Black History Resources

The Trumpet of Conscience
Martin Luther King, Jr.
JC599 .U5 K5

Yearning: Race, Gender, and Cultural Politics
Bell Hooks
E185.86 .H74 1990

We All Got History: The Memory Books of Amos Webber
Nick Salvatore
E185.97 .W74 1996

Who's Who Among African Americans
E185.96 .W52

The Potomac Chronicle: Public Policy & Civil Rights from Kennedy to Reagan
Harold C. Fleming
E185.61 .F55 1997

Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site & Preservation District, Atlanta, Georgia: General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan & Environmental Assessment
I 29.2:M 36

E842.9 .U54 1979

Non-Violence and Aggression: A Study of Gandhi’s Moral Equivalent of War
H. J. N. Horsburgh
HM278 .H6

Before His Time: The Untold Story of Harry T. Moore, America’s First Civil Rights Martyr
Ben Green
E185.97 .M79 G74 1999

Leading Minds: An Anatomy of Leadership
Howard Gardner
HM141 .G35 1996

Black Miami in the Twentieth Century
Marvin Dunn
F319 .M6 D86 1997

Fighters for a New World: John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Robert F. Kennedy
Thilo Koch
E841 .K613

Report of the Department of Justice Task Force to Review the FBI Martin Luther King, Jr., Security and Assassination Investigations
United States. Task Force to Review the FBI Martin Luther King, Jr., Security and Assassination Investigations.
J 1.2 : K 58

Thomas and Beulah: Poems
Rita Dove
P53554 .D684 T47 1986

The Negro in 20th Century America: A Reader on the Struggle for Civil Rights
Edited by John Hope Franklin and Isidore Starr
E185.61 .N43 1967

Internet Sites of Interest

“With an Even Hand” Brown v. Board at Fifty
http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/brown/brown-aftermath.html

They Changed the World: 1955 - 1956: The Story of the Montgomery Bus Boycott
http://www.montgomeryboycott.com/frontpage.htm

We Shall Overcome: Historical Places of the Civil Rights Movement
http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/ma2.htm

Stamp on Black History (postal stamps of historical Black Americans)
http://library.thinkquest.org/10320/stamps.htm

The African American Registry
http://www.aaregistry.com/

Civil Rights Timeline
http://www.infoplease.com/spot/civilrightstimeline1.html

African American Achievers
http://africanamericans.com/Achievers.htm

Black History Quest
http://blackquest.com/link.htm

The King Center
http://thekingcenter.org/

“I remind them the triumph can’t be had without the struggle.” - Wilma Rudolph, three-time Olympic gold medalist.

“This country cannot be the country we want it to be if its story is told by only one group of citizens. Our goal is to give all Americans front-door access to the truth.” - Robert C. Maynard, the co-founder of the Institute for Journalism Education.

“Do not call for black power or green power. Call for brain power.” - Congresswoman Barbara Jordan

“We should emphasize not Negro History, but the Negro in history. What we need is not a history of selected races or nations, but the history of the world void of national bias, race hate, and religious prejudice.” - Carter Woodson on founding Negro History Week, 1926

“Life is short, and it's up to you to make it sweet.” - Sadie Delaney, (1889 - 1999) “Having Our Say: The Delaney Sisters’ First 100 Years”, written with sister, Bessie Delaney, (1993)

“Defining myself, as opposed to being defined by others, is one of the most difficult challenges I face.” - Carol Moseley-Braun (1947 - )

PHOTOS: Matthew Henson · Bessie Coleman · Carter Godwin Woodson · Ruby Bridges

Source: http://inventors.about.com/library/inventors/blblackhistorymonth.htm
“On Sunday, November 13, my mother told me I would start at a new school the next day. She hinted there could be something unusual about it, but she didn’t explain. ‘There might be a lot of people outside the school,’ she said. ‘But you don’t need to be afraid. I’ll be with you.’

My mother took special care getting me ready for school. When somebody knocked on my door that morning, my mother ... from the NAACP. Instead, she saw four serious-looking white men, dressed in suits and wearing armbands. They were U.S. federal marshals. They had come to drive us to school and stay with us all day. I learned later they were carrying guns.

I remember climbing into the back seat of the marshals’ car with my mother, but I don’t remember feeling frightened. William Frantz Public School was only five blocks away, so one of the marshals in the front seat told my mother right away what we should do when we got there.

‘Let us get out of the car first,’ the marshal said. ‘Then you’ll get out, and the four of us will surround you and your daughter. We’ll walk up to the door together. Just walk straight ahead, and don’t look back.’

I remember looking out of the car as we pulled up to the Frantz school. There were barricades and people shouting and policemen everywhere. As we walked through the crowd, I didn’t see any faces. I guess that’s because I wasn’t very tall and I was surrounded by the marshals. People yelled and threw things. I could see the school building, and it looked bigger and nicer than my old school. When we climbed the high steps to the front door, there were policemen in uniforms at the top. The policemen at the door and the crowd behind us made me think this was an important place.

All day long, white parents rushed into the office. They were upset. They were arguing and pointing at us. When they took their children to school that morning, the parents hadn’t been sure whether William Frantz would be integrated that day or not. After my mother and I arrived, they ran into classrooms and dragged their children out of school. From behind the windows in the office, all I saw was confusion. I told myself that this must be the way it is in a big school.

That whole first day, my mother and I just sat and waited. We didn’t talk to anybody. I remember watching a big, round clock on the wall. When it was 3:00 and time to go home, I was glad.

When we left school that first day, the crowd outside was even bigger and louder than it had been in the morning. There were reporters everywhere. I guess the police couldn’t keep them behind the barricades. It seemed to take us a long time to get to the marshals’ car...”

Six-year old Ruby Bridges was selected to be one of the first black students to integrate the all-white William Frantz Public School in New Orleans.

Source: http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/brown/brown-aftermath.html

This display holds only a few of the materials available in the Evans Library. To locate additional resources on black history or other topics of interest, please visit the Library Information NetworK (LINK) at www.lib.fit.edu.

Go To:

Research Resources → Catalog to locate books, periodical titles, government documents, and multimedia materials in the Evans Library.

Research Resources → Sites By Discipline for more information about Internet sites pertaining to this topic.

Research Resources → Databases/Indexes to search for related topics in one of the library’s many databases.

Services → Interlibrary Loan Request, which allows campus faculty, staff, and students to complete an online ILL form to request materials that are not readily available in the Evans Library. ILL brings the world’s information resources to Florida Tech!

Research Help and Instruction → Research Guides by Subject to locate an online subject guide that identifies additional Evans Library resources and services related to this topic.

The Evans Library has professional staff and reference librarians ready to assist you with many of your information needs. Please don’t hesitate to ask for HELP!

“...I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: ‘We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.’

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia, the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood. I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character. I have a dream today!”

Florida Institute of Technology
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This display is presented by Kathy Turner, Nancy Cook, Joanne Savage, and Lynnette Hollem.

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