



Black History Month
“Reclaiming Narratives”

MO1 ~ Emperor Menelik II





Menelik II: Ethiopian Emperor Who Resisted Colonialism & Modernized His Nation

7MO1 2024

Emperor Menelik II

Who he was:

Emperor Menelik II was the ruler of Ethiopia from 1889 to 1913.

What he did:

He is famous for defeating the Italians at the Battle of Adwa in 1896, which helped keep Ethiopia independent.

Background:

Menelik II was born in 1844 and became the king of Shewa before becoming emperor. He united different Ethiopian regions under his rule.

Contributions to society and history:

He modernized Ethiopia, building roads, schools, and hospitals. His victory against Italy made him a symbol of African independence.

Interesting facts:

Emperor Menelik II of Ethiopia would eat a few pages of the Bible to help restore his health whenever he felt sick. However, he died in 1913 as a result of eating the entire Book of Kings!



M02 ~ George Washington Carver





George Washington Carver



“Where there is no vision, there is no hope.”

George Washington Carver was an agricultural scientist, botanist and inventor who developed hundreds of products using peanuts (not peanut butter), sweet potatoes and soybeans.

In 1894, Carver became the first African American to earn a Bachelor of Science degree. Exceeding in his research on the fungal infections of soybean plants, Carver earned his Master of Agriculture degree and worked in Tuskegee Institute.

“Education is the key to unlock the golden door of freedom”

George Washington Carver

Born into slavery before it was outlawed, Carver left home early to pursue education. He initially studied art and piano wanting to become a teacher, but his professors advised him against becoming one. As a Black man he would not be able to make a living as a teacher and artist..

Known as ‘The Peanut Man’: Carver`s biggest success came from peanuts and the 300 food, industrial and commercial products from peanuts.

Carver died on the 5th of January 1943. He was 78. He was buried on the grounds of The Tuskegee Institute, where he had studied and worked. Soon after, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed legislation for Carver to receive his own monument, an honour previously only granted to presidents George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.





S01 ~ Madam C J Walker

Madam C.J. Walker

She was the first black female millionaires
in United States she has built and
international beauty business.
She used her position to advocate for the
advancement of black Americans and
for an end to lynching.



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Madam CJ Walker

CJ Walker's Contributions

- CJ Walker made hair products for black women.
- She made clubs to make African communities have more self-empowerment.
- She also taught women to teach other women about her hair care products to sell the hair products and to make them economically independent.



America doesn't respect anything but money. What our people need is a few millionaires.

Madam C. J. Walker

@autsaraj

Madam CJ Walker's Interesting Facts



- She was one of the first self-made black millionaire.
- CJ Walker got her hair formula from a dream, apparently a big black man came to her (in her dream) and said the hair care product formula.
- She sold the hair products for 1.50 from door to door and after she had people work for her she was making 7 thousand dollars a week.



Thank you!

WA2



✦ Black ✦ History Month

By 7 WARD2



What is black history month?

- Black history month is a time of reflection and remembering the past. From the injustices that they faced to the achievements they have made. We have many important black people who have done so much for our society and our world, for example Mary Seacole who cared for the sick during the Crimean war and Harriet Tubman who saved enslaved people. So many people to be proud of and look up to.



Why is Black History Month Important?

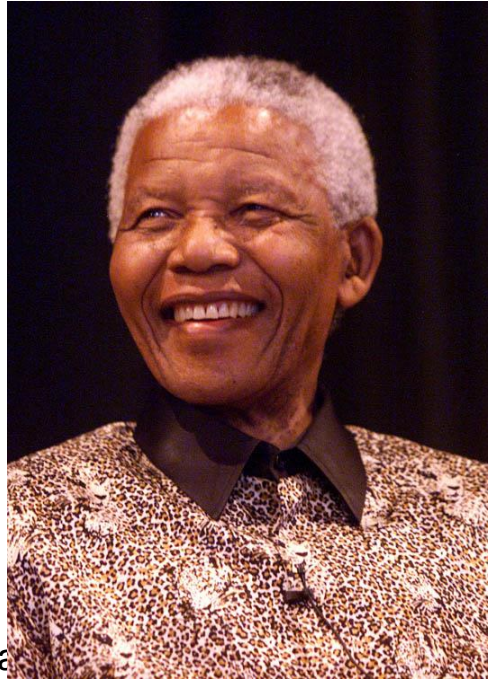
Black History Month was created to focus attention on the contributions of African Americans to the United States. It honors all Black people from all periods of U.S. history, this is a chance to celebrate Black achievement and provide a fresh reminder to take stock of where systemic racism persists and give visibility to the people and organizations creating change.

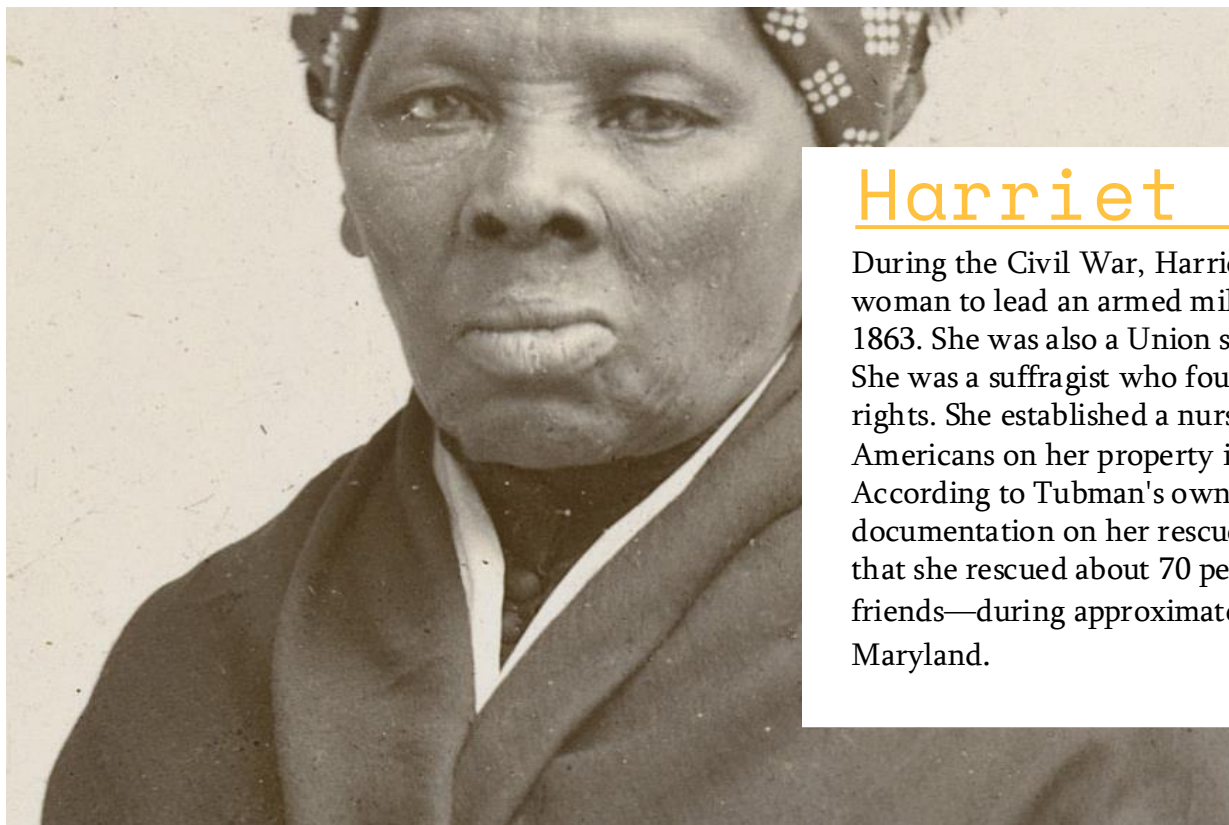


Nelson Mandela

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was a South African anti-apartheid activist and politician who served as the first president of South Africa from 1994 to 1999. He was the country's first black head of state and the first elected in a fully representative democratic election. His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by fostering racial reconciliation.

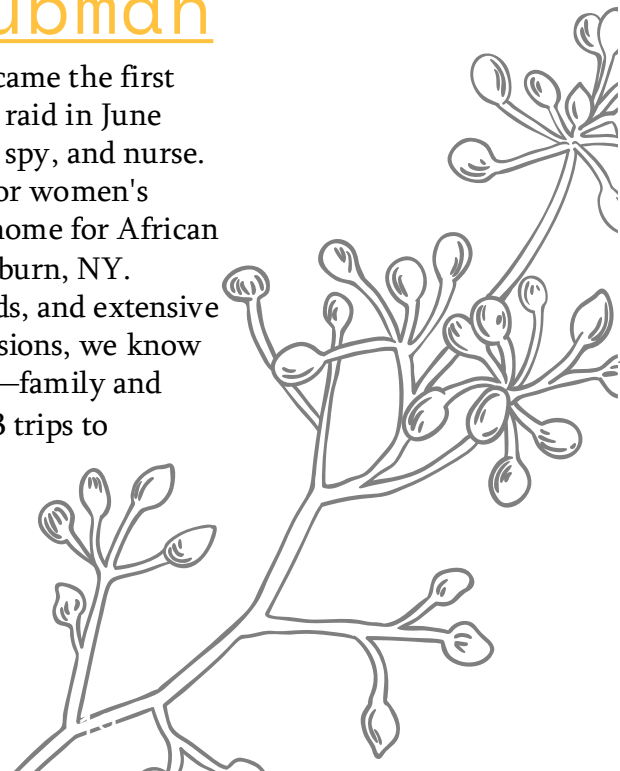
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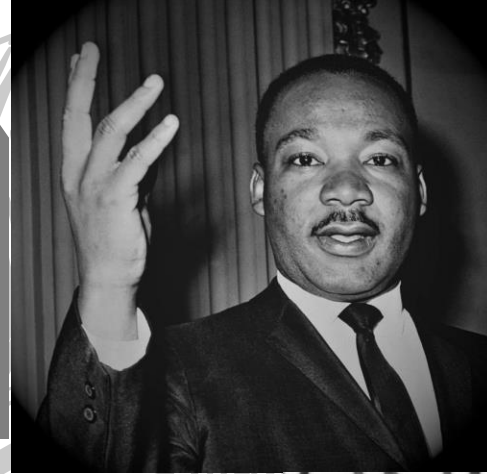
Harriet Tubman

During the Civil War, Harriet became the first woman to lead an armed military raid in June 1863. She was also a Union scout, spy, and nurse. She was a suffragist who fought for women's rights. She established a nursing home for African Americans on her property in Auburn, NY. According to Tubman's own words, and extensive documentation on her rescue missions, we know that she rescued about 70 people—family and friends—during approximately 13 trips to Maryland.



Martin Luther King Jr

Martin Luther King Jr. (born Michael King Jr.; January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968) was an **American Baptist minister, activist,** and political philosopher who was one of the most prominent leaders in the civil rights movement from 1955 until his assassination in 1968. You might recognize him for his famous speech 'I have a dream'.

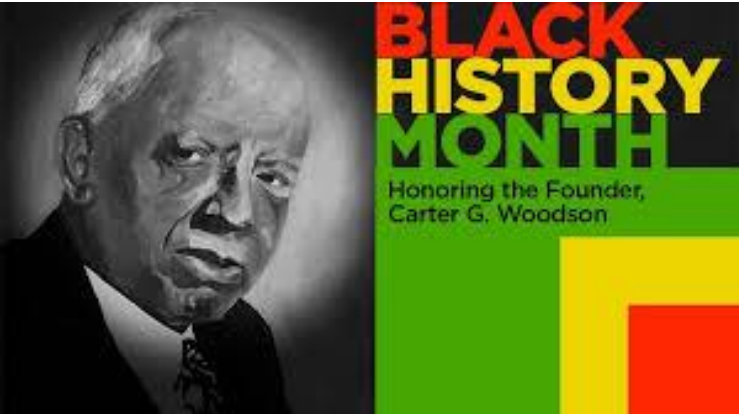


Mary Seacole

Mary Jane Seacole (born on 23 November 1805 – died in 14 May 1881) was a British nurse and businesswoman. Seacole was born in Kingston to a Creole mother who ran a boarding house and had herbalist skills as a "doctress". In 1990, Seacole was (posthumously) awarded the Jamaican Order of Merit.



Carter G Woodson



Carter G. Woodson was a scholar whose dedication to celebrating the historic contributions of Black people led to the establishment of Black History Month, marked every February since 1976. A quote of his reads *"If you can control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his action. When you determine what a man shall think you do not have to concern yourself about what he will do. If you make a man feel that he is inferior, you do not have to compel him to accept an inferior status, for he will seek it himself. If you make a man think that he is justly an outcast, you do not have to order him to the back door. He will go without being told; and if there is no back door, his very nature will demand one."* Carter decided that it was up to him to give black people the respect and celebration that they needed therefore introducing Black History Month.

Mae Jemison

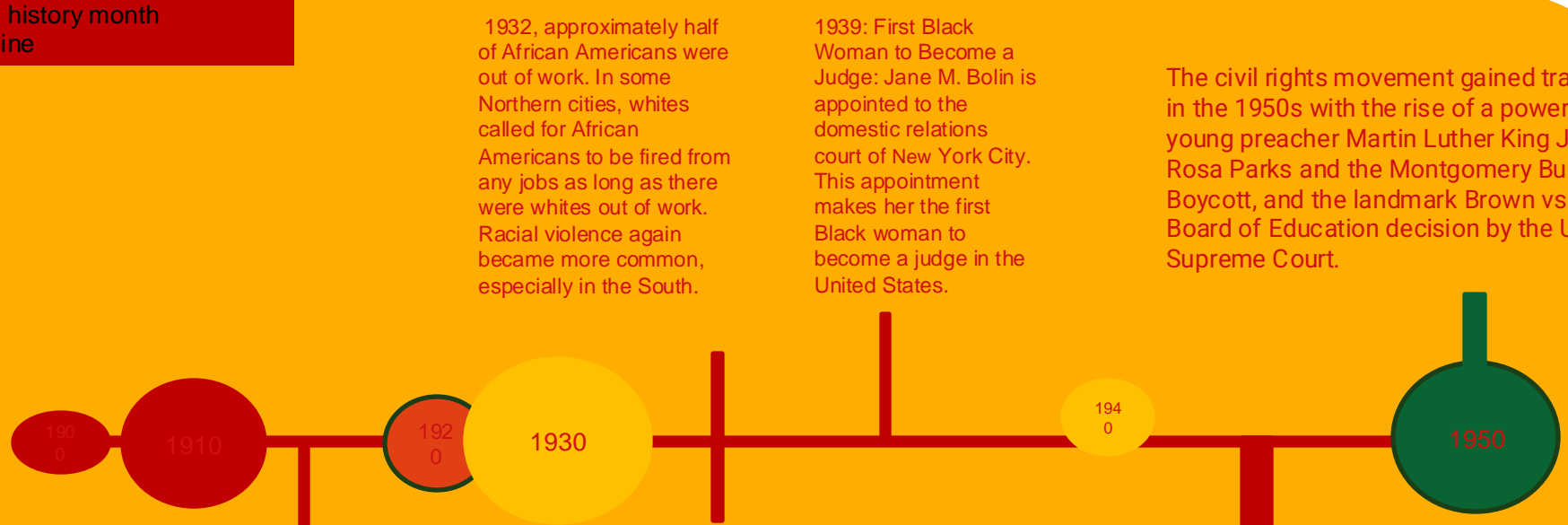
Living a lifelong dream does not come to many, but for Dr. Mae Jemison, space travel was always an area of fascination. Space travel was her aspiration from an early age, and together with inspiration from astronaut predecessors Guy Bluford, Jr. and Sally Ride, Jemison not only achieved her goal of flying in space, but also did so as the first African American woman on September 12, 1992. She is also a trained medical doctor, served as a Medical Officer in the Peace Corps and currently runs BioSentient Corp, a medical technology company.



Did you know that Mae Jemison was inspired to become an astronaut because of *Star Trek*

In grade school, Jemison became interested in how the universe and life began, and by high school was reading all the books about astronomy she could find. “Growing up on the Southside of Chicago, I was just like every other kid,” she said in an interview. “I loved space, stars, and dinosaurs. I always knew I wanted to explore. At the time of Apollo program, everybody was thrilled about space, but I remember being irritated that there were no women astronauts. People tried to explain that to me, and I did not buy it.” She couldn’t find real-world examples of American women in space, so she found her heroine onscreen. As a kid growing up in the 1960s, Jemison loved following adventures of The Starship Enterprise crew. She didn’t have to look too far to find a role model — black female translator and communications officer Lieutenant Uhura, who, when male officers got bewitched by the sirens, took control of the ship and led an all-female rescue party.

Black history month Timeline



1932, approximately half of African Americans were out of work. In some Northern cities, whites called for African Americans to be fired from any jobs as long as there were whites out of work. Racial violence again became more common, especially in the South.

1939: First Black Woman to Become a Judge: Jane M. Bolin is appointed to the domestic relations court of New York City. This appointment makes her the first Black woman to become a judge in the United States.

The civil rights movement gained traction in the 1950s with the rise of a powerful young preacher Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks and the Montgomery Bus Boycott, and the landmark *Brown vs. Board of Education* decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

1900

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

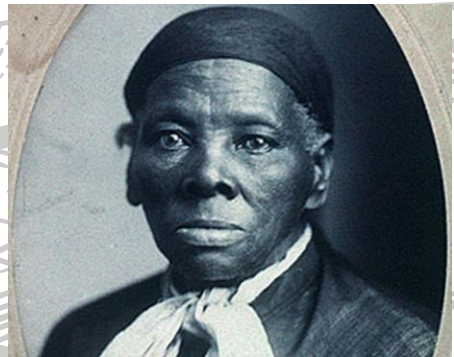
1912. Claude McKay. More than 60 Black Americans are lynched(killed without a proper trial) this year, part of a larger violent trend in the U.S., as there are nearly 5,000 lynchings throughout the country between 1882 and 1968, mainly of Black men.

Evoking the “New Negro,” the NAACP lobbied aggressively for a federal anti-lynching law. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal provided more federal support to African Americans than at any time since Reconstruction.

1954, the U.S. Supreme Court delivered its verdict in *Brown v. Board of Education*, ruling unanimously that racial segregation in public schools violated the 14th Amendment's mandate of equal protection of the laws of the U.S. Constitution to any person within its jurisdiction. Oliver Brown, the lead plaintiff in the case, was one of almost 200 people from five different states who had joined related NAACP cases brought before the Supreme Court since 1938.

THANK YOU

By – 7 WARD 2



CL1 ~ The Kingdom of Kush



Who were they?

- An ancient African kingdom
- Existed from around 1069 BCE to 330-400 CE
- Located in what is now Sudan
- Known for its wealth, trade, and monumental architecture
- The kingdom was eventually wiped out by the kingdom of Aksum around 350 CE



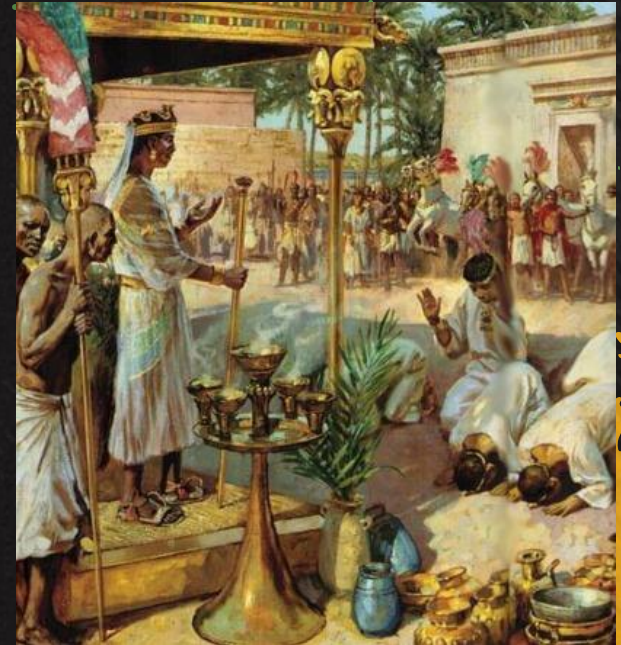
What were they known for?

In 727 BCE, Kush took control of Egypt and ruled until the Assyrians arrived, quickly becoming a power in Northeast Africa. The kingdom had one of Africa's first iron industries, which provided tools for agriculture and hunting, as well as weapons for defence and was a major trading power, with a network that reached the Mediterranean Sea, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean. The kingdom traded luxury goods like ivory, gold, ebony, and leopard skins. The empire began to weaken after Rome conquered Egypt and eventually collapsed sometime in the 300s CE.



What did they contribute to society?

- Built pyramids, palaces, temples, and royal baths. The necropolis at Meroë has over 200 pyramids, giving Sudan more pyramids than Egypt.
- The Kushites had a complex economy based on trade and industry
- They had a complex, urban society with a high level of female participation.
- They produced technical ceramics with a high degree of compositional and technological homogeneity.
- Kush was a pioneer of early antibiotics. Tetracycline was being used by Nubians, based on bone remains between 350 AD and 550 AD





Thank
you!
