

History^{B L A C K}

FOR BEGINNERS



"This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children."

Martin Luther King
August 28, 1963

When Washington
crossed the Delaware,
two blacks were
with him.





That must mean great, ancient Africa...



The Kingdom of Kush...



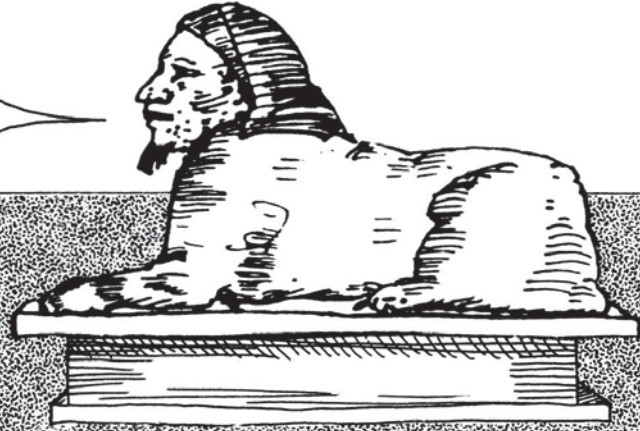
The Keita Dynasty...

Songhay and Timbuktu...

Solomon & Sheba.

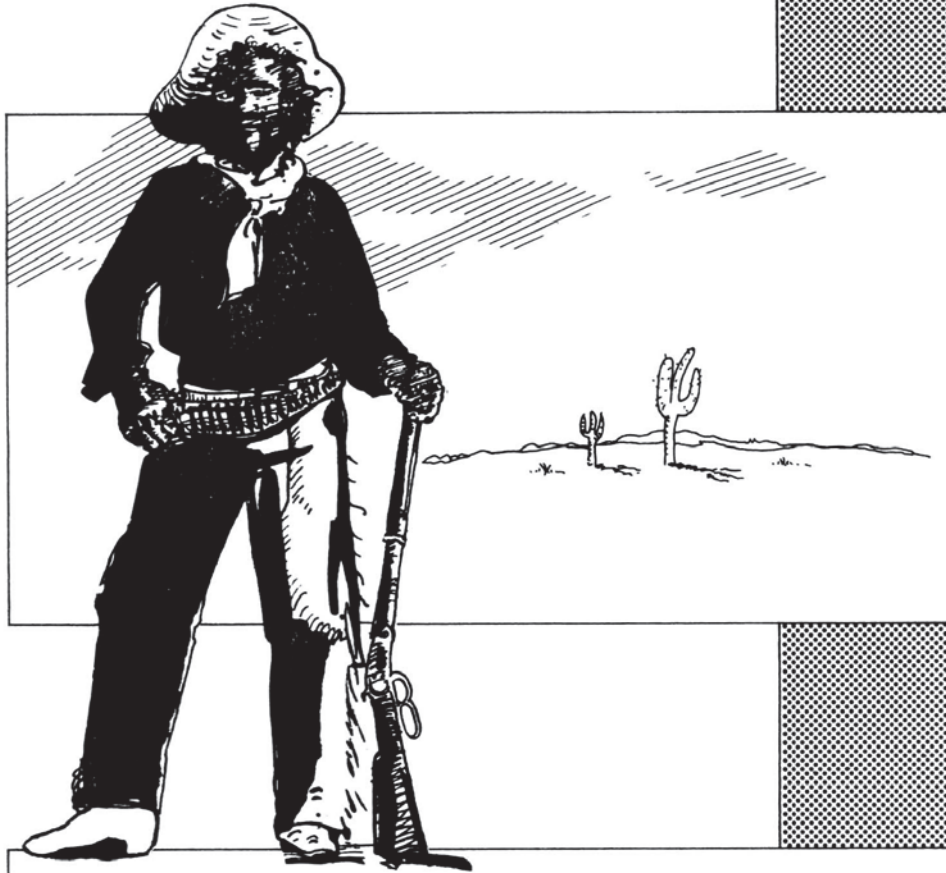


No.
African
history and
black history
aren't
necessarily
the same.

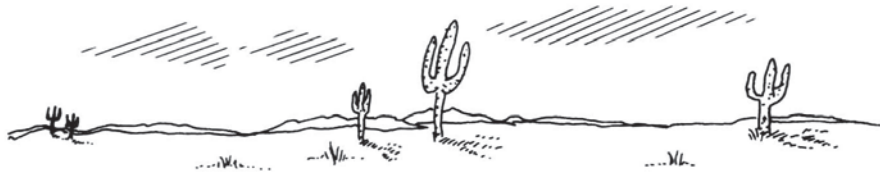


Black
history is
a separate
branch of
African
history
that extends
beyond its
borders.





Black history is the American history that was omitted from your textbooks.



Aesop, St. Augustine and Pushkin were of African heritage.

There are people of African descent throughout the world, from Indonesia to the Soviet Union.



But those who have waged the most enduring struggle for their rights are blacks in the nation that was founded on civil liberties, freedom and equality-- the United States of America.



The black quest in the United States has been the litmus paper on which the proclaimed ideals of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution have been tested.

The results indicate that "LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL" has been more fancy than fact.



THE EXPLORERS



Blacks were in the New World before Columbus arrived. They participated in the first explorations.

Blacks were in Cortéz's crew in Mexico, with Pizarro in Peru and Alvarado in Quito.

When Balboa discovered the Pacific Ocean, 30 blacks were with him, including Nufo de Olano.

When Alarcon and Coronado conquered New Mexico, blacks were with them, too.

The best-known of the black conquistadors was ESTIVANICO — he initiated the opening of New Mexico and Arizona for Spain.

