

Keeping Time and Place: Jazz Cities in History

Jazz from A to Z (2016-2017)

Season Theme: Keeping Time and Place: Jazz Cities in History

"If 'jazz' means anything at all, which is "questionable, it means the same thing it meant to musicians fifty years ago – freedom of expression. I used to have a definition, but I don't think I have one anymore, unless it is that it is a music with an African foundation which came out of an American environment."

Duke Ellington

Jazz is America's music. It has deep roots in ragtime, blues, and the music of the Black church. It was shaped in American cities such as: New Orleans, Chicago, New York, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Los Angeles after the mass migration of blacks and immigrants to cities in the first half of the 20th century. Musicians steeped in these American urban cultures exercised the freedom of expression and made jazz their own. Technological advancements of the twentieth century and the prominence of the United States on the world stage allowed jazz to cross political and cultural boundaries.

By studying great jazz cities, participants will explore many facets of urban culture, but also discuss issues that have historically concerned urban populations. As artists, jazz musicians were deeply impacted by time and place and created a soundtrack that can help connect us to the people of a city and the challenges they faced.

Educator Workshop

Detroit: The Urban Crisis in the Motor City

October 19, 2016

Mesa Arts Center

Curriculum Outline based on:

The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit by Thomas J. Sugrue
and

Dancing in the Street: Motown and the Cultural Politics of Detroit by Suzanne E. Smith

"Overture": Martha Reeves and the Vandellas music video of "Dancing in the Streets"

Essential Questions

1. What was it that turned America's former industrial centers like Detroit into economic backwaters, abandoned by manufacturers?
2. Why has discrimination by race in Detroit persisted in both urban neighborhoods and workplaces?
3. How did the music (jazz and Motown) created in Detroit's black community after World War II reflect the challenges African Americans faced in a major Northern industrial city?
4. How can our exploration of the history and culture of the Motor City inform our current conversations on race relations in the United States?

Workshop Objectives:

1. Determine the factors which led to the economic decline of the Motor City.
2. Explain why discrimination persisted in the neighborhoods and workplaces of Detroit.
3. Analyze speeches made by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and Malcolm X for historical, literary and musical elements.
4. Analyze song/poems in historical context for literary and musical devices.
5. Examine how the music created by Motown artists reflected the radicalization of politics in Detroit and the U.S. in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Arizona Social Studies Standards: Strand 1, American History

Concept 9: Postwar U.S.

PO 3. Describe aspects of post-World War II American society:

- a. postwar prosperity (e.g., growth of suburbs, baby boom, GI Bill)
- b. popular culture (e.g., conformity v. counter-culture, mass-media)
- c. protest movements (e.g., anti-war, women's rights, civil rights, farm workers, César Chavez)
- d. assassinations (e.g., John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King, Jr., Robert F. Kennedy, Malcolm X)

AZ College and Career Ready Standards

Reading Standards

Key Ideas and Details 2.

Determine central ideas or themes of a text and analyze their development; summarize the key supporting details and ideas (AZ.9-12.RI.9-12.2) (AZ.9-12.RL.2)

Range of Reading and Level of Text Complexity 10.

Read and comprehend complex literary and informational texts independently and proficiently.(AZ.9-12.RI.10) (AZ.9-12.RL.10)

Writing Standards

Production and Distribution of Writing 4.

Produce clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience (9-12.W.4)

Research to Build and Present Knowledge 9.

Draw evidence from literary or informational texts to support analysis, reflection, and research. (9-12.W.9)

Curriculum Outline

Detroit

Based on *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit* by Thomas J. Sugrue

- **How did Detroit become the Motor City?**
 - (Location, Location, Location)
 - Easy access to resources, capital and markets
 - Detroit River
 - Wide arterial avenues
 - Great Lakes, coal (PA and West Va.), steel mills (Pittsburgh, Gary, Cleveland, Chicago), iron and copper (Michigan and Minnesota)
 - Ford
 - River Rouge Plant
 - Completed by 1927, self-contained center of production, 2 square miles, deepest man-made harbor, largest steel foundry, 94 miles of track, 90,000 workers- model for USSR
 - http://i.dailymail.co.uk/i/pix/2013/01/29/article-2269966-173BBB58000005DC-8_634x475.jpg (Picture)
 - <http://www.marylmartin.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/20/288957.jpg> (postcard)
 - https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:River_Rouge_aerial_4a25915r.jpg#/media/File:River_Rouge_aerial_4a25915r.jpg (Library of Congress 1927 picture)
 - <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/photo-gallery/henryford/?flavour=mobile>
 - River Rouge Plant as Art- Charles Sheeler-
 - http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/shee/hd_shee.htm
 - <http://collection.whitney.org/object/1480>
 - http://www.nga.gov/content/ngaweb/features/slideshows/charles-sheeler.html#slide_4
 - Dodge Main Plant in Hamtramck
 - Related Industries (tool-and- die shops, paint, glass, fabrics, wire)
 - Population Explosion
 - Recruitment- rural mid-west, Canada, Scotland, Mexico, Middle East, Germany, Ireland, Poland
 - 1900- 13th largest U.S. city with 285,000 residents,
 - 1930- 4th largest U.S. city with 1.6 million
 - 1950 nearly 2 million residents!
 - Biggest employer of African Americans- Ford
 - Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924- Ford began to hire African American workers for service, menial, and dangerous jobs (auto body painting and the foundry)
 - By 1940- 12% of Ford workers, concentrated at River Rouge
 - Blue-collar elite
 - Nature of Housing- “It’s a pretty city. Almost every street had trees all up and down.”
 - Brief History of Housing in Detroit
<http://www.modeldmedia.com/features/detroit-housing-pt1-111715.aspx>
 - Two-thirds of residences were single-family homes, one-fifth were two-family homes
 - Sprawl- wide-open land
 - Row houses, high rise apartments, tenements a rarity in Detroit
 - Neighborhoods determined by race and class
 - Blacks live in older, decaying center city neighborhoods
 - **Growth of the United Auto Workers Union**
 - Industrial Unionism
 - United industrial workers from different ethnic and racial backgrounds
 - One of the first unions to organize black workers
 - Tactic – The sit-down strike
 - Flint Sit-down Strike
 - The Flint Sit-down Strike Audio Gallery
<http://flint.matrix.msu.edu/>
 - Chrysler Strike, Dodge Main – Hamtramck, 1937

<http://reuther.wayne.edu/node/5642>

- “Battle of the Overpass”
 - “How the Ford Motor Company Won a Battle and Lost Ground”
<http://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/how-the-ford-motor-company-won-a-battle-and-lost-ground-45814533/?no-ist>
 - “Nearly 80 years ago, the Battle of the Overpass was a national PR disaster for the Ford Motor Company.”
<http://www.upworthy.com/nearly-80-years-ago-the-battle-of-the-overpass-was-a-national-pr-disaster-for-ford-motor-company>
- NLRA – National Labor Relations Act- right to organize trade unions and collective bargaining
- Walter Reuther - leader
- Impact
 - 1937- UAW sole negotiating agent with GM; UAW legitimacy; wage increase
 - UAW membership soared from 88,000-400,000 in 8 months after sit-down strike in Flint
 - Ford signed its first contract with UAW in 1941
- **Pre- World War II African American Population in Detroit**
 - Great Migration 1916-1929
 - 1910: 5,741; 1.2%
 - 1920: 40,836; 4.1%
 - 1930: 120,066; 7.7%
 - 1940: 149,119; 9.2%
 - Segregated Neighborhoods
 - Means of segregation
 - Refusal to sell to Blacks
 - Use of force and threats of violence
 - Real estate agents won’t show house to blacks in white neighborhoods
 - Restrictive covenants - property “shall not be used or occupied by any person or persons except those of the Caucasian race.”
 - Black Neighborhoods- “Two Separate Cities, one black and one white.”
 - Paradise Valley
 - Home to black institutions- churches, social organizations, businesses
 - Oldest homes, absentee landlords, poorly maintained
 - Fire
 - “Rat belt”
 - Clubs
 - Hastings and St. Antoine Streets- famous jazz and blues clubs.
 - Flames Showbar, Phelps Lounge, Apex, Twenty Grand, Chit Chat,
 - <http://detroit1701.org/Paradise%20Valley%20Marker.html>
 - West Side
 - Home to the black bourgeoisie- “West Side is the Best Side”
 - World War II – overpopulation, poor maintenance
 - Eight Mile – Wyoming
 - Open fields
 - No loans or mortgages- built what they could afford
 - Poverty
 - Conant Gardens
 - Wealthiest area of black Detroit
 - Use of restrictive covenants
 - The Case of Dr. Ossian Sweet <http://detroit1701.org/SweetHome.htm>
Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age by Kevin Boyle

- **World War II- Rise of Detroit as the “Arsenal of Democracy”**
 - *THE* “military-industrial complex”
 - Demand for labor skyrockets
 - 1940-1947- manufacturing employment up 40%
 - Opening of industrial jobs for blacks
 - Tight labor market
 - Unions and civil rights organizations
 - Executive Order 8802
 - Detroit population expansion – 226,000 move to Detroit from 1940-1950
 - Impacts on the Black community
 - Black population doubles from 1940-1950
 - 150,000 African Americans move to Detroit
 - 16.2% of city’s population
 - Very slow growth of housing available to blacks
 - Industrial work over service employment
 - Janitorial, maintenance, foundries, furnace rooms of industrial plants
 - Interracial unionism- UAW and NAACP form long-term alliance
 - Sojourner Truth Public Housing Project
<http://detroit1701.org/Sojourner%20Truth%20Housing%20Project.html>
 - Tensions- “Detroit is Dynamite. It can either blow up Hitler or blow up the U.S.” (*Life* magazine, 1942)
 - Severe housing shortage – Blacks and whites in close proximity
 - Workplace discrimination – hate strikes protest hiring and promotions of Blacks
 - Brawls
 - Riot of 1943 (32-35)
 - One of the worst riots in 20th century American history
 - Looting of white-owned stores in Paradise Valley, 10,000 whites attack Paradise Valley
 - Police sympathize with white rioters
 - 17 blacks shot to death by the police (no whites), 34 people killed (25 Blacks), 675 severe injuries, 1,893 arrested
 - Detroit Plan- first urban renewal project proposed
 - Poem “Beaumont to Detroit” by Langston Hughes published in *The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes*, edited by Arnold Rampersad (p. 281)
<http://modampo.blogspot.com/2006/03/beaumont-to-detroit-1943.html>
Langston Hughes Biography http://www.english.illinois.edu/maps/poets/g_l/hughes/hughes.htm
“Langston Hughes’s Life in Historical Context” <https://langstonhughes.ku.edu/about-langston-hughes>
 - “Detroit in the 1940s” – Great photos! <http://www.theatlantic.com/photo/2015/01/detroit-in-the-1940s/384523/>
- **Impacts of World War II: Detroit’s “Golden Age”**
 - Union Wages
 - Secure higher wages
 - Better benefits, pensions
 - Job security through contracts and codes
 - Unionization of other industries
 - Blue-Collar Homeownership
 - <http://www.modeldmedia.com/features/detroit-housing-pt1-111715.aspx>
 - African Americans: Racial inequality in neighborhoods and workplace persist
 - Housing
 - 545,000 housing units available, only 47,000 available to blacks
 - Formidable Barriers to Detroit’s housing market for African Americans
 - “Finding affordable housing in the 1940s and 1950s was nearly impossible.”
 - Low paying, insecure jobs- less income for affordable housing
 - Rental market is extremely limited and expensive- “rent gouging”
 - Real estate brokers shun black clients and encourage restrictive covenants
 - Neighborhood improvement associations enforce racial covenants
 - Bankers do not lend to black home buyers

- Redlining- Federal policies (FHA, HOLC, and VA) rule black neighborhoods dangerous risks for home loans – construction of “highly restricted and carefully controlled community”
 - Federal Home Loan Bank Board classified Detroit neighborhoods as A (green) or D (red)
 - Most important factor was race. Any African American population got a D rating.
 - Systemic discrimination against African Americans in housing. Few blacks could own their own homes
 - The Building of a Wall
 - <http://detroit1701.org/Black-WhiteWall.htm>
 - Ghettoization- Blacks poorer than whites, yet spend more on housing
 - Impacts ability to maintain structures
 - Structures are the oldest in the city
 - Overpopulation
 - Overcrowding- sanitation, safety, fire hazards
 - Labor
 - Housing segregation limits access to jobs- whites have connections to jobs through friends and family
 - Corporate execs and managers determine employment opportunities
 - Hate strikes- whites against hiring and promotion of blacks
 - Challenging restrictive covenants in the courts
 - McGhee vs. Sipes (Detroit)
 - <http://detroit1701.org/McGheeHome.html#.V-G-YrXerV1>
 - *Shelley vs. Kraemer (1948)*- Supreme Court rules race-specific covenants illegal
 - <https://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/civilrights/mo1.htm>
 - Struck down states’ rights to enforce restrictive covenants—in this case, an agreement among neighbors to bar real estate sales to African Americans and Asians.
- **Live by the Car...**
 - Auto Industry at Its Peak (1948-1967)
 - 1950- 1/6th of nation’s jobs were related to the automobile industry
 - Car Design as Art
 - A History of Scholarship on American Automobile Design by David Gartman (essay)
 - http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Design/Gartman/D_Overview/D_Overview.htm
 - A History of Scholarship on American Automobile Design by David Gartman (annotated bibliography)
 - http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Design/Gartman/D_Overview/D_Overview7.htm
 - Treaty of Detroit
 - Walter Reuther
 - 5-year contract, UAW and GM
 - UAW gave up right to strike and some contract bargaining rights
 - GM- health, unemployment, and pension benefits; expanded vacation time; and cost-of-living adjustments to wages. Model for decades in auto industry and other industries.
 - Car Advertisements (Analyzing Advertisements)
 - Black Quotidian (website of African American newspapers created by ASU Professor Matt Delmont)
 - <http://blackquotidian.com/>
 - Duke University Libraries Digital Collections: *Ad Access*
 - <http://library.duke.edu/digitalcollections/adaccess/>
 - Advertising Analysis Notes
 - <http://www.sandhills.edu/academic-departments/english/teaching/adanalysis5.html>
 - “Making Sense of Ads” from *History Matters*
 - <http://historymatters.gmu.edu/mse/ads/intro.html>
 - “A History of African-Americans Featured in Automobile Advertising”
 - <http://www.motorcities.org/Story/A+History+Of+African+Americans+Featured+In+Automotive+Advertising+1957+br+By+Robert+TateAutomotive+HistorianResearcher+br+Imagescourtesy+of+Bob+Tates+collection-340.html>

- Detroit in 1950
 - <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2269966/Blighted-home-says-Detroit-going-bankrupt-Families-flee-leaving-streets-broken-governor-cuts.html> (picture)
- **Music ACTIVITY: Jazz in the Motor City (Rodney Whitaker)**

Resource: *Before Motown: A History of Jazz in Detroit* by Lars Bjorn with Jim Gallert

 - The Legacy of Barry Harris-
 - How to listen to bebop-
 - Charlie Parker, Bud Powell, Thelonious Monk, Dizzy Gillespie
 - “Each one. Teach one”
 - mentorship- Students of Barry Harris
 - Paul Chambers, Tommy Flanagan, Kenny Burrell, Pepper Adams, Thad Jones, Donald Byrd, Curtis Fuller, Louis Hayes, Elvin Jones, Frank Foster
 - *The Motor City Scene*- Selected recordings from the album
 - 4 Detroit High Schools-
 - Fine arts curriculum, integrated
 - Cass Tech <http://historicedetroit.org/building/cass-tech-high-school-old/>
 - Wayne State University
 - Funk Brothers – mentors of Rodney
 - Great Day in Detroit Picture
http://www.mlive.com/entertainment/detroit/index.ssf/2009/09/great_day_in_detroit_pictures.html
- **Die by the Car:**
 - Decentralization
 - Corporate Actions- Movement out of city center Detroit begins in the late 1940s
 - Movement to metropolitan Detroit- 25 new plants all in suburban communities of Detroit
 - Early expressways- Davison Freeway, “Bomber Road”
 - Movement to Midwest, South and West (California)
 - Reasons
 - “Elbow room”- New postwar plants all on one level
 - Control increasing labor costs – reduce wages in rural and Southern parts of country
 - Minimize union strength- no more shop floor struggles over rules and worker control
 - Avoid city taxes – tax incentives to move to the suburbs
 - Minimize racial tensions by moving to areas not accessible to blacks
 - Federal Actions- “Arsenal of Democracy” dismantled
 - Military spending in nonurban areas, especially Sun Belt states
 - South’s share doubles from 1951-1960
 - California’s share rises from 13.2% in 1951 to 21.4% by 1958
 - Detroit lost 56,000 defense jobs in 1954 alone!
 - Effects- 1950- 56% of all automobile employment in Detroit, by 1960- 40%!
 - Automation – “Obsolescence is the very hallmark of progress.” – Henry Ford
 - Replace assembly-line jobs- eliminates thousands of jobs, African Americans hit hardest
 - Leave rather than redesign or recycle old plants
 - Reasons- and weaken union shop control
 - Increase output
 - Lower labor costs
 - Control production- chip away at work rules and customs – weaken union shop control
 - Impacts of Decentralization and Automation
 - River Rouge Plant
 - 1945- 85,000
 - 1954- 54,000
 - 1960- 30,000
 - 1990- 6,000

- Detroit lost 134,000 manufacturing jobs between 1947-1963!
 - Population of working-age men and women increased during this time!
 - Destroys competitors – don't have capital for new machinery – Big 3 Rule - Nash, Hudson, Willys, Kaiser-Frazer, Studebaker, Packard – closed!
 - Auto Companies take on productive capacities once left to independent manufacturers more unemployment- Murray Auto Body – 5,000 out of work when Ford takes over all stamping production.
 - Local businesses decimated by layoffs (department stores, groceries, restaurants, small shops bowling alleys, taverns) all hit hard

 - Depopulation
 - “White flight” to suburbs
 - Middle-class managers, designers, engineers
 - Federal Government Role
 - Federal Highway Act (1956)
 - http://www.modeldmedia.com/Images/Features/issue479/east_side_housing_changes.jpg
 - linked suburbs to city center-
 - destroyed black institutions in black neighborhoods
 - Chrysler Freeway as an example
 - Blasted through the heart of Paradise Valley, replacing Hastings Street
 - emphasis on cars not public transportation-
 - African Americans trapped in center city
 - Few African Americans can get loans to purchase a car
 - Actions of local and federal governments – Federal programs, locally administered
 - Housing policies of FHA, HOLC, and VA
 - “Redlining”
 - Protect privileges associated with property ownership and race
 - Subsidized white suburbanization
 - Link to several online resources for redlining maps: http://www.slate.com/blogs/the_vault/2014/05/30/where_to_find_historic_al_redlining_maps_of_your_city.html
 - Urban Renewal-
 - Detroit Plan after Riot of 1943
 - “slum removal equals Negro removal” –
 - “We can't clear slums without hardship.”
 - Detroit Housing Commission Secretary Harry Durbin, 1951
 - Public Housing in poor urban areas
 - Private Actions
 - National Association of Real Estate Boards' Code of Ethics- Article 34
Members “should never be instrumental in introducing into a neighborhood a character of property or occupancy, members of any race or nationality, or any individuals whose presence will clearly be detrimental to property values in that neighborhood.”
 - <http://www.realtor.org/about-nar/mission-vision-and-history/1924-code-of-ethics>
 - “Block Associations”
 - Terrorism: cross burnings, vandalism, arson, bombings
-
- Disinvestment
 - Corporations move to the suburbs of tax incentives
 - Impact on Detroit
 - Loss of revenues: sales tax, wage taxes, corporate taxes, property tax
 - No investment in public transportation, public schools, or social services,
-
- Impact on a City of African Americans
 - Devastating loss of manufacturing jobs hit African Americans hard
 - Most impacted by automation and decentralization
 - BUT, Blacks keep moving to Detroit! Black population *increases* from 1950-1970;
 - 1950- 300,506

- 1960- 482,229
 - 1970- 660,428
 - <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2269966/Blighted-home-says-Detroit-going-bankrupt-Families-flee-leaving-streets-broken-governor-cuts.html>
 - Cannot leave central city
 - Lack of employment opportunities – can't buy car, little public transportation
 - Prevented from purchasing a home in suburbs by real estate agents, block associations, terrorism
 - Redevelopment difficult due to toxic waste
 - No investment in African American neighborhoods – lack of social services
- **Music ACTIVITY: The Beginnings of Motown (Rodney Whitaker)**
 - Impact of Motown as cultural phenomenon and business enterprise
 - How did the modern civil rights movement influence Motown's evolution?
 - Cultural politics in Detroit- “. . . black newspapers, churches, radio stations and radio show, nightclubs poetry collectives worked to promote talents and to articulate the needs of the city's black community.” (8)
 - “Motown was a product of and an agent within this unique and distinctly urban cultural formation.” (9)
 - All pages referenced are from *Dancing in the Street: Motown and the Cultural Politics of Detroit* by Suzanne E. Smith
- Berry Gordy (67-76)
 - Importance of Booker T. Washington (59-67)
 - Influence of Carter Woodson-
 - recording black culture, promoting racial equality through creative and educational endeavors-
 - Association for the Study of Negro Life and History
 - Promoted the study, preservation, dissemination, and celebration of black culture and history
 - Black Forum Label- preserve black history and culture
 - Mass distribution of African American contributions to American culture
 - Recording of King's Great March on Detroit Speech
 - *Free Huey!* By Stokely Carmichael
 - *Poets of the Revolution* (Langston Hughes and Margaret Danner), (107-111) <http://i49.tinypic.com/344v342.jpg>
 - Amiri Baraka, Elaine Brown
 - The Plan- “Create, Make, Sell” (118-121)
 - Replicate Ford Production Methods
 - Division of Labor- artists performed, writers wrote, producers produced
 - Merging of Motown and the Mustang (124-130)
 - Effects
 - Successful black business
 - Independent producer of black culture
 - Model of Black economic independence and empowerment *and* racial integration via cultural exchange
 - Potential Conflict- Disseminating black culture and black capitalism could be at odds with one another
- Hitsville
 - 2648 West Grand Boulevard <http://detroit1701.org/Hitsville.html>
 - Why Detroit? 76-80, 99-103,
 - Independent record producing
 - Basement Studios
 - Gordy Family (62-76)
 - An Alternative! “Until Motown, in Detroit, there were three big careers for a black girl: babies, the factories or daywork. Period. (My mother) scrubbed floors, did domestic work. Daywork they call it. And it was damn cold on the hallway linoleum. Misery is Detroit linoleum in January – with a half frozen bucket of Spic and Span.” Mary Wells quote (122)
- The Graystone Ballroom (45-53)

- The Sound – (154-162)
 - Difference between rhythm and blues and jazz
 - Detroit Clubs- Caribbean Club, the Apex, the Calument Lounge, Flame Show Bar
 - The Funk Brothers
 - 13 Members recognized for Grammy Lifetime Achievement Award: “Pistol” Allen, Jack Ashford, Bob Babbitt, Benny Benjamin, “Bongo” Brown, Johnny Griffith, Joe Hunter, James Jamerson, Uriel Jones, Joe Messina, Earl Van Dyke, Robert White, Eddie Willis
 - Importance of the Transistor and the Car Radio! (123)
- The Groups
 - Jackie Wilson
 - The Miracles
 - The Supremes
- Motown Televised- Ed Sullivan Show (131-135)
- Early Recordings
 - Documentary- *Standing in the Shadows of Motown* (2002)
 - *Once in a Great City: A Detroit Story* by David Maraniss
 - “Motown Memories”
<https://www.theguardian.com/music/2009/jun/25/martha-reeves-motown>
 - Motown Museum
<http://www.motownmuseum.org/>

DINNER- with Car Music Videos!

Martha Reeves and the Vandellas- “Nowhere to Run” (1965)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOsyfXzX2dw>

“Motoring” (1965)

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

Wilson Pickett- “Mustang Sally” (1966)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kfuHgzu1Cjg>

Soul Train Line Dance to “Rock Steady” by Aretha Franklin (1972)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oFODu0AG194&list=RD6QW3oTE85Nk&index=4>

Rose Royce- “Car Wash” (1976)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ss0GT6x66ZQ>

Albert King- Cadillac Assembly Line (1976)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hfO1MhbJqsE>

Aretha Franklin – “Freeway of Love” (1985)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ip_pjb5_fgA

Prince- “Little Red Corvette” (1983)

http://www.metacafe.com/watch/10777115/prince_little_red_corvette/

Natalie Cole- “Pink Cadillac” (1988)

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

Dizzy Gillespie- “Swing Low, Sweet Cadillac” (1980)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IK8Cp3azW-I>

- **The Industrial Decline of the Motor City: “Choices Made and Not Made”**
 - Deindustrialization
 - Corporate Actions
 - Corporate movement to suburbs, Mid-West towns, Sun Belt states
 - Minimize union strength
 - Avoid taxes (tax incentives)
 - Automation- unskilled labor jobs cut
 - Minimize racial tensions by moving to areas not accessible to blacks
 - Federal Actions- Defense Spending
 - Military spending in nonurban areas, especially Sun Belt states
 - Depopulation
 - Disinvestment
 - Discrimination
 - Labor
 - Public Accommodations
 - Housing
 - Education

Activism and the Radicalization of Detroit: “Two Centers of Gravity” in the Black Community

- **Great March on Detroit- June 23, 1963**
 - Purpose (25-32)
 - Two historic anniversaries: Riots of 1863 and 1943
 - Raise funds for Birmingham
 - Articulate civil rights issues in a northern industrial city- employment and housing discrimination, de facto segregation of public schools, police brutality
 - Rev. C.L. Franklin “The Jitterbug Preacher” (40-45)
 - New Bethel Baptist Church <http://detroit1701.org/NewBethel.htm#.V-HALLXerV1>
 - Rev. Albert Cleage
 - Christian black nationalism
 - Shrine of the Black Madonna
 - The Black Messiah* by Albert B. Cleage
 - Chapter 6 “Black Faith” (The Rev. Albert B. Cleage Jr., Black Christian Nationalism, and the Second Civil Rights Community in Detroit) in *Faith in the City: Preaching Radical Social Change in Detroit* by Angela D. Dillard
 - <https://www.press.umich.edu/pdf/9780472114627-ch6.pdf>
 - PBS Documentary, *This Far by Faith*
 - http://www.pbs.org/thisfarbyfaith/people/albert_cleage.html
 - Cleage Obituary in the NY Times
 - http://www.nytimes.com/2000/02/27/us/albert-cleage-is-dead-at-88-led-black-nationalist-church.html?_r=1
 - YouTube Interview
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pHrtzGKa10I>
 - Shrine of the Black Madonna
 - http://detroit1701.org/BlackMadonna.htm#.V-G_DrXerV1
 - Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
 - Biography
 - For elementary students- <http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/explore/history/martin-luther-king-jr/>
 - For secondary students- http://kingencyclopedia.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/encyclopedia/enc_martin_luther_king_jr_biography/index.html
 - Speech at the Great March on Detroit: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. June 23, 1963 (text *and* audio!)
 - http://kingencyclopedia.stanford.edu/encyclopedia/documentsentry/doc_speech_at_the_great_march_on_detroit.1.html
 - **Language Arts ACTIVITY: Speech Analysis (Pam Baack with Marcie Hutchinson)**

- Impacts of the Great March on Detroit
 - Integrationist or Separatist Agenda?
 - Northern Negro Leadership Conference (Franklin)- Adam Clayton Powell, keynote
 - Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference
 - **Grass Roots Leadership Conference- November 10,1963**
 - <https://conversationthatyouwillneverfinish.wordpress.com/2013/11/10/revisiting-the-november-1963-grassroots-leadership-conference-by-grace-lee-boggs/>
 - Nation of Islam in Detroit (80-93)
 - Philosophy- black nationalism, separatism, economic self-sufficiency (all influenced by Marcus Garvey)
 - Elijah Poole – Elijah Muhammad
 - Malcolm X-
 - Biography
 - Activities in Detroit
 - Attracts Detroit activists Albert B. Cleage Jr. and Milton Henry (54-59)
 - “Message to the Grassroots” – November 1963, Detroit Michigan
 - Text of the Speech
 - <http://www.blackpast.org/1963-malcolm-x-message-grassroots>
 - Audio of the Speech on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a59Kwp35Z80>
 - **Language Arts ACTIVITY: Speech Analysis (Pam Baack and Marcie Hutchinson)**
 - Malcolm X Speech- Historical references, literary elements, musical passages
 - Compare and Contrast: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. speech at the Great March on Detroit with the Malcolm X speech at the Northern Negro Grass Roots Leadership Conference
 - Effect- Formation of Detroit’s Freedom Now Party
- **Diversity of Detroit Activism**
 - **Black Panthers**
 - “What We Want, What We Believe”: Teaching with the Black Panthers’ Ten Point Program http://zinnedproject.wengine.netdna-cdn.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/blackpanthers_10ptprogram.pdf
 - **Rosa Parks**
 - *The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks* by Jeanne Theoharis
 - *At the Dark End of the Street: Black Women, Rape, and Resistance- a New History of the Civil Rights Movement from Rosa Parks to the Rise of Black Power* by Danielle L. McGuire
 - “The Northern Promised Land That Wasn’t: Rosa Parks and the Black Freedom Struggle in Detroit”, Jeanne Theoharis (pp. 23-27, *Magazine of History*)
 - *The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks* amazing website by Jeanne Theoharis! <http://scalar.usc.edu/works/the-rebellious-life-of-mrs-rosa-parks/index>
 - Webchat with Jeanne Theoharis <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/multimedia-home>
 - Library of Congress: Rosa Parks Collection Now Online <http://blogs.loc.gov/loc/2016/02/rosa-parks-collection-now-online/?loclr=ealocb>
 - **Grace Lee Boggs**
 - NPR Remembrances <http://www.npr.org/2015/10/06/446370828/detroit-civil-rights-activist-grace-lee-boggs-dies-at-100>
 - PBS POV Documentary, “American Revolutionary: The Evolution of Grace Lee Boggs” <http://www.pbs.org/pov/blog/pressroom/2014/05/americanrevolutionary-premieres-on-pbs-pov/>
 - **Viola Gregg Liuzzo**
 - *From Selma to Sorrow: The Life and Death of Viola Liuzzo* by Mary Stanton
 - Documentary- *Home of the Brave*

- **Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement**

- “DRUM: Vanguard of the Black Revolution”
<https://libcom.org/library/drum-vanguard-black-revolution>
- “Dodge Revolutionary Union Movement (1968-1971)”
<http://www.blackpast.org/aah/dodge-revolutionary-union-movement-1968-1971>

- **Detroit Riots in 1967**

- Causes
 - The Kercheval Incident 178
 - Police Brutality in African American Community
 - Black Arts Convention June 29 – July 2, 1967
 - H. Rap Brown Speech “The Third World and the Ghetto” 191
<http://www.afrocentricnews.com/html/h-rapbrown-speech.html>
 - Poems published in *The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes*, edited by Arnold Rampersad (pages cited)
 - “The Backlash Blues” (1967) (p. 552)
<http://genius.com/Langston-hughes-the-backlash-blues-annotated>
 - Nina Simone sings “Backlash Blues” on the album *Nina Simone Sings the Blues* (1967)
<http://www.lrb.co.uk/v38/n12/john-lahr/backlash-blues>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UVNmVhX-aOQ>
 - “Black Panther” (1967) (p. 555)
- **Language Arts ACTIVITY: Poetry Analysis (Pam Baack)**
- Events
 - July 23, 1967- Raid on the 12th St. “blind pig” 184, 186, 192-200
 - July 27, 1967 – police attack on Forum 66 bookstore 197
 - Algiers Motel-
 - *The Algiers Motel Incident* by John Hersey 200
 - People’s Tribunal
 - Excerpts from Chapter 17 “Or Does It Explode” of *A People’s History of the United States*”
<http://howardzinn.org/revolt-always-inch-below-surface/>
- Effects
 - Increasingly violent and divided civil rights campaign
 - Escalation in Vietnam
 - Would Motown produce music that spoke to and engaged these political issues?
- Audio Recording (Cassette) *Street Scene: Detroit* by Frank E. Joyce and Albert B. Cleage

- **Music ACTIVITY: Radicalization of Motown (Rodney Whitaker)**

- Black Cultural Production in Detroit
- Motown Music, Afro-American Dignity, and Brotherhood 141-154
- Multiple meanings of the Sound – 162-172
- “Dancing in the Street”: Detroit’s Radical Anthem
<http://www.newyorker.com/books/page-turner/dancing-in-the-street-detroits-radical-anthem>
- Martha Reeves and the Vandellas- “Dancing in the Streets” (1964)
 - *Ready for a Brand New Beat: How “Dancing in the Street” Became the Anthem for a Changing America* by Mark Kurlansky
- The Sound of the Struggle 230-236
 - Supremes- “Love Child” 1968
 - Stevie Wonder – *Down to Earth* 1966
 - Four Tops – *Still Waters Run Deep* (1970)
 - Temptations- Albums: *Cloud Nine* (1969): “Cloud Nine” *, “I Heard It Through the Grapevine” *, “Run Away Child, Running Wild” *; *Puzzle People* (1969): “Message from a Black Man” * and “Slave” *
Singles: “Ball of Confusion” * (1970), “Papa Was a Rolling Stone” * (1972), “Plastic Man” (1973)
 - Edwin Starr- “War” (1970) *

- * Composers: Norman Whitfield and Barrett Strong
<http://www.independent.co.uk/news/obituaries/norman-whitfield-songwriter-and-producer-who-added-a-political-edge-to-motown-934145.html>

- “What’s Happening Brother?” (236-246)
 - Marvin Gaye- Albums: *What’s Going On* (1971): “What’s Going On” (with Four Tops, Obie Benson), “What’s Happening Brother”, “Flyin’ High”, “Mercy, Mercy, Me”, “Save the Children”, “Inner City Blues”

Language Arts ACTIVITY: Lyrics analysis (Pam Baack with Marcie Hutchinson)
History ACTIVITY: Using music as a primary source, the Music Analysis Tool (Marcie Hutchinson)
Resources for *What’s Going On*:
Color-Line and Crossing Over: Motown and Performances of Blackness in 1960s American Culture by Martin Lütke (pp. 160-172)
What’s Going On? Marvin Gaye and the Last Days of the Motown Sound by Ben Edmonds
What the Music Said: Black Popular Music and Black Public Culture by Mark Anthony Neal (pp. 61-72)
 “Marvin Gaye’s ‘What’s Going on’” <http://performingsongwriter.com/marvin-gaye-whats-going-on/>
 “Marvin Gaye” <http://www.encyclopedia.com/people/literature-and-arts/music-popular-and-jazz-biographies/marvin-gaye>

 - Eddie Kendricks- “My People. . . Hold On” (1972)
 - The Undisputed Truth- “Smiling Places Sometimes” (1971) *
 - Jr. Walker and the All Stars- “Right on Brothers and Sisters”
- Resources
 - *Power to the Motown People! – Civil Rights Anthems and Political Soul (1968-1975)*
<https://itunes.apple.com/gb/album/power-to-motown-people!-civil/id21887287>
 - “Radical Motown”
<http://www.redpepper.org.uk/Radical-Motown/>

Language Arts ACTIVITY: (Pam Baack) Harlem Panel Discussion Project

Language Arts ACTIVITY: (Pam Baack) Writing Prompt

Making it Real: Effects of 21st Century job loss, depopulation, disinvestment, property devaluation and commercial decline in Detroit:

- 36.2% live beneath the official poverty line
- 16.3% unemployment
- 90,000 properties vacant
- 82.2% African American
- 7.8% white
- 300,000 auto industry jobs lost since the late 1940s
- 1 auto factory remains in Detroit (Chrysler Jefferson North plant)

Consider:

“Detroit’s postwar urban crisis emerged as the consequence of two of the most important, interrelated and unresolved problems in American history: that capitalism generates economic inequality and the African Americans have disproportionately borne the impact of that inequality.”

(Historian Thomas J. Sugrue in *The Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit*)

Non-fiction Resources

Magazines

Magazine of History- January, 2012, Beyond Dixie: The Black Freedom Struggle Outside the South

“Northern Lights: The Black Freedom Struggle Outside the South” by Thomas J. Sugrue (pp.9-15)

“The northern promised land that wasn’t”: Rosa Parks and the Black Freedom Struggle in Detroit” by Jeanne Theoharis (pp. 23-27)

Magazine of History- July, 2008, Black Power

“Black Women and Black Power” by Rhonda Y. Williams (pp. 22-26)

“Envisioning ‘The Black Woman’ and Analyzing the Voices of Protest” (Teaching Strategy) by Rhonda Y. Williams (pp.39-40)

“From James Madison to Malcolm X: Black Power and the American Founding” (Teaching Strategy) by Veronica Burchard (pp. 41-45)

Magazine of History- January, 2005, Martin Luther King, Jr.

“Between Contending Forces: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the African American Freedom Struggle” by Clayborne Carson (pp. 17-21)

“The Unfinished Dialogue of Martin Luther King, Jr. and Malcolm X” by Clayborne Carson (pp. 22-26)

“Martin Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X: A Common Solution by Robert Kelly and Erin Cook – lesson plan (pp.37-40)

African American Newspapers-

Detroit Chronicle, Michigan Chronicle <http://www.michronicleonline.com/>

Black Press Research Cooperative <http://blackpressresearchcollective.org/resources/scholarship-archives/>

Michigan Newspapers

<http://michigannewspaperhistory.pbworks.com/w/page/43753140/Detroit%201900-present>

Black Quotidian: Everyday History in African American Newspapers, ASU Professor Matt Delmont

<http://blackquotidian.com/>

The Defender: How the Legendary Black Newspaper Changed America by Ethan Michaeli

Books: History of Detroit

Arc of Justice: A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age by Kevin Boyle

The Algiers Motel Incident by John Hersey

The Black Messiah by Albert B. Cleage

Detroit: An American Autopsy by Charlie LeDuff

Faith in the City: Preaching Radical Social Change in Detroit by Angela D. Dillard

Indignant Heart” A Black Worker’s Journal by Charles Denby (Chapter 8, “Detroit Riots 1943)

Once in a Great City: A Detroit Story by David Maraniss

Origins of the Urban Crisis: Race and Inequality in Postwar Detroit by Thomas Sugrue

Whose Detroit? Politics, Labor, and Race in a Modern American City by Heather Ann Thompson

Books: Civil Rights History

At the Dark End of the Street: Black Women, Rape, and Resistance- a New History of the Civil

Rights Movement from Rosa Parks to the Rise of Black Power by Danielle L. McGuire

Sweet Land of Liberty: The Forgotten Struggle for Civil rights in the North by Thomas J. Sugrue

The Rebellious Life of Mrs. Rosa Parks by Jeanne Theoharis

Webchat with Jeanne Theoharis <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/multimedia-home>

Picture Books: Civil Rights History

I Have a Dream by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., (Illustrated by 15 Coretta Scott King Award and Honor Book Artists)

If You Lived at the Time of Martin Luther King by Ellen Levine (Illustrated by Anna Rich)

Malcolm Little: The Boy Who Grew Up to Be Malcolm X by Ilyasah Shabazz (Illustrated by AG Ford)

Malcolm X: A Fire Burning Brightly by Walter Dean Myers (Illustrated by Leonard Jenkins)

Martin’s Big Words: The Life of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. by Doreen Rappaport (Illustrated by Bryan Collier)

Portraits of African-American Heroes by Tonya Bolden (Illustrated by Ansel Pitcairn)

Rad American Women A-Z by Kate Schatz (illustrated by Miriam Klein Stahl)

Rosa Parks: My Story by Rosa Parks with Jim Haskins

Rosa by Nikki Giovanni (Illustrated Brian Collier)

Picture Books: Art of the Great Migration

The Great Migration: An American Story by Jacob Lawrence

Jake Makes a World: Jacob Lawrence, a Young by Sharifa Rhodes-Pitts (Illustrated by Christopher Myers)

Story Painter: The Life of Jacob Lawrence by John Duggleby

Picture Books: History

Little Kids First Bit Book of Who by Jill Esbaum

Books: Current Issues

Between the World and Me by Ta-Nehisi Coates

The Fire Next Time by James Baldwin

The Fire This Time: A New Generation Speaks About Race edited by Jesmyn Ward

The New Jim Crow: Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness by Michelle Alexander

Books: Music

A Change is Gonna Come: Music Race and the Soul of America by Craig Werner

Before Motown: A History of Jazz in Detroit by Lars Bjorn with Jim Gallert

Color-Line and Crossing Over: Motown and Performances of Blackness in 1960s American Culture by Martin L the

Dancing in the Streets: Motown and the Cultural Politics of Detroit by Suzanne E. Smith

Divided Soul: The Life of Marvin Gaye by David Ritz

Mercy, Mercy Me: The Art, Loves and Demons of Marvin Gaye by Michael Eric Dyson

Motown: Music, Money, Sex, and Power by Gerald Posner

One Nation Under a Groove: Motown and American Culture by Gerald Early

Ready for a Brand New Beat: How "Dancing in the Street" Became the Anthem for a Changing America by Mark Kurlansky

What's Going On? Marvin Gaye and the Last Days of the Motown Sound by Ben Edmonds

What the Music Said: Black Popular Music and Black Public Culture by Mark Anthony Neal

"Invasion and Jazz-Pop" in *Why Jazz Happened* by Marc Myers

Young Adult Books: Music

Rhythm Ride: A Road Trip Through the Motown Sound by Andrea Davis Pinkney

Fiction

<http://www.theguardian.com/books/booksblog/2015/may/22/reading-american-cities-books-about-detroit>

The Dollmaker by Harriette Arnow (Set in WWII Detroit, runner-up to 1955 National Book Award)

Pearl Cleage novels set in Idlewild

The Turner House by Angela Flournoy (east-side neighborhood)

Motor City Burning by Bill Morris

Poetry

Langston Hughes

Ask Your Mama: 12 Moods for Jazz

Poems published in *The Collected Poems of Langston Hughes*, edited by Arnold Rampersad (pages cited)

"Beaumont to Detroit" (p. 281)

"The Backlash Blues" (p. 552)

"Black Panther" (p. 555)

"Stokely Malcolm Me" (p. 561)

Plays

Detroit '67 by Dominique Morisseau

<https://kenedyprize.columbia.edu/winners/2014/morisseau/>

Paradise Blue (jazz musicians in '49)

http://www.nytimes.com/2015/07/30/theater/review-paradise-blue-rekindles-racial-drama-in-1949-detroit.html?_r=0

Skeleton Crew (auto workers)

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/01/20/theater/review-skeleton-crew-a-tale-of-autoworkers-in-hard-hit-detroit.html>

Detroit: A Play by Lisa D'Amour

Websites

Detroit

Motor City: The Story of Detroit

<http://www.gilderlehrman.org/history-by-era/politics-reform/essays/motor-city-story-detroit>

In Motion: The African American Migration Experience; "The Second Great Migration"

<http://www.inmotionaame.org/migrations/topic.cfm?migration=9&topic=8>

"African American Workers: Conflict on the Homefront"

<http://herb.ashp.cuny.edu/items/show/1337>

"Making the Rubber Hit the Road"

<http://teachinghistory.org/tah-grants/lessons-learned/22409>

Detroit: The History and Future of the Motor City

http://detroit1701.org/Detroit_Homepage.html#.V-HAXrXerV0

Automobile in American Life and Society

<http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/>

Detroit Historical Society

<http://detroithistorical.org/>

Detroit: The Arsenal of Democracy

<http://wwii.detroithistorical.org/>

"Detroit Files for Bankruptcy: The Motor City in its Heyday"

<http://www.nydailynews.com/news/detroit-heyday-gallery-1.1405126>

Art/Design- Detroit as The Motor City

Detroit Institute of Arts <http://www.dia.org/art/>

Design: The American Automobile Industry!

Automobile in American Life and Society

http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Design/Gartman/D_Overview/D_Overview5.htm

Site map- <http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Contents.htm>

Student and Teacher Resources <http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Resources.htm>

"Race and the Automobile in American Life and Society"

<http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Race.htm>

"From Motor City to Motor Metropolis: How the Automobile Industry Reshaped Urban America" by Thomas J. Sugrue

http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Race/R_Overview/R_Overview.htm

"Driving While Black: The Car and Race Relations in Modern America" by Thomas J. Sugrue

http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Race/R_Casestudy/R_Casestudy.htm

Automobile in American Life and Society: A History of Scholarship on American Automobile Design by David Gartman

http://www.autolife.umd.umich.edu/Design/Gartman/D_Overview/D_Overview.htm

"Auto sketches from Detroit's Golden Era You Were Never Meant to See"

<http://www.pbs.org/newshour/art/golden-age-american-car/>

"American Dreaming"

<http://americandreamingfilm.com/>

"Top 10 Greatest American Cars of All Time" (Jeep MB, Oldsmobile Rocket 88, Chevrolet Corvette, Ford Mustang, Ford GT)

<http://www.motortrend.com/news/top-10-greatest-american-cars-of-all-time/>

Detroit Riot of 1943

American Experience: Eleanor Roosevelt

<http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/americanexperience/features/general-article/eleanor-riots/>

Time Magazine: Hatred on the Home Front

<http://time.com/3880177/detroit-race-riots-1943-photos-from-a-city-in-turmoil-during-wwii/>

Walter P. Reuther Library at Wayne State University “1943 Detroit Race Riot”

<http://reuther.wayne.edu/node/8738>

Rearview Mirror The 1943 Detroit Race Riots

https://www.mtholyoke.edu/courses/rschwart/clio/detroit_riot/DetroitNewsRiots1943.htm

Detroit Historical Society Riots of 1943

<http://detroithistorical.org/learn/encyclopedia-of-detroit/riots-1943>

News One Detroit Race Riots Began on this Day (with video)

<http://newsone.com/2605677/detroit-race-riot-1943/>

Great March on Detroit

Walter P. Reuther Library at Wayne State University “Detroit’s Walk to Freedom”

<http://reuther.wayne.edu/node/7858>

King’s Walk to Freedom Still Inspires Detroit

<http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/2013/06/19/king-detroit-march/2440331/>

Riot of 1967

TIME- Detroit Burning: Photos from the 12th Street Riot, 1967

<http://time.com/3638378/detroit-burning-photos-from-the-12th-street-riot-1967/>

Eyes on the Prize- Riots in Detroit, July 1967 (intro, press, video, gallery)

http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/amex/eyesontheprize/story/13_detroit.html

Detroit Historical Society- “Detroit: Looking Back to Move Forward”, The Detroit 67 Project (bibliography, interviews)

<http://www.detroit1967.org/>

Current Issues

Model D

<http://www.modeldmedia.com/>

“The Post-Post-Apocalyptic Detroit”

http://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/13/magazine/the-post-post-apocalyptic-detroit.html?_r=0

“The Case for Reparations” by Ta-Nehisi Coates

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2014/06/the-case-for-reparations/361631/>

Related articles from *The Atlantic*

<http://www.theatlantic.com/projects/reparations/>

“The Racist Housing Policy That Made Your Neighborhood” by Alexis C. Madrigal

<http://www.theatlantic.com/business/archive/2014/05/the-racist-housing-policy-that-made-your-neighborhood/371439/>

“16 Books About Race Every White Person Should Read”

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/entry/16-books-about-race-that-every-white-person-should-read_us_565f37e8e4b08e945fedaf49

“On Views of Race and Inequality, Blacks and Whites Are Worlds Apart” Pew Research Center

<http://www.pewsocialtrends.org/2016/06/27/on-views-of-race-and-inequality-blacks-and-whites-are-worlds-apart/>

“New Lesson Plans Bring the News to Your Classroom”

<https://ww2.kqed.org/learning/2016/09/15/new-lesson-plans-bring-the-news-to-your-classroom/>

“Proving Black History Matters” by Henry Louis Gates

<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/24/opinion/henry-louis-gates-jr-restoring-black-history.html? r=0>

“Anatomy of Detroit’s Decline”

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2013/08/17/us/detroit-decline.html? r=0>

Created by Marcie Hutchinson, Director of K-12 Initiatives for the School of Historical, Philosophical and Religious Studies, for Jazz from A to Z, October 2016