Dear campus colleagues,

Thank you for choosing to present the IEE “Bulletin Board in a Bag”: Black History Month in your area this February!

In this packet, and any attached documents, you will find everything you need to begin a great bulletin board.

How to use
We've provided several flyer-sized pages of information, intended to get your board started; researching and adding additional information that would be of most interest to your particular residents (relevant communities in their home states/nations, campus/community activities that appeal to their majors and hobbies) can help expand the board and improve its impact.

For the most part, the Board is just print and post ready. If we had it available at the time of publication, we’ve also included or attached information about campus/community events observing this month, that you can post as well. If there aren’t any, you can check campus calendars such as the Diversity Portal (www.du.edu/diversity) or IEE (www.du.edu/studentlife/ie-education/) for opportunities you can add to your Board. And, consider making attending one of these events a program for your floor!

Feedback
To help us know where our boards have been, and how residents have responded to them, please email us (igr@du.edu) any/all of the following:

- Your name, hall and floor where the board is posted
- A photo or two of the board up on your floor
- A brief description of any reaction/feedback the board generated on your floor community,
- And any feedback you have about this board or ideas for other Inclusive Excellence-related identities/issues/observances we could provide for the future.

(And in the unfortunate event there’s any defacement or other negative reaction to the board, please follow your hall’s reporting procedures, and let us know.)

THANKS for sharing this important, and interesting, info with your residents!

Sincerely,

Inclusion and Equity Education

www.du.edu/studentlife/ie-education/
facebook.com/IEedDU
BLACK HISTORY MONTH

Know the past, shape the future.
How did Black History Month begin?

- The story of Black History Month begins in 1915, 50 years after the 13th Amendment abolished slavery in the United States. That September, the Harvard-trained historian Carter G. Woodson and the prominent minister Jesse E. Moorland founded the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History (ASNLH), an organization dedicated to researching and promoting achievements by black Americans and other peoples of African descent. Known today as the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH), the group sponsored a national Negro History week in 1926, choosing the second week of February to coincide with the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. The event inspired schools and communities nationwide to organize local celebrations, establish history clubs and host performances and lectures.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-month

https://techflourish.com/categories/black-history-month-clip-art.html
Theme of Black History Month, 2019

- The theme for Black History Month in 2019 is "Black Migrations" which follows the continuous movement of blacks from the American South to the industrialized North and beyond.

- Beginning in the 20th century South, African American migration included relocation from farms to cities, and from the South to the Northeast and Midwest. The period quickly gave rise to a growing number of black industrial leaders and black entrepreneurs.

- Along with the emergence of new music genres like ragtime, blues, and jazz, the Harlem Renaissance in New York signaled a blossoming of the visual and literary arts.

  http://www.chiff.com/home_life/holiday/black-history-month.htm
What is the Great Migration?

- The Great Migration, sometimes known as the Great Northward Migration, was the movement of six million African-Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1916 and 1970. In the early 1900s, more than 90 percent of the African-American population lived in the American South. In 1900, only a small percent of African-Americans living in the South were living in urban areas. By the end of the Great Migration, over 50% of the African-American population remained in the South, while a little less than 50% lived in the North and the West, and the African-American population had become highly urbanized. By 1960, half of the African-Americans that were still living in the South lived in urban areas, and by 1970, more than 80% of African-Americans nationwide lived in cities.

https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/great-migration
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Migration_(African_American)#/media/File:Percentage_of_African_American_population_living_in_the_American_South.png
CULTURAL ENRICHMENT BROUGHT TO THE NORTH FROM THE GREAT MIGRATION

- After moving from the racist pressures of the South to the northern states, African Americans were inspired to utilize different kinds of creativity. The Great Migration resulted in the Harlem Renaissance, which was also fired by immigrants from the Caribbean.

- The struggle of African-American migrants to adapt to Northern cities was the subject of Jacob Lawrence's *Migration Series* of paintings, created when he was a young man in New York.

- The Great Migration had effects on music as well as other cultural subjects. Many blues singers migrated from the Mississippi Delta to Chicago to escape racial discrimination. Muddy Waters, Chester Burnett, and Buddy Guy are among the most well-known blues artists who migrated to Chicago.

https://www.history.com/topics/roaring-twenties/harlem-renaissance
The Southern Diaspora helped African Americans in their historic struggle for civil rights. Black Metropolises provided the base for a sequence of extremely important political developments that were not just prelude but precondition to the southern civil rights breakthroughs of the 1960s. There was a particular regional dynamic behind the twentieth century drive for rights and equality, an almost Archimedean logic: African Americans had to leave the South in order to gain the leverage needed to lift it and the rest of the nation out of Jim Crow segregation.

- faculty.washington.edu/gregory/greatmigration/civil%20rights.htm
- www.smithsonianmag.com/history/long-lasting-legacy-great-migration-180960118/
- blog.cei.iscte-iul.pt/14-fev-rethinking-the-civil-rights-movement-history-and-remembering/
What are some major Moments in the Civil Rights Movement?

- **MONTGOMERY BUS BOYCOTT** → Martin Luther King Jr. organized this bus boycott of 1955, which began a chain reaction of similar boycotts throughout the South. In 1956, the Supreme Court voted to end segregated busing.

- **THE MARCH ON WASHINGTON** → On August 28, 1963, more than 200,000 Americans gathered in Washington, D.C., for a political rally known as the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. Organized by a number of civil rights and religious groups, the event was designed to shed light on the political and social challenges African Americans continued to face across the country. The march, which became a key moment in the growing struggle for civil rights in the United States, culminated in Martin Luther King Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech, a spirited call for racial justice and equality.

  
  - [http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement](http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement)
  - [https://notevenpast.org/the-montgomery-bus-boycott/](https://notevenpast.org/the-montgomery-bus-boycott/)
  - [https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/march-on-washington](https://www.history.com/topics/black-history/march-on-washington)
Is the civil rights movement over?

Despite the civil rights gains of the 1960s, however, racial discrimination and repression remained a significant factor in American life. Even after President Johnson declared a war on poverty and King initiated a Poor People’s Campaign in 1968, the distribution of the nation’s wealth and income moved toward greater inequality during the 1970s and 1980s. Civil rights advocates acknowledged that desegregation had not brought significant improvements in the lives of poor blacks, but they were divided over the future direction of black advancement efforts. To a large degree, moreover, many of the civil rights efforts of the 1970s and 1980s were devoted to defending previous gains or strengthening enforcement mechanisms.

The modern African-American civil rights movement, like similar movements earlier, had transformed American democracy. It also served as a model for other group advancement and group pride efforts involving women, students, Chicanos, gays and lesbians, the elderly, and many others. Continuing controversies regarding affirmative action programs and compensatory remedies for historically rooted patterns of discrimination were aspects of more fundamental, ongoing debates about the boundaries of individual freedom, the role of government, and alternative concepts of social justice.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/civil-rights-movement
What is the Black Lives Matter Movement?

Black Lives Matter is a chapter-based national organization working for the validity of Black life. We are working to (re)build the Black liberation movement.

This is Not a Moment, but a Movement.

#BlackLivesMatter was created in 2012 after Trayvon Martin's murderer, George Zimmerman, was acquitted for his crime, and dead 17-year old Trayvon was posthumously placed on trial for his own murder. Rooted in the experiences of Black people in this country who actively resist our dehumanization, #BlackLivesMatter is a call to action and a response to the virulent anti-Black racism that permeates our society. Black Lives Matter is a unique contribution that goes beyond extrajudicial killings of Black people by police and vigilantes.

http://blacklivesmatter.com/
5 Tips for Being an Ally:

From race or ethnicity to sex, gender identity and countless other indicators, privilege pertains simply to the “things in life you will not experience or have to think about just because of who you are,” Ramsay explains.

Ramsey runs through five key guidelines for allyship:

1. Understand your privilege.
2. Listen and do your homework.
3. Speak up, not over.
4. You’ll make mistakes, apologize when you do.
5. Ally is a verb — saying you’re an ally is not enough.

Watch the full video HERE:
youtu.be/_dg86g-QlM0
Seek to recognize your privilege and avoid contributing to microaggressions!
Let's celebrate black history!

Black History Month celebrates the accomplishments of the Black community and is a constant reminder of the progress that its members are making as a society. It is also a reminder of all that still needs to be done; all the obstacles that are at times in the way of progress that still need to be overcome. Although the reality is sometimes a discouraging one as seen in racial disparities in incarceration rates, the sky’s the limit for how much more change we can implement in our society.

http://www.history.com/topics/black-history/black-history-month

https://www.dogonews.com/2013/2/4/celebrating-black-history-month
How can I contribute at DU?

Black Student Alliance (BSA)

BSA meets every Thursday at 6:30PM in the JMAC Classroom

DU’s Black Student Alliance is an organization dedicated to promoting cultural awareness and solidarity on campus. One of the organization's main focuses is to foster the personal development of the membership, and to encourage them to become active community contributors. Another goal is to provide a stable support system that the members can rely on. By building opportunities for internal and external collaborations, the Black Student Alliance has been able to make significant strides towards fulfilling its mission.

www.facebook.com/groups/DUBSA/