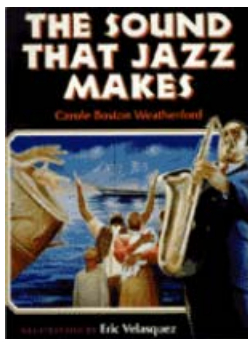


TIMELINE & DISCOGRAPHY



The Sound that Jazz Makes

by Carole Boston Weatherford

Illustrated by Eric Velasquez

[Walker Books](#), 2000

Carter G. Woodson Award, National Council for the Social Studies

NAACP Image Award finalist

www.caroleweatherford.com

Africa

Kumbaya - African folk song (HSS, SI, SZ)

Drums of Passion - Babatunde Olatunji (Sony/Columbia, Audio CD)

Slavery

Some spirituals spoke of freedom and contained coded messages about planned escapes.

Swing Low, Sweet Chariot (HSS, SZ)

Go Down Moses (HSS, SZ)

Slave children played with discarded objects and homemade toys: rocks, sticks and rag dolls. Similarly, slaves were not allowed to have drums. Instead, they kept rhythm with their hands, feet, sticks, spoons or bones.

Hambone (HSS, SI)

Reconstruction

After Emancipation, most African Americans worked in agriculture. However, were domestics or laborers.

When tasks required coordinated muscle. Work songs set the rhythm and pace for tasks, such as laying railroad tracks and pulling in fishing nets. The Fisk Jubilee Singers toured the U.S. and Europe, singing spirituals to raise funds for the historically black college in Nashville, Tennessee.

Take This Hammer (HSS)

Lining the Track - Dan Smith (GB)

Jim Crow

Segregation laws spread. The NAACP was founded in 1909. Most African Americans were too consumed by poverty to focus on social activism. The blues gave voice to misery. Ragtime music provided a lighthearted diversion.

The Boll Weevil - Huddie Ledbetter, a.k.a. Leadbelly (HSS/GB)

The Entertainer - Scott Joplin (SJ)

Lift Ev'ry Voice and Sing - James Weldon Johnson, 1900, known as Negro National Anthem (HSS, SZ)

The Great Migration

Jazz was born in New Orleans, but it grew up in Harlem. From 1910 to 1940, nearly 5.6 million African Americans left the South and moved to the North and West in pursuit of higher factory wages. Many migrants flocked to Harlem, New York and Chicago, Illinois. Racism persisted and the NAACP waged a campaign against lynching. Billie Holiday's "Strange Fruit" mourned lynchings.

West End Blues - Louis Armstrong (LH)

Bound No'th Blues - Langston Hughes (DK)

The A Train - Duke Ellington (DE)

Strange Fruit - [Billie Holiday](#) (BH)

World War II

African Americans not only faced segregation as civilians but discrimination in the military as well. Blacks were trained separately, served in segregated units and were often assigned to do menial tasks. The Tuskegee Airmen were an experiment to test whether African Americans were suited to be combat pilots. The black troops even had their own pin-up girl, singer and actress Lena Horne.

Stormy Weather - Lena Horne (LH)

If You Can't Smile and Say Yes - Nat King Cole (NKC) Mentions wartime rationing.

Civil Rights Movement

In the 1950s, leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr. mobilized mass protests to press for racial equality. As nonviolent protesters marched or picketed, they sometimes sang freedom songs. In 1965, racists bombed Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. John Coltrane responded with the song "Alabama." By the late 1960s and 1970s, African Americans felt a heightened sense of racial pride. Young African Americans wore Afro/natural hairstyles, donned African-inspired dashikis and adopted African names.

We Shall Overcome - SZ

Say It Loud - James Brown, 1968 (HSS/JB)

1980s and Beyond

After integration, the black middle class grew. However, inner cities suffered from poverty, gang violence and illegal drugs. Rap music gave voice to outrage.

Every Ghetto, Every City - The Miseducation of Lauryn Hill (Sony/Columbia, Audio CD)

Key to Listed Resources

BH - Billie Holiday - Golden Hits, Masters; 1996 (Audio CD)

DE - Duke Ellington, Take the "A" Train; Prime Cuts, 1997 (Audio CD)

DK - Hughes, Langston, The Dream Keeper and Other Poems. New York: Scholastic.

GB - Good Morning Blues, Biograph Records, 1990 (Audio CD)

HSS - Hudson, Wade and Cheryl, How Sweet the Sound: African-American Songs for Children. New York: Scholastic, 1995. Song lyrics and sheet music.

JB - James Brown, Say It Loud: I'm Black And I'm Proud; Uni/A&M, 1996 (Audio CD)

JC - Ken Burns JAZZ Collection: John Coltrane; Uni/Verve, 2000 (Audio CD)

LA - Louis Armstrong, West End Blues; Music Club, 2000 (Audio CD)

LH - RCA Victor: Greatest Hits, Lena Horne; BMG/RCA Victor, 2000 (Audio CD)

NKC - The Best of the Nat King Cole Trio: The Vocal Classics (1942-46), Capitol Records, 1995.

SI - Mattox, Cheryl Warren, Shake It to the One That You Love the Best. Nashville, TN: JTG of Nashville, 1989. Songbook and cassette tape.

SJ - Scott Joplin: Piano Rags - Joshua Rifkin, pianist; WEA/Atlantic/Nonesuch (Audio CD)

SZ - Songs of Zion. Nashville, TN: Abingdon Press, 1981. Hymnal of African-American songs.

Other Resources

The Long Road to Freedom: An Anthology of Black Music; BMG/Buddha Records, 2001 (5-CD set with hardcover book compiled by Harry Belafonte)

Jazz: A Film by Ken Burns; PBS, 2000 (VHS/DVD)

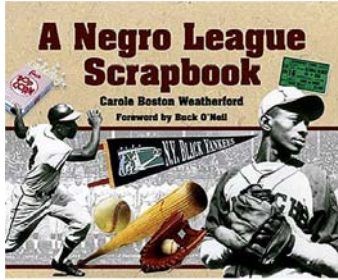
The Smithsonian Collection of Classic Jazz, 1995 (Audio CD boxed set)

[Jazz for the Youngest Hep Cats](#) (Preschool and primary booklist and discography)

[PBS – Jazz Kids](#) (interactive activities)

[Ken Burns' JAZZ Classroom](#) (lesson plans)

LESSON PLAN



A Negro League Scrapbook
by Carole Weatherford
Boyd's Mills Press, 2005

www.caroleweatherford.com

Vocabulary

segregation, barnstorm, clown teams, color barrier

Discussion Questions

1. How did Negro League players feel about being barred from the major leagues?
2. How did the retired Negro League players feel when the major leagues began signing black players?
3. Who were the greatest Negro League players?

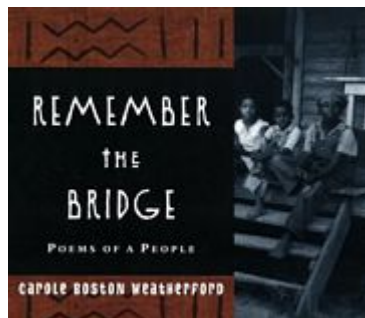
Activities

1. Create names for pitches like Satchel Paige did.
2. Draw a Hall of Fame plaque for a Negro League player.
3. Design a poster for a Negro League game.
4. Write road diary for a Negro League player on a barnstorming team.
5. Learn about baseball statistics.
<http://www.pbs.org/kenburns/baseball/teachers/lesson1.html>
6. Study newspaper, radio and TV sports reports to find synonyms for "defeat." List those synonyms.
7. During segregation, African-Americans were barred from many restaurants. Thus, when Negro League teams traveled they dined in black-owned restaurants, residents' homes or on team buses. What types of foods might they have prepared and eaten on the bus? Write a menu and recipes for a meal that does not have to be heated or refrigerated. You may include canned foods and staples. Remember that many convenience foods used today were not available in the first half of the 20th century.

Online Resources

Negro League Baseball Players Association www.nlbpa.org
[Negro Leagues Baseball Museum](#)
[Negro League Baseball Dot Com](#)
[National Baseball Library Hall of Fame Library](#)

LESSON IDEAS



Remember the Bridge: Poems of a People

by Carole Boston Weatherford

Philomel Books, 2001

North Carolina Juvenile Literature Award

Teachers' Choices, International Reading Association

Notable Book, National Council for the Social Studies

Poetry Pick, Voices of Youth Advocates

www.caroleweatherford.com

1. The poem, "**The Millionaire**," pays tribute to [Madam C. J. Walker](#), the first black woman self-made millionaire. In the early 20th century, Madam Walker invented [hair care](#) and [beauty products](#) that were sold door-to-door.

Imagine that you are an inventor. In a paragraph, describe your invention, its unique features and its particular appeal to consumers.

Create a magazine advertisement for your invention. Your ad should include: a picture of the invention, a headline, a message urging consumers to buy the product, its price and a tag line containing your company's slogan.

2. The poem, "**The Conductor Was a Woman**," follows [Harriet Tubman](#) on the [Underground Railroad](#). Since slaves didn't have compasses, they used the North Star, also known as Polaris, to guide them to freedom. The two outer stars that form the bowl of the Big Dipper point to the North Star at the tip of the handle of the Little Dipper (see [diagram](#)). The North Star is always in the North.

Have students plot the Big Dipper, Little Dipper and the North Star on black or blue construction paper with chalk or adhesive stars.

3. The poem, "**Slaves' Chores**," depicts a hard day's work on the [plantation](#). Ask students to list chores they do around the house and the steps involved in each task. Using these notes, the students will write a poem about housework. The poem may focus on one chore or several.

4. Using *Remember the Bridge: Poems of the People*, stage a multimedia production of poetry, pantomime, music and digital images. For suggested music, see my [Jazz Timeline & Discography](#) that traces African-American musical roots. For digital images, use the Google Images search engine or visit these online image galleries.

[American Memory Collection: Library of Congress](#)

[National Archives Exhibit Hall](#)

[Slavery Images](#)

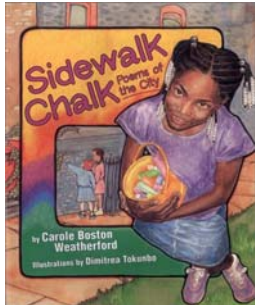
[Smithsonian Institution](#)

[National Park Service](#)

[New York Public Library Picture Collection](#)

LESSON IDEAS

Sidewalk Chalk Poetry Festival



Sidewalk Chalk: Poems of the City

by Carole Boston Weatherford

Illustrated by Dimitrea Tokunbo

Boydsmillspress.com, 2002

www.caroleweatherford.com

This poetry collection celebrates my childhood in Baltimore, Maryland. These poetry-related activities are inspired not only by nostalgia but also by lessons that teachers have tried.

Poem: "Sidewalk Chalk"

Hold a sidewalk chalk poetry fest. Invite children to play hopscotch, recite playground rhymes, draw chalk pictures and write poems on the sidewalk or on kraft paper that can be taped to the floor. The activities below continue the festive theme.

Poem: "One Red Cent"

Challenge kids to guess how many pennies are in a big jar.

Hold a penny drive to buy books for needy children or to benefit a favorite charity.

Poem: "Cardboard Box"

Give children a cardboard box to take home and turn into something fun. Hold a cardboard box festival. Let kids put their imaginations to work on cardboard boxes. Build structures with old shoeboxes. Station costumed students or teachers inside super-size boxes that have been transformed into story-themed storefronts, carnival booths and houses.

Poem: "Cool Pool"

Invite children to bring a beach towel to class. Seat children in a circle for a rhyme game. Give the children an ending sound (such as "at"). Toss the ball to a student, who will have to say a word with that ending. The student then tosses the ball to another student to say another word with that ending. The game continues with the same ending sound until a student is stumped. That child sits inside the circle. The teacher provides another ending sound. The last student stumped tosses the ball. The game continues until only one student remains outside the circle.

Poem: "Rubber Tire Garden"

Plant silk flowers indoors in an old rubber tire filled with styrofoam. Or plant a real rubber tire garden outside. Kids will enjoy watching it grow.

Poem: "Wash & Wax"

Organize a car wash for to benefit a favorite charity.

Poem: "Chocolate Buddies"

Have an ice cream sundae party. Enlist parents to provide ice cream and toppings. Solicit coupons from a local ice cream shop for reading incentives. Poll children about what flavor ice cream they like best. Post a chart on the wall and let kids use colored stickers representing vanilla, chocolate and strawberry.

Poem: "Strays"

Invite a representative from the animal shelter or humane society to bring a pet needing adoption to class. Ask children to describe, draw, or bring in photos of, their pets. Have the children write an adopt-me letter (in first-person from the pet). Check [petrescue](http://petrescue.com) and humane.society websites for examples.