Kennedy's letterpress posters featuring 12 African proverbs that speak to ideas about education. Amos Paul Kennedy, Jr. currently lives in Detroit, MI and operates The Detroit Printing Plant, for people who are interested in letterpress printing and need a space to practice it. He uses the letterpress printing technique, the primary printing practice from the 15th – 20th century, to serve his goals of making art affordable to the public, and in his words: “advertise ideas.”

The following pages contain biographical information on people Kennedy quotes in his work, some of whom are included in this exhibition and others who are referenced in Kennedy's earlier work. The quotes are featured in red on each page. The packet includes brief summaries of events that occurred on September 15, 1963 and March 7, 1965, which are referred to in Kennedy's new work, as well as a description of proverbs. Sources for the information provided are listed on each page with the intent that students research the individual events and topics further in the classroom or on their own.



Images from the Amos Paul Kennedy Jr. exhibition at Kennedy Museum of Art.

Rosa Louise Parks (1913-2005)



**“Our mistreatment was just not right
and I was tired of it.” (1995)**

On December 1, 1955, at the age of 43, Rosa Parks, a civil rights activist who worked as a seamstress, refused to vacate her seat for a white passenger on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama. That state imposed Jim Crow segregation laws, and Parks was arrested. In response, the leader of the Women's Political Council, a local English professor named Jo Ann Robinson, and E. D. Nixon, a former Garveyite and a president of both the local Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the local NAACP branch, helped organize a mass bus boycott by the black working people of Montgomery, especially female domestic workers. The boycott lasted for 381 days, until the Supreme Court struck down the bus segregation law. It also brought a young local minister named Martin Luther King, Jr. to national attention. Fired from her job, Parks moved to Detroit and found work with a Michigan Congressman. After Parks died in 2005, she was the first woman to lie in state in the U.S. Capitol Rotunda.

“No.” (1955)



“All I was doing was trying to get home from work.” (1985)

Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesonthepize/profiles/27_parks.html

Top and Bottom Photos: <https://americanconstempele.wordpress.com/tag/rosa-parks/>

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Martin Luther King Jr. (1929-1968)



The son of an Atlanta preacher, Martin Luther King, Jr. rose to national attention when, as a 26-year-old minister just starting out in Montgomery, Alabama, he helped lead the bus boycott that initiated the modern civil rights movement. In 1957 King and some associates formed the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and despite numerous arrests and threats, he remained committed to nonviolent protest as the means of effecting social change. King helped the United States re-envision itself as an interracial democracy when he delivered the famous "I Have a Dream" speech at 1963's March on Washington. Later that decade he broadened his focus to include economic justice, Northern ghettos, and opposition to the Vietnam war. King was assassinated by James Earl Ray on April 4 in Memphis, Tennessee, during the tumultuous year of 1968. In 1986 his birthday became a national holiday, making him the first non-president to be so honored.



“When machines and computers, profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, extreme materialism and militarism are incapable of being conquered.” (1967)

The quote represented in the exhibition is from a speech Martin Luther King Jr. delivered at New York City's Riverside Church, April 4, 1967, one year to the day before he was assassinated. Dr. King's "Beyond Vietnam" address was his first public antiwar speech.

Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesonthepize/profiles/17_king.html

http://mlk-kpp01.stanford.edu/index.php/encyclopedia/documentsentry/doc_beyond_vietnam/

Top Photo: <http://carocodoabacate.blogspot.com>

Bottom Photo: <http://www.tutufoundationusa.org/2014/01/dr-martin-luther-king-jr-our-conscience-then-now/>

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Sixteenth Street Baptist Church



On Sunday morning, September 15, 1963, the Ku Klux Klan bombed the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama, killing four girls. This murderous act shocked the nation and galvanized the civil rights movement. Addie Mae Collins, Denise McNair, Carole Robertson, and Cynthia Wesley were dressed in their "Youth Sunday" best, ready to lead the 11:00 adult service at the church, which since its construction in 1911 had served as the center of life for Birmingham's African American community. Only a few minutes before the explosion, they had been together in the basement women's room, excitedly talking about their first days at school. The bombing came without warning.

Source: <http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/al11.htm>
If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.



Addie Mae Collins
(1949-1963)



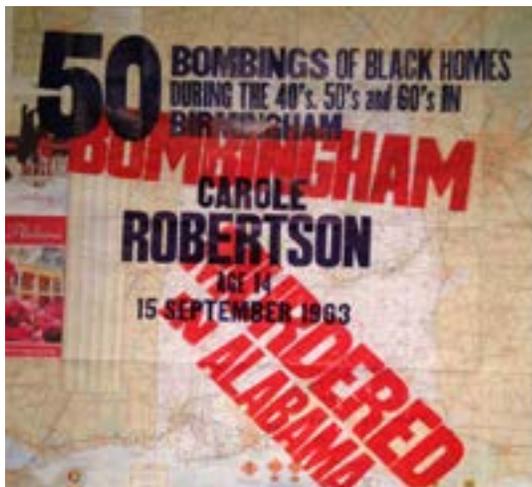
Cynthia Wesley
(1949-1963)



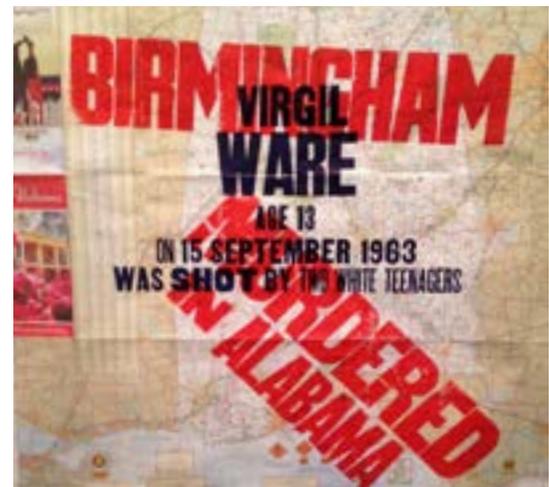
Denise McNair
(1951-1963)



Carole Robertson
(1949-1963)



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While the names of the four girls are remembered, Amos Kennedy Jr. also calls attention to the death of two young men on the same day.

Johnny Robinson (1947-1963)



Johnny was hanging around with a few other black teenagers near a gas station on 26th Street. It was a tense scene. White kids drove by, waving Confederate flags and tossing soda pop bottles out car windows. They exchanged racial slurs with Robinson and his group. FBI agent Dana Gillis works on civil rights cases in the South. "There was a lot of back and forth that you might expect between individuals that were sympathetic to the death of the girls and their families as opposed to those individuals who had no feelings whatsoever for what was being done," Gillis says.

Witnesses told the FBI in 1963 that Johnny was with a group of boys who threw rocks at a car draped with a Confederate flag. The rocks missed their target and hit another vehicle instead. That's when a police car arrived.

Officer Jack Parker, a member of the all-white police force for almost a dozen years, was sitting in the back seat with a shotgun pointed out the window. The police car blocked the alley. Gillis describes what happened next.

"The crowd was running away and Mr. Robinson had his back [turned] as he was running away," Gillis says. "And the shot hit him in the back." Other police officers in the car offered differing explanations for the shooting. One said it could have been an accident because the driver slammed on the brakes — jostling Parker, who mistakenly fired the gun. Another officer said the car might have hit a bump in the road. But other witnesses with no ties to the police said they heard two shots and no advance warnings. Some news reports at the time concluded, mistakenly, that the kids had been tossing rocks at the police. A local grand jury reviewed the evidence back in 1963 but declined to move forward with any criminal prosecution against the white police officer. A federal grand jury reached the same conclusion a year later, in 1964. Doug Jones prosecuted two of the men responsible for the bombing when he was the U.S. attorney in Birmingham during the Clinton administration. Jones is white, and a lifelong resident of the area. He says he's not surprised the Johnny Robinson case went nowhere.

Source: <http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=129856740>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

Virgil Ware (1949-1963)

Ware was a 13 year-old eighth grader, an A student and football player who dreamed of becoming a lawyer on the day he was gunned down in the aftermath of the Birmingham church bombing. Ware and his brother James were returning home from a shopping trip, unaware that the bombing had occurred, when they encountered Larry Joe Sims and Michael Lee Farley. Sims and Farley, both 16, were riding along on their motorcycle coming from a segregationist rally. Farley gave Sims his handgun to admire. When the white teenagers saw the Ware brothers, Farley told Sims to shoot, to "scare them." Sims shot Virgil twice, once in the cheek and once in the chest.



Source: <http://nuweb9.neu.edu/civilrights/virgil-ware/>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

Selma to Montgomery March

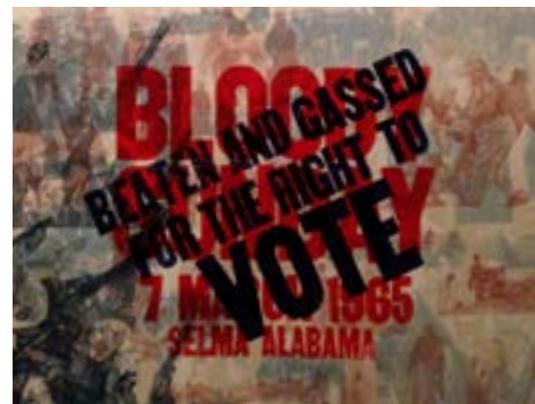
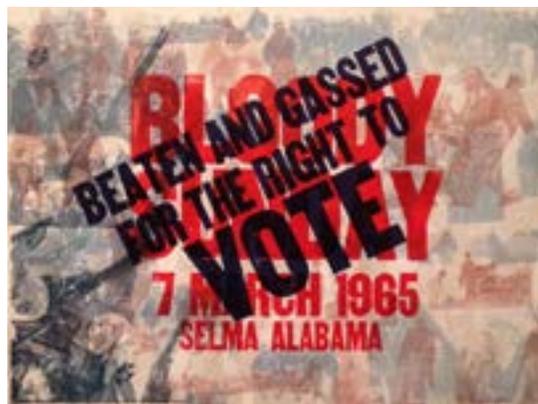
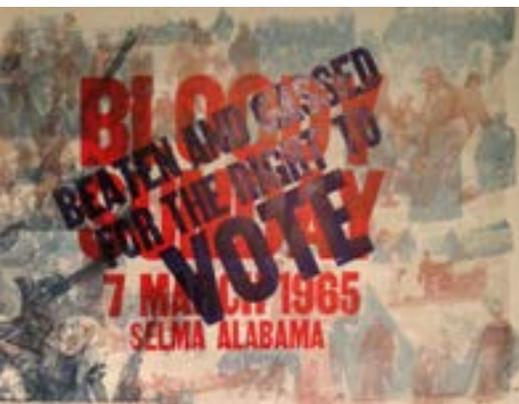


On March 7, 1965 demonstrators start a 54-mile march in response to an activist's murder. They are protesting his death and the unfair state laws and local violence that keep African Americans from voting. Led by SNCC activists John Lewis and Hosea Williams, about 525 peaceful marchers are violently assaulted by state police near the Edmund Pettus Bridge outside Selma.

Television networks broadcast the attacks of "Bloody Sunday" nationwide, creating outrage at the police, and sympathy for the marchers. Alabama police turn back a second march, led by Martin Luther King, Jr. and other religious leaders, on March 9. Following a federal judicial review, the march is allowed to resume, escorted by the National Guard. On March 25, 25,000 marchers arrive at the State Capitol building in Montgomery. Soon afterward, the U.S. Congress will pass the Voting Rights Act of 1965, forcing states to end discriminatory voting practices.

Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/10_march.html

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.



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African Proverbs

Much of Africa's history has been passed on through the generations orally. One consequence of this is that morals and lessons have been crystallized in the form of proverbs.

Source: <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/africanproverbs/>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.



Amos Paul Kennedy Jr. with East Elementary students in his exhibition at Kennedy Museum of Art.

African Proverbs included in *Lyrics of My People*

Learning expands great souls. ~Namibian Proverb

It's a bad child who does not take advice. ~Ashanti Proverb

She who learns, teaches. ~Ethiopian Proverb

Traveling is learning. ~Kikuyu Proverb

Instruction in youth is like engraving in stone. ~Moroccan Proverb

Learn politeness from the impolite. ~Egyptian Proverb

Education is what you know, not what's in the book. ~Egyptian Proverb

The old woman gives the best advice. ~Zimbabwean Proverb

By the time the fool has learned the game, the players have dispersed. ~Ashanti Proverb

She wanders around by day a lot, learns a lot. ~Swahili Proverb

To try and fail, is not laziness. ~ Sierra Leonian Proverb

To get lost is to learn the way ~ Swahili Proverb

Proverbs

Proverbs are popular sayings which contain advice or state a generally accepted truth. Because most proverbs have their origins in oral tradition, they are generally worded in such a way as to be remembered easily and tend to change little from generation to generation, so much so that sometimes their specific meaning is no longer relevant. For instance, the proverb “penny wise, pound foolish” is a holdover from when America was a British colony and used the pound as currency. Proverbs function as “folk wisdom,” general advice about how to act and live. And because they are folk wisdom, they often strongly reflect the cultural values and physical environment from which they arise. For instance, island cultures such as Hawaii have proverbs about the sea, Eastern cultures have proverbs about elephants, and American proverbs, many collected and published by Benjamin Franklin, are about hard work bringing success. Proverbs are used to support arguments, to provide lessons and instruction, and to stress shared values.

Source: http://www.readwritethink.org/files/resources/lesson_images/lesson184/proverb_definition.pdf

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.



East Elementary students participate in a studio activity based on the Amos Paul Kennedy Jr. exhibition at Kennedy Museum of Art.

Letterpress Printing



Letterpress printing is a relief printing process, which initially utilized raised metal type and engravings to imprint words and designs on a page. Letterpress originated in the 1400s and was the primary form of printing and communication for more than 500 years. For centuries it was the primary method of publishing books, but over time it has evolved into an art form more than a standard printing practice. Now, letterpress printing allows modern printers to create commercial works that have an appealing tactile quality in comparison to current offset and digital printing methods.

This link provides a brief history of letterpress printing as well as where the medium has gone today:

<http://elationpress.com/resources/the-history-of-letterpress-printing/>

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Ella Baker (1903-1986)

“Give light and people will find the way.” (1944)

After the first student sit-ins in February 1960, a former Harlem organizer turned Southern Christian Leadership Conference executive director, Ella Baker, worked to develop the isolated incident into a broader series of protests. Unlike some of her colleagues, Baker was enthusiastic about the growing student movement and leaders like John Lewis and Diane Nash. She organized the April 1960 conference that led to the formation of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and continued to serve as an advisor to that group.

“Strong people don’t need strong leaders.” (1960)



“Until the killing of black men, black mothers’ sons, becomes as important to the rest of the country as the killing of a white mother’s son, we who believe in freedom cannot rest until this happens.” (1964)

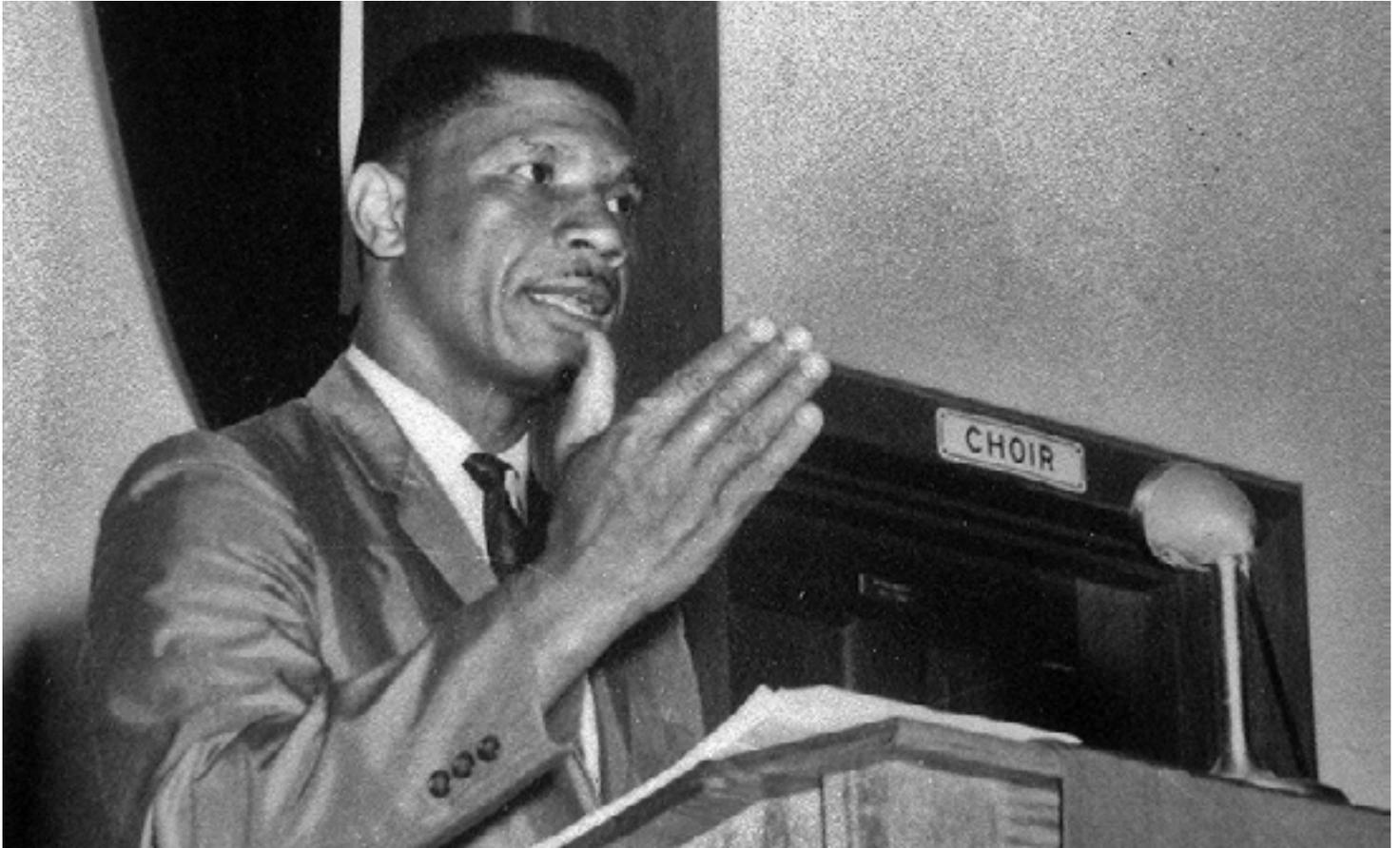
Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesonthepize/profiles/03_baker.html

Top Photo: <http://singyoursongthemovie.com/ella-baker/>

Bottom Photo: <http://www.crmvet.org/images/imgfs.htm>

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Medgar Evers (1925-1963)



**“Our only hope
is to control the vote.”** (1963)

The NAACP's Mississippi field representative Medgar Evers led the search for black witnesses to testify in the Emmett Till murder trial. He later assisted James Meredith's efforts to enroll at the University of Mississippi in 1962. On June 12, 1963, shortly after President John Kennedy had delivered his first speech on civil rights, Evers was gunned down outside his home by white supremacist Byron de la Beckwith. Evers' widow Myrlie (pictured right), who had served as his secretary, went on to become the first woman chair of the NAACP. She also urged Mississippi authorities to retry Beckwith, whose first two trials had ended in hung juries. Beckwith was finally convicted of murder in 1994 and died in prison.



Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesonthepize/profiles/10_evers.html

Top Photo: <http://www.evertribute.org/gallery/index.php>

Bottom Photo: <http://tedxbend.com>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

Fannie Lou Hamer (1917-1977)



Fannie Lou Hamer was the youngest of 20 children, who became sharecroppers like their parents. Her grandparents had been slaves. Hamer's mother fashioned a black doll for her when she was young, so that she would develop self-confidence and pride despite her poor surroundings. Her mother also taught her spiritual strength, including the power of song.

“I’m sick and tired of being sick and tired.”
(1964)

In 1961 she was sterilized without her knowledge, as part of Mississippi's systematic effort to reduce the poor black population. Soon after, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) visited Hamer's church; she was a 44-year-old Delta field hand who had become a plantation time-keeper. In 1962, Hamer was arrested when she tried to register to vote. According to her biographer, the costs of Hamer's initial activism were severe. She was evicted, jailed, and beaten, suffering kidney damage and partial blindness.

As SNCC's Mississippi field secretary, she became vice chairman of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and received national attention during its attempt to unseat the all-white Mississippi delegation at the 1964 Democratic Convention. Although the party's efforts were ultimately unsuccessful, Hamer riveted television audiences with her testimony. "If the Freedom Democratic Party is not seated now," she said, "I question America." Fannie Lou Hamer would continue to fight racism and poverty for the rest of her life.

“There is one thing you have got to learn about our movement. Three people are better than no people.” (1964)



Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesonthepize/profiles/11_hamer.html

Top Photo: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fannie_Lou_Hamer

Bottom Photo: <http://www.urbancusp.com/2014/07/voting-rights-activists-life-focus-special-event-world-renowned-carnegie-hall/>

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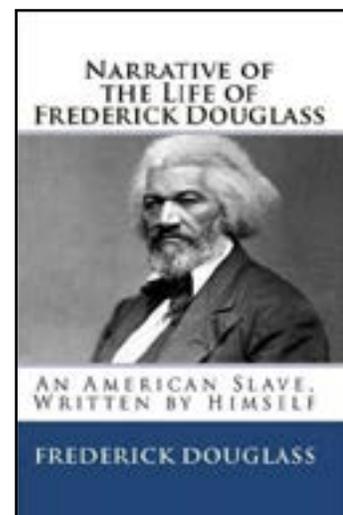
Frederick Douglass (1818-1895)

“If there is no struggle, there is no progress.” (1875)



Born a slave in Maryland, Frederick Douglass was first taught to read by his master's wife when he was a boy, but he had to continue learning on his own, as teaching a slave to read was illegal. Douglass escaped to the North in 1838 and became an outspoken abolitionist. His autobiography, *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass*, was published in 1845, making him an international celebrity. He became a leader of the abolitionist movement and in 1847, began publishing the *North Star*, the abolitionist weekly paper. He participated in the first women's rights convention at Seneca Falls in 1848. During the Civil War he recruited northern blacks for the Union Army and served as an advisor to President Abraham Lincoln. In 1877 he was appointed United States Marshal for the District of Columbia, Recorder of Deeds for Washington, D.C., and in 1899 became Minister-General to the Republic of Haiti.

“Power concedes nothing without a demand.” (1875)



Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/african-american-quotation-posters/frederick-douglass/>

Top Photo: <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/part4/4p1539.html>

Bottom Photo: <http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/narrative-of-the-life-of-frederick-douglass-an-american-slave-frederick-douglass/1100309618?ean=9781449984403>

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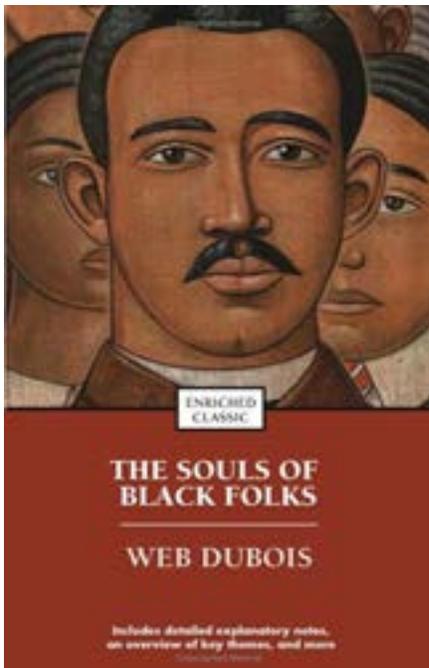
W.E.B. DuBois (1868-1963)

“The problem of the twenty-first century is the problem of the color line.”
(1903)

William Edward Burghardt (W.E.B.) DuBois studied at Fisk University, and then Harvard University, where he became the first African American to earn a doctorate. He published his seminal work, *The Souls of Black Folk*, in 1903, a collection of essays that touch on a wide range of topics including equal rights, stereotypes, and critiques of black leadership at the time. Along with William Monroe Trotter, DuBois led The Niagara Movement, an early black civil rights organization DuBois helped found in 1905.

“Would America have been America without her Negro People?” (1903)

He was highly critical of the Atlanta Compromise, an 1895 agreement between African-American leaders and Southern white leaders that stated Southern blacks would not challenge current white political rule in exchange for basic access to education and due process in law. In 1909, DuBois co-founded the still active National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), an organization dedicated to ensuring ‘the political, educational, social, and economic equality of rights of all persons and to eliminate racial hatred and racial discrimination.’



“The cost of liberty is less than the price of repression.” (1909)

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/african-american-quotation-posters/w-e-b-dubois/>

Top Photo: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/W._E._B._Du_Bois

Bottom Photo: <http://macaulay.cuny.edu/eportfolios/drabik11/3-2/w-e-b-du-bois/>

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Langston Hughes (1902-1967)



Langston Hughes, a poet and novelist, became known as the "Shakespeare of Harlem" during the 1920s and 1930s. Originally from the Midwest, Hughes traveled the world and worked in a great variety of jobs. He is especially well known for his perceptive and sympathetic portrayals of life in black America. In addition to poetry and novels Hughes also wrote short stories, plays, books for children and non-fiction. Much of his writing reflects the rhythms of blues and jazz.

Warning!
Negroes - Sweet and docile, Meek, humble, and kind: Beware the day - They change their mind!

"Ethics, Literature, and Theory: An Introductory Reader"
edited by Stephen K. George, 2005

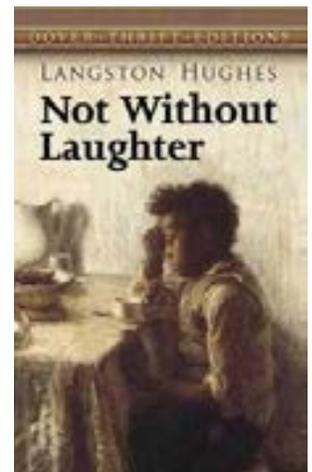
Source: http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/masterpiece/americancollection/cora/hughes_timeline.html

Top Photo: <http://www.biography.com/people/langstonhughes-9346313>

Left book: <http://indianapublicmedia.org/nightlights/langston-hughes-songbook/>

Right book: <http://www.inspirational-black-literature.com/langston-hughes-not-without-laughter.html>

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Lucy Parsons (1853-1942)

Lucy Parsons wouldn't be quiet. She spoke, wrote, and agitated for her political beliefs for seventy years. Even though police sometimes tried to stop her, she insisted on speaking out. Parsons was a writer and labor organizer. She worked as a dressmaker to help support her family when her husband Albert Parsons (pictured below) was fired because of his involvement with the labor movement. Although he was not present at Haymarket Square when a bomb was thrown that killed a policeman, Albert Parsons was arrested as a conspirator and sentenced to death. Lucy Parsons toured the country, speaking out about the unjust trial and trying to win his freedom. After his death, she struggled to provide for herself and her two children. She continued to work with the labor and anarchist movements. She sold copies of a pamphlet she wrote, *Anarchism*, on the street. She believed only violent direct action or the threat of violence would help workers win their demands. Parsons later worked with the Communist Party. Parsons, whose ancestry was African-American, Mexican, and Native American, was especially concerned when minorities did not receive justice from the court system. She continued to fight for her political beliefs until her death at age eighty-nine.



“Never be deceived that the rich will permit you to vote away their wealth.”
(1905)

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/historyofus/web09/features/bio/B06.html>
Top Photo: <http://www.blackpast.org/1886-lucy-parsons-i-am-anarchist>
Bottom Photo: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Parsons
If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

A. Philip Randolph (1889-1979)



Randolph, who was born in 1889, believed that if workers stuck together and formed unions, they could demand better pay and working conditions from their employers. He began organizing workers while a student in college. He tried to organize shipyard workers during World War I and founded a newspaper to promote unionization. Sometimes employers fired Randolph for trying to form unions. Randolph organized the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters in 1925. This was a tough job because the Pullman Company hired detectives to find out which workers were in unions and fired more than five hundred of them. But Randolph didn't give up, and finally, in 1937, Pullman recognized the union. Randolph is remembered for organizing the successful 1963 March on Washington, but this wasn't the first march he organized. During World War II, African-Americans volunteered for the armed services but faced much discrimination. They were placed in segregated units. Some defense industries refused to hire African-Americans at all! Randolph threatened to lead a march on Washington in 1941 to protest this discrimination. He called off the march, however, when President Roosevelt listened to his demands. Roosevelt issued an executive order banning job discrimination in defense industries and set up a committee on Fair Employment Practices. Even though he was seventy-four years old, Randolph organized and directed the 1963 March on Washington. With Martin Luther King, Jr., and a few other leaders, he met with President Kennedy after the march. He saw the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 passed, and lived to be ninety-years old.



A. Philip Randolph, seated center, at the Lincoln Memorial with other civil rights leaders.

“Freedom is never given; it is won.” (1937)

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/historyofus/web14/features/bio/B16.html>

Top Photo: <http://eslevelthree.blogspot.com/2010/06/great-american-labor-leaders-from-voa.html>

Bottom Photo: http://www.whitehousehistory.org/whha_classroom/classroom_9-12-pressure-march.html

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Paul Robeson (1898-1976)

The internationally celebrated singer and actor Paul Robeson, an outspoken activist, first distinguished himself as an athlete and academic at Rutgers University, where he was class valedictorian. After graduating from Columbia Law School he practiced law, but racism led him to leave the field. He found success singing and acting, which he had pursued during his student days, and traveled the world. Famous roles include Jim in Eugene O'Neill's "All God's Chillun Got Wings", Brutus in "The Emperor Jones", the title role in Shakespeare's "Othello", and Jim in the musical "Show Boat." In the Jerome Kern and Oscar Hammerstein musical, Robeson performance of "Ol' Man River" turned him into one of the most popular concert singers of the day. At the height of McCarthyism, the U.S. government investigated Robeson, who openly supported Soviet Russia and expressed anti-colonialist sentiments. The U.S. State Department refused to issue him a passport in 1950, and both his career and income suffered considerably. After his passport was restored in the late 1950s, Robeson toured abroad before health issues led to his retirement in 1963 in Philadelphia-where he remained until his death in 1976.



“The artist must elect to fight for Freedom or for Slavery. I have made my choice. I had no alternative.” (1937)



Source:<http://www.pbs.org/wnet/african-americans-many-rivers-to-cross/african-american-quotation-posters/paul-robeson/>

Top Photo: <http://bayarearobeson.org>

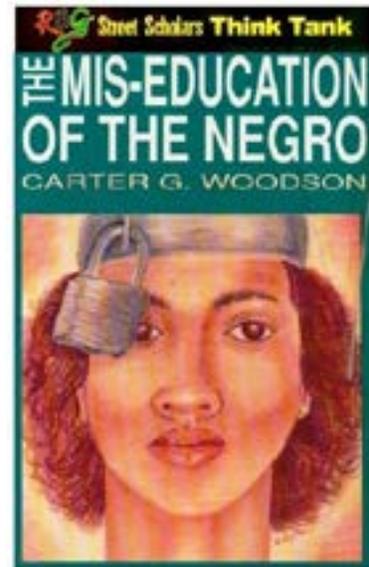
Bottom Photo: <http://www.criterion.com/boxsets/443-paul-robeson-portraits-of-the-artist>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

Carter G. Woodson (1875-1950)



“Let us banish fear.”
(1915)



Carter G. Woodson was an American journalist, academic and author. He was born December 19, 1875 to formerly enslaved parents. Woodson earned his high school diploma in less than two years and became the second African-American in history to earn his PhD from Harvard in 1912 after W.E.B. DuBois. Throughout his career as an academic, Woodson noticed that the history books misrepresented the experiences of African-Americans. He also believed that African-Americans had misconceptions about their history. So he devoted the rest of his life to the study of African-American history, and with the help of other prominent black intellectuals founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History which today is recognized as ASALH. ASALH created the Negro Bulletin, a newsletter for teachers of elementary schools and high schools that is still in circulation. Woodson championed ‘Negro History Week’ to help the general public to be aware of the various and numerous contributions African-Americans had made to the United States, and to illustrate that the history of African-Americans is intricately intertwined in the general history of the United States.

Source: <http://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/2012/02/filmmaker-explores-meaning-of-black-history-month/>

Left Photo: <http://www.blackpast.org/aah/woodson-carter-g-1875-1950>

Right Photo: <http://redusimawic1.blogspot.com/2011/06/carter-woodson-quotes.html>

If link does not work, copy and paste into your browser.

VISITING THE KENNEDY MUSEUM OF ART

We are looking forward to your Museum visit! It is helpful for visitors to know what to expect when they arrive. The following guidelines will help you understand Museum rules:

Use your senses.

You **WILL** be using looking and listening skills.

You **WON'T** be using your sense of touch. The oils on our hands can damage works of art, even those made out of stone or bronze.

Talk about what you see in the Museum – but remember:

Be respectful of other visitors in your tone of voice and your language.

Pencils only in the galleries.

Any writing or drawing activities in the galleries should be with pencils.

Backpacks should be left in the front hall.

No food, gum, or drinks in the galleries.

Please turn your cell phones off while in the museum.

Photography is allowed in some exhibitions. Please ask Museum staff if you are allowed to take pictures in the gallery.

Photos of student groups may be taken during your visit to the Museum. If students do not have a blanket permission to be photographed, please distribute the following permission slip. Please advise Museum staff if students are not allowed to be photographed.

PERMISSION TO PHOTOGRAPH

I hereby give permission to photograph my child _____ during their visit to the Kennedy Museum. This permission includes (but is not limited to) use in Ohio University publications and web pages as well as local newspapers.

Signed _____

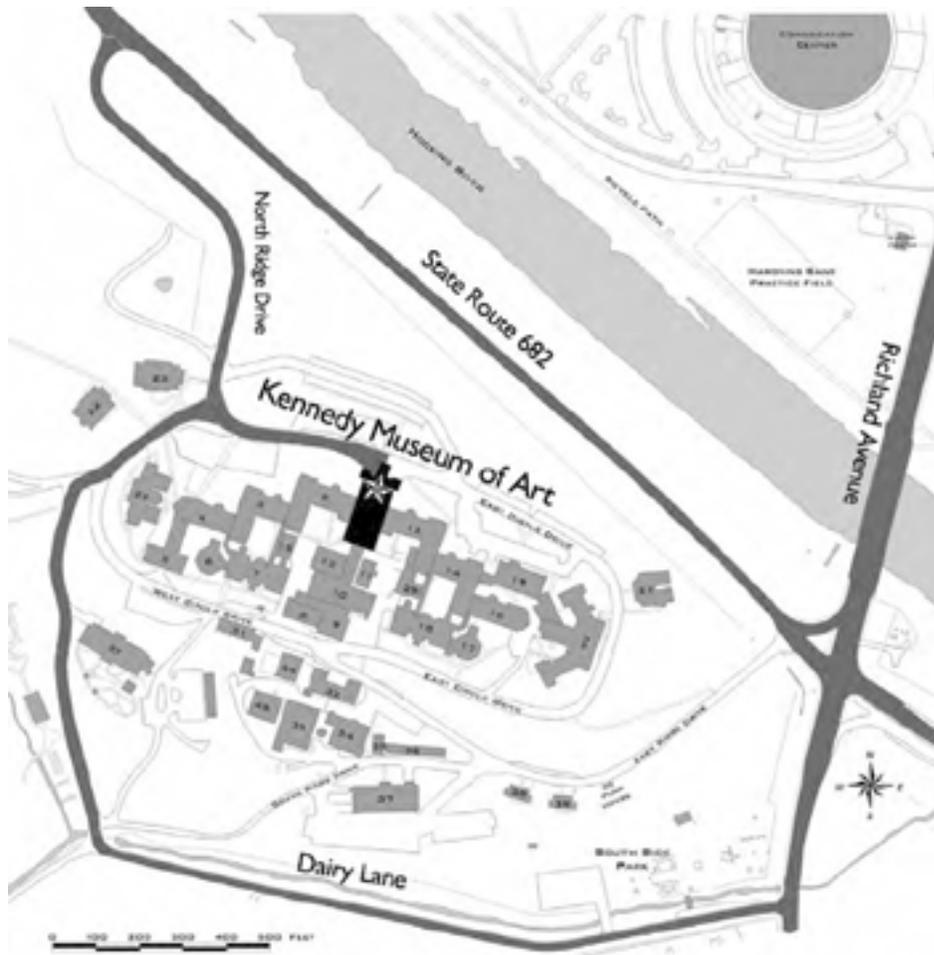
Date _____

GETTING TO THE KENNEDY MUSEUM OF ART

The Kennedy Museum of Art is located in historic Lin Hall at The Ridges on the Ohio University campus. Take State Route 33 to Exit 17 (St. Rte. 682 North-Ohio University exit). Go through the roundabout at Richland Avenue and continue on St. Rte. 682. Turn left on North Ridge Drive, then turn left at yield sign. The Kennedy Museum of Art is on the right. Students may be dropped off under the portico at the museum entrance, then park in the upper or lower parking lots on the left.

PARKING

Chaperones arriving in personal vehicles should park in one of the specifically marked Kennedy Museum of Art Visitor Parking spaces in the parking lot directly across from the Museum, or in a metered spot. (Meters are strictly enforced at all times designated on the meter.) Other parking in the lots is restricted to vehicles with Ohio University "Purple" lot passes and is strictly enforced until 5 p.m. on weekdays.



BUS FUNDS REQUEST FORM

School bus funds up to \$100 per visit to the Kennedy Museum of Art are available through funding from the Friends of the Kennedy Museum of Art on a first-come, first-served basis. Expenses over \$100 may be requested in special circumstances, but need additional approval. Schools must make their own transportation arrangements and then mail or fax this completed form to the Kennedy Museum of Art. Payment will be processed upon completion of the visit and received in approximately three weeks. For further information, please contact Sally Delgado (delgado@ohio.edu) or Lisa Quinn (quinnl@ohio.edu) at 740-593-0953.

Date of visit to Kennedy Museum of Art:

Name of School:

Name of teacher/coordinator:

Grade of students:

Number of students:

Number of buses:

Amount requested (up to \$100):

Amounts over \$100 must be preapproved by special process.

Please contact Lisa or Sally with requests over \$100.

Please break down the amount if you know the following:

Cost of bus driver:

Mileage cost:

Name the check should be made out to:

Address the check should be sent to:

Please mail or fax the completed form to:

Sally Delgado or Lisa Quinn

Kennedy Museum of Art,

Lin Hall, Ohio University

Athens, OH 45701

Fax: 740-593-1305

Received on _____

Processed _____