



THE STUDENT VOICE

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SNCC Conference Votes: 'People's Conferences' Will Decide Program

ATLANTA, GEORGIA - The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) will place major emphasis in 1965 on organizing "People's Conferences" and support of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP).

These decisions, and others, were made at a seven-day meeting of SNCC's Coordinating Committee in Atlanta February 12 - 19. The meeting also decided:

- to encourage "People's Conferences" in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Georgia. Local people assembled at these conferences would decide on programs they wanted implemented in their area. The four state conferences would lead to a larger meeting bringing together people from across the South to a "Let The People Speak" conference.
- to mobilize 2,000 students as a "Washington Lobby" in the nation's capital. Members of the "Lobby" may engage in non-violent direct action to support the MFDP's challenge and to demand "Free Elections in Mississippi."

The MFDP, at a February 21 meeting in Jackson, voted on a COFO-style summer project involving summer volunteers. MFDP county chairmen will orient incoming volunteers once they arrive in the counties where local FDP chapters have requested them.

Members of the SNCC Arkansas staff are planning a

SNCC WORKERS EXPAND INTO ALA. BLACK BELT

More Into Five Rural Counties

SILVER, ALA. -- Workers for the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) have begun voter registration work in five counties surrounding Selma.

SNCC Chairman John Lewis spoke at the first registration mass meeting ever held in Cozy in Wilcox County where there are no registered Negro voters. Negroes comprise 78% of the county's population.

George Beas, a SNCC worker, has been organizing in Marion in Perry County for eight weeks. It was here that Jimmy Lee Jackson was shot and killed after Alabama State Troopers and white bystanders

N. A. A. C. P.

HEAR DEAN WILLIAM PICKENS OF NEW YORK

Field Secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.

**In the Defense of the Eight Boys
Sentenced to Death in Scottsboro.**



ProQuest Black Studies

Bringing together essential newspaper and archival content for research and teaching on a wide range of topics in Black Studies

DEVELOPED IN COLLABORATION WITH FACULTY, SCHOLARS, AND LIBRARIANS, ProQuest Black Studies brings together ProQuest's award-winning Black Studies multi-format content into one destination to facilitate research, teaching, and learning. This database combines primary and secondary sources, including leading Black Historical Newspapers, archival documents and collections, key government materials, videos, writings by major Black intellectuals and leaders, scholarly journals, and essays by top scholars in Black Studies. Alongside the outstanding content in ProQuest Black Studies, the database includes user-friendly features such as timelines, topic pages, and collection pages for easy navigation and discovery.

Images clockwise credit: 1. The Student Voice Newspaper from "Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee Papers, 1959-1972." 2. Ruby Hurley, from "Civil Rights Movement and the Federal Government: Records of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights." 3. Atlanta Daily World, Black Historical Newspaper. 4. Flyer for mass meeting featuring Williams Pickens from "NAACP Papers." 5. Voter registration in Quincy, Florida, from "Congress of Racial Equality Papers."

AN INNOVATION IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH, ProQuest Black Studies combines for the first time the archival research experience alongside Black Historical Newspapers and curated secondary sources. The combination of first-hand accounts through primary sources combined with secondary sources of videos, journals and essays equips students to think critically and analyze the people, organizations, and events of Black Studies from multiple perspectives. This exemplary resource is offered on an intuitive platform with user-friendly features such as segmented search results, topic pages on people and organizations, and collection pages that offer a framework for common assignments and facilitate deep discovery. ProQuest Black Studies is an asset for professors who can use the unique content to create engaging assignments and class discussions. Accessible for all levels of researchers, undergraduate students can easily find the key sources they need to complete their research papers and graduate students can use this resource to complete in-depth articles, research seminar papers, theses, and dissertations.

"ProQuest Black Studies is positioned to become the database of choice for both students and scholars in African American studies. Researchers of all levels will appreciate the database's powerful search, user-friendly design, and extensive scholarly and archival content."

– Michael Rodriguez
Library Journal eReview, June 2022

CONTENT AND COLLECTIONS

Black Studies Center

ProQuest Black Studies is built on the foundation of the Black Studies Center and includes its key components: The Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience, Black Studies Periodicals and the Black Literature Index.

- **The Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience** – This is an essential resource created by collaboration between the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture and ProQuest. Major topics on the African diaspora experience throughout the Americas are examined with a set of 32 in-depth, scholarly essays accompanied by timelines and selected bibliographies with links to full-text articles, and images.
- **Black Studies Periodicals** – Includes the full text of over 150 journals and magazines from the United States, African nations, and the Caribbean. Coverage is international in scope and multidisciplinary, spanning cultural, economic, historical, religious, social, and political issues of vital importance to the Black Studies discipline.
- **Black Literature Index** – A seminal collection originally released on microfilm, this index allows users to search over 70,000 bibliographic citations for fiction, poetry and literary reviews published in 110 Black periodicals and newspapers between 1827–1940.

Historical Black Newspapers

Historical Black Newspapers are an essential primary source collection and a centerpiece of ProQuest Black Studies. The eleven Historical Black Newspapers provide researchers with unprecedented access to perspectives and information of people, organizations, and events as they occurred.

The eleven newspapers included in ProQuest Black Studies are among the most distinguished Black Historical Newspapers in the U.S. The newspapers are:

- *Atlanta Daily World* (1931–2010)
- *Baltimore Afro-American* (1893–2010)
- *Chicago Defender* (1910–2010)
- *Cleveland Call and Post* (1934–2010)
- *Los Angeles Sentinel* (1934–2010)
- *Michigan Chronicle* (1936–2010)
- *New York Amsterdam News* (1922–2010)
- *Norfolk Journal and Guide* (1916–2010)
- *Philadelphia Tribune* (1912–2010)
- *Pittsburgh Courier* (1911–2010)
- *Louisville Defender* (1951–2010)



Front pages of the New York Amsterdam News, Feb 1, 1964 and Chicago Daily Defender, July 11, 1966.

Archival Collections

Archival collections offer digital access to unique historical documents. Each of the 120 archival collections available within ProQuest Black Studies is presented in its original order to retain the organization of the collection and closely mimic the archival research experience.

Highlights of the collections:

- **20th Century Black Freedom Movement** – Collections offer the opportunity to study the most well-known and unheralded events of the Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century from the perspectives of those who waged one of the most inspiring social movements in American history. Collections include:
 - **Organization Records** – Features NAACP Papers which have been called the most important collection for research on the Black Freedom Movement in the 20th Century. Archival documents also include records from Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), African American Police League, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, American Committee on Africa, Revolutionary Action Movement, and League of Revolutionary Black Workers.
 - **Personal Papers** – Includes the papers of key figures such as Robert F. Williams, Mary McLeod Bethune, Arthur Mitchell, A. Philip Randolph, and Bayard Rustin.
 - **Federal Government Records** – Features Peonage Files of the Department of Justice, Centers of the Southern Struggle FBI Files, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights documents plus other government records.
- **18th and 19th Century Collections** – Collections contain documents relating to slavery, abolitionist movements and the Reconstruction Era. Archival collections include Black Abolitionist Papers, Records of Antebellum Southern Plantations, Slave Trade Records, Reconstruction Military Government Records, and Freedman's Savings Bank Records.

Secondary Sources

ProQuest Black Studies features secondary sources that complement the historical newspaper and archival content by adding background and context for a fuller research experience.

Publications – Digitized publications include content from over 300 scholarly journals, 50 magazines and historic periodicals, and 200 books related to Black history and culture. Featured periodical titles include *African Repository and Colonial Journal (1825–1849)*, *African Studies Quarterly*, *Afro-Hispanic Review*, *Black Enterprise*, *Du Bois Review*, *Journal of African History*, *The Journal of Caribbean History*, *The Journal of Hip Hop Studies*, and *Race, Gender, and Class*. Other publications in ProQuest Black Studies include writings by Martin Delany, Booker T. Washington, Carter G. Woodson, James Weldon Johnson, Amiri Baraka, Kathleen Cleaver, Larry Neal, Bayard Rustin, James Baldwin, and others.

Video & Images – Over 850 video titles bring context and connections to the events, organizations and people featured throughout the database. Video content can be paired with archival collections such as *The SNCC Legacy Video Series* with the SNCC Papers, *Negroes with Guns: Rob Williams* and *Black Power* with the Robert F. Williams Papers, and *Black Panther 101* and related titles with Black Panther FBI files.



PROQUEST BLACK STUDIES ADVISORY BOARD

ProQuest Black Studies is developed with consultation from faculty advisors who offer key input on the content and layout of the product to support teaching and learning in Black Studies. Advisory board members are:



Ashley D. Farmer

Associate Professor of African and African Diaspora Studies & History
University of Texas-Austin



Chad Williams

Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Chair
in History and Professor of African
and African American Studies
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Assistant Professor of
Africana Studies
University of North Carolina
at Charlotte



Hasan Kwame Jeffries

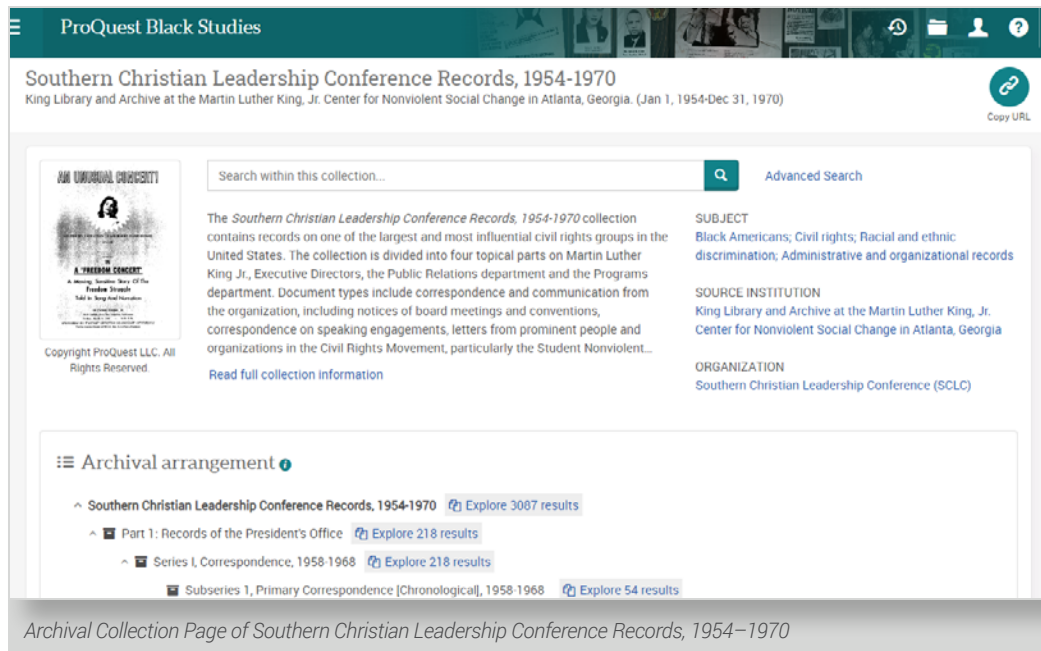
Associate Professor of History
The Ohio State University

EASY TO USE FUNCTIONALITY MAKES DISCOVERING CONTENT EASIER

ProQuest Black Studies is available on the award-winning ProQuest Platform designed with features and functionality to help make discovering content easier for students. Features include:

Archival Collection Pages

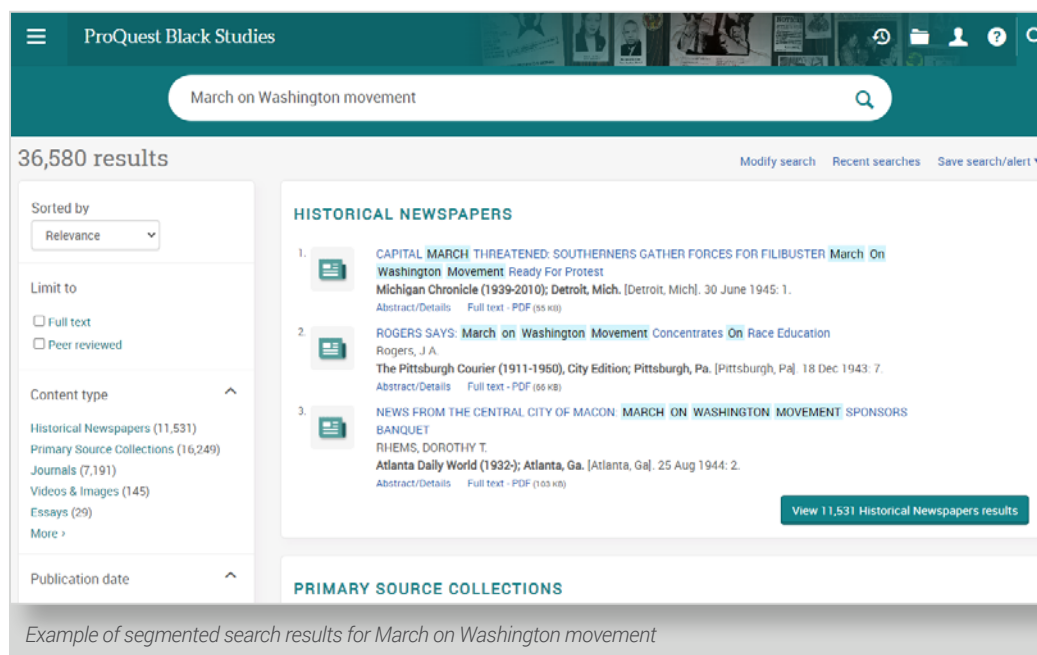
Each archival collection page includes a description and key bibliographic data about the collection. Each page also displays the archival arrangement of the collection, allowing researchers to understand the organization of the collection and page through the collections in the same order that they would if they were visiting the physical archive. This feature allows professors and librarians to introduce students to important aspects of archival research, in an online environment.



Archival Collection Page of Southern Christian Leadership Conference Records, 1954–1970

Segmented Search Results

ProQuest Black Studies has segmented search results by content type, allowing users of the database to easily distinguish between archival materials, newspapers, periodicals, and other sources. Researchers can also use multi-faceted results filtering, browse lists of content, download PDFs faster, and use enhanced post-processing tasks, such as citing, saving, and sharing materials into workflow tools.



Example of segmented search results for March on Washington movement

"These are the sources I would come back to again and again, and where I would send my students, to find what's not available anywhere else: the primary source collections and the newspapers."

– Hasan Kwame Jeffries
Assistant Professor of History,
The Ohio State University

CURATED PAGES OFFER FRAMEWORK FOR DEEP RESEARCH

ProQuest Black Studies is designed with curated topic pages and timelines that help students understand key people, organizations, and events in historical context. Each page offers a framework for research assignments and easily connects to related topics. Pages include:

Topic Pages – Featured People and Organizations

Topic pages on over 120 featured people and 19 featured organizations include an image, background information, relevant primary source and secondary documents and links to related people, events, and organizations. A common assignment in introductory classes is to have students write papers focusing on an important person or event in African American History. Topic pages help students decide on potential paper topics and guide them to useful sources for their research. As ProQuest Black Studies continues to grow, additional topic pages will be added.

ProQuest Black Studies

Chisholm, Shirley (1924-2005)

Also known as: Shirley Anita St. Hill, Fighting Shirley Chisholm

Birth: 1924

Death: 2005

Geographic region: United States

Era: American Civil Rights Movement, Vietnam War

Event: Presidential Election of 1972

Related organization: African American women for Reproductive Freedom; Congressional Black Caucus; League of Women Voters; National Congress of Black Women; National Women's Political Caucus

"I want to be remembered as a catalyst for change in America." Shirley Chisholm, interview by Camille G. Cosby, National Visionary Leadership Project, May 7, 2002.

Shirley Chisholm was an American politician, educator, and author who became widely known as a trailblazer, an agent for change, and an advocate for Black and women's voices. In 1968 she became the first Black woman elected to the United States Congress, where she served until 1983. She also broke ground as the first Black presidential candidate to run for a major political party's nomination in the 1972 election. In her time in office, Chisholm was a champion for women and the poor, and fought for the Equal Rights Amendment, publicly funded daycare, parental leave, and women's reproductive freedom. Hunger.

Show more

Thomas J. Chisholm, U.S. News & World Report, Light restoration by Adam Cawley, Shirley Chisholm, size, CC0 1.0

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

1. A Salute To First Lady Shirley Chisholm: A Day In The Life Of Shirley Chisholm. Black, Sara. New York Amsterdam News (1962); New York, N.Y. (New York, N.Y.) 14 Oct 1970: 27.
2. Rep. Shirley Chisholm Considering Divorce: All Not Peace And Love Congresswoman Admits Divorce Is Contemplated. New Journal and Guide (1914-); Norfolk, Va. (Norfolk, Va.) 10 July 1976: 1.
3. Shirley Chisholm Presidential Accountability Commission Launches Muhammad, Nissa Islam. Final Call; Chicago [Chicago]; 06 July 2019: 7, 13.
4. YES, WE ALL TALK: Shirley Chisholm. Marcus. New Journal and Guide (1914-); Norfolk, Va. (Norfolk, Va.) 14 Oct 1970: 27.

FEATURED PRIMARY SOURCES

1. Shirley Chisholm, Justice Department data on U.S. racial violence, employment discrimination, and other correspondence of Louis E. Martin Jr. 1975-1981. Civil Rights During the Carter Administration, in Part 1: Papers of the Special Assistant for Black Affairs, Section A. (Jan 1, 1979-Dec 31, 1981).
2. Correspondence of Louis E. Martin Jr., including opinions on Jesse Jackson, Coretta Scott King and Shirley Chisholm, and administration policy on Angola conflict, 1979-1983. Civil Rights During the Carter Administration, in Part 1: Papers of the Special Assistant for Black Affairs, Section A. (Jan 1, 1979-Dec 31, 1981).
3. FBI surveillance of SCLC via surveillance of home telephone of Stanley Levison, former adviser to Martin Luther King Jr. Martin Luther King Jr. FBI File in Subject's Surveillance of Telephones in Stanley Levison's Residence, November 29, 1962.

Featured People Topic Page on Shirley Chisholm

ProQuest Black Studies

Black Lives Matter (BLM)

Geographic region: United States

Era: Contemporary Era

Event: Playhouse, 2016

Presidential Election, George Zimmerman Trial, Murder of George Floyd, State of Minnesota v. Chauvin, Patrice Khan-Cullens, Alicia Garza, Opal Tometi

Founder(s): Patrice Khan-Cullens, Alicia Garza, Opal Tometi

Active years: 2013-

Black Lives Matter (BLM) is the cornerstone of the modern struggle for civil rights. BLM is an international social movement dedicated to antiracism, the eradication of white supremacy and affirming the lives, experiences, humanity and joys of Black people. The movement began as a hashtag on Twitter in 2013 in response to the acquittal of George Zimmerman, who was on trial for the murder of Trayvon Martin. Zimmerman's acquittal was a gross miscarriage of justice, and part of a trend of rampant police brutality directed towards Black Americans – a trend that includes the murders of Eric Garner, Michael Brown, ...

Show more

NEWSPAPER ARTICLES

1. Black Lives Matter Is Democracy in Action: 'Strong people don't need strong leaders.' Family. Barbara. New York Times (1923); New York, N.Y. (New York, N.Y.) 22 Oct 2017: 58B.
2. Becoming Patrice: A co-founder of Black Lives Matter on being a Black woman in America. CHASKY, LOUISA. New York Times (1923); New York, N.Y. (New York, N.Y.) 25 Feb 2018: A13.
3. Forewarners: The roots of Black Lives Matter in the Black Power movement and the Black Panthers. Browne, Rembert. New York Times (1923); New York, N.Y. (New York, N.Y.) 27 Nov 2015: A19.
4. Court Ordered May Not Be Over For Black Lives Matter Activists. Muhammad, Charlene. Final Call; Chicago [Chicago]; 26 Apr 2016: 8.
5. Activists Vow Not to Cover After Five Are Shot: Three Arrests Follow Gunfire at Black Lives Matter Demonstration in Minneapolis. Elgin, John; Southall, Ashley. New York Times (1923); New York, N.Y. (New York, N.Y.) 25 Nov 2015: A19.

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Featured Organization Topic Page on Black Lives Matter

Timelines

Curated timelines on significant themes in Black History are a way for students to discover key events and easily find related documents. The timeline is organized into chronological eras such as Colonial America and Atlantic Slave Trade (1607–1775), Jim Crow Era to World War I (1878–1918), and the Contemporary Era (1976–2000s).

ProQuest Black Studies

Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age (1918-1945)

Copy URL Email Print

With Jim Crow laws, racial discrimination, and racial violence reaching new heights prior to World War I, many Black Americans looked north for refuge from the Jim Crow South. Harlem soon found itself the epicenter of Black social thought and culture in the U.S. The Harlem Renaissance was a creative outpouring of art, music, and literature in the 1920s and 1930s. Jazz music and the writings of authors such as Langston Hughes began to break into the American mainstream, leaving a lasting impact on Black and American culture.

Browse all timelines

1919

United States: Key Art Exhibitions opens
Key Art Exhibitions, an exhibition of the Tanner Art Students Society, opens at Dunbar High School in Washington, DC.

View related materials

Feb.

France: First Pan-African Congress held
The First Pan-African Congress, led by W. E. B. Du Bois (1868–1963), meets in Paris, France, from February 19 to 21. The delegates include representatives from the West Indies, Africa, and America, all desiring the benefits of democracy to be more secure for Black people around the world.

Timeline on Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age (1918–1945)

BRINGING IT ALL TOGETHER: RESEARCH PATHWAYS

A common assignment in African American history classes is to ask students to write a biographical paper or a paper focused on an important historical event. The topic pages and the timeline in ProQuest Black Studies allows students to examine newspaper articles, archival collections, and journal articles focused on individual people and events, giving them the raw materials they would need to complete a wide range of assignments, from short reaction papers to longer research projects.

W. E. B. Du Bois Topic Page

For a biographical paper, a topic page is an ideal place to start. An example of several of the results that are available from the topic page on W. E. B. Du Bois:

Historical Newspapers: "By Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS: Muddle." *The New York Amsterdam News*, Nov 25, 1931

Primary Source Collections: W. E. B. Du Bois relations with NAACP, *NAACP Papers: Special Subjects, 1940–1955*, in C-E. (Jan 1, 1948–Dec 31, 1948)

Journals: "The Remarkable Life of W.E.B. Du Bois; W. E. B. Du Bois: The Fight for Equality and the American Century, 1919–1963." *The Journal of Blacks in Higher Education*, Iss. 30, Winter 2000/2001

Video & Images: "Ten Great Black Historical Figures." *Say Brother*, WGBH Boston, Oct. 5, 1972

Essays: "African American Labor History: A Survey of the Scholarship from Jim Crow to the New Millennium." *Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience*, 2005

Topic Pages: W. E. B. DuBois; Niagara Movement

Magazines and Historical Periodicals: "Remembering W. E. B. Du Bois ... the father of modern Pan-Africanism." *New African*, Iss. 534, Dec 2013.

Timelines: Jim Crow Era to World War I (1878–1918); Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age (1918–1945)

The screenshot shows the ProQuest Black Studies interface for the W. E. B. Du Bois (1868-1963) topic page. At the top, there's a navigation bar with the ProQuest Black Studies logo and search icons. Below the title, there's a biographical summary including birth (1868), death (1963), geographic region (United States), era (American Civil Rights Movement, Cold War, Progressive Era, Harlem Renaissance, Paris Exhibition of 1900), and related person (Booker T. Washington). A quote from Du Bois is also present: "As you live, believe in life! Always human beings will live and progress to greater, broader, and fuller life." Below this, there's a section for "NEWSPAPER ARTICLES" with three results, and a section for "FEATURED PRIMARY SOURCES" with three results. The page is captioned "Featured People Topic Page on W. E. B. DuBois".

Non-Violent Protests

Students may search on a topic or concept they are learning about in a class. An example of results for a search on non-violent protests:

Historical Newspapers: "Dr. King Was a Symbol of Non-Violent Protest Marches." *Louisville Defender*, April 11, 1968

Primary Source Collections: "Printed materials during the 1957 Prayer Pilgrimage non-violent demonstration, 1957." *A. Philip Randolph Papers*

Journals: "Casting a Black Gandhi: Martin Luther King Jr., American Pacifists and the Global Dynamics of Race." *Journal of American Studies*, Feb. 2021

Video & Images: "Brother Outsider: The Life of Bayard Rustin," *California Newsreel*, Jan. 1, 2002

Essays: "Social Movements: A Survey of Selected Writings." *Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience*, 2005

Topic Pages: James L. Farmer; Philip A. Randolph; Martin Luther King Jr.; Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)

Magazines and Historical Periodicals: "History: James M. Lawson, Jr., and the 1968 Memphis Sanitation Workers' Strike," *The A.M.E. Church Review*, July–September 2002

Timelines: Harlem Renaissance and the Jazz Age (1918–1945); Civil Rights and Black Power Movements (1946–1975)

Voting Rights Act of 1965 – Timeline Entry

Professors sometimes asks students to find primary sources or write a paper on an event or several events. Timelines in ProQuest Black Studies can be helpful for completing this type of assignment. An example of the documents that will be retrieved by using the entry on the Voting Rights Act of 1965 on the Civil Rights and Black Power Movements (1946–1975) Timeline:

Historical Newspapers: “VOTING RIGHTS BILL PASSED: Congress OKs Civil Rights Voting Bill.” *Chicago Defender*, Aug 5, 1965

Primary Source Collections: “NAACP voter registration campaign report.” *NAACP Papers, Part 04: Voting Rights and the Voting Rights Campaign, 1916–1965*

Journals: “The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Voting Rights Act and the “Quiet Revolution.” *National Political Science Review*, Vol. 17, Iss. 2, 2015

Video & Images: “Lyndon B. Johnson: Civil Rights Address.” *Educational Video Group*, March 15, 1965

Essays: “American Political Systems and the Response of the Black Community.” *Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience*, 2007

Topic Pages: Althea T.L. Simmons; Martin Luther King. Jr.

Magazines and Historical Periodicals: “Assault on Voting Rights.” *The Crisis*, Vol. 110, Iss. 5 (Sep/Oct 2003)

Timelines: Civil Rights and Black Power Movements (1946–1975); Contemporary Era (1976–2000s)

Entry for Voting Rights Act of 1965 (top) on Civil Rights and Black Power Movements (1946–1975) Timeline

WHAT'S NEW IN PROQUEST BLACK STUDIES

This essential resource continues to grow with new content and features. Recent additions include:

- **Organizations Topic Pages:** The topic page collection contains additions of 19 featured organizations such as African American Police League (AAPL), Black Lives Matter (BLM), Black Panther Party, NAACP, and Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC).
- **Black Lives Matter (BLM) Movement:** Over 500 articles selected from *The New York Times* on the Black Lives Matter movement were added to support research of this current movement.
- **Black Studies in Video:** 850 videos from Alexander Street Black Studies in Video were added covering African American history, politics, art and culture, family structure, gender relationships, and social and economic issues.
- **Supreme Court Records and Briefs on Race, Racial Discrimination, and Civil Rights:** Selected cases were added such as *United States v. Cruikshank* (1876), *Buchanan v. Warley* (1915), *Powell v. Alabama* (1931), *Nixon v. Condon* (1931), *Brown v. Board of Education* (1954), *Katzenbach v. McClung* (1964), *Loving v. Virginia* (1967), *San Antonio Independent School District v. Rodriguez* (1973), *Fullilove v. Klutznick* (1980), *Batson v. Kentucky* (1986), and *Freeman v. Pitts* (1992).
- **Selected items from Alexander Street's Black Thought and Culture:** Content added includes writings, speeches, or oral histories of Carter G. Woodson, Booker T. Washington, James Weldon Johnson, Langston Hughes, Mary Church Terrell, Dorothy Height, Amiri Baraka, Kathleen Cleaver, Bayard Rustin, and others.

10 MILLION PAGES

OVER 8 MILLION RECORDS

120 PRIMARY SOURCE COLLECTIONS

164 JOURNALS

1650-2020 YEARS OF COVERAGE

18th and 19th Century Collections on Race, Slavery, & the Abolitionist Movement
Slavery Petitions • Plantation Records
Black Abolitionist Papers

19th Century Periodicals on Abolitionist Movement

JIM CROW ERA • BLACK POWER CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT FREEDOM • SLAVERY VOTING RIGHTS • BLACK LIVES MATTER COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS ABOLITIONIST MOVEMENT • CIVIL RIGHTS ACT NAACP • DISCRIMINATION

Historical Black Newspapers
Atlanta Daily World • Baltimore Afro-American • Chicago Defender
Cleveland Call and Post • Los Angeles Sentinel • Michigan Chronicle
New York Amsterdam News • Norfolk New Journal and Guide
Philadelphia Tribune • Pittsburgh Courier


20th Century Civil Rights & Black Power Primary Sources
NAACP, SCLC, SNCC, CORE Records
National Association of Colored Women Papers
White House and Department of Justice Records on Civil Rights

Major Writings by African American Intellectuals from Alexander Street's Black Thought and Culture

AWARD WINNING CONTENT
LIBRARY JOURNAL Best Reference 2014
CHOICE Outstanding Academic Title

Black Studies Center
Chicago Defender, 1910–1975 • Schomburg Studies on the Black Experience • Black Studies Periodicals • Black Literature Index

+ ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Find resources to assist professors and students in using ProQuest Black Studies resources for teaching and learning. Explore the resources by clicking on the icon  next to each title.

Use Cases

Unearthing the Hidden History of the Voter Education Project (VEP)

Evan Faulkenbury, Associate Professor of History, SUNY Cortland

Learn how Evan Faulkenbury used primary source materials from History Vault to research his book "Poll Power: The Voter Education Project and the Movement for the Ballot in the American South."

African American Women and the Women's Army Corps during World War II

Morgan Carlton, Ph.D. Candidate, Department of History, University of Michigan

Explore a sampling of the stories of African American women in the Women's Army Corps during World War II.

Using ProQuest History Vault in the Undergraduate Research Seminar

Kenneth Janken, professor of African American and Diaspora Studies, University of North Carolina

Professor Janken assigned the civil rights content in ProQuest History Vault to his undergraduate research seminar course in African American Studies. We asked him several questions about his experience using History Vault in this course.

Hands-On Research Makes History Incredibly Interesting for Students

Brandy Thomas Wells, Assistant Professor of History, Oklahoma State University

Professor Brandy Thomas Wells uses historical newspapers to promote hands-on learning and critical thinking at Oklahoma State University.

Resource Guides

Researching the Civil Rights Movement

Compiled by Daniel Lewis, ProQuest Senior Product Manager, Historical Collections

The format for this resource guide is to introduce books that a student might use for background information and to get an understanding of the historiography for the topic. Following the books, there are descriptions and suggestions of primary source content that can be found in ProQuest databases relevant to each topic.

Black Women and Civic Engagement from Reconstruction through the Jim Crow Era

Compiled by Gabrielle Peterson, Ph.D. Candidate in Sociology, University of Michigan

The purpose of this resource guide is to explore different manifestations of Black women's civic involvement during the period from Reconstruction through the Jim Crow Era.

Essays

The African American Police League

Howard Saffold, one of the founding members of the Afro American Patrolman's League (AAPL)

Howard Saffold speaks about how Black law enforcement officers took on racial abuse and discrimination in the Chicago Police Department.

A. Philip Randolph and the Writing of Civil Rights and Labor History

Eric Arnesen, Vice Dean for Faculty and Administration at the Columbian College of Arts & Sciences at the George Washington University

Eric Arnesen explains how ProQuest History Vault provides students and scholars with invaluable primary source information for deeper, more robust research and learning experiences. He has relied on History Vault in writing a full-length biography of Black labor leader A. Philip Randolph.

FBI Files Enable Balanced Research on the Black Panther Party

Joe Street, Associate Professor, Department of Humanities, Northumbria University

Joe Street explains how ProQuest History Vault provides new perspectives and deeper insights for the full-length history he is currently writing about the Black Panther Party, the radical African American organization formed in Oakland, California, in 1966.

Uncover Diverse Voices for Research and Teaching: Strategies with Primary Source Archives

Marcia Chatelain, Professor of History and African American Studies, Georgetown University

Marcia Chatelain provides examples on how to conduct research on marginalized communities using Primary Source archives.

Learn more about ProQuest Black Studies with a demo.
[Sign up for an upcoming webinar session.](#)



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