

Prompt: How does your famous person represent “great” African American Heritage?

(min of 3 paragraphs)

See board for structure and organization

Elizabeth Freeman, also known as Mum Bett, was a respected, kind, and caring nurse/midwife. She was sold into slavery with her younger sister when she was 6 months old. She grew up working for the Ashley family and got hit with a burning hot shovel when she was trying to protect her little sister, Lizzie. After that happened, she walked down and decided to make a claim and sue for freedom.

Elizabeth Freeman is famous because she was the first African-American woman to successfully sue for her freedom. After winning her case, she went to work for the Sedgwick's. The obstacles she faced were slavery, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, suing for her freedom, and the abuse she suffered while she was enslaved. Elizabeth and her sister were born from enslaved parents. They were both sold into slavery when Elizabeth was a mere 6 months old. (what can a 6-month-old do to help out with anything?) She ended up having a kid known as Litte Bett, and her husband, sadly died, at war.

This person is significant because she has been through a lot of tough things. She was, again, the first African-American woman in Massachusetts to successfully sue for her right to freedom. In 1780, she sued for her freedom, after hearing about the new proclamation that “all men are created free and equal.” She heard that the paper said all men are free and deserve freedom, and she said “I am not a dumb critter; won't the law give me my freedom?” This is not related to the paper, or her suing for her freedom, she said that “Anytime, anytime, while I was a slave, if one minute's freedom had been offered to me, and I had been told that I must die at the end of that minute, I would have taken it, just to stand one minute on God's earth a free woman, I would.” Theodore Sedgwick took her case, and after she won, she went to go work for him and his family in Stockbridge.

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Ulysses Frank (Franklin) Grant was an African American baseball player. He was born on August 1st, 1865 in Berkshire County, in Pittsfield Massachusetts. He and his family moved to Williamstown in 1871 and they lived on Spring Street. He died at 71 years old on May 27, 1937, in New York City.

Frank Grant was famous because he was one of the greatest African American baseball players. He demonstrated great perseverance. His teammates refused to have their team photo taken with him, and other teams wouldn't take the field if he played. He dealt with discrimination both on and off the field from teammates and opponents. He was also barred from playing from the major leagues and, yet, he still wanted to play baseball.

Frank Grant was the only black player before the 1940s to play three seasons in a row for the same predominantly white team. When he played for the Cuban Giants, he was team captain and he also mentored a lot of younger players. An author, Jerry Malloy, described him as "the greatest Negro baseball player of the 19th century." In 1979, Grant was named to the Buffalo Bisons Hall of fame and was honored with a plaque displayed in the stadium. A plaque honoring him has also been installed at 84 Spring Street. In February of 2006, he was inducted into the Baseball Hall of Fame. A Hall of Famer, Sol White said, "In those days, Frank Grant was the baseball marvel. His playing was a revelation to his fellow teammates, as well as the spectators. In hitting he ranked with the best and his fielding bordered on the impossible. Grant was a born playballer."

Reflection:

After researching Ulysses Grant, I realized how unfair things have been for hundreds of years. As a young woman, I'm inspired by the fact that he continued to play baseball because he loved it and didn't let people stop him. His bravery and courage showed me that everyone should have equity.

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The person that will be discussed in this essay is Elizabeth Freeman. Elizabeth and her sister Lizzie were born and raised as slaves for their entire life and, from what can be found, Elizabeth gained her freedom after many years. Elizabeth Freeman was a slave in New York before she was sold to the Ashley house in Massachusetts where she and her sister Lizzie were abused horribly, once the owner of the house tried to hit Lizzie with a hot shovel which Elizabeth used her arm to prevent it from hitting her sister, however, it left her with a horrible burn wound on her arm that never healed properly. She, like most slaves but specifically women, did not know how to read or write and was never taught to do so along with her sister Lizzie who also did not know how to read or write. Elizabeth Freeman had faced a lot of challenges and obstacles in order to gain her right for freedom and these are some of the examples of what she faced.

Elizabeth Freeman is famous for being the first slave in Massachusetts to file a freedom suit and win her freedom, her filing a freedom suit and winning led to other slaves filing for freedom suits until slavery as a whole was eventually outlawed and became illegal. Not only was this a good thing for slaves as a whole but also women who were slaves, it gave them a role model and it showed them just how strong a woman could be. Of course, she wanted her freedom because of the treatment she and her sister received while at the Ashley house, there was an instance where one of the owners was trying to hit Lizzie with a hot shovel but Elizabeth went in front of her and used her arm to stop the shovel, this left her with an extreme burn wound that never fully healed and left a scar behind. Her time at the Ashley house was horrible but when she gained her freedom things were definitely better, she became a housekeeper where she had been given the nickname Mum Bett.

Elizabeth Freeman was truly a strong woman for pushing through all that she had to face such as abuse and racism, however, she had not only been known for her actions but also a famous quote. The quote she is known for is “Any time, any time while I was a slave, if one minute's freedom had been offered to me, and I had been told I must die at the end of that minute, I would have taken it—just to stand one minute on god's earth a free woman—I would”. Even in today's world, even though she is not that known anymore, there is a center that is named after her called the Elizabeth Freeman Center. The Elizabeth Freeman Center is a non-profit organization and their mission is to help those who have suffered from domestic violence, sexual assault, emotional abuse, mental abuse, and those in the LGBTQ+ community. They also have a SafePet program where if you are in a situation where you can't take care of your pet due to violence towards you or your pet or both you can send them to this pet foster system where people will take care of them for you.

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Stephanie Wilson was the second African-American woman to go to outer space, Stephanie is an African American woman that specializes in science engineering and aerospace engineering. She was born in 1966 in Boston, Massachusetts later moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Eugene and Barbara Wilson. Stephanie attended Taconic Highschool and Harvard University, graduating with a Bachelor of Science in Engineering Science. Wilson then attended the University of Texas to earn her Master’s degree in Science of Aerospace Engineering. You may be wondering, what inspired her to be an astronaut in the first place? A light sparked for Stephanie when she took a career awareness class in middle school. She was to interview someone with a career she was interested in. That “someone” was Williams College professor Jay M. Pasa-choff, an astronomer well known for writing many books. He helped her begin her path of being an astronaut.

Stephanie was and still is a very important person amongst the astronomy and African American community. She has accomplished many things and won many awards. Wilson was the second African-American woman to travel to outer space, not only that, she set a record for the longest time an American American woman has been in space (approximately 42 days). She has been in a total of 3 space missions which were: STS-121, STS-120, and STS-131. Throughout Stephanie’s time in college and as an astronaut, she has been awarded many honors and awards such as the Harvard Foundation Scientist of the Year Award, Harvard College Women’s Professional Achievement Award, etc. It seems as though Stephanie was very successful and had a great career, however, she also had struggles of her own. Stephanie struggled with self insecurities, specifically her being a role model for young kids. From The Berkshire Eagle “The Final Frontier” article, Stephanie discussed if she had any challenges throughout her journey of becoming an astronaut. In the article, it says “One of four African-American women who have been in the space program, Wilson said she has trouble seeing herself as a role model.” Stephanie didn’t have issues with any gender or racial prejudices but had confidence issues. She is gradually starting to understand if people would see her in that role, Stephanie is growing confident in herself step by step.

Wilson has made a big impact and is a great leader in the African-American community, especially for African American women. Stephanie has shown her strong passion for astronomy and inspires young people to be just as determined to reach their goals. She has worked extremely hard to get where she is today and deserves every single honor she has been awarded. Even though there might’ve been hardships along the way, she persevered through them. Stephanie is very committed to her work and enjoys it a lot. Even though she struggles to see

herself as a role model, she is a perfect example of a leader and independent woman. She shows great leadership and represents great African American heritage proudly through her success and accomplishments.

As a person of color, Stephanie Wilson has also inspired me quite a bit after doing my research on her. I have personally gone through some cultural challenges and struggles throughout my lifetime. Americans' way of living, in general, differs a lot from my culture. Many Latino parents want their children to succeed and live the life they couldn't. I'm sure it's all for the sake of their child and their future, but it's also very stressful at the same time. We are pushed past our limits just to satisfy our parents. During those times when I'm overwhelmed with school, I think to myself, "Am I really doing this for me?". I always have to remind myself that this is for my own future and that I have to push myself to be successful. To reach those goals, and to live the life my parents couldn't. I couldn't really consider my parents as my own role models because they had issues of their own. Coming from a different background and country affects your life completely when moving to the United States. My parents had my sisters and I help them along the way. It showed me how to be independent. So being exposed to people like Stephanie Wilson throughout my childhood helped me realize that I wasn't alone. Many other POC had struggles just like me. As I got older, I started to realize that I didn't have to struggle all alone. I had role models to look up to and help me through the obstacles. Stephanie Wilson has now gained a spot on that list.

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John Garrett Penn was born in Pittsfield in 1932 during the great depression. His parents immigrated to America in 1920 from Bermuda. His father was a craftsman and couldn't find any work locally. Penn had graduated from PHS and married Ann Rollison. He had three children and two grandchildren. After that, he was inspired by the growing civil rights movements and wanted to become a lawyer. Penn got his law degree from Boston University and went on to become a successful judge and lawyer.

Growing up, because his father couldn't find much work and the great depression was still a thing, he had some difficulties. Although it was hard for him, he still became successful and in a way even famous in some peoples' eyes. John Garret was famous for helping African Americans and the fact that he was a black Judge. His decision to become a lawyer was influenced by the case Brown v. Broad of Education where the supreme court made segregated schools unlawful. He was later appointed to the superior court by Richard Nixon. After that, James Carter put him into the federal court. When he was in the federal court he looked over many cases involving criminal trials such as discrimination cases involving big political figures. In 1985 he took more than three years trying to rule in favor of a lawsuit filed by black ironworkers against their union for racial discrimination. "In bringing the legal action they brought, they were fighting my battle." This is an example of him helping his others in the fight for equality.

Sadly, he died on September 7, 2007, but died surrounded by family and friends. Before he became a lawyer, he actually was a chemistry major. Penn had received three awards for volunteer service and was a member of the Sigma Pi Phi. He liked to say "No one was above the law." This shows that he had dealt with big or popular political figures that thought they could get away with some things. Also, he had said, "I decided to become a lawyer because I felt it was one way to engage in the struggle for equal rights of all Americans." This talks about how he became a lawyer to help others which were influenced by first the case Brown v. Broad of Education and second from the civil rights movements growing in popularity. Overall, John Garrett Penn was a successful judge and lawyer and is a great example of African Americans breaking their stereotypes.

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Many people may not know who Ulysses Frank Grant is. Well, Frank Grant was born in Pittsfield Massachusetts on August 1, 1865 and died May 27, 1937. Only four months after Frank Grant was born, his father died from a disease. He lived in Dalton until he was 3 years old. Then his mother decided they needed a change, so they moved to Williamstown which is about 20 miles away from Pittsfield. Frank lived with his 8 other siblings, Catherine, Charlotte, Harriet, Willis, Katie, Walter, Lucy, and Clarence. Growing up, Frank and his brother Clarence played baseball together. They played for the semipro baseball league in Pittsfield and in Plattsburgh, New York. They also both played football as well. Frank Grant would end up becoming famous when he got older but never forgot his roots.

Frank Grant was famous because he was one of the greatest African American baseball players in the 19th century. He started his baseball career in 1886 and ended it in 1903. Frank Grant was a 5'7 155 pound second baseman. Frank Grant played for 3 different leagues in his entire career. He started in the Eastern league in Meriden, Connecticut. Then he went to the Buffalo Bisons International league. Frank Grant was the only black player to play 3 consecutive seasons for the same predominately white team in the buffalo bisson league. The final league he played in was the Negro's league. For his career stats he batted 316 out of one thousand. If you don't watch or know what baseball is, 316 is a very good average. Frank Grant is famous because he was the only black player to make the baseball hall of fame and not play in the major leagues. Frank Grant also was honored with a plaque displayed in the Buffalo Bison stadium and was inducted into the buffalo bison Hall of Fame. Frank is famous because he had to face challenges like, sometimes when he was a black player playing with only white men, the white men didn't and wouldn't take the field because they didn't think black people should be on their team. Frank Grant had to overcome this by playing in a different league that accepted him as a player. Frank wasn't allowed to play in the major leagues. League officials didn't allow black people in the league. Another challenge Frank Grant had was, he lost his father at only 4 months old and never got to meet him. He grew up without a father and ended up making it in baseball even if he didn't get to the top league.

Frank Grant Is a special African American. Even though he could only play with whites in certain leagues, he overcame that obstacle and would end up leading his team in almost every major category baseball has to offer. Frank Grant showed us that African Americans are meant to be something more, something greater. A quote that I

found about Frank Grant really shows us why these African Americans heroes helped change society today. The quote is, " were it not for the fact that he is a colored man, he would without a doubt be at the top notch of the records among the finest teams in the country." This quote shows that if color didn't matter back then, Frank Grant would have been someone that everybody talks about and quite possibly one of the best players in major league history. Frank Grant played baseball as an African American, he did have challenges, and obstacles that he had to face, but one thing stands clear, Frank Grant will always be one of the Great African Americans in the African American Heritage and will be remembered for helping African Americans play the game of Baseball.

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William Edward Burghardt Du Bois or also known as W.E.B. Du Bois was born on January 1, 1868, in Great Barrington Massachusetts. Du Bois graduated from Great Barrington High School in 1884 and then left to attend Fisk University. He ended up getting 2 degrees, one from Fisk University and another from Harvard. He married his first wife, Nina Gomer, in May 1896, and he married his second wife in 1960. Du Bois had two children one was born in 1897, Burghardt Gomer Du Bois, and the other in 1900, Nina Yolande Du Bois. A lot of people referred to Du Bois as a “tireless racial crusader for social justice.”

Du Bois had a lot to be famous for, but he had some challenges along the way too. Du Bois was mainly famous for instigating the Niagara Movement which lead him to help found the NAACP. He was also famous for writing *The Souls of Black Folk* and he was an editor for the NAACP’s *The Crisis* magazine. Also, he was the first African American to obtain a doctorate from Harvard University. However, it’s not like he was perfect and had no challenges, he actually had a lot of challenges cross his path. One of Du Bois’s biggest personal challenges was that he had to bury his wife and two children before he died. Another challenge he faced was that he was a Black man in a racist society and he struggled for freedom. Du Bois had to fight to end racism and scientific racism. Even though he had all of these challenges, he managed to pull through and make history with what he did.

W.E.B. Du Bois grew up in the age of Fredrick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, but Du Bois shaped his own views on how the nation should overcome the color line or racism. Although he inspired himself and shaped his own life he did have one person that had an influence on his life and that was his teacher. Du Bois’s teacher told him to go to college, he ended up going and becoming the first African American to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard University. W.E.B. Du Bois had an impact on a lot of people including people that were very famous like Martin Luther King Jr. “History cannot ignore W.E.B. Du Bois because history has to reflect truth and Dr. Du Bois was a tireless explorer... of social truths. His singular greatness lay in his quest for truth about his own people.” - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 23 February 1968. Du Bois also had such an impact on people that people in Great Barrington named streets, roads, and parks after him. For example, the river garden park and boyhood homesite were both named after him. Thanks to the help of W.E.B. Du Bois African Americans can now live in a world that is way more equal than it used to be, but we are still not fully equal yet.

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Samuel Harrison was a great part of the Massachusetts African American heritage. He was born in 1818 and died 1900, during this time he had many remarkable accomplishments. He was also born into slavery with his mom. They were later released. When his mom died he went to live with his uncle. Some of those accomplishments were being appointed minister of the 2nd Congressional Church of Pittsfield. Another accomplishment he made during this time is he joined the 54 Massachusetts Volunteer Regiment, one of the first units of African American soldiers who volunteered to fight in the Civil War. Samuel Harrison became a political activist early in his life in an effort to fight for equal rights for African Americans.

Samuel Harrison endured many hardships and obstacles. As a chaplain for the regiment he was facing discrimination. He was not being paid as much as the white chaplains were. He was tired of this and decided to send letters to President Abraham Lincoln about the discrimination, He ended up winning and getting equal pay for the African American minister, which paved the way for other African American people who would not tolerate unfair pay. Harrison was an advocate for African Americans deep into the south. In 1862 he began working with the national Freedmans Relief Assosiation to solicit the freeing of slaves in North Carolina.

In conclusion, Samuel Harrison was a good person who did many great things. He supported African American rights, sent letters to the President about unfair pay and won, was a chaplain for the 54th volunteer infantry regiment, and was a minister at the 2nt Congregational Church of Pittsfield. Samuel Harrison was a great person whose legacy lives on in the house named after him in Pittsfield. Samuel spent his last years in Pittsfield and died on August 11, 1900.

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Stephanie Wilson represents “great” African American Heritage because of her accomplishments. Some of her greatest accomplishments include being the second African American woman to go to space, spent more than 42 days in space; which is the most out of any female African American astronaut, and went on three different space missions. All of these accomplishments took a lot of work to achieve. Stephanie was born in Boston, Massachusetts on September 27, 1966. One year after her birth, her parents Eugene and Barbara Wilson moved to Pittsfield, Massachusetts. Stephanie graduated from Taconic High School and soon received a bachelor of science degree in engineering science from Harvard, and a master of science degree in aerospace engineering from the university of Texas.

Blast from the Past - Connecting to our Heritage

African American Heritage Research Options:

- ~~Elizabeth Freeman, also known as "Mum Bett"~~
- 54th MA Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- Reverend Samuel Harrison
- W.E.B. DuBois
- John Garrett Penn
- Stephanie Wilson
- Ulysses Frank Grant

Student Name: Catherine Napravnick-Valero

The person I will research as my Historical Figure

Stephanie Wilson

This person is famous because (write in complete, full sentences - list 2-3 reasons:)

Stephanie is famous because she is an American Engineer and NASA astronaut. More importantly, she is the second African American woman to go into space. She set a record for the longest time any female African American astronaut has been in space for. (42 days)

I chose to research this person because (write in complete, full sentences - at least 5 sentences):

She's a great inspiration for young African American girls, especially ones who would like to be an astronaut. There are very few African-American astronauts so to be able to look up to one and have them as a role model is very inspiring.

Source (s) used to conduct background information (list all sources in MLA format) Use Citation Maker tool to format the citations. *You must use the African American Heritage Pamphlets to start.

- nasa.gov
- African American Heritage Pittsfield - MA (pamphlets)
- The Berkshire Eagle "The Final Frontier"

Famous Quote - try to find at least 1 that you can use in your research that links this person to African American Heritage. *include the source

Information about the childhood or family of the person. (parents, siblings, hometown, education, family life, location, explain geography)

- graduated from Taconic HS (1984) - Eugene + Barbara Wills (parents)
- Christian
- Went to Harvard for college (graduated in 1988)
- Born 1966 in Boston, MA - Julius McCurdy (husband)
- Bachelor of Science in Engineering Science
- Master of Science in Aerospace Engineering from the University of Texas

Accomplishments or contributions that the person made to society.
What is the important historical significance?

- has been on 3 space missions (STS-121, STS-126, STS-131)
- won several awards/honors (ex. Harvard Foundation Scientist of the Year Award, Harvard college women's Professional Achievement Award, etc.)

Important events that shaped the person's life (what influenced them to do what made them a notable person). Important events that occurred at the location (why is this place historic)

- Stephanie took a career awareness class in middle school that inspired her to be an astronaut

Hardships or obstacles that the person faced.

Her insecurities about herself being a role model

Interesting facts or stories about the person, particularly if there is now a location that has been named after the person.

- 2nd African American that flew in space
- flown on ISS 3-times
(international space station)
- enjoys collecting stamps
- for flight, Stearns + Taconic gave Wilson
banners

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- 54th MA Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- Reverend Samuel Harrison
- W.E.B. DuBois
- John Garrett Penn
- Stephanie Wilson
- Ulysses Frank Grant

Student Name: Collin N.

The person I will research as my Historical Figure

John Garrett Penn

This person is famous because (write in complete, full sentences - list 2-3 reasons:)

He became famous because he was appointed by Richard Nixon to the superior court in Washington D.C. Then, James Carter put him in the federal court bench and later became the chief judge of it.

From 1992 to 1997
• Had been a senior judge, and distinguished himself on tax disputes.

* when he was a federal judge, Penn ~~also~~ presided over hundreds of criminal trials including discrimination cases, involving major political figures.

"No one was above the law"

(Black Judge)

• Took three years to rule in favor of black worker who had filed a lawsuit for racial discrimination against their union

"In bringing the legal action they brought, they were fighting my battle"

I chose to research this person because (write in complete, full sentences - at least 5 sentences):

He looked cool and dapper with his mustache, and the fact that his story is also interesting. He was born in Pittsfield and graduated from PHS. (After that, he got his law degree at Boston University. He was later appointed to the Superior Court by Richard Nixon who was the president at that time. This seemed interesting to me that he was appointed by the president because it caught my attention.

H1

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Boston.com

Famous Quote - try to find at least 1 that you can use in your research that links this person to African American Heritage. *include the source

"I decided to become a lawyer because I felt it was one way to engage in the struggle for equal rights of all Americans."

Information about the childhood or family of the person. (parents, siblings, hometown, education, family life, location, explain geography)

His parents immigrated to America in the 1920s from Bermuda. Then, in March 19, 1932 he was born during the great depression. His dad was a carpenter, but couldn't find work in Pittsfield.

#1

Accomplishments or contributions that the person made to society. What is the important historical significance?

He was a successful judge, and was appointed to high ranking from Jimmy Carter and Richard Nixon.

#2

Important events that shaped the person's life (what influenced them to do what made them a notable person). Important events that occurred at the location (why is this place historic)

He changed career paths from a chemist major to law because the civil rights movement's growing.

#2

Influenced by the decision in Brown v. Board of Education, a case that the supreme court declared segregated schools unlawful

Hardships or obstacles that the person faced.

He may have had difficulty growing up due to the great depression and his father not having a job.

#2

Interesting facts or stories about the person, particularly if there is now a location that has been named after the person.

He used to be a chemistry major.

• died in September 9, 2007

• Won/Received three awards for Volunteer service

• member of Sigma Pi Phi

#3

archive.boston.com

wikipedia.org

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- John Garrett Penn
- Stephanie Wilson
- Ulysses Frank Grant

Student Name: Anthony Booth

The person I will research as my Historical Figure

the 54th infantry regiment

This person is famous because (write in complete, full sentences - list 2-3 reasons:)

①
The 54th infantry regiment is famous because they displayed discipline and bravery in battle. The 54th regiment also convinced Abraham Lincoln to allow black men to join the army.

I chose to research this person because (write in complete, full sentences - at least 5 sentences):

The 54th Regiment Massachusetts infantry was a volunteer union regiment organized in the American civil war. It was the second all black regiment to fight in the union. In 1863 governor Andrew of Massachusetts issued the call for black soldiers. 1000 black men had volunteered to fight in the war during this time. The soldiers that volunteered came from other states some as far as Indiana.

①

Source (s) used to conduct background information (list all sources in MLA format) Use Citation Maker tool to format the citations. *You must use the African American Heritage Pamphlets to start.

Famous Quote - try to find at least 1 that you can use in your research that links this person to African American Heritage. *include the source

Information about the childhood or family of the person. (parents, siblings, hometown, education, family life, location, explain geography)

The 54th Regiment was led by a white officer named ~~Shaw~~ Robert Shaw. In May 1863 there was a declaration that any black man that was caught would be sold into slavery and every white officer leading would be executed. They fought to end slavery in the confederacy

Accomplishments or contributions that the person made to society. What is the important historical significance?

They helped allow black men to join the military. The 54th Regiment fought to weaken the defences around Charleston.

Important events that shaped the person's life (what influenced them to do what made them a notable person). Important events that occurred at the location (why is this place historic)

Ft. Wagner most of the Regiment was KIA and the last battle but weakened the forts defences

Hardships or obstacles that the person faced.

Congress refused to fund black units in the military.
African American soldiers were fighting not only in the war but in equity. White soldiers were paid more than the black soldiers.
Casualties of the 54th Regiment were bagged up together with no honor.

②
→
they would be

②

leading

Interesting facts or stories about the person, particularly if there is now a location that has been named after the person.

~~The~~ The Augustus Saint-Gaudens high-relief
bronze monument
In 1892 a memorial was put in the same spot that
the ~~first~~ 54th regiment first met, in the Boston commons
The 54th regiment is best known for black enlistments

Garrn O'Donnell

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- John Garrett Penn
- Stephanie Wilson
- Ulysses Frank Grant

Student Name: Garrn O'Donnell

The person I will research as my Historical Figure

W.E.B. Du Bois

This person is famous because (write in complete, full sentences - list 2-3 reasons:)

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois is famous for being a tireless racial crusader for social justice. Also, he was the editor for the NAACP's The Crisis magazine. Another thing that made him famous was that he helped found the NAACP and he instigated the Niagara Movement. He also was famous for The Souls of Black Folk.

"AA intellectuals" paved the way
NAACP.

referred to as

11

2nd H

I chose to research this person because (write in complete, full sentences - at least 5 sentences):

I chose W.E.B. Du Bois for many reasons including because he was the first African American to get a Ph.D. at Harvard. Also, I saw that there was a lot of information about him. Another reason is that I liked his name and I heard it before. However, I didn't know much about him or what he did which is another reason I chose him. My last reason I chose him is that I saw a quote from Martin Luther King Jr. that said Du Bois had a major impact and that he would go down in history.

Source (s) used to conduct background information (list all sources in MLA format) Use Citation Maker tool to format the citations. *You must use the African American Heritage Pamphlets to start.

Famous Quote - try to find at least 1 that you can use in your research that links this person to African American Heritage. *include the source

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"History cannot ignore W.E.B. Du Bois because history has to reflect truth and Dr. Du Bois was a tireless explorer of social truths. His singular greatness lay in his quest for truth about his own people." - Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., 23 February 1968.
"The United States will either destroy ignorance, or ignorance will destroy the United States." W.E.B. Du Bois.

Thru.

(H1)

Information about the childhood or family of the person. (parents, siblings, hometown, education, family life, location, explain geography)

- born and lived in Great Barrington 1868
- left Great Barrington to attend Fisk University.
- got degrees from Fisk University and Harvard
- married Nina Gomer in May 1896
- first child in 1897 and second child in 1900
- second wife Shirley Graham

Accomplishments or contributions that the person made to society. What is the important historical significance?

- help found NAACP
- instigated Niagara Movement
- racial crusader for social justice
- gave intellectual voice to America's complex
- fractured drive for equality
- first Black to obtain a doctorate from Harvard University

(H2)

Important events that shaped the person's life (what influenced them to do what made them a notable person). Important events that occurred at the location (why is this place historic)

- grew up in the age of Frederick Douglass and Booker T. Washington, but Du Bois shaped his own views on how the nation should overcome the color line
- his teacher encouraged him to go to college where he was the first African American to get a Ph.D. from Harvard

(H3)

Hardships or obstacles that the person faced.

- He had to bury his wife and two kids before he died
- Although his homestead on the edge of town was declared a National Historical site in 1976, it took thirty more begrudging years for local residents to honor him with road signs.
- He was a Black man in a racist society
- struggle for freedom

(A)

(#2)

↗ fight to end racism, scientific racism.

Interesting facts or stories about the person, particularly if there is now a location that has been named after the person.

- first African American to get a Ph.D. from Harvard
- river garden park named after him
- boyhood home site named after him
- friends purchased home stead and gave it to Du Bois on his 60th birthday in 1928
- graduated Great Barrington High School at 15, class of 1884

Blast from the Past - Connecting to our Heritage

African American Heritage Research Options:

- Elizabeth Freeman, also known as "Mum Bett"
- 54th MA Volunteer Infantry Regiment
- Reverend Samuel Harrison
- W.E.B. DuBois
- John Garrett Penn
- Stephanie Wilson
- Ulysses Frank Grant

Student Name: Ethan O'Donnell

The person I will research as my Historical Figure

Ulysses Frank Grant

This person is famous because (write in complete, full sentences - list 2-3 reasons:)

He is one of the greatest African American baseball players in the 19th century. He started his baseball career in 1886 and ended in 1903. He entered something called the baseball hall of fame in 2006, which is very hard to get in. He is the only black baseball player to play 3 consecutive seasons for the same predominantly white team. He batted .316 which if you don't watch baseball is very good.

I chose to research this person because (write in complete, full sentences - at least 5 sentences):

I chose to research this person because I love baseball. Frank Grant is such a good player and he didn't even play in the major leagues. I just like studying baseball and Frank Grant is just the person to study. He is an African American who played baseball against white men, and sometimes would be the only black player on his team.

Source (s) used to conduct background information (list all sources in MLA format) Use Citation Maker tool to format the citations. *You must use the African American Heritage Pamphlets to start.

The map, society for American Baseball research,
Baseballhall.org,

Famous Quote - try to find at least 1 that you can use in your research that links this person to African American Heritage. *include the source

"were it not for the fact that he is a colored man, he would without a doubt be at the top notch of the records among the finest teams in the country."

Information about the childhood or family of the person. (parents, siblings, hometown, education, family life, location, explain geography)

Born in Pittsfield Ma, Resident of Williamstown, Born on August 7, 1865. Parents: Dad Franklin Grant, Mom Frances Hoose Grant. As best can be determined, he has 8 other siblings, Catherine Amelia, Charlotte, Harriet, Willis W., Katie, Walter, Lucy, Clarence. He lived in Dalton, Pittsfield, when he was born his father passed away 4 months after he died. His family moved to Williamstown after the death, when Frank was just 3 years old.

Accomplishments or contributions that the person made to society. What is the important historical significance?

He was one of the first African American people to play baseball against whites. He was inducted to the Buffalo Bisons Hall of Fame and was honored with a plaque. He also made the Baseball Hall of Fame.

Important events that shaped the person's life (what influenced them to do what made them a notable person). Important events that occurred at the location (why is this place historic)

Frank always had played baseball, he played for semipro baseball in Pittsfield and in Plattsburgh, New York.

Hardships or obstacles that the person faced.

Sometimes when Frank Grant was a black player playing with only white men, the white men didn't and wouldn't even take the field. He wasn't allowed to play in the major leagues. He never knew his father, but he still kept his drive to play baseball.

Interesting facts or stories about the person, particularly if there is now a location that has been named after the person.

He played organized baseball as a career from 1886-1903. He played for 3 different leagues. He was a quick, agile, skilled second baseman, He was 5'7.5 and 155 pounds. He also played football growing up. Frank Grant was honored with a plaque displayed in the Buffalo Bison Stadium.

Name: Anthony Booth

"Smart" Phone

African American History is the origin of African Americans and how they were essential to the growth of America. African Americans helped the growth of America by growing crops.

Name: Amara Robertson

"Smart" Phone

African-American history is the history of African-American lives.

When many people hear "black people" or "African-American" they think of slavery. I am not completely one of those people, but they

have made better contributions than just slave work. They provided US with topics that can be ~~used~~ taught in school.

They gave important history events to us. They are a very important part of how this country came to be.

not related. I just wanted to add.

Racism is not something you are born knowing. Be

of course racism is taught to you.

Name: Mason M.

"Smart" Phone

- Place of Origin
- Immigration to the U.S.
- Race is a social construct
- Disparity
- Joy, celebration, success, contribution
- Part of how the country came to be

African American history is the past the future and the present events and what they have done for the U.S. And the things that were created and made by them as well as their culture.



Name: Gavin O'Connell

"Smart" Phone

- Place of Origin, contribution
- Immigration to the U.S.
- Race is a social construct
- Disparity
- More than slavery
- Part of how the country came to be
- Joy, celebration, success, contributions

African American history is mostly taught that they were just slaves, but they contributed a lot more than you think. African American history is what they did to help build our country. Also, there are a lot of African American heroes that are a part of their history.



on back

12/9/2021

Name: Ethan O'Donnell

(central to us)

"Smart" Phone

- First arrived in 1619.
- Place of origin, contributions
- Immigration to the U.S.
- Race is a social construction
- Disparity
- More than slavery
- Joy, celebration, success, contribution
- Part of how the country came to be.

African American is basically history about how black people started off as slaves and now have become much more than that. They helped build the U.S.

Name: Chloe Stansel

"Smart" Phone

African American History is the history of African Americans accomplishments, practices, success, struggles, role in U.S. history, and experiences.