

THE

WHERE'S THE EQUALITY?

BLACK HISTORY EDITION

WORLD EXCLUSIVE

LITTLE ROCK CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL DESEGREGATION



WHAT WAS THE ISSUE?

On September 4, 1957 the Little Rock Central High School Desegregation was a movement that tried preventing nine students from integrating the school.

Governor Orval Faubus called in the Arkansas National Guard to block the black students' entry into the high school. A group of students fought against this and did not accept it. This group was known as the Little Rock Nine.

LITTLE ROCK NINE

The Little Rock Nine was a group of African American students fighting against their high school being desegregated. This group included the following students: Thelma Mothershed Wair, Minnijean Brown Trickey, Jefferson Thomas, Terrance Roberts, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford and Melba Patillo Beals. The group broke barriers of desegregation and stood up to bullying. They were not going to give up on stopping the desegregation no matter what got in their way.

The group only lasted 18 days. When they were able to come back to school (after they had to stay at home) on September 23, they had to enter through a side door in order to avoid the protesters' attention and anger. When it was time to graduate, only 3 of the 9 ended up graduating. They also fought for equal opportunity for American education; one of the main things they were important for.



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IN LOVING MEMORY, BESSIE COLEMAN



JAN 1892 - APRIL 1926

Bessie Coleman was born on January 26th 1892 in Atlanta, Texas. Her parents, Susan Coleman and George Coleman as well as her siblings; Elois, Georgia, Walter, Isaiah, Nilus, and John were proud of the accomplishments Bessie achieved in her short life. As a young child, Bessie and her family worked day in and day out to earn ends meet in order to provide for themselves. Bessie was known as a daring young girl, and wasn't afraid to point out mistakes or stick up for herself and those she cared for. During her childhood, her mother

would rent books and teach Bessie how to read and write so she could achieve knowledge and grow into a successful young woman. When Bessie was older, she enrolled into Langston University and earned money to pay for her education. However, other than learning in a university, Bessie had other goals she wanted to meet. She wanted to learn how to fly a plane and prove to her brother, John, that women were as capable as men. Bessie met with many flight instructors as well as visited many flight schools in the United States, yet she was denied access due to her sex and African descent. Although she was let down that her dreams couldn't be accomplished in the United States, she was given hope to move to

France and enroll into a flight school because people of color were not restricted to receive education. She saved up money and traveled to France to achieve her goals. In France, Bessie enrolled into the Caudron Brothers' School of Aviation and was trained to become a pilot. However during her time in flight school, a student that Bessie was familiar with and someone who was also enrolled in the same school as her died tragically in a plane crash. Although this stunned her, it made her even more determined to receive her pilot's license. Finally, Bessie received her license and became the first person of color/woman to receive a pilot's license and fly a plane. Rest in peace Bessie.

D.C News

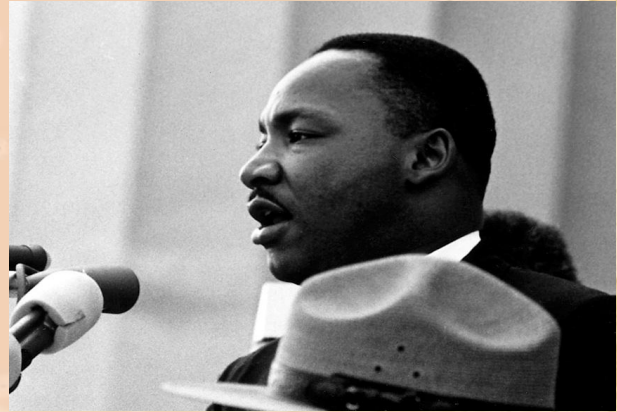
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The March to Civil Rights

2/11/21

Paving a Path for Freedom and Justice

It was a warm day on August 28, 1963 in downtown Washington D.C . There was a big gathering for African Americans to protest to have the right of freedom and justice. There were, in total, 250,000 African Americans and 60,000 whites present to demand freedom and equality.



Martin Luther King Jr. famous "I have a dream" speech.

The March of Washington helped push the freedom train a little further down the track. This gathering was a great success and had no violence. It showed the country that a lot of people wanted equal rights for all. On television many Americans witnessed African Americans and marching together for the first time.



250,000 African Americans 60,000 whites attended the March on Washington.

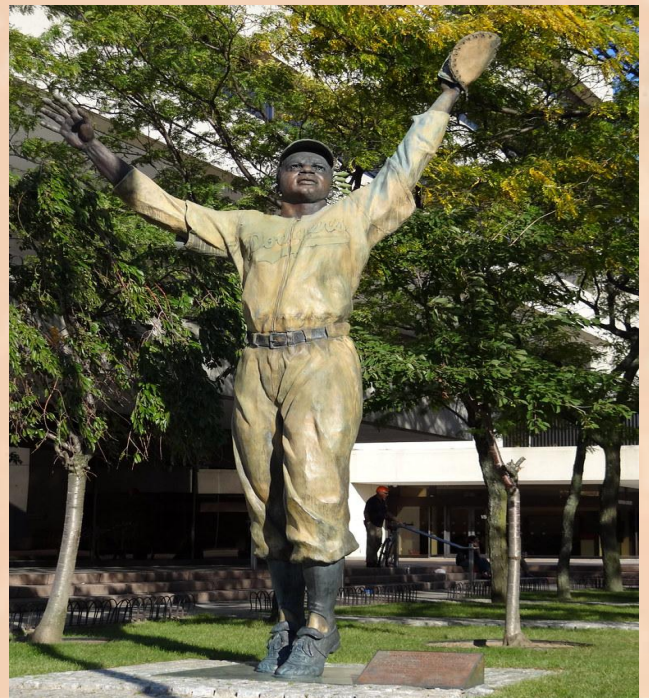
no.203.078 Robinson, Jackie January 31, 1919 - October 23, 1972

Jackie Robinson was born on January 31, 1919 in Cairo, Georgia and was the youngest of 5 children. Jackie Robinson enrolls at UCLA and becomes the school's first athlete to compete in four sports: baseball, basketball, football and track and field in September 1939. On April 3, 1943, Jackie joined the army where he served 2 years.

In Spring 1945, Robinson joins the Kansas City Monarchs of the Negro league on a contract. April 15, 1947: Robinson breaks the major league color barrier as he makes his Dodgers debut against the Boston Braves at Ebbets Field in Brooklyn. October 1947: Robinson is voted the first ever major league Rookie of the Year. Sadly in October 23, 1972: Robinson dies of a heart attack in Stamford, Conn.



Jackie Robinson



Jackie Robinson statue located at dodgers stadium

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Jackie Robinson interview

How do you think you impacted society?

In 1947, I broke the color barrier that not only changed baseball, but changed the culture and society of America itself.

How do you think you changed history?

I think that I just changed the way of how people thought

What was your main goal in life?

I displayed a heroic figure by persevering to overcome obstacles and accomplish my goals

How were you so successful in life?

I became the first Black player to win the National League Most Valuable Player Award in 1949 when I led the league in hitting with a .342 average, most stolen bases (37) and achieving career-high 124 RBI

What do you think makes you special?

I was the first African American to play Major League Baseball in the United States during the 20th century.



INTERVIEW WITH JACKIE ROBINSON



LIFE OF JACKIE

Many of us now know Mr. Jackie Robinson as a world-famous baseball player for the Los Angeles Dodgers. Today I will be interviewing Jackie about his past. We will be learning fascinating facts about Jackie that you may not have known about. Let's get started!

"Good morning Mr. Robinson. Glad to have you here with us today." "Thank you. I am so excited to be here and share my parts of my life with you all."

"Our first question of the day is, how did you keep in control with all of those angry out in the stadium?"

Jackie: "Well sir, I knew a lot of people did not like me, but I did not care. I ignored the hate and did what I love, baseball. Haters don't stop me from being me. Ignoring it and moving on is my best solution."

"It's good to hear that you didn't let them get to you. Alright, our next question for you is, how did baseball affect your family life?"

Jackie replied with: "My family and I had a little conflict with all of the pressure with baseball and we had to keep our children safe from the nasty people sending threats to us. We got through it after adapting, we weren't going to let all the pressure mess with our wonderful family. No hate in the world will change my family."

"This question was highly requested by the people. Who inspired you the most in your life?"

Jackie replied with: "My older brother Matthew. He inspired me to pursue my talents and love of athletics. My big brother will always be a huge impact in my life."

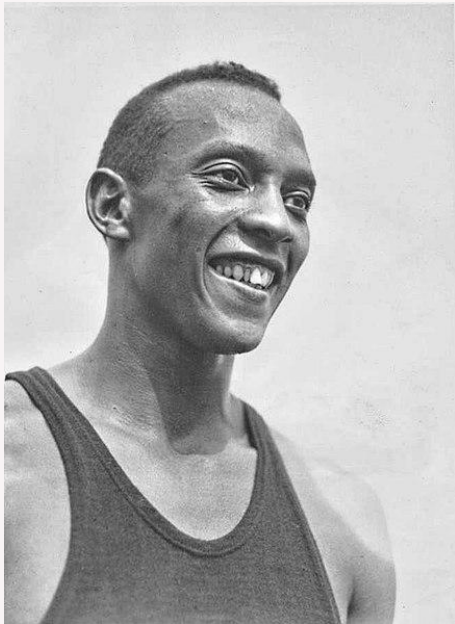
"Wow, very fascinating. We loved to hear about these amazing things about you. Thank you for being here with us today."

Jackie: "Thank you for having me here today. It was a blast. To all my fans out there, don't forget to do what you love and never give up. Strive for your goals."

Date today 2/10/21

CHICAGO NEWS

Heroes of the Civil Rights Movement



Jesse Owens Obituary:

James Cleveland Owens was born in Oakville, Alabama, on September 12. His family was poor and had a rough life. He grew up with his four sisters and five brothers working in the cotton fields. In 1927, Owens met his track coach Charles Riley and joined the track team. Owens enrolled at Ohio State University in 1933, where he suffered segregation. He was not allowed to stay in the dorm rooms because he was colored. In 1935 he quit college to work. Later that year he married Ruth Solomon and they had 3 children together. Owens won four Olympic gold medals in Rome. While he was in Rome, he met Armin Harry who was German. In 1950 Owens was named the greatest track athlete in history. In early morning, 1979, Owens died of lung cancer with his wife by his side.

Interview With Harriet Tubman:

Interviewer: What made you be a part of the underground railroad?

Harriet Tubman: I was a slave in 1849 in Philadelphia. And I didn't want to be a slave so the underground railroad that helped slaves escape to the North to Canada. That made me want to help other people too.

Interviewer: What jobs did you have when you were in the civil war?

Harriet Tubman: I served as a nurse, cook, and a spy crossing confederate lines to get information from slaves in South Carolina. I liked helping other people in the war.

Interviewer: What did you turn your home into after the war?

Harriet Tubman: I turned my home into a nursing home so I could take care of the elderly. I called it "Harriet Tubman Home For Indigent Aged Negroes"

Interviewer: What college did you go to and what were some important events?

Harriet Tubman: I went to Oberlin College in Ohio. It opened up in 1833. It was founded by abolitionists and was the first college to admit different races of either gender. I felt proud to be at the first college to allow different races.

Interviewer: What happened with your husband when you became a slave?

Harriet Tubman: When I became a slave my husband did not want to come with me. He wanted to stay back because he had married a different woman while I escaped North. It was very saddening when I found out.



Date today 2/10/21

CHICAGO NEWS

Heroes of the Civil Rights Movement



Rosa Parks Activism.

Were Her Actions Appropriate?

Rosa Parks' activism has affected this country in many ways. She chose to sit in the white section of the bus in protest of segregation. But, was it necessary or could she have done it in a different way? Should she have sat where she was supposed to?

Rosa Parks is an important figure in black history.

She fought for her civil rights. She believed in freedom and believed that everyone should be treated equally no matter what color they were. . She sat in the front of the bus and peacefully refused to get up for a white man on December 1, 1955.

Perhaps she could have done it in a different way but Rosa Parks is a hero and changed many lives. The Montgomery Bus Boycott was a protest. Rosa cost the bus lines lots of money because the black community refused to ride the bus. This boycott led to many civil rights and transit equality movements.

I believe that what Rosa Parks did was very good. It was true bravery and courage. She stood up for herself and that was right even though it was breaking the law. The laws were unfair. Rosa inspired many others to stand up for their rights and freedoms. Rosa is called "the mother of the civil rights movement" and she deserves the name.

