

Resources for incorporating African American history into the social studies curriculum

Lawson State Community College Celebrating Black History 365: A Salute to Black History is available at <http://www.ls.cc.al.us/blackhistory/blackhistory.html>. This site contains a wealth of information and topics including biographies of influential and famous African Americans.

Africans In America. PBS presented a four part documentary titled Africans In America complete with a narrative of each program, an indexed resource bank, a teacher's guide, and youth activity guide. Even if the series is no longer available or cannot be found in your viewing area, the online resources and narrative are still available at <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/aia/home.html>.

Cranford, Johnson, Robinson, and Woods have two publications out entitled *Presidential Pathways in Arkansas* and *Heritage and Civil Rights Pathways in Arkansas*. The format is superb - many color photos, a wealth of information, and a great format for students at all levels to read and comprehend; however, due to the format and pdf file size, this may take some time to download. These booklets may be obtained through the office of parks and tourism, at state tourist information centers, and by accessing http://www.arkansas.com/things-to-do/history-heritage/civil_rights_guide.pdf.

The Butler Center for Arkansas Studies is located at the Central Arkansas Library System. It has the largest online collection of materials relating to the history of Arkansas African-Americans; visitors to the Web site, Arkansas Black History Online, will find documents and primary sources, photographs and illustrations section, and an extensive list of resources pertaining specifically to black Arkansans. Please visit <http://www.butlercenter.org/education/index.html> or the Butler Center home page at <http://www.butlercenter.org/>.

The Afro-American Historical and Genealogical Society, Inc. has an extensive Web site containing numerous resources, publications, and projects. The Black Cemeteries Uncovered Project, "Connecting The Past" was initiated to research, identify, collect and preserve the history of African American cemeteries within the state of Arkansas, and the African-American Funeral Homes Project, "The Final Emancipation" was designed to expand the knowledge and resources for researchers of African-American history and provide a segment of African-American history not yet published. Visit <http://www.rootsweb.com/~araahgs>.

The Anacostia Community Museum focuses on the collection, storage and study of African American historical materials and artifacts. The Anacostia Museum and Center for African American History and Culture is supported by Smithsonian Institution and the Web site can be accessed at <http://www.anacostia.si.edu/>.

The Anacostia Community Museum On-line Academy highlights artifacts, scholars, collectors, and preservers of African American history. The On-line Academy is a virtual learning environment that features links to resources, information on artifacts in our collections, and streaming video presentations from leading scholars in fields related to the discovery, interpretation, and preservation of African American history and material culture. The Web site can be accessed at http://www.anacostia.si.edu/Online_Academy/Academy/academy.htm.

From Jim Crow to Linda Brown: A Retrospective of the African-American Experience, 1897-1953—Lesson, Learning Page helps students understand themes of African American life in the first half of the 20th century and explore to what extent the African American experience was "separate but equal." Among the activities, students examine Plessy v. Ferguson (1897) and simulate the 1898 meeting of the Afro-American Council. (Library of Congress) The Web site can be accessed at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/lessons/97/crow/crowhome.html>.

The Robinson House: A Portrait of African American Heritage pieces together the story of the James Robinson family from artifacts found in archaeological excavations around the house where they lived for nearly a century. An African American born free in 1799, Robinson worked in a Virginia tavern earning nearly \$500 to purchase 170 acres of land near Bull Run. There he built a log cabin, and his family turned the land into a prosperous farm, making him one of the wealthiest African Americans in the Manassas area in the mid-19th century. (National Park Service) The Web site can be accessed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aad/robinson/index.htm>.

Behind the Veil: Documenting African American Life in the Jim Crow South is a research project on African American life during the Jim Crow era (c. 1890s-1950s). It was a time of undeniable oppression and exploitation of black Americans; however, these 60 years of legal segregation in the South were also a time when African Americans built communities and institutions, resisted discrimination despite personal risk, and influenced American culture. (Center for Documentary Studies, supported by National Endowment for the Humanities) The Web site can be accessed at http://cgs.duke.edu/btv/btv_basic.html/projectoverview.html.

Tour: Selected African American Artists at the National Gallery of Art. This site presents several works by African American artists such as Romare Bearden, Willie Cole, and Sam Gilliam. The Web site can be accessed at <http://www.nga.gov/collection/gallery/ggafamer/ggafamer-main1.html>.

Iron Hill School: An African-American One-Room School is a curriculum-oriented guide focusing on a school constructed in 1923 in rural Delaware as part of philanthropist Pierre Samuel du Pont's "Delaware experiment." The site shows photos, maps, and diagrams about the school itself and suggests student activities ranging from philanthropy to school architecture. (National Park Service, Teaching with Historic Places. National Register of Historic Places) The Web site can be accessed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/nr/twhp/wwwlps/lessons/58iron/58iron.htm>.

Our Shared History: Celebrating African American History and Culture offers a tour of the historic South and detailed information on the Underground Railroad including a map of the most common directions of escape, profiles of historical sites, and landmarks dedicated to African American leaders such as Booker T. Washington, Martin Luther King, and Frederick Douglass. (National Park Service) The Web site can be accessed at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/aahistory/>.

African-American Sheet Music, 1850-1920—American Memory contains 1,300 pieces of sheet music including songs from antebellum blackface minstrelsy, the abolitionist movement, the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin, African-American soldiers in the Civil War, emancipated slaves, Reconstruction, and the northern migration of African Americans. (Library of Congress) The Web site can be accessed at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award97/rpbhtml/aasmhome.html>.

African American Perspectives: Pamphlets from the Daniel A. P. Murray Collection, 1818-1907—American Memory presents a review of African-American history and culture as seen through the practice of pamphleteering. The site includes sermons on racial pride and essays on segregation, voting rights, and violence against African-Americans. (Library of Congress) The Web site can be accessed at <http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/aap/aaphome.html>.

The African American Odyssey showcases the African American collections of the Library of Congress. Displaying more than 240 items, including books, government documents, manuscripts, maps, musical scores, plays, films, and recordings, this is the largest black history exhibit ever held at the Library of Congress. (Library of Congress) The Web site can be accessed at <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/aaohml/>.

Race and Place: An African American Community in the Jim Crow South recreates the contours of the African American community in Charlottesville, Virginia, during the start of this century. Narratives provide historical analysis as well as archival content, including news clippings from the "Only Negro Weekly," hundreds of photos of African Americans in the early 20th century, and more. (University of Virginia,