

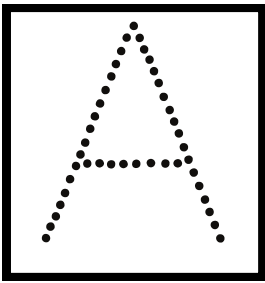
ABC's

**Of
Black History**

Colouring Book



SPICE'd Dayhome Agency

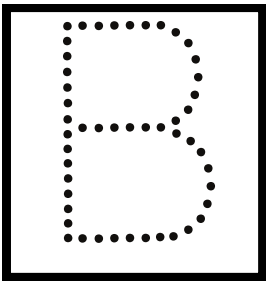


is for

Africa: Africa is where many black people originated from. During the Transatlantic Slave Trade, Many Africans were taken away from their homes in Africa to become slaves in places like America.

Africa

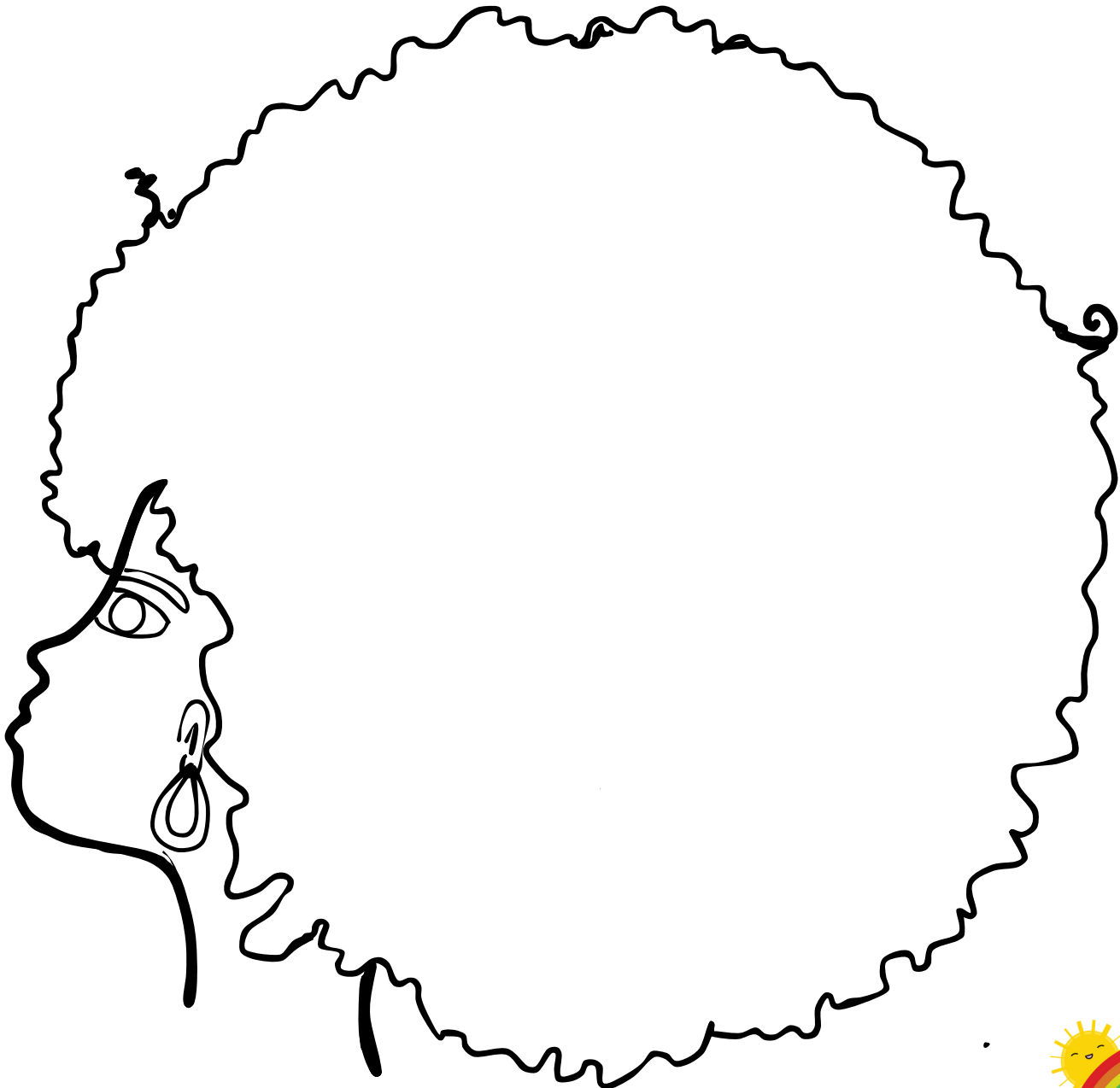


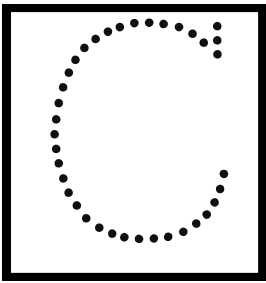


is for

Beautiful: “Black is beautiful” is a slogan that means people with black skin are just as important, just as smart, and just as talented as anyone else. It's about making sure that everyone feels proud and happy about who they are, no matter their skin color.

Beautiful



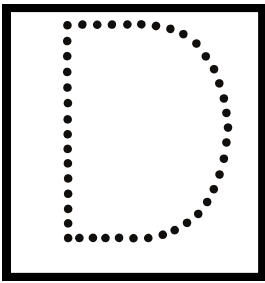


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Civil Rights: The Civil Rights Movement was a time when many people worked together to make sure that everyone, no matter their skin color, was treated fairly and equally.

Civil Rights



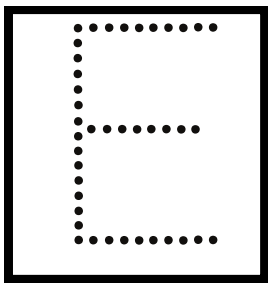


is for

Diaspora: Africans were separated from each other and were taken away from Africa to other parts of the world. They made new homes in different places, but they never forgot where they came from. They passed down their traditions to their children and grandchildren, keeping their African heritage alive wherever they went. Because they share the same heritage, they are connected to each other.

Diaspora



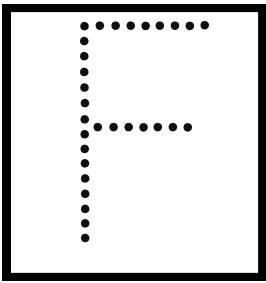


is for

Education: Education is very important in black history because during slavery and segregation, black people were not allowed access to education so they could be easily controlled. Black people fought for their rights for an education to be able to be in charge of their own destinies.

E d u c a t i o n

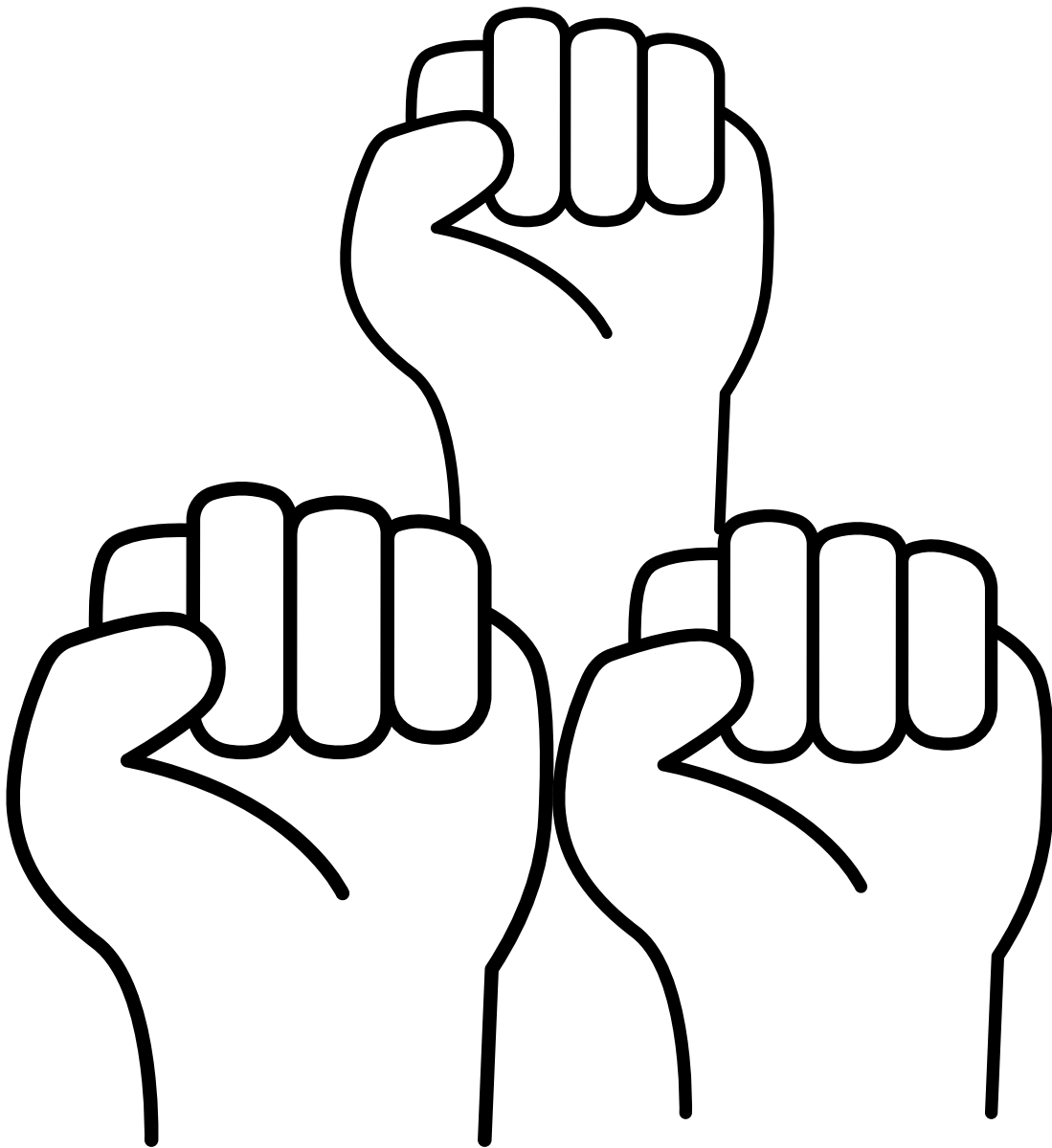


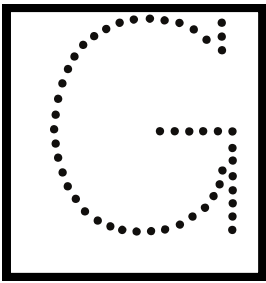


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Freedom: Slaves got their freedom through many different events. They fought for their freedom with the help of allies and through the actions of many brave individuals and groups.

Freedom

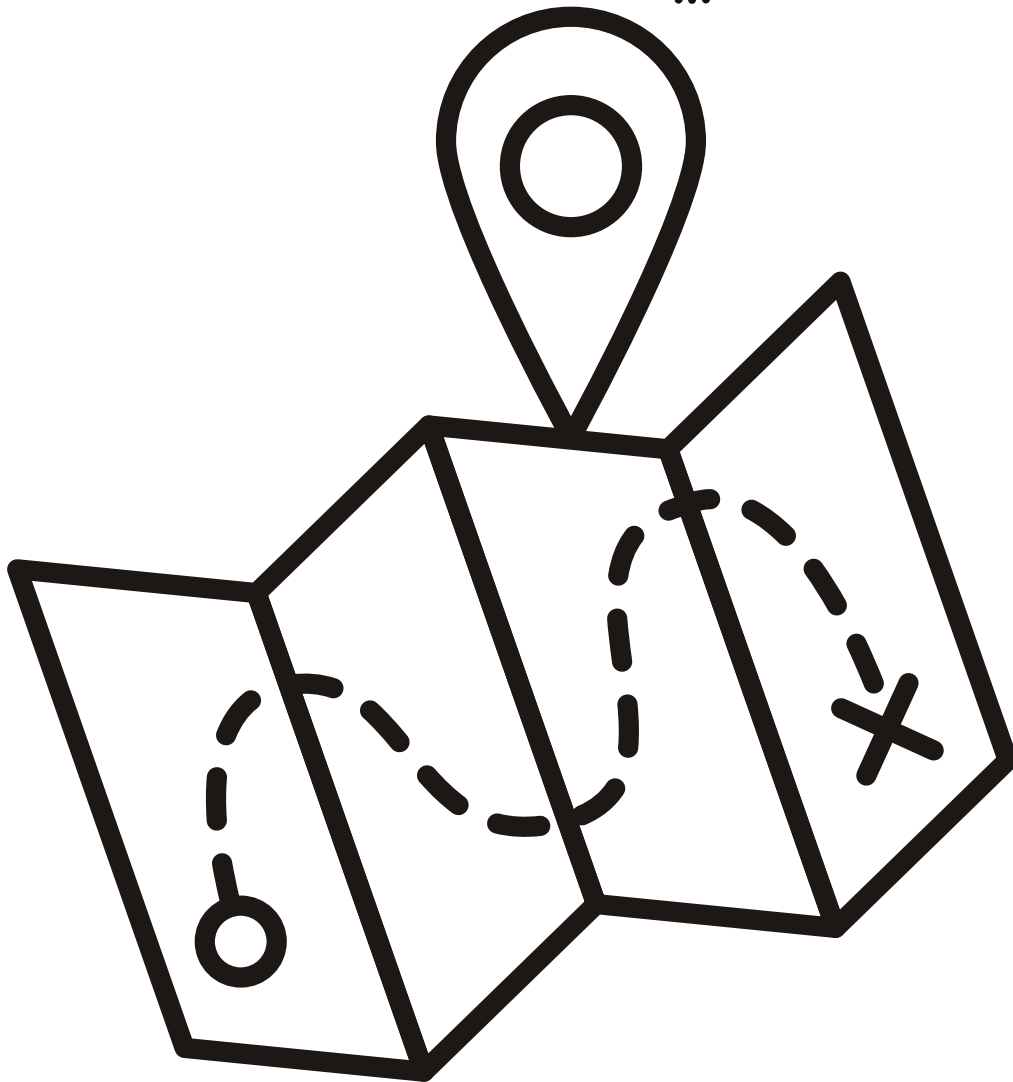


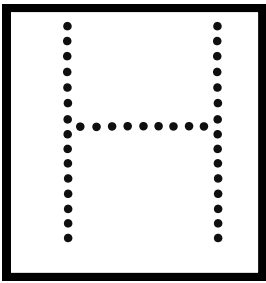


is for

Great Migration: During the early 1900s and up to the 1970s, millions of black people in the United States decided to leave the South and move to other parts of the country, like the North and the West. They were looking for better opportunities, like jobs and fair treatment.

Great Migration

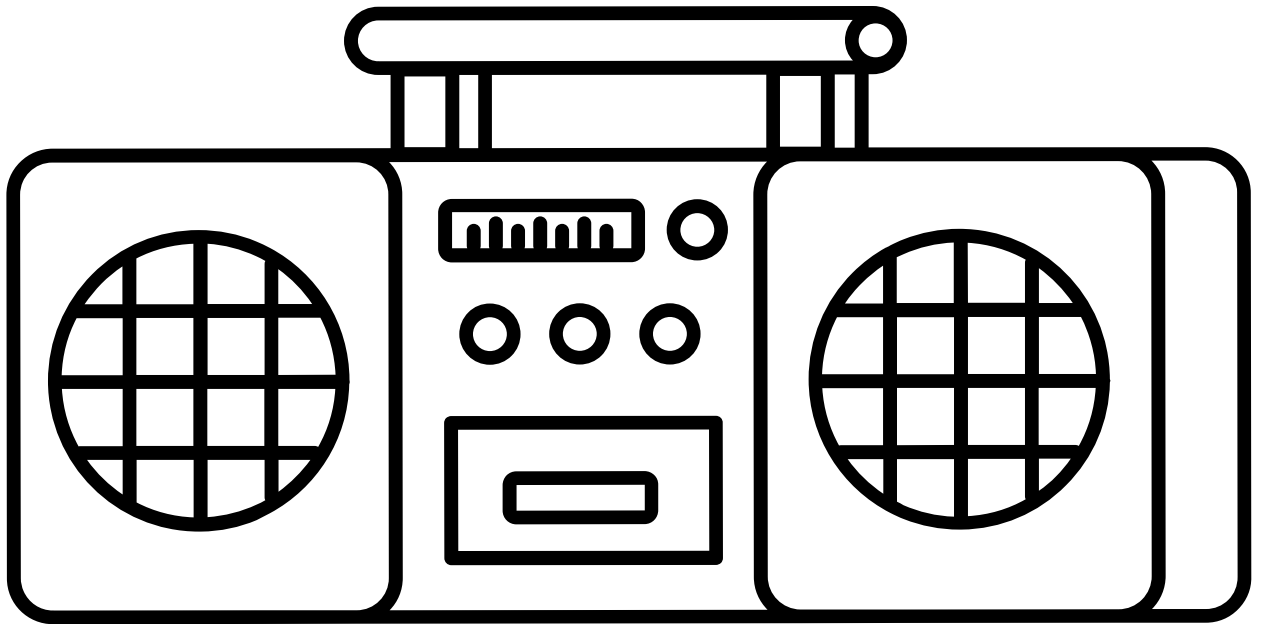
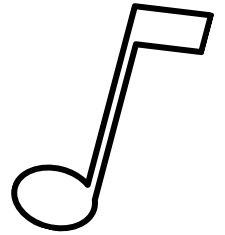
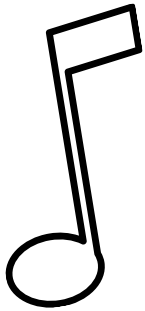


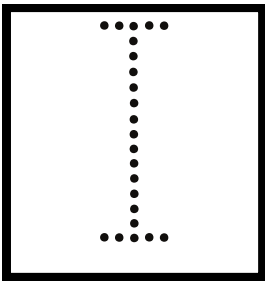


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Hip Hop: A style of music unique to black culture that originated from the innovative practices of DJs who used turntables and mixing techniques to create new sounds. It originated in the South Bronx area of New York City, back in the 1970s

Hip Hop

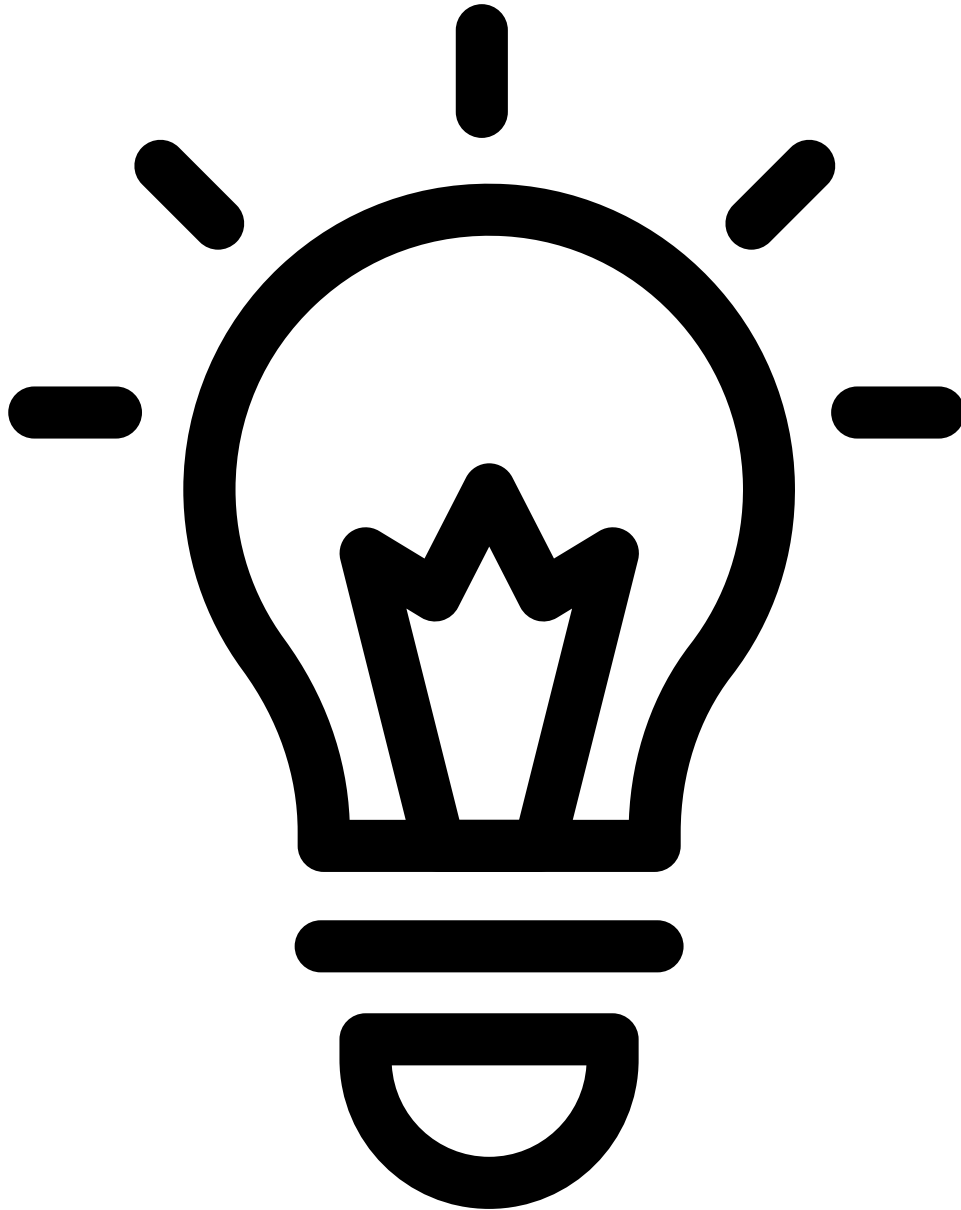


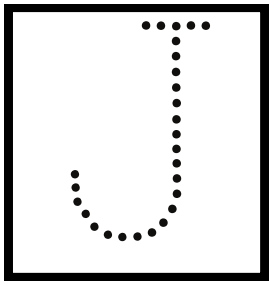


is for

Inventions: Many black people created inventions that we use today. Here are some examples: The Traffic Signal was invented by Garrett Morgan, Madam C.J. Walker created the Hair Straightening Comb and Marie Van Brittan Brown, created an early version of the home security system in 1966.

Inventions

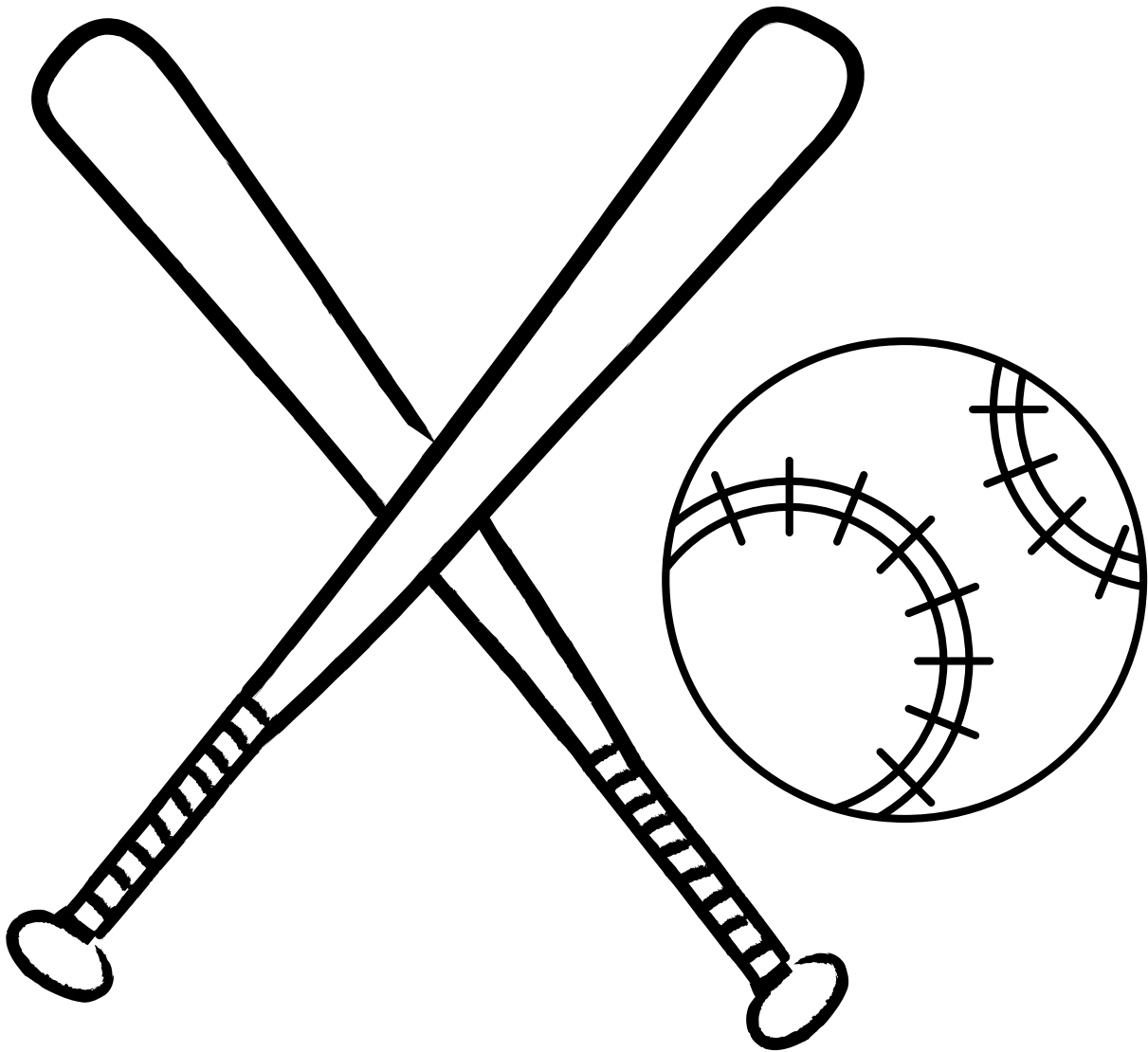


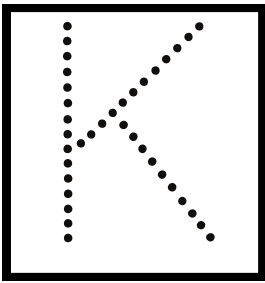


is for

Jackie Robinson: He was the first black baseball player to play in the MLB since the 1880s. He signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers. He was named the National League Rookie of the Year in 1947 and won the National League Most Valuable Player (MVP) award in 1949. He helped lead the Dodgers to six National League pennants and one World Series championship in 1955.

Jackie Robinson



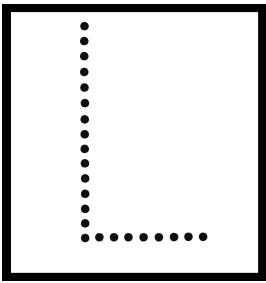


is for

Knowledge: Knowledge is a tool for power and change. Throughout history, access to education and information has led the way to the growth and freedom of black people and their communities.

Knowledge

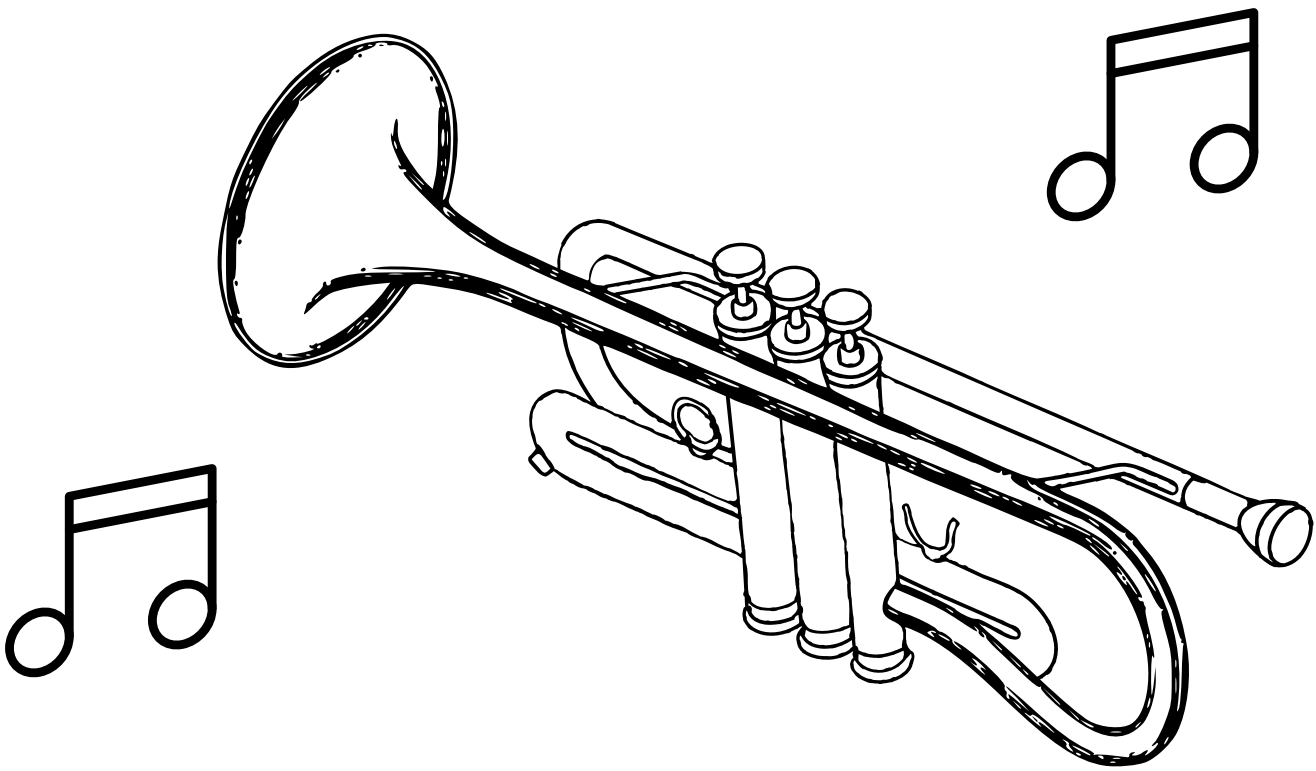


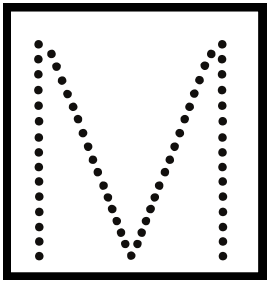


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Louis Armstrong: He was a great American jazz musician and trumpet player. He is known as an influential figure in the history of jazz music.

Louis Armstrong

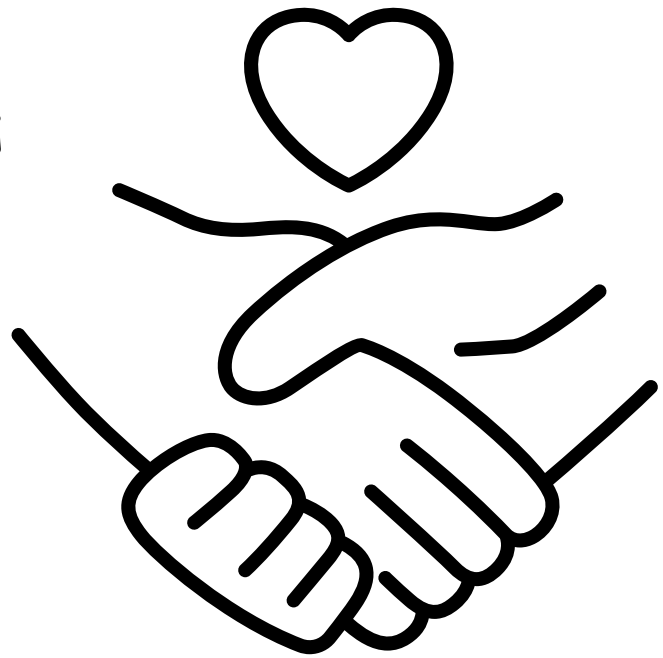
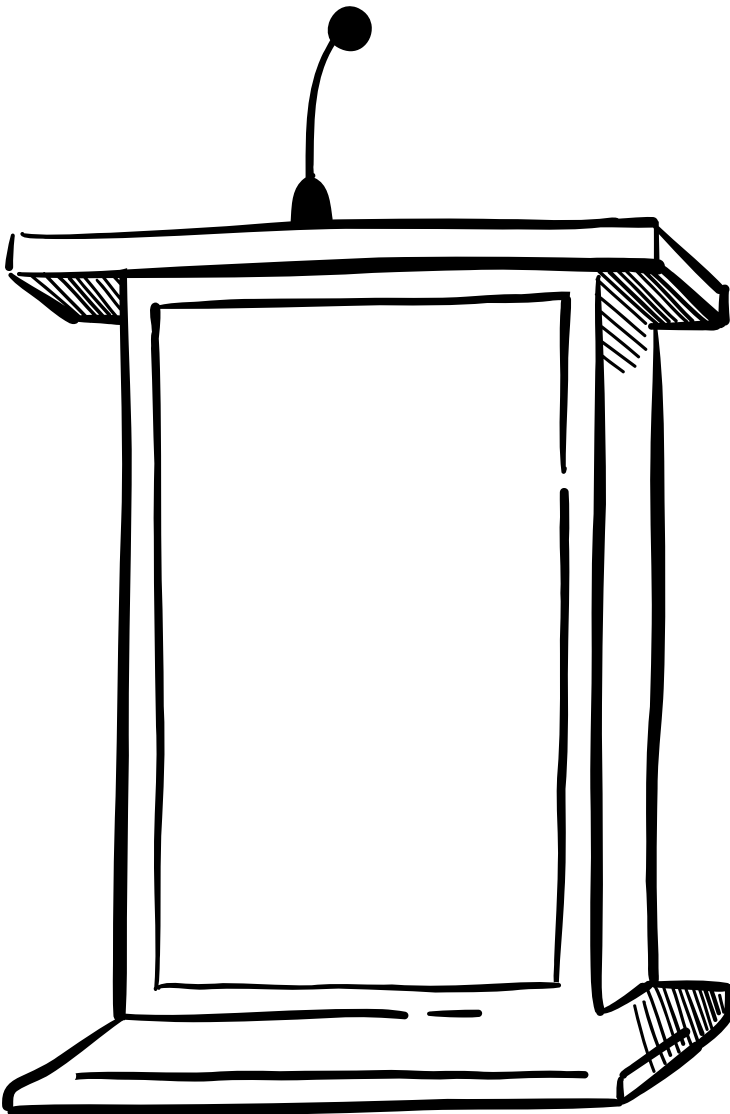


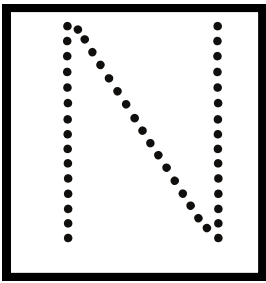


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Martin Luther King Jr: He believed that everyone should be treated equally and with kindness, no matter what they looked like. He gave many speeches about the importance of equality and justice. One of his most famous speeches is called "I Have a Dream." In this speech, he shared his dream of a world where people would be judged by their character, not the color of their skin. Because of him, many unfair laws were changed, and segregation started to end.

Martin Luther King Jr

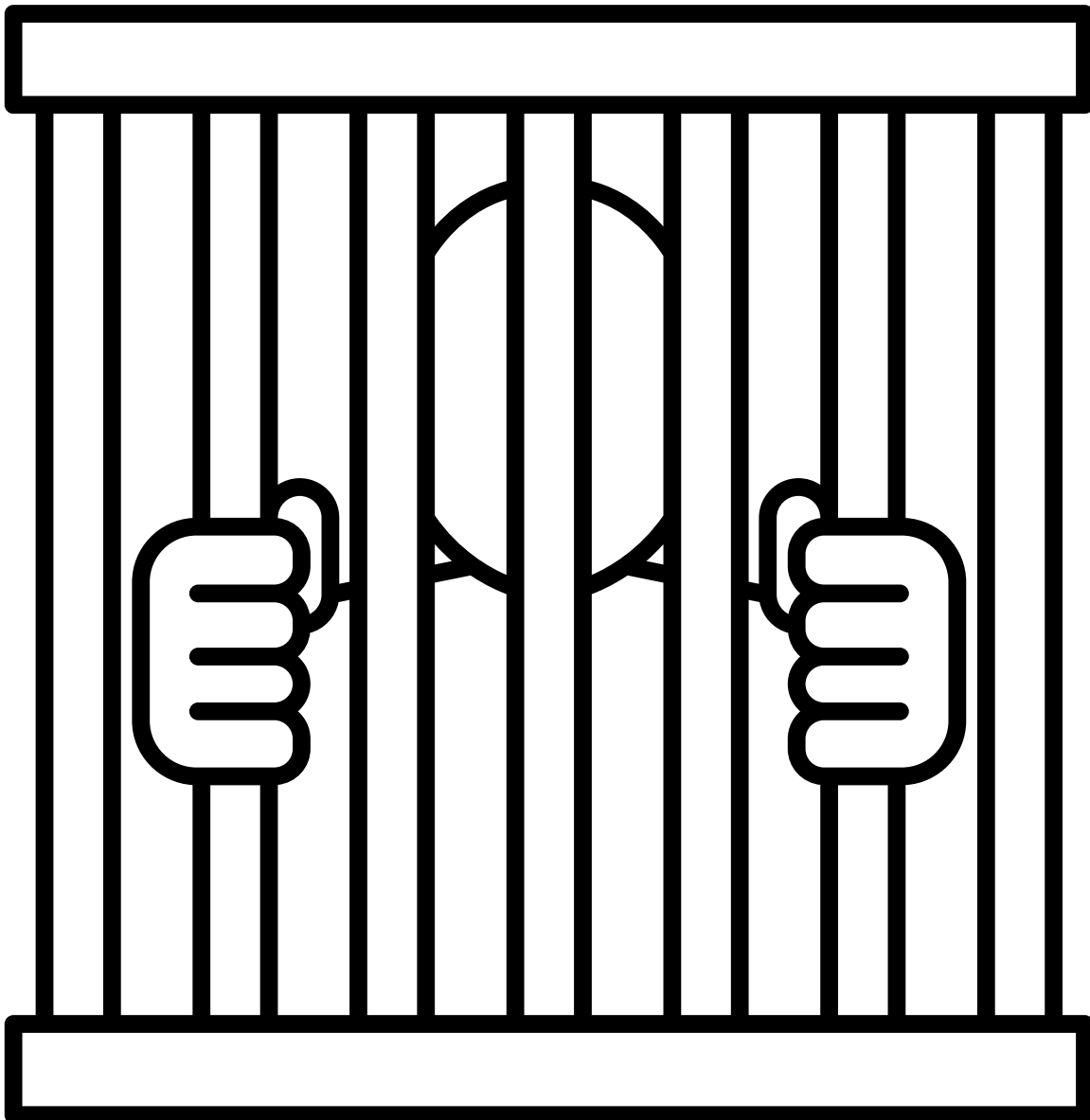


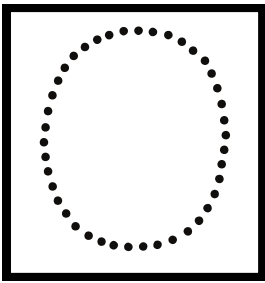


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Nelson Mandela: Apartheid was a system for keeping white people and nonwhite people separated in South Africa. Nelson Mandela spoke out against apartheid and was put in prison for 27 years. He was finally released from prison, and he became a leader in the fight against apartheid. He inspired people all around the world for his work against apartheid and later on became the first black president of South Africa.

Nelson Mandela

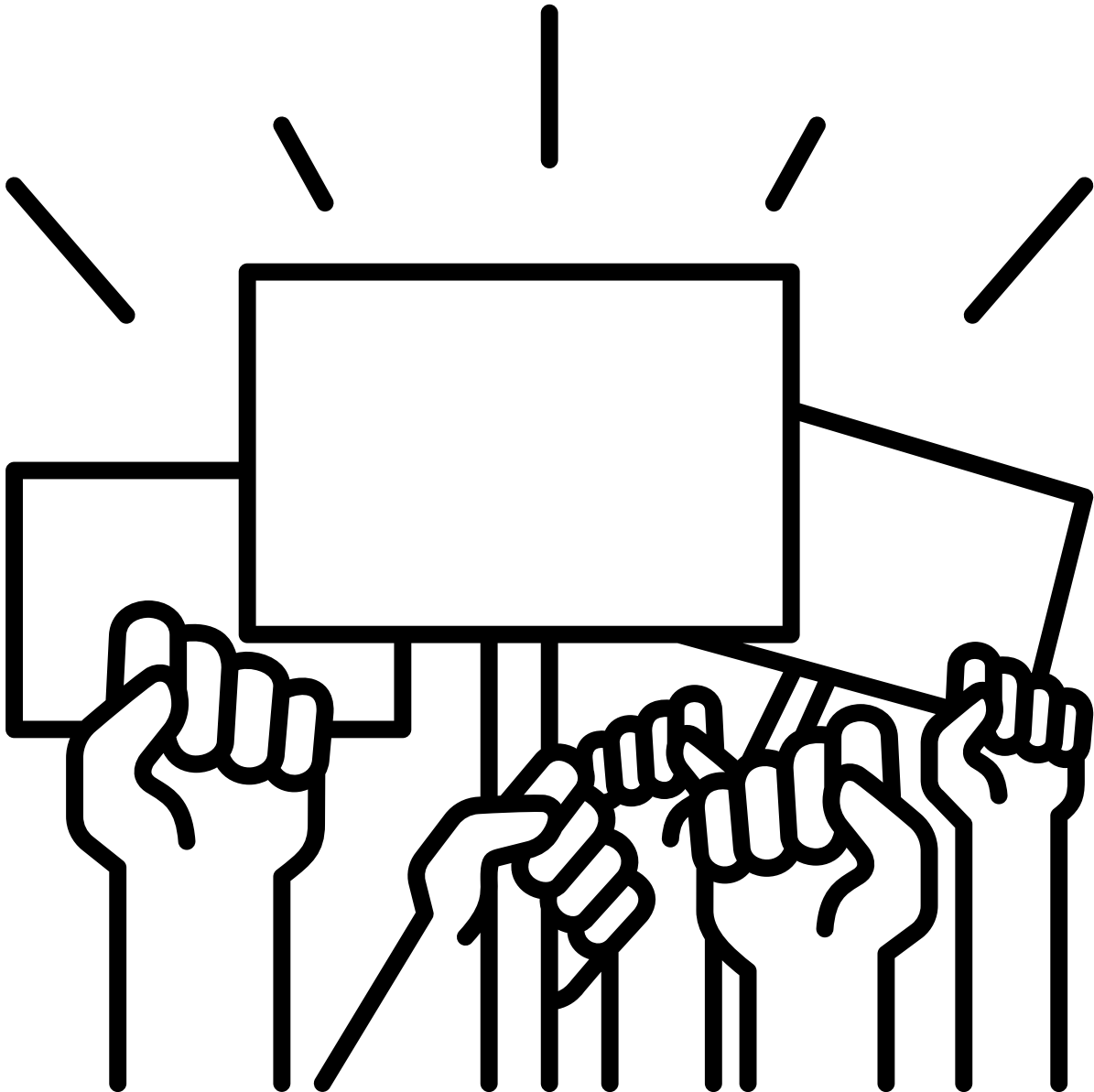


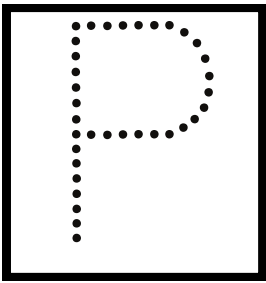


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Obstacles: Throughout black history, black people have faced numerous obstacles and challenges. Some obstacles they have overcome, but some they are still working to overcome.

Obstacles





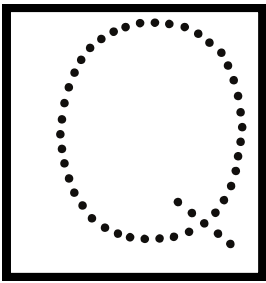
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Pride: Black people have taken pride in their history through cultural expressions like art & music, education and awareness, celebrations and events, and activism and social movements.

Pride

BLACK
HISTORY
MONTH



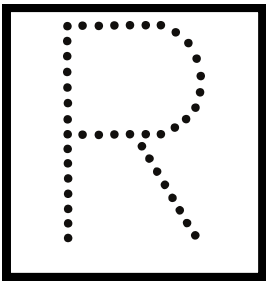


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Quest: The quest for equality and fair treatment for all. Black History Month represents a quest for knowledge, understanding, and recognition of black peoples contributions to the world.

Quest

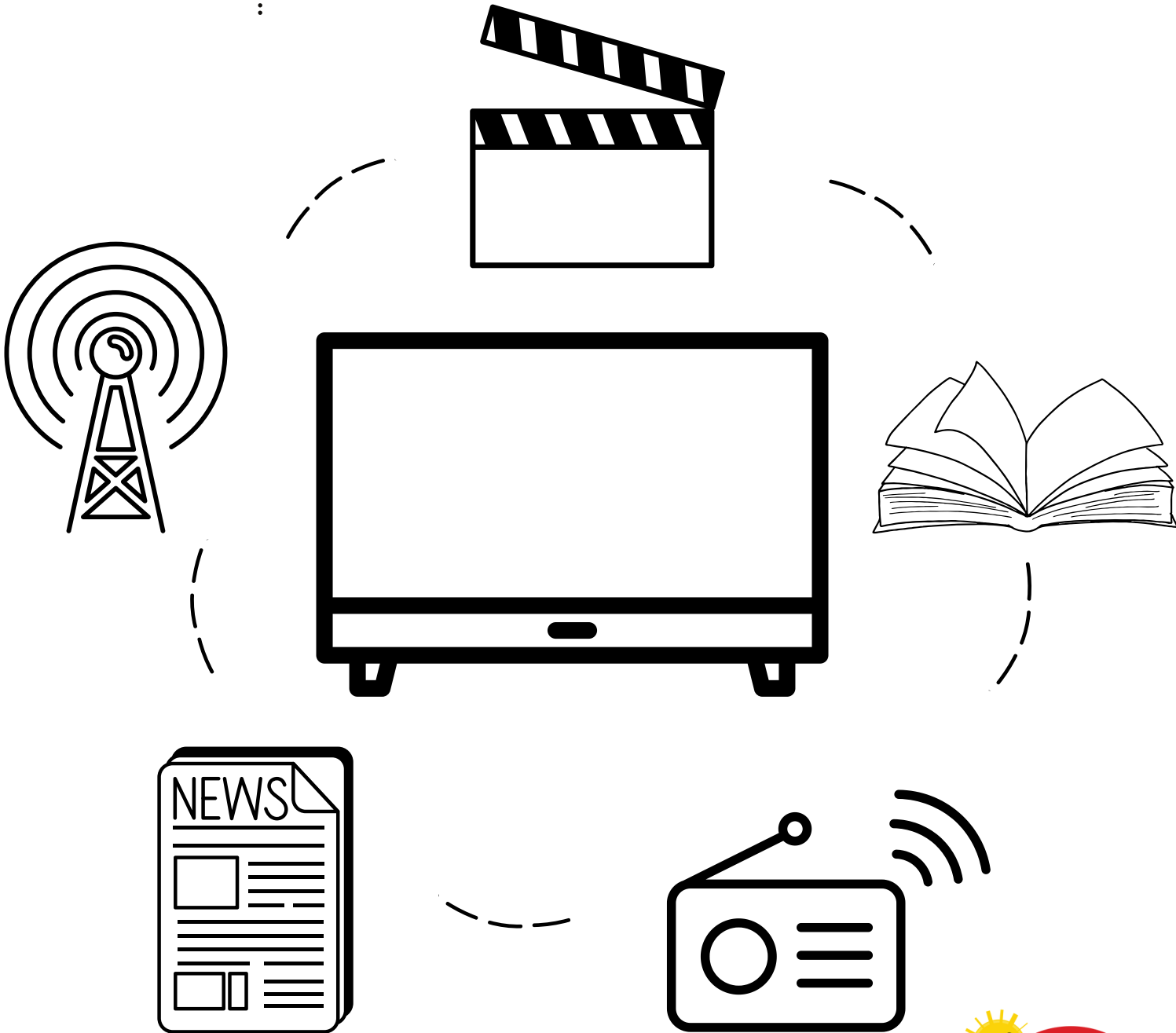


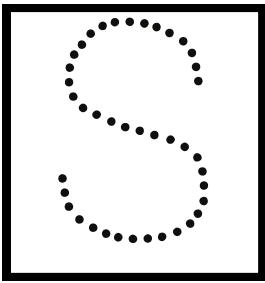


is for

Representation: Representation means showing different kinds of people in the stories we watch, read, and listen to. Seeing people who look like you on tv or in books makes you feel important and valued. Black people are very diverse and different from each other but are not always shown in a nice way in media. Black people want all types of black people to be shown on media.

Representation



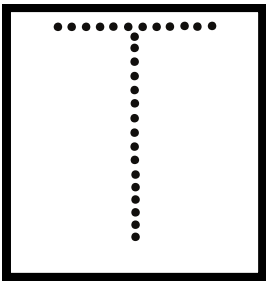


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Storytelling: Black History Month is a time for storytelling, sharing stories of black people and their bravery, and highlighting organizations and people that are working for the benefit of the community.

Storytelling

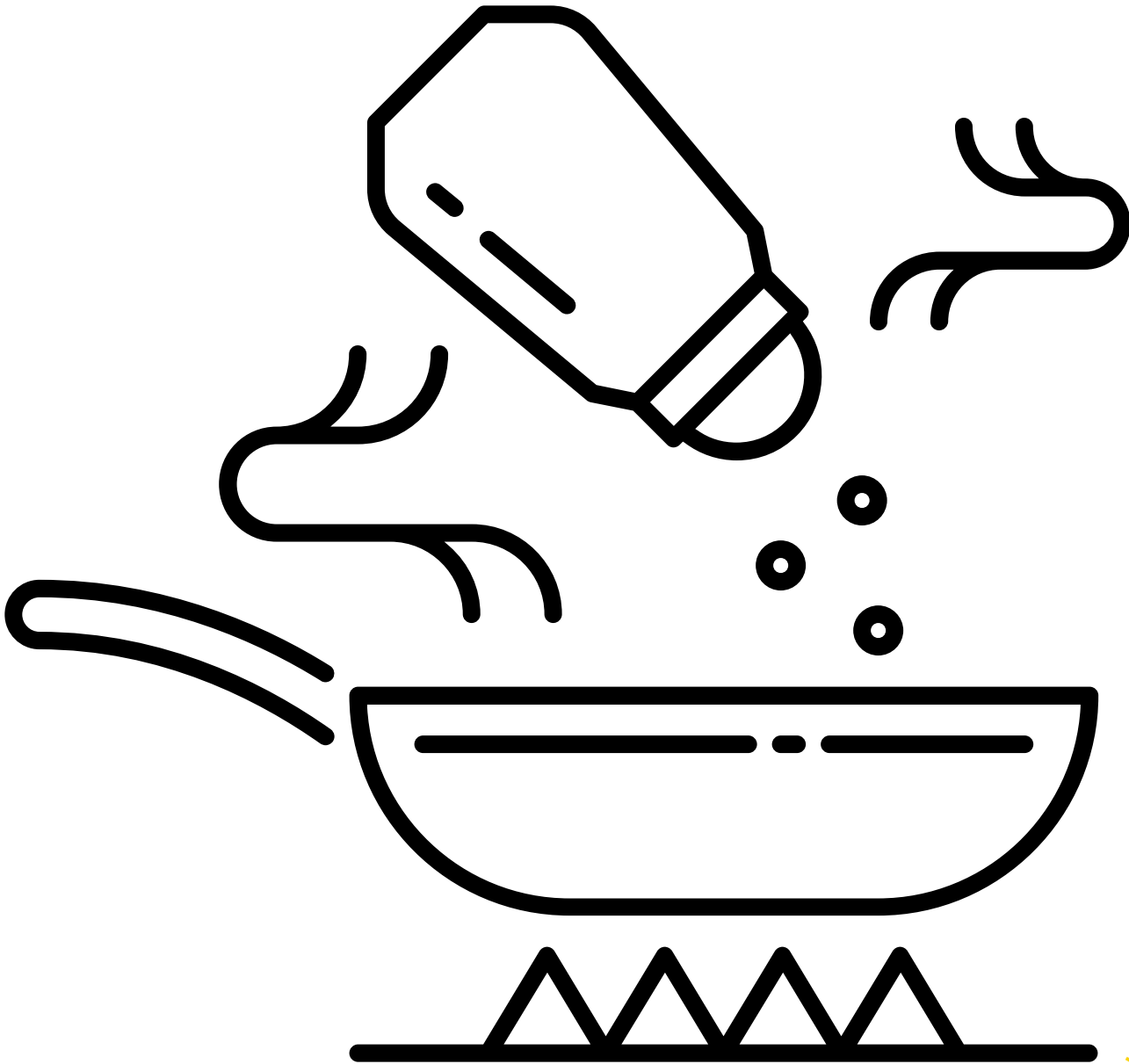


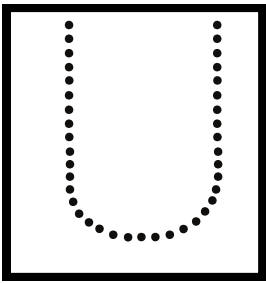


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Traditions: Black people uphold the tradition of celebrating and honoring their cultural heritage (food, music, art, etc), resilience, and legacy.

Traditions

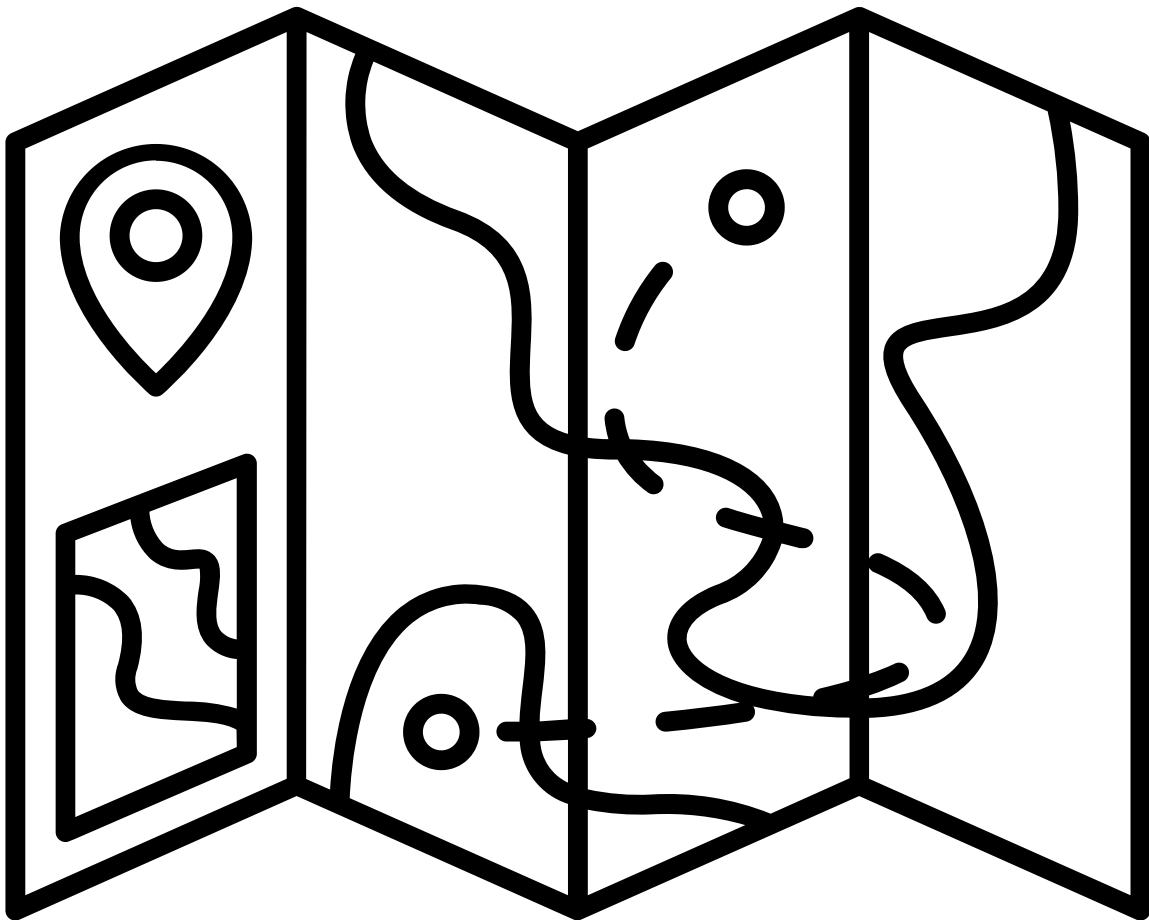


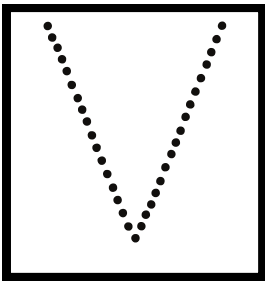


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Underground Railroad: The Underground Railroad was not actually a real railroad with trains, but it was a secret network of people (both whites and free Blacks) who helped enslaved black people escape to freedom.

Underground Railroad

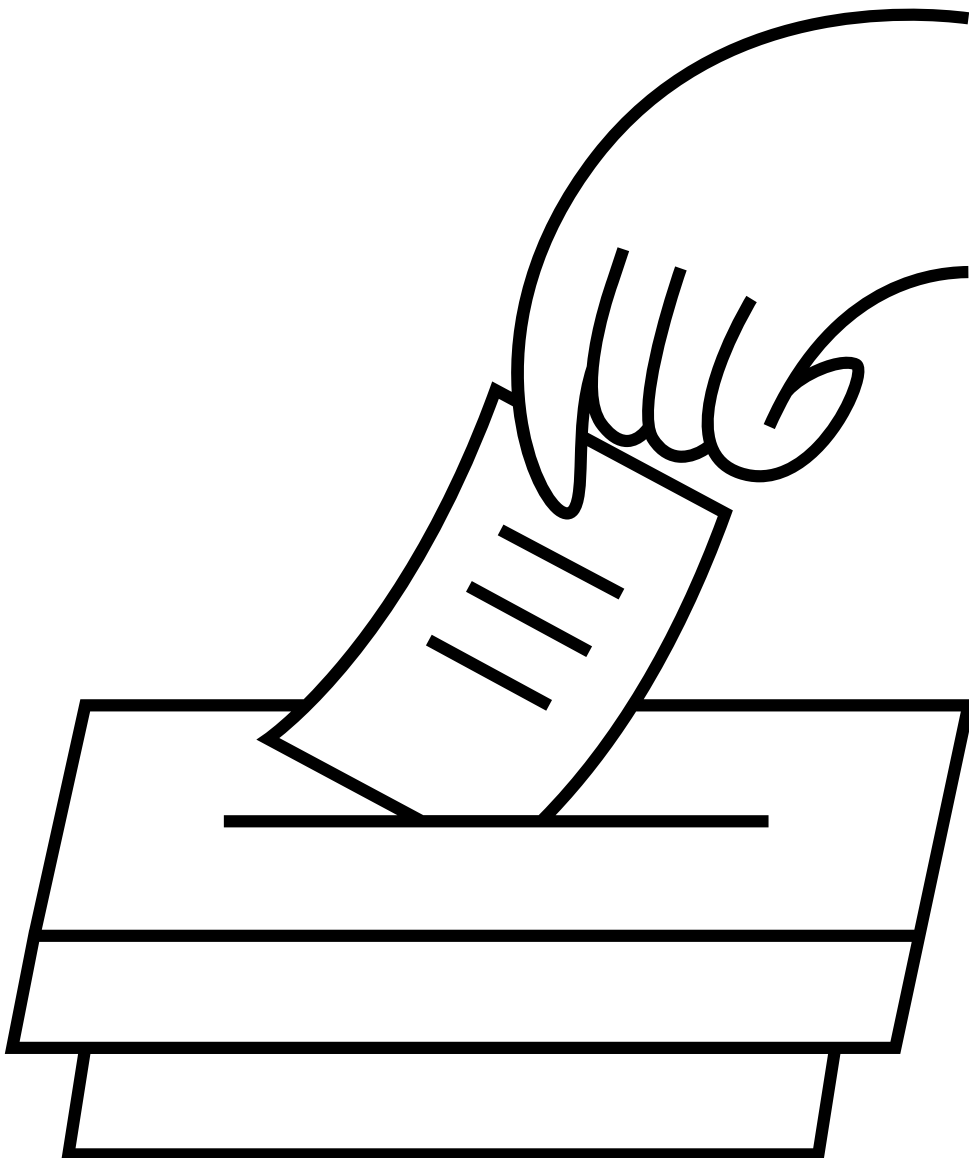


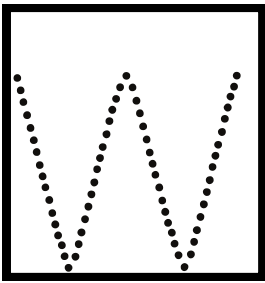


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Voting Rights: Black people gained voting rights through a few events; the 15th Amendment in 1870, Voting Rights Act of 1965, Civil Rights Movement, Supreme Court Decisions and Expansion of Voting Rights.

Voting Rights

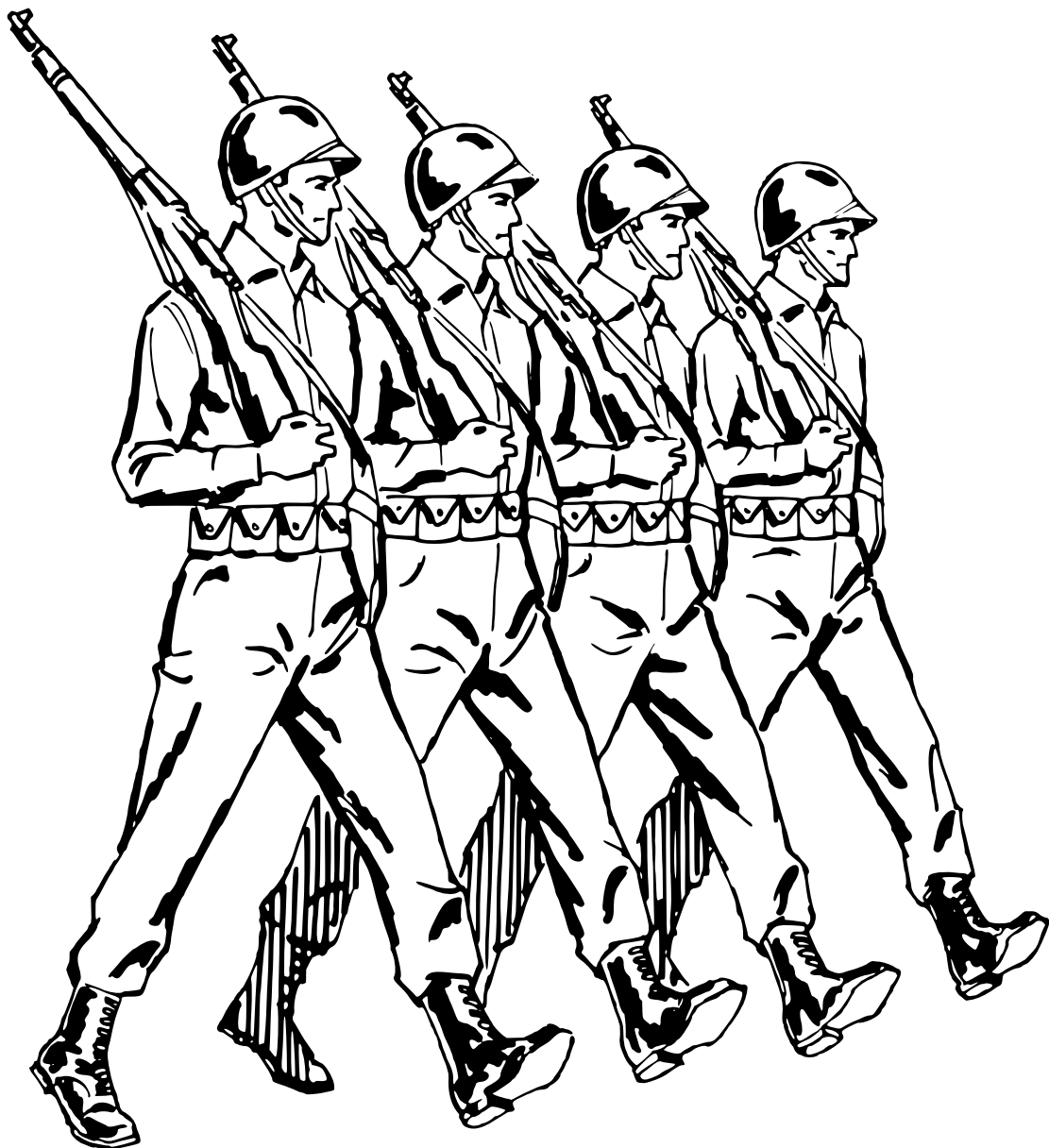


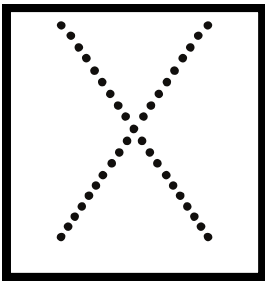


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War: The Civil War was a big war between the north & south states in the united states. The North was against slavery, and the South wanted to keep it. After many battles and a lot of fighting, the North won the war. Slavery was ended, and all black people in the United States became free.

War



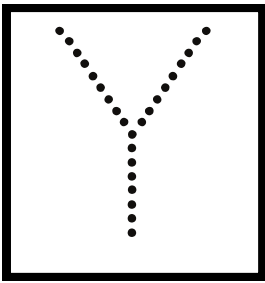


is for

Xenophobia : Xenophobia is when people are afraid of or dislike other people who are different from them because they come from a different place, have a different culture, or look different. Many black people and other races of people who come from different countries experience xenophobia.

Xenophobia



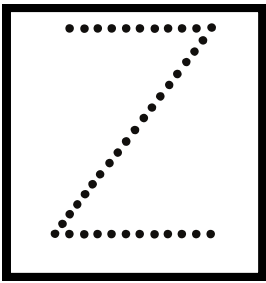


is for

Youth: The youth will continue the work that so many black people started with their creativity and boldness. Their unique contributions and hard work will inspire future generations to continue the fight for equality, liberation, and dignity.

Youth





is for

Zora Neale Hurston: She was a wonderful storyteller, and one of the most important writers in American history. She was also an anthropologist, and traveled to many places, to learn about their traditions and stories.

Zora Neale Hurston

