

Chapter 1 : The power of the Million Man March is still felt two decades later

Living Black History How Re-Imagining the African-American Past Can Remake America's Racial Future, was written by Manning Marable, who is one of America's most influential and widely read scholars.

When people doubted her ability to run a beauty shop, she worked extra jobs to keep it going. When most of her friends and neighbors opted for conservative dark hairstyles, she wore hers blond, or red, or purple, or pink. Instead, she credits her longevity to the power of prayer and the support of her community. It began with a dream As a toddler, DeCharlene “ then just Charlene “ moved from Texas to Portland with her mother, who took a job in a shipyard. I loved to do hair. In her own words When she was a girl, DeCharlene Williams knew she wanted her own beauty shop: I started working when I was I received my first Social Security card in I was 13 years old, and I still have it. And I look at it. I refer back to it. Born in Texas in , came to Portland at age 2, moved to Seattle as a teenage bride in Moving to the big city, Seattle At 15, she married a Marine corporal seven years her senior, telling him she was When he moved to Seattle to attend the University of Washington, she followed, and the city took her by surprise. Ooh, it was big. And then when I came up here it seemed like there were less black people. So I had to go to Edison, and my husband paid for my education. I worked at Fircrest [caring for developmentally disabled children] and Seattle Tennis Club [as a waitress] and I did hair. I worked all three of those jobs and I was a mother of two. I think I would make it. The package will include all articles and photos. For mail order copies, send your request and checks payable to: The Seattle Times Black History: You can also order by email at resale seattletimes. An unconventional approach Williams surprised people not only by staying in business but by her creative “ some would say outlandish “ approach to style. For some reason they thought it was strange and you would be condemned for wearing streaks and color in your hair. And the color that I was wearing was pink, purple, green and blue “ I wore colors like that that match my clothing and, oh, everybody in town talked about me because I wore pink and purple hair. And people would come just to look at it, and then that brought me customers. Just a regular straight hairdo. And I massage the scalp. In her own words DeCharlene Williams reflects on the popularity of the Afro hairstyle. He was trying to make people give respect to black people and get it so that black people could go to a restaurant and sit at the counter and stuff. But inner-city crime, a police-payoff scandal and pressure she feels was prompted by people with other plans for her property extracted a toll. And I would clean it up, pray and keep going. People in the community would come “ I had an older lady came and said she had a gun and ran some people out of here because her mother used to buy all her hats here. And it was the community that kept me in business here because they wanted me to stay here. Love of the community. He had a staff person that worked with me. Out of forming it, I came up with an idea that we needed a youth pride program because we had a lot of children that was not working and the children were selling drugs, and I said if you give them some money they will not sell drugs, because most of the people in this area were low-income people. I prayed for this day to come. I stuck in here and hung in here. In her own words DeCharlene Williams believes the neighborhood is moving in the right direction. We have a bank across the street. Up the street we have some nice stores up there, health-food stores and that kind of thing. I teach them about individuality “ I teach them to be their own self “ stay focused on what they want to do and find their niche in life and work it. I know that the only way you can get something is you have to work for it.

Chapter 2 : 15 Inspiring Quotes for Black History Month: "Freedom Is Never Given"™

Hosting WDCW-TV's "Living Black History" Campaign Robin Hamilton is an Emmy-award winning journalist, filmmaker, and writer. Based in Washington, DC, Robin has hosted DCWTV's award-winning Black History month series since it began in

Black joy is the ability to love and celebrate black people and culture, despite the world dictating otherwise. Black joy is liberation. January 30, Chad Dion Lassiter I was fresh out of undergrad, coming from a historically black university, Johnson C. There were Muslim women making salat for a peaceful journey, and there were Christian women anointing our heads with oil for protection. They were holding on to us, kissing us, and saying they loved us. Not because of us, but because of a government that has a history of tyranny and oppressive behavior toward blacks when they unite or speak truth to power. The message was manifold. It was about cleaning up our community, not standing in trash and talking trash. It was about economic justice, personal responsibility, accountability, a message of peace, self-determination, and a message of respecting the women in our community. What impacted me the most was seeing black and brown men hugging, high-fiving, and crying. Sharing their pain and vulnerability and their plans to change themselves and their communities. It was such a God-inspired moment. It was very inspiring against the backdrop of the media, which attempted to whitewash the numbers of attendees but also suggested that there would be conflict. This was a moment to atone to our communities, our families, and our children. Moreover, it was peaceful throughout. It was very surreal and very spiritual. You saw brothas there with two sons, three sons, four sons. It was love on public display. She sees my humanity. Share your Black Joy story: We want to hear from you. January 30, - 3:

Chapter 3 : Access Living: Black History Month and People with Disabilities

Ed Gordon talks with historian Manning Marable about his new book Living Black History, a look at black history's continuing importance to modern-day activism. Marable is a professor of history.

Its refreshing to hear even my grandma being more conscious of what she eats. This is the same young lady who scoffed at me when I got to Thanksgiving dinner talking about being a vegetarian! We have an incredible opportunity to change the current trajectory of our future by simply controlling what we put into our bodies. I remember my father having Type 2 diabetes. At one point he was pounds and took insulin with a needle. After changing a few eating habits and hitting the gym consistently, he lost 70 pounds and stopped using insulin. The Center for Disease Control says the top killers of African Americans are heart disease, cancer, stroke, and diabetes. Unfortunately, I can bear witness to this fact; several of my family members have died from these ailments. My grandfather went in for a routine heart exam, doctors told my parents to pick him up later that afternoon. Instead, they discovered he had heart disease and he died on the operating table. Grandpa Ralph was Although the American Heart Association estimates My mom and her mother Grandma Laura both were diagnosed with high blood pressure and neither of them were considered overweight or obese. Dominick Bioh, a family practitioner in Harlem warns patients battling similar ailments about the long-term damage: You may not feel it immediately. Bioh blames a number of factors for the current state of black health, one being economic disparity. Cheaper, more convenient choices often lack nutritional quality, putting you at risk of hypertension, elevated cholesterol and health complications resulting in a heart attack. As we are living black history, my hope is that the staggering numbers of deaths due to reversible and even preventable conditions dramatically decrease, and education and awareness of healthy choices increases. My trainer says that walking to a subway station is not enough, so Ill be at the gym at least three times a week. Make your own personal commitment and lets get better, together.

Chapter 4 : Living black history: Businesswoman not afraid to show her true colors | The Seattle Times

In Living Black History scholar and activist Manning Marable offers a resounding "No!" with a fresh and personal look at the enduring legacy of such well-known figures as Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., Medgar Evers and W.E.B. Du Bois.

While the importance of Black History is forever expanding, some parts are still left out and needs to be brought front and center. We must discuss the roles that black people with disabilities played in that history. However, her comments can allude to rehashing of segregation and certain stereotypes among disabled people in the black community. People with disabilities are rarely mentioned in Black History, and they have made as many achievements in their communities as their non-disabled peers. Both are entertainers though. Perhaps the black community still fears disability for cultural reasons, or people just may not know a lot on particular disabilities, such as invisible disabilities e. However, it is important for people of color, especially the African-American community, to research and pay homage to people with disabilities. Learning how black disabled people contributed to history can not only open eyes of mainstream culture, it can also help disabled youth of color to go after their goals and dreams. Here are examples of disabled heroes in the African-American community: Representative; first African American woman to deliver a keynote address at the convention of a major political party Harriet Tubman: Harriet Tubman escaped slavery to become a leading abolitionist. She led hundreds of enslaved people to freedom along the route of the Underground Railroad. First self-taught African American painter of national recognition. Thelonious Sphere Monk was an American jazz pianist and composer. An American track and field sprinter, who competed in the and meters dash. Rudolph was considered the fastest woman in the world in the s and competed in two Olympic Games, in and in An American singer, songwriter, actor, and social activist. Nonetheless, there are famous people that we already know may have more in common that we thought. Communities must push for more icons with disabilities and recognize those who are already doing amazing things despite their disabilities. Otherwise, the next generation will be prone to be misinformed about their disabilities, making them feel less than important than the examples I provided.

Chapter 5 : Living Black History | HuffPost

Living Black History dismisses the detachment of the codified version of American history that we all grew up with. Marable's holistic understanding of history counts the story of the slave as much as that of the master; he highlights the flesh-and-blood courage of those figures who have been robbed of their visceral humanity as members of the.

Chapter 6 : NPR Choice page

Saturday, February 24, PM. A Museum for the Ages. DCW50 chronicles the history of a museum that has made history. DCW50's "Living Black History" chronicles why and how the National Museum of African American History and Culture (NMAAHC) came to be.

Chapter 7 : Sorry, this content is not available in your region.

Essays examine the challenges faced by African Americans in preserving and shaping African-American history, exposing the myth and conflict surrounding such figures as Malcolm X, W.E.B. DuBois, and Booker T. Washington.

Chapter 8 : LIVING BLACK HISTORY by Manning Marable | Kirkus Reviews

Living Black History: Skippy White. White is a legend of the New England music scene for bringing R&B, soul, jazz, gospel and much more to the area (Published Tuesday, March 11,).

Chapter 9 : Living black history at Rochester : NewsCenter

Living black history Reprints of The Seattle Times' four-part series, "Black History: In their own words" will be available by mail the week of Feb. The package will include all articles.