



Black History Month
“Reclaiming Narratives”



Fi2 ~ Emperor Haile Selassie

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aecqcMjz72c>

Who was Emperor Haile Selassie and what did he do?



- Emperor Haile Selassie (born in July 1892) was an emperor of Ethiopia from 1930 to 1947.
- Emperor Haile was part of the royal family; he protected Ethiopia enough to keep the cultural traditions like hand grinding coffee beans and cultural dances.
- He was raised as a Christian and was educated by private tutors.
- His father was Ras Makonnen Wolde Michael, the governor of Harar, and his mother was Woizero Yeshimebet Ali.
- Both died early in his life, and this ended up in him being adopted by his father's cousin Emperor Menelik II.



Emperor Haile Selassie

- He was well known for modernising his country for the help of establishing the organization of African unity, he did this by; establishing provincial schools, strengthening the police forces, improving medical systems and many more other ways, this was to increase the country's exposure to the world's economy.

MO1 ~ Emperor Menelik II

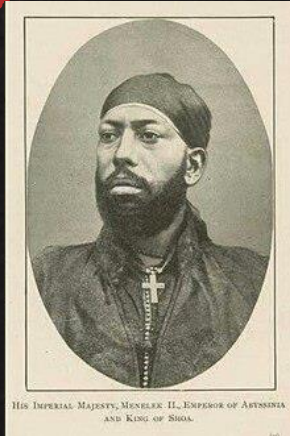


10MO1

MENELIK II

Emperor of Ethiopia 1889-1913

“I have no intention of being an indifferent looker-on if the distant Powers have the idea of dividing up Africa, for Ethiopia has been for more than fourteen centuries an island of Christians in the middle of a the sea of pagans.” “This country is mine and no other nation can have it.”



“In The History of Mankind, there has never been any other black man like Menelik, who had triggered a lasting fear and doubt in the mind of Europeans”
Augustus Wyld

Menelik II was born Sahle Mariam on August 19, 1844, in Ankober, one of the capitals of the autonomous central Ethiopian province of Shoa. The infant boy was formally named by his paternal grandfather, Sahle Sellasie, who was the first Shoa leader to rise to become a negus, or king

Sahle Mariam became the strongest man in Ethiopia at the time of Yohannes IV passing, allowing him to take the imperial throne he had been waiting so long for.

Menelik was the king/Negus of Shewa from 1866 to 1888. He was an educated man, and he spoke 3 languages fluently, French, English and Italian.

Menelik II impacted history when he led Ethiopian troops against Italian invaders in the First Italo-Ethiopian War. Following a decisive victory at the Battle of Adwa in 1896, recognition of Ethiopia's independence by external powers was expressed in terms of diplomatic representation at his court and delineation of Ethiopia's boundaries with the adjacent kingdoms. Later in his reign, Menelik established the first Cabinet of Ministers to help in the administration of the Empire, appointing trusted and widely respected nobles and retainers to the first Ministries.

Menelik's victory in war and Ethiopia's independence contributed to his reputation as an influential global figure for Black people. He is widely credited for modernizing Ethiopia, introducing modern infrastructure, education systems, and reforms to government administration. He began large-scale modernization which included bringing back a national currency, constructing buildings for improved educational facilities and ministries, installing a railway from Djibouti to the new capital of Addis Ababa, and establishing the first telephone and telegraph systems in the Empire.

Menelik II was able to effectively resist European imperialism, ensuring Ethiopia's continued independence during a period of intense colonial expansion. He was known for his diplomatic skill, military acumen, and pivotal role in safeguarding Ethiopia's sovereignty at a time when colonial powers were partitioning Africa.





S01 ~ Madam C J Walker



Bessie Coleman

- She was the first African-American woman to obtain an international pilot's license
- Coleman was born in Texas, on January 26, 1892
- She enrolled in University in 1910 but had to drop out because she didn't have the money to pay
- When her brother John returned from WWI, he told stories of the freedom that women overseas enjoyed.
- She learned French, left the United States, and enrolled in Pilot school in France. She earned her international pilot's license in 1921, within a year of enrolling.
- In 1923, Coleman survived a bad accident that left her with a broken leg and ribs. But soon she recovered and started doing stunts at air shows again.
- Her goal was to open a school for Black pilots, but she never completed that dream. On April 30, 1926, she died in another plane accident

WA2 ~ Crater G Woodson



Carter G Woodson

- 19th December 1875 – 3rd April, 1950
- Founder of Black History month
- Founder of the Association for the Study of African American Life and History
- First person to study the history of the American diaspora



Carter G. Woodson

- Carter G. Woodson was a prominent African American historian, author, and journalist.
- He was one of the first scholars to study African American history, and he founded the Association for the Study of African American Life and History (ASALH).
- Woodson is known as the "father of black history" due to his efforts to promote and popularize African American history in schools and colleges.
- He established "Black History Week" in 1926, which eventually evolved into Black History Month.
- Woodson's work was instrumental in shaping the field of Afrocentrism, which places African Americans at the center of historical study.





Thank
you!
