



**RICH IN
AFRICAN AMERICAN
HISTORY FROM
THE UPSTATE TO
THE LOWCOUNTRY**

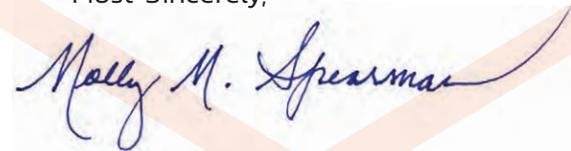
Dear students, educators, and friends,

The South Carolina Department of Education and our esteemed community partners proudly present to you the 2022 South Carolina African American History Calendar. This calendar pays homage to outstanding individuals who have made an extraordinary impact on our state and nation. Their achievements will be used by South Carolina educators to celebrate African American history in the classroom.

The 2022 calendar theme celebrates contributions that African Americans have made to healthcare in South Carolina. The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed the importance of our state and nation's healthcare system and the people that have provided care and guidance to those in need during the most challenging times. It is my hope that this calendar will help recognize and uplift those that have given so much during a worldwide time of need.

The 2022 calendar honorees have made significant strides in their respective areas of expertise to improve the lives of their fellow South Carolinians. Their legacies inspire all of us - young and old - of how impactful we can be individually and collectively. I hope this calendar motivates you as we work together to rebound from the pandemic and make our state a better place to work and live.

Most Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Molly M. Spearman". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

MOLLY M. SPEARMAN

State Superintendent of Education

Dear students, educators, caregivers, and friends,

As president of South Carolina Educational Television (SCETV), I am delighted to present our 2022 South Carolina African American History Calendar Zine. For many years, SCETV has proudly partnered with the South Carolina Department of Education to create learning resources and activities that celebrate the honorees for the state's annual African American History Calendar. This Zine expands that partnership and offers a variety of activities designed by our team for first through fifth grade students.

From crossword puzzles to matching activities, to writing about your superpowers, there should be something in the Zine that catches your interest. Part of SCETV's mission is to instill the joy of learning. We hope you enjoy these fun activities while strengthening your connection to the stories and legacies of the 2022 calendar honorees.

We are in challenging times unlike any we have ever experienced. Nevertheless, we continue to celebrate the rich history of the Palmetto State and the contributions of individuals who make us proud to be South Carolinians. Visit us on the web at scetv.org/education for more educational resources and learning activities around South Carolina history.

Keep learning, keep growing, and be well,

Appreciatively,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Anthony Padgett".

Anthony Padgett

President & CEO, SCETV

Join us in congratulating this year's Honorees:



**KAREN ALEXANDER-BANKS
& SERGIO HUDSON**



**LINDA
BELL**



**CHADWICK
BOSEMAN**



**NICK AARON
FORD**



**THE GAITHER
FAMILY**



**SAUNDRA
GLOVER**



**THOMAS
GORDON**



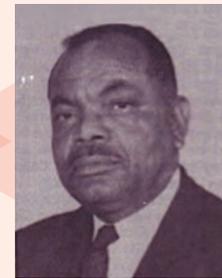
**WILLIE HARRIFORD
& HARRY WALKER**



**ELISE JONES
MARTIN**



**THOMAS EZEKIEL
MILLER**



**ARTHUR
STANLEY**



**ISAAC
WOODARD**

The photographs featured in the 2022 African American History Calendar Zine are courtesy of the following sources:

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Karen Alexander-Banks & Sergio Hudson

Karen Alexander-Banks left an eleven-year corporate position with Xerox Corporation to pursue her passion for educating and utilizing the arts. Before working for Xerox, she spent six years as a first-grade teacher at James B. Edwards Elementary School in Mt. Pleasant, South Carolina.

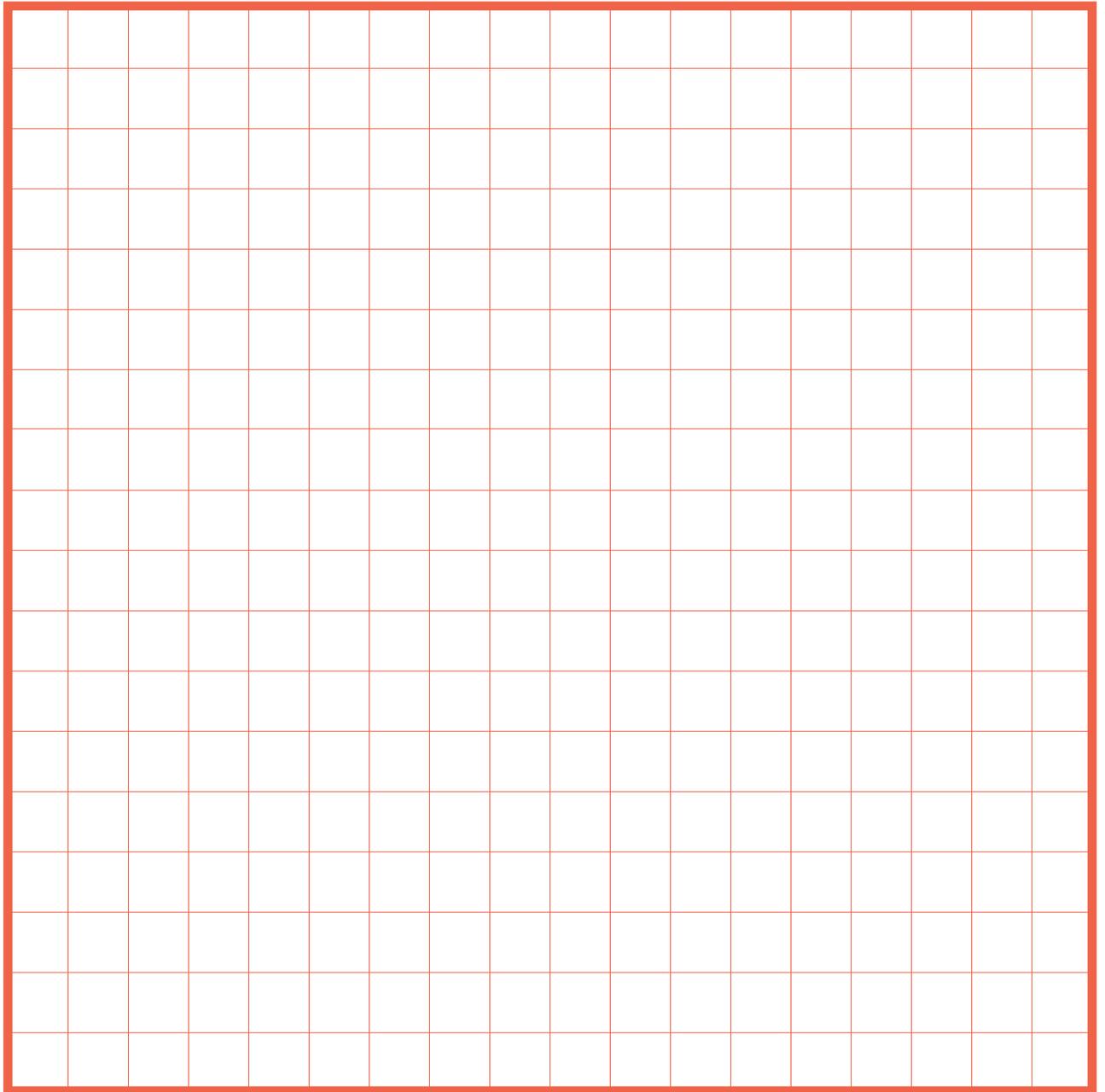
Entertainment and the arts have always been a part of her life. Her vision is to use the arts to educate and empower children across the globe. In 2001, she founded The Auntie Karen Foundation with the mission to create and implement a series of replicable community outreach programs designed to empower, enlighten, and educate through the arts. She is most proud of the young lives nurtured and showcased via The Auntie Karen Foundation. One such entrepreneur is fashion designer Sergio Hudson. Hudson became a part of The Auntie Karen Glam Squad in 2006 to create the 2007 outfit. Under the leadership of Debora Lloyd and Tre Tailor, the Glam Squad creates Karen's look for the annual Legends of...Concert.

Hudson is known for his luxury women's ready-to-wear designs. Based in Los Angeles, he began his designs in his home town of Ridgeway, South Carolina taking inspiration from his mother, Sheldon Hudson, who was a tailor and has always had an eye for fashion. Hudson attended Bauder College in Atlanta, Ga. and studied fashion. His career shifted into overdrive when he won Bravo TV's reality design competition *Styled to Rock* where he designed for Rihanna and other celebrities. Hudson launched his namesake collection in 2014, with a vision to bring back the joy of dressing, which he is doing one collection at a time. Most recently, Hudson's designs were worn by Michelle Obama, Madam Vice President Kamala Harris, and Beyoncé to name a few.

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Using the grid,
design your own
pattern for a piece
of clothing.





Linda Bell

Dr. Linda Bell is originally from El Paso, Texas. Her parents, Wesley and Gladys Wilson, encouraged her early interest in science, eventually leading her to seek a degree in Molecular Biology from the University of Texas at Austin, and later, a medical degree from UT Southwestern at Dallas, where she also completed training in internal medicine. She was one of only five African Americans in her medical school class of 200, and the only African American in her internal medicine residency program.

Dr. Bell's interest in infectious diseases led her to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Epidemic Intelligence Service (EIS) program. While participating in an investigation of Lassa Fever in Nigeria as an EIS Officer, Dr. Bell was moved by the lack of basic medical care and the effect on populations. Her experiences with the CDC led her to change her career path to public health.

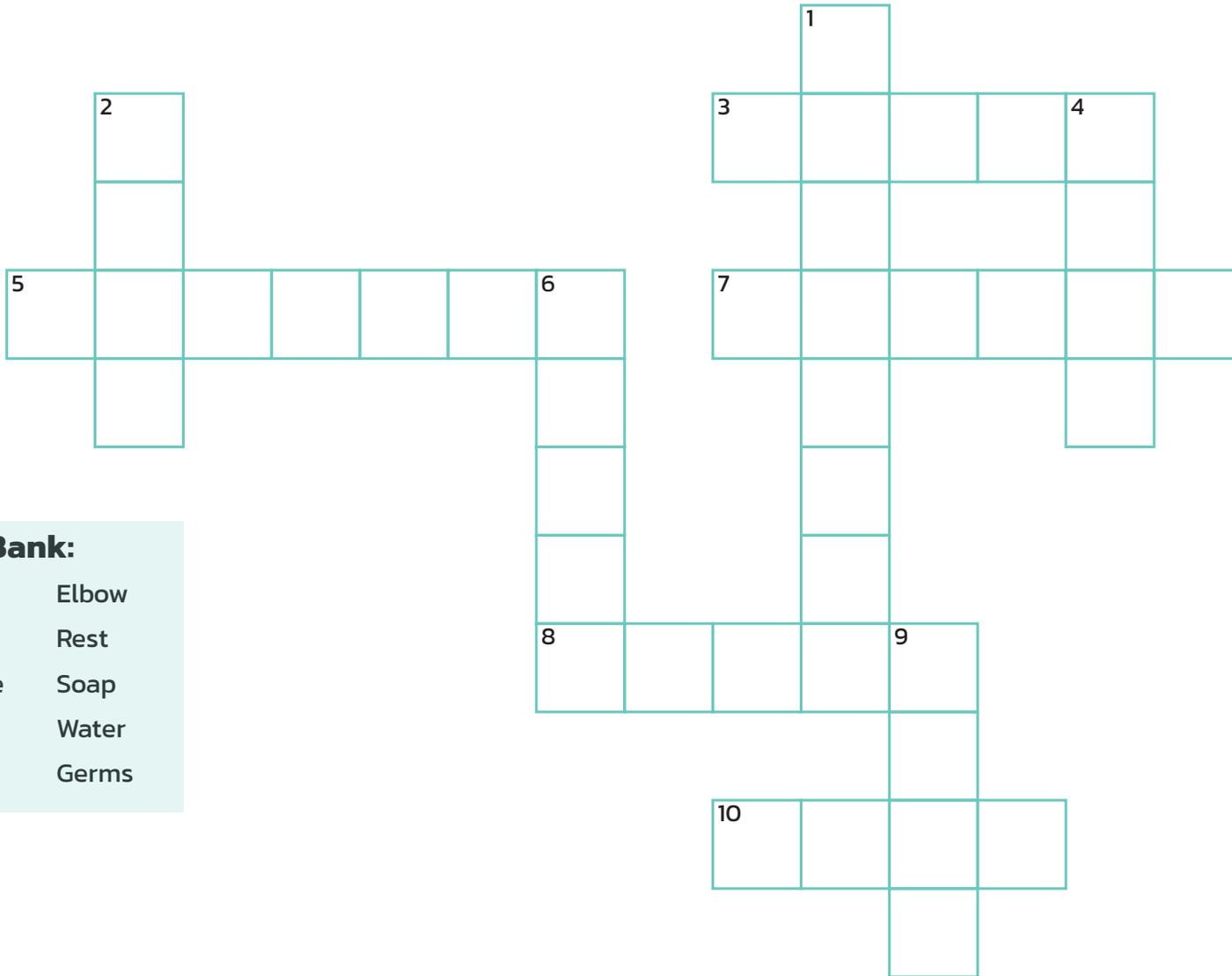
Since joining the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) in 1994, Dr. Bell has served in several roles. She became the State Epidemiologist in 2013, and Director of the Bureau of Communicable Disease Prevention and Control in 2016, providing oversight for programs in infectious diseases; immunizations; Tuberculosis; and STD/HIV. She has served on the boards of EdVenture Children's Museum, Healthy Learners, Heathwood Hall Episcopal School, and Francis Burns United Methodist Church.

Dr. Bell has served a prominent role throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, providing science-based public education and shedding light on longstanding health disparities that contributed to the disproportionate impact of the pandemic on African Americans. For her efforts, Dr. Bell has been recognized by the Urban League; the NAACP; the SC Public Health Association; the Palmetto Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical Association; and various other organizations.

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Read the clues below and write the correct answer from the word bank in the crossword puzzle.



Word Bank:

| | |
|----------|-------|
| Wash | Elbow |
| Tissue | Rest |
| Medicine | Soap |
| Soup | Water |
| Vaccine | Germs |

Across

- 3. These cause you to get sick.
- 5. A shot that prevents you from getting sick.
- 7. Nose wiper.
- 8. Drink lots of this to stay hydrated when sick.
- 10. _____ your hands frequently.

Down

- 1. Take this to make you feel better.
- 2. Always wash your hands with _____ and water.
- 4. A good thing to eat when you're sick.
- 6. Where you should cough/sneeze.
- 9. What to do when you're not feeling well.

Answer the following questions from Dr. Linda Bell's bio.

1. What does CDC stand for?

- A. Certified Disc Changer
- B. Candy Dinner Comittee
- C. Center for Disease Control
- D. Comittee for Discovery Candidates

2. When did Dr. Bell join DHEC?

- A. 1994
- B. 1987
- C. 2020
- D. 2006

3. On which of the following boards has Dr. Bell served for?

- A. EdVenture Children's Museum
- B. Healthy Learners
- C. Heathwood Hall Episcopal School
- D. All of the above

4. Dr. Bell served as an EIS officer in Nigeria. What did she study?

- A. Lions
- B. Lassa Fever
- C. Tuberculosis
- D. Soil

5. What did Dr. Bell study at the University of Texas?

- A. Molecular Biology
- B. Music
- C. History
- D. Chemistry



Chadwick Boseman

Chadwick (Chad) Aaron Boseman was born on November 29, 1976, in Anderson, S.C. to Leroy and Carolyn (Mattress) Boseman.

Graduating from T. L. Hanna High School, he was active in speech and debate and played on the basketball team. In high school, he wrote his first play, *Crossroads*, after a friend was shot and killed. He graduated from Howard University with a B.S. of Fine Arts in Directing. Boseman was trained in a variety of martial arts, which helped with some of his roles in action films. Boseman began working as a writer, director, and actor first in stage productions and eventually moving to film productions where he landed his first major role as a series regular on *Persons Unknown* in 2010. His breakthrough performance came in 2013

as he portrayed baseball player Jackie Robinson in the biographical film *42*. Later he starred as singer James Brown in *Get on Up*, and as NAACP legal defense and educational fund lawyer and future Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall in *Marshall*.

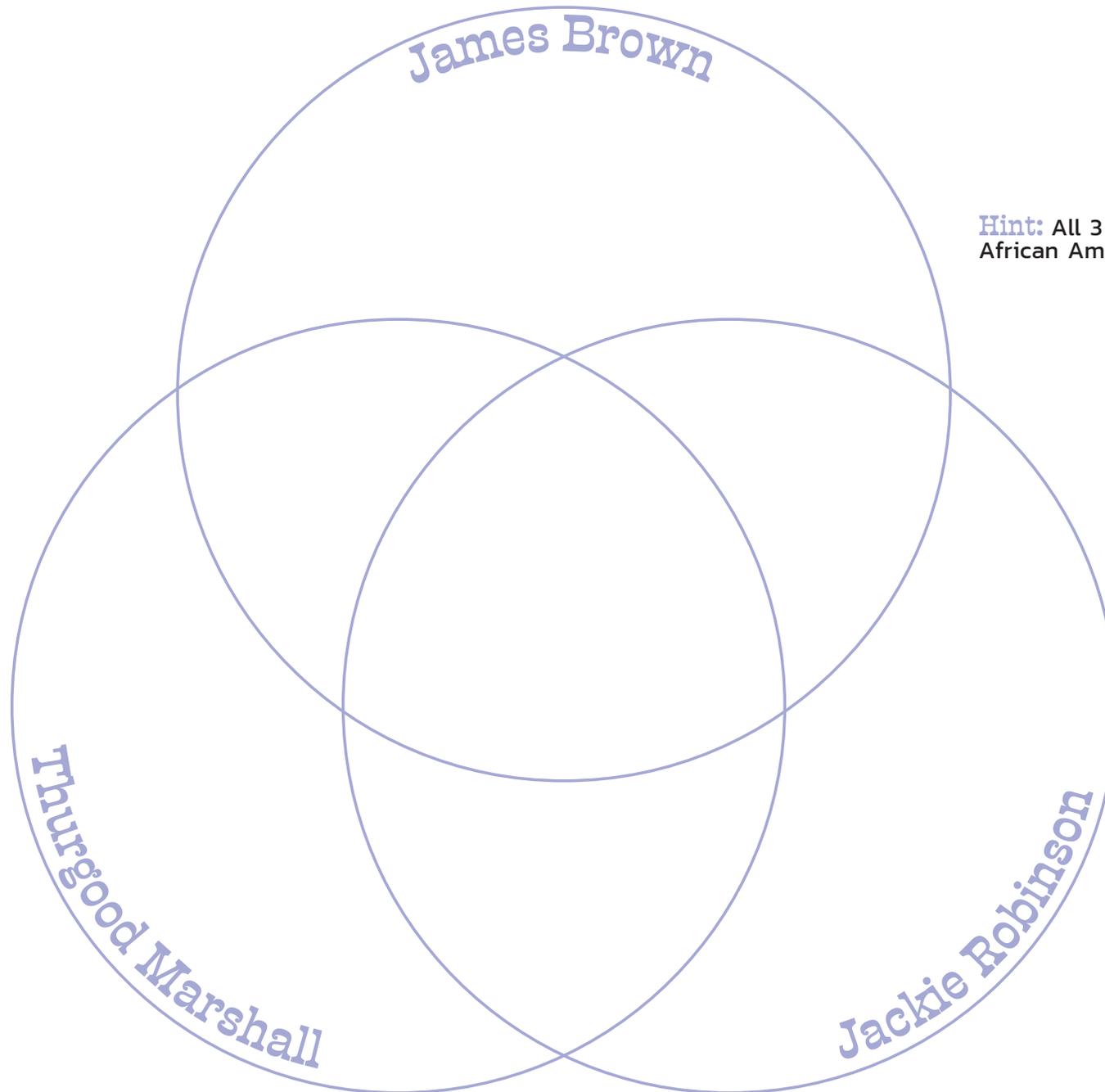
Boseman achieved international fame for playing the superhero Black Panther making him the first Black actor to headline a Marvel film. His work earned him a NAACP Image Award, a Screen Actors Guild Award, and a spot on the 2018 Time 100.

Boseman passed away in 2020 after a private battle with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Taylor Simone Ledward, as well as a big loving family that he cherished. His final film, *Ma Rainey's Black Bottom*, was released posthumously garnering him an Academy Award nomination and receipt of the Screen Actors Guild Award for Male Actor in a Lead Role.

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Chadwick Boseman played many historical figures in his films. Use the Venn diagram below to list what James Brown, Jackie Robinson, and Thurgood Marshall have in common and what makes them special. You may need to do additional research for this activity.



Hint: All 3 Were Groundbreaking African American's in their field



Nick Aaron Ford

Dr. Nick Aaron Ford was born on August 4, 1904, in Ridgeway, South Carolina to Nick Aaron and Carrie Ford. The family valued education and hard work, with Carrie teaching a young Dr. Ford to read and write before the age of five. Dr. Ford attended Winnsboro Colored School when he was ten.

After graduation from Benedict College in 1926, Dr. Ford began his career in teaching in Aiken, South Carolina and served as a teacher and administrator at various schools and colleges across the south. He earned his Master's in 1934 and Doctorate in 1945, both from the State University of Iowa. For 28 years, Dr. Ford was a professor at Morgan State University in Maryland, where he eventually became the Chair of the English Department.

As a prominent educator and scholar, Dr. Ford was an advocate in pushing for the inclusion of African American culture and literature to be taught throughout academia prior to 1968. His books, articles in various academic journals, and newspaper writings were based upon how important it was to know the literary accomplishments of Black writers throughout the United States and the need to recognize Black Studies in higher education.

Dr. Ford was one of the founders of the College Literature Association journal and a regular contributor to the *Phylon* along with many other academic journals. Dr. Ford served on many prominent national educational boards including being elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Teachers of English.

Ford died in Baltimore, Maryland on July 17, 1982.

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Put the events from Nick Aaron Ford's life in order. Start by writing a 1 for the first event that took place and continue on from there.

_____ Dr. Ford attended Winnsboro Colored School.

_____ Dr. Ford wrote books and articles on black writers and their accomplishments throughout the United States.

_____ Dr. Ford graduated from Benedict College.

_____ Dr. Ford taught at Morgan University.

_____ Dr. Ford was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of the National Council of Teachers of English.

_____ Dr. Ford recieved his Doctorate degree.

There are three states mentioned in Dr. Ford's bio. Find the states on the map and then color them.



The Gaither Family



Walter B. Gaither, one of seven children of Fairfield County farmers Walter and Fannie Gaither, and Fannie Mae Little, second daughter born to Anderson County homemaker Molly and mill worker Louvel Little, met at Rock Hill's Friendship Junior College. After graduating, they married and started a family near Great Falls. Fannie Mae became a teacher, steering generations of students through eighth grade until the mid-1950s when many Black teachers were fired following the 1954 *Brown v. Board of Education* ruling. Walter earned a bachelor's degree from Benedict College and became a brick and tile mason.

The Gaithers were very active in educational, fraternal, and church matters, especially at Pleasant Grove AME Zion Church.

The Gaither children have made distinguished contributions in the many places where they have built careers, made homes, and raised families. Dr. Thomas Walter, a graduate of Clafin College, was a leader in the Friendship Nine civil rights student movement in Rock Hill and an organizer of the 1961 Freedom Riders. He retired as a Professor of Mycology at Slippery Rock University in the Pennsylvania University

System. Herman Kenneth, a graduate of Clafin College, retired as Superintendent of Beaufort County Public Schools after having previously served Beaufort schools as a teacher and as Chief Fiscal Officer. He is a much sought after education consultant, and has been an important member of the Clafin College Board of Trustees. Glenda Jean, eldest daughter, was a Freedom Rider, and retired as an Atlanta public schools librarian and continues to reside in Atlanta where she and her husband raised their family. She is also the author of a published book of poems.

Thomas, Herman, and Glenda all completed their elementary education in a one-teacher school under their mother, and later all attended Clafin University.

Edmund Barry Gaither, a Morehouse College graduate, retired from Boston's Museum of Fine Arts, and remains Director of the National Center of Afro-American Artists. A graduate of the University of Cincinnati, Diane Gaither Thompson retired as Program Manager for Living Arrangements for the Developmentally Disabled in Ohio.

Match each member of the Gaither Family to their accomplishments by drawing a line from the name to the accomplishment.

Walter B. Gaither

Fannie Mae Little

Dr. Thomas Walter Gaither

Herman Kenneth Gaither

Glenda Jean Gaither

Edmund Barry Gaither

Diane Gaither Thompson

Son of Walter and Fannie Mae; Superintendent of Beaufort County Public Schools; education consultant

Daughter of Walter and Fannie Mae; Freedom Rider; Atlanta public school librarian and author

One of seven children of Walter and Fannie Mae; husband of Fannie Mae; brick and tile mason

Daughter of Walter and Fannie Mae; University of Cincinnati graduate; Program Manager for Living Arrangements for the Developmentally Disabled in Ohio

Son of Walter and Fannie Mae; Friendship Nine civil rights leader; professor of Mycology at Slippery Rock University

Second daughter of Molly and Lovel Little; Wife of Walter; teacher of students through eighth grade

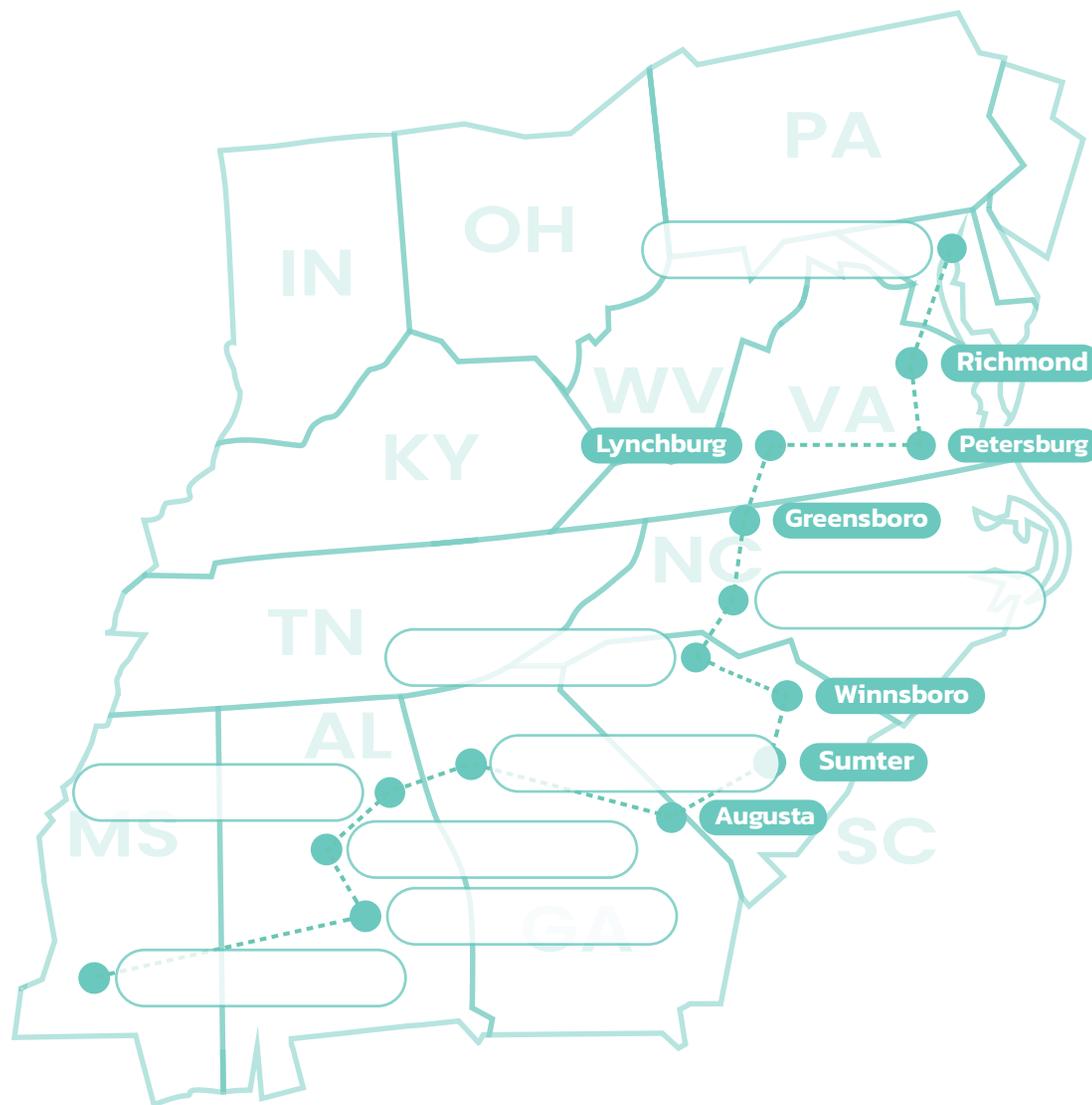
Son of Walter and Fannie Mae; Morehouse College graduate; Director of the National Center of Afro-American Artists

Using the following article, track the Freedom Riders journey on the map by writing in the name of each city the Riders stopped in mentioned in the article.

The Freedom Riders set off from Washington D.C. on May 4th, 1961, on what was supposed to be a two-week ride to New Orleans to challenge Jim Crow Laws in the south. Passing through major cities in Virginia proved to be uneventful but upon arriving in Charlotte, North Carolina, one of the Freedom Riders was arrested for sitting at a whites only shoe-shine stand. The Carolinas would be the start of turbulence for the group as the further south they went, the more adversity they would face. In Rock Hill, South Carolina, three riders were attacked for trying to use a whites only restroom. Among those attacked was a young John Lewis, who later became a U.S. congressman.

Martin Luther King Jr. warned the Freedom Riders of the violence ahead when they stopped in Atlanta, Georgia on May 12th, 1961. The Freedom Riders pressed on through Georgia into Alabama, stopping in Anniston where they were attacked by a mob of about 200 Klu Klux Klansmen. This would not be the end of the violence towards the Freedom Riders by the KKK as a 2nd bus and activists were attacked again in Birmingham, Alabama later that day. These horrific events would prompt CORE, the Congress of Racial Equality, to end the ride. SNCC, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, picked up the cause and continued from Montgomery, Alabama to Jackson, Mississippi with a National Guard escort.

Jackson would be the final stop for now for the Freedom Riders as members were jailed upon arrival under charges of incitement to riot, breach of the peace, and failure to obey a police officer. These arrests would bring national and international media attention to the Freedom Riders cause, leading to other Freedom Riders coming to the south to take their place and protest.





Saundra Glover

Dr. Saundra H. Glover, born in the Four Holes Community of Orangeburg County, has been at the forefront of the public health practice and health equity initiatives for over 30 years. She is currently a Distinguished Professor Emerita in the Department of Health Services Policy and Management in the Arnold School of Public Health at the University of South Carolina (UofSC).

Dr. Glover served as the Arnold School's first Associate Dean for Health Disparities and Social Justice. She was the first tenured African American faculty member in the school's history and the first to be promoted to Full Professor. She directed the School's Institute for Partnerships to Eliminate Health Disparities with a research portfolio that grew to \$35 million under her leadership. With funding from the National Institutes of Health, she established a Center of Excellence in Community Engagement, Partnerships, and Research focused on reducing health disparities in cancer and HIV/AIDS with Claflin University. Dr. Glover also led a multi-year award from the Department of Defense to address health disparities in the military. In October 2021, Glover was appointed as the South Carolina State Director at the U.S. Department of Agriculture by President Joe Biden.

Dr. Glover has worked tirelessly to increase minorities in the biomedical field as an advisor and mentor to students and junior level faculty at the UofSC and in partnership with historically Black colleges and universities across the country. Her passion and commitment to achieving health equity in rural, minority communities remain steadfast as she continues to work to identify and address key social determinants of health that influence health inequities. These issues are personal for Dr. Glover, having lost her only sister at the age of 31 to breast cancer. Along with her work in public health, she and her husband owned a few McDonald's franchises in the Columbia area. A summa cum laude graduate of the School of Business at South Carolina State University, Dr. Glover received her MBA and Doctorate from the UofSC. Married to the Rev. Samuel B. Glover, she has three children and four grandchildren.

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Unscramble the following words that make up large parts of Dr. Sandra Glover's career.

pbcuil hthael _____

pitsarsieid _____

aslcio csuetji _____

qyeuit _____

cmomuynit _____

neeetgmang _____

boialdmcie _____



Thomas Gordon

Born to Drs. Maxcy and Ethel Gordon, Dr. Thomas Gordon attended C.A. Johnson High School before graduating cum laude from Harvard University. Gordon earned his M.A. and Doctorate degrees from the University of Michigan; and completed postdoctoral mass media and conflict resolution studies at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Gordon's psychologist career spans over 35 years – as college professor, health and mental health systems manager, psychotherapist, and now advisor to organizations on a wide range of leadership, change, and performance challenges. His faculty affiliations have included: the University of Michigan, Temple University, the University of Pennsylvania, Antioch College, Goddard College, Thomas Jefferson University, and the Medical University of South Carolina. Dr. Gordon

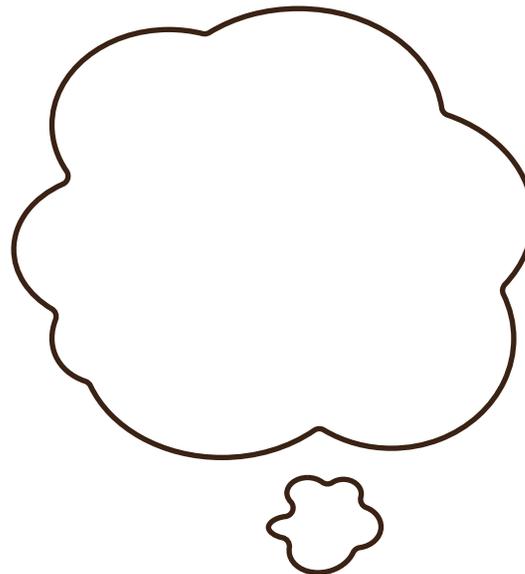
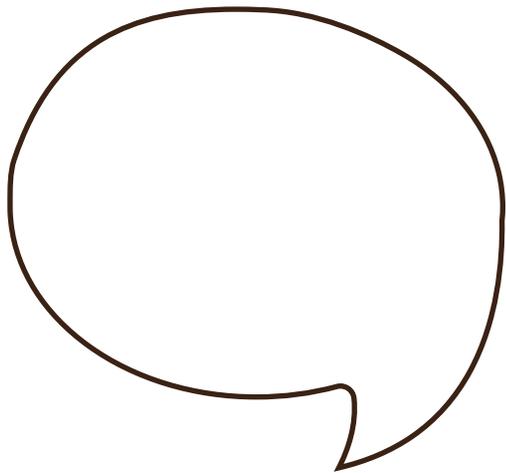
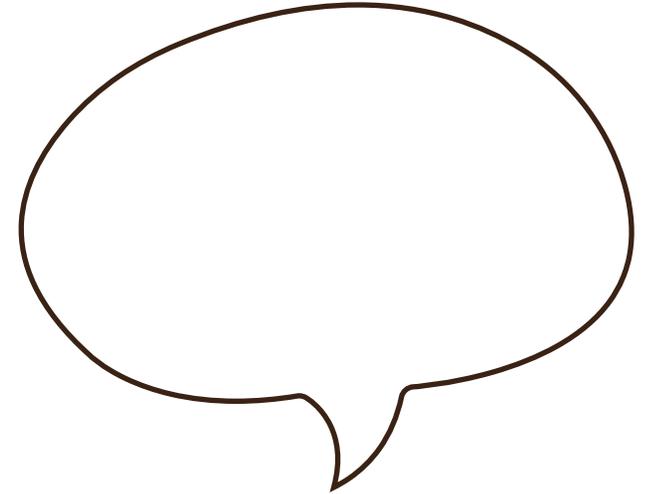
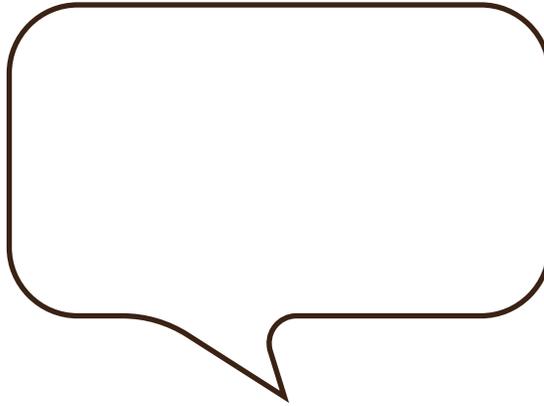
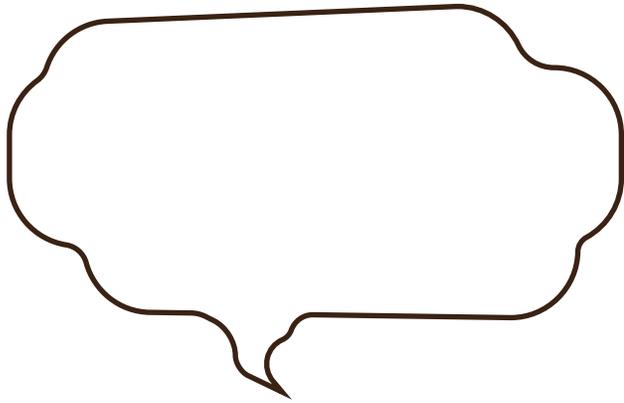
serves on the Health Promotion Council's Board of Directors. He is past Treasurer of The Association of Black Psychologists and ex-President of its Delaware Valley chapter. He and his wife have five children and nine grandchildren.

Dr. Gordon is the founder and principal of TAGA Consulting, which designs and delivers capacity building, collaborative, culturally competent, customized systems effectiveness seminars, coaching, interventions, and leadership consultation. The firm deploys skilled and diverse professionals to conduct and advance leadership solutions, systemic change, and performance navigation. Dr. Gordon advises clients in aerospace and defense, banking, biomedical and healthcare, construction, education, engineering, entrepreneurial, legal, manufacturing, military, pharmaceutical, retail consumer goods, and telecommunications domains as well as in public, religious, and governmental sectors. In addition to executive and team coaching, Dr. Gordon has advised on large-scale change initiatives – including designing and implementing strategic diversity initiatives, synergy assessments, competency modeling, leadership seminars, and retreats.

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It's good to express your thoughts and feelings, use the bubbles below to write down how you feel or share your thoughts.



Below are some good ways of dealing with stress.
Write why you think each would help.

Write or Draw

Laugh

Talk to Someone

Excercise

Express Emotion

Deep Breathing



Willie Harriford & Harry Walker

Willie Lloyd Harriford, known by many as Dean Harriford, was born in Kansas City, Kansas. before moving to Sioux City, Iowa where he graduated high school. After graduation from the University of Kansas, he entered the U.S. Army and then became the first African American Archivist of the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library in Independence, Missouri. Dean Harriford helped found the Martin Luther King Center for Social Change in Atlanta, Georgia before moving to Columbia, South Carolina to begin his career at the University of South Carolina (UofSC). While at the UofSC, Dean Harriford helped found the African American Studies program, served as

the school's first Black Assistant Dean, and was the founder of the Theta Nu chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. After his retirement, he taught as an adjunct professor at Benedict College.

Born in Greenville, South Carolina Harry Walker paved a path for Black students across the South when he became the first African American student body president at the UofSC. Walker, a graduate of Joseph E. Beck High School, was encouraged to run by his friend, Luther Battiste. With the support from the Association of African American Students, where he was serving as president, Walker and Battiste ran a campaign working with students from all races and nationalities because that is what they wanted the student body to look like. Upon graduation from the UofSC, Walker spent his career in sales with IBM before retiring.

Once elected as student body president, Walker visited the incoming Dean Harriford in Atlanta and their friendship quickly formed, extending their time at the UofSC and beyond. Harriford even convinced Walker to help coach youth soccer. Together, they coached and supported many young African American children who otherwise wouldn't have had the chance to play. They could often be found together, helping one another with house projects, or just spending time together with their families.

Dean Harriford passed away in 2018 and is survived by his wife, Fosteen "Tina" Ward Harriford, sons Chip and Ward and daughter Wendy Lynn, six grandchildren and one great grandchild. Walker married his UofSC college sweetheart Ernestine "Tena" and has two daughters, Breon and Meghan.

Below are some of the many achievements of Willie Harriford & Harry Walker. Draw a circle around the achievements of Willie Harriford and a square around the achievements of Harry Walker. If they share an achievement, draw a triangle.

Paved a Path for
Black Students
across the South

Helped Found the
African American
Studies Program
at UofSC

Ran a Campaign
Working With
Students From All
Nationalities and
Races

First African
American Student
Body President
at UofSC

Helped Coach
Youth Soccer and
Supported African
American Children

Worked in Sales
for the Large Tech
Company IBM

First Black
Assistant Dean at
the University of
South Carolina

Graduated from the
University of South
Carolina

Founder of the
Theta Nu chapter
of the Alpha Phi
Alpha Fraternity
at UofSC

Help the soccer player score! For each of the larger math problem you get correct, the player will score a goal. How many points can you get?

If the larger problems are too difficult, try the smaller problems and figure out which of each multiplication equals 12 to find the perfect place to go for the goal!

$$56 \times 44$$

1x3

$$7 \times 20$$

2x4

$$6 \times 50$$

7x5

$$15 \times 35$$

4x3

$$11 \times 77$$

6x2

$$3 \times 90$$

9x4

$$8 \times 60$$

8x8

$$63 \times 65$$

2x2

$$525 \div 15$$

3x3

$$2,464 \div 56$$

7x6

$$480 \div 60$$

5x3

$$847 \div 77$$

6x6



Elise Jones Martin

Born in Hartsville, South Carolina on February 7, 1915, Mrs. Elise Jones Martin's lifetime has spanned nineteen U.S. presidents, four major wars, and two pandemics.

Mrs. Martin moved to Columbia from New Jersey to open a beauty salon in the 1930s, creating a legacy of entrepreneurship and community service. As a Waverley resident, she championed the value of safe, viable neighborhoods and led the Jones-McDonald Club, one of Columbia's most successful neighborhood advocacy groups. Martin is the oldest member of the Bethel AME Church.

Mrs. Martin received cosmetology training in New Jersey and took classes at South Carolina State University, Allen University, and Benedict College. During 62 years in business, she opened Elise Beauty Shop on Washington Street's Black Wall Street and later opened a wig boutique to become one of the first African American business owners on Main Street. She taught cosmetology for 27 years at Booker T. Washington High School and mentored students in the profession. She volunteered with many groups including the Columbia Housing Authority, Zoning Board, and America Beautiful Committee. Believing that citizens should participate in the change they seek, she headed her voting precinct for more than 30 years. While then Senator Barack Obama was campaigning in Columbia for the presidency, a photo was captured and widely circulated of Ms. Martin giving him advice and encouragement.

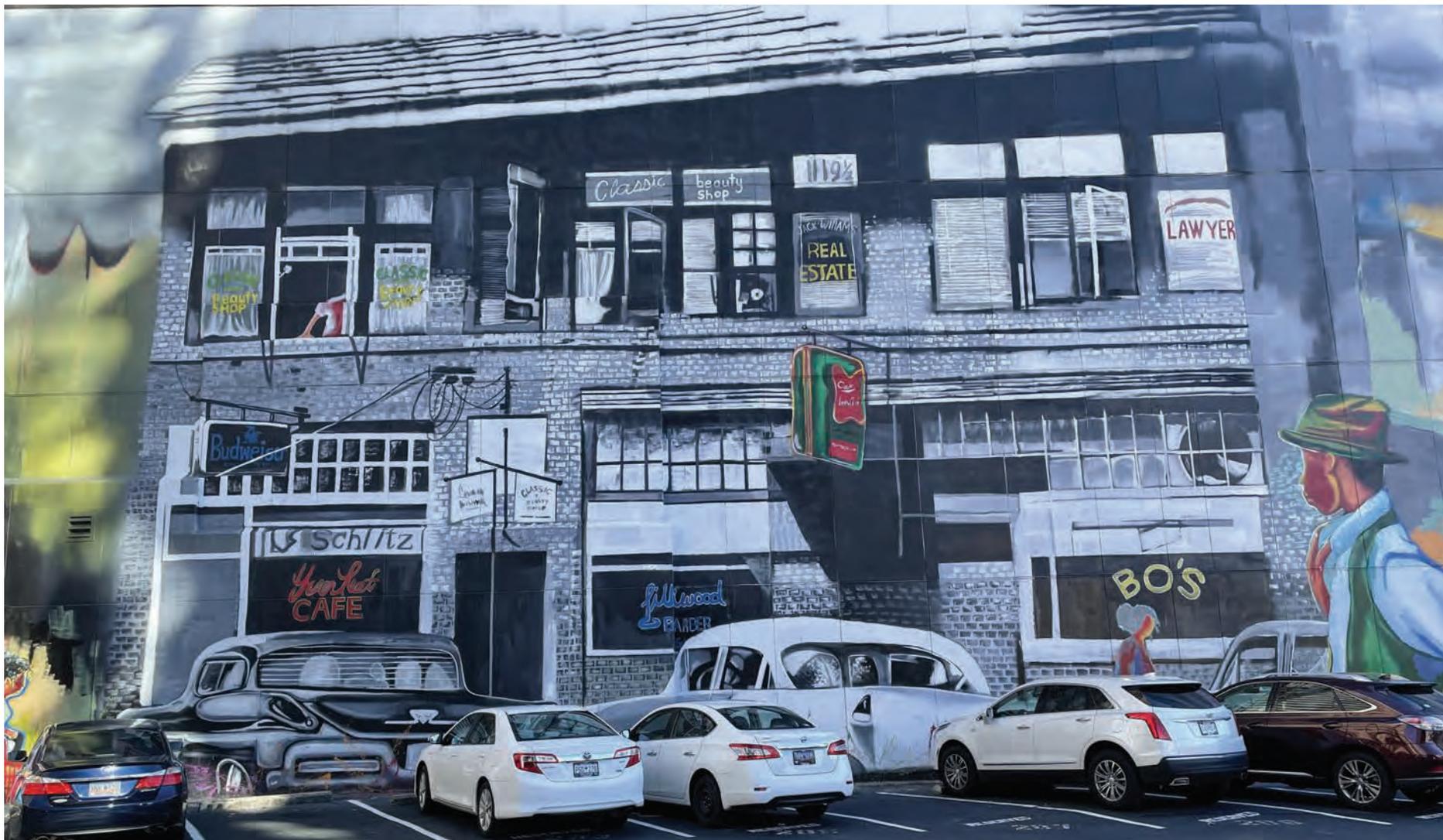
She is a recipient of the Enduring Spirit Award from the Columbia Museum of Art, along with accolades from the Columbia City Council and the American Cancer Society. She has served on the boards of Drew Park, the Renaissance Foundation, Clyburn Golf Center Committee, and Columbia Citizens Advisory committee for Community Development and Neighborhood Crime Prevention Programs.

Later in life, she moved to Palo Alto, Calif. to live with her daughter, but remains connected with happenings in Columbia.

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Learn about a local mural in the heart of downtown Columbia.



The Pursuit of Opportunity: Celebrating African American Business - Ija Charles

“The Pursuit of Opportunity: Celebrating African American Business” pays homage to the Washington Street corridor known as Columbia’s Black Wall Street. The area housed the law offices of Nathaniel J. Frederick, Matthew J. Perry Jr. and Harold R. Boulware, Victory Savings Bank, and the Capitol Theatre, along with a tailor shop, a photography studio and the Lighthouse & Informer, a Black newspaper published from 1941-1954 by journalist and civil rights advocate John Henry McCray.

You have been hired at Elise's Beauty Shop as a cashier. Use the menu of services below and subtract the amount a customer paid for a service to figure out how much change they receive.

Elise BEAUTY SHOP

Services:

| | | | |
|---------|-------|-----------|------|
| Trim | 12.00 | Blowout | 4.75 |
| Sewin | 8.50 | Condition | 2.25 |
| Wig | 6.25 | Braid | 4.00 |
| Relaxer | 5.00 | Wrap | 4.50 |

1. Blowout
Paid: \$5

Change:

2. Relaxer
Paid: \$10

Change:

3. Trim
Paid: \$15

Change:

4. Wig
Paid: \$725

Change:

5. Braid
Paid: \$4

Change:

6. Wrap
Paid: \$10

Change:

7. Condition
Paid: \$5

Change:

8. Sewin
Paid: \$10

Change:



Thomas Ezekiel Miller

Thomas Ezekiel Miller was born June 17, 1849, in Ferrebeeville, South Carolina near present-day Ridgeland. He was raised by Richard and Mary Ferrebee Miller, both freed slaves. Due to his fair skin, there was much speculation about his biological father. In 1851, Miller moved to Charleston with his family where he attended illegal schools for free Black children.

Miller attended Lincoln University in Chester County, Pennsylvania and upon graduation in 1872, he returned to South Carolina where he became school commissioner of Beaufort County. Later he studied law at the recently integrated University of South Carolina before returning to Beaufort to set up his practice. Miller was elected to the South Carolina General Assembly where he served until 1880 when he went to the state Senate.

Miller returned to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1877 and served on the Republican State Executive Committee from 1878 to 1880 and was state party chairman in 1884.

In 1890, Miller served in the U.S. House of Representatives in the seat formerly occupied by Black Representative and Civil War hero Robert Smalls, although he only served for a few months due to election fraud, which many registered Black voters were prohibited from casting their ballots resulting in his opponent, incumbent William Elliott being initially declared the winner. After his time in Congress, Miller remained active in politics, serving as a member of the 1895 Constitutional Convention. He helped establish South Carolina State University in 1896 and served as their first president until 1911.

Miller was married to Anna Hume and had nine children. He passed away in 1938 in Charleston, South Carolina.

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Use Thomas Ezekiel Miller's bio and the paragraph below to answer the questions on this page.

Thomas Ezekiel Miller was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives in 1874, during the era known as Reconstruction. Reconstruction resulted after the end of the Civil War from 1865 through approximately 1876. During this time, African Americans held political office, received their right to vote, and established free public education amongst many other historic events. After the end of Reconstruction, many laws were established that purposefully kept African Americans from having equal rights known as Jim Crow laws.

1. What is the name of the town near Ferrebeeveville?
2. Why was there much speculation about the father of Thomas Miller?
3. What was Thomas Miller's first position when he returned to South Carolina after graduating from Lincoln University?
4. What is the name of the era that occurred after the Civil War?
5. Why did Thomas Miller only serve a few months in the U.S. House of Representatives?

Write down 3 things you learned about Thomas Miller, 2 you found interesting about him, and 1 thing you would like to learn more about.

3

2

1



Arthur Stanley

Businessman and civil rights advocate Arthur “Man” Whitfield Stanley, Sr. was born in Darlington, South Carolina on August 19, 1914, to Mrs. Martha Stanley Hobday and Mr. Willie Gandy.

In 1941, he married Theodosia Desiree King, with whom he had three children. In 1943, he was drafted into the U.S. Army, where he served in the Army Transportation Corps until he was honorably discharged in 1945. Upon his return home, he joined the burgeoning Civil Rights Movement. He served as president of the Darlington County NAACP for forty years and worked closely with notable civil rights leaders such as Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, Clarence Mitchell, and Ruby Hurley.

Stanley is best known for leading the effort to desegregate the public schools in Darlington with *Stanley v. Darlington County School District*, filed in 1964, and the school district desegregated only after a federal court order in 1970. Stanley also engineered the desegregation of the Darlington Public Library, several drug stores, and water fountains in the local courthouse.

Stanley became the first Black person elected to the Darlington City Council in 1968 after challenging discriminatory polling practices and suing for the implementation of single-member voting districts in both the city and county of Darlington.

His accolades include the Phi Beta Sigma award for Social Action, the James McBride Dabbs Award from the South Carolina Council for Human Rights, and The Order of the Palmetto, presented by Governor David Beasley in 1995 for his tireless and steadfast work in Civil Rights. In 2011, Darlington’s Arthur W. Stanley Gymnasium was dedicated in his honor.

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Find all the words associated with Arthur Stanley's life and career in the word search below. Cross out the words as you find each one.

D L D M C B L H M U W V M R A X P V
A R F G Q I J V D L C J E I P V J N
R K M Y K E I W T B V M B G L V H F
L S G Y U S Q D W L B R U H E O P P
I U H T B J H O P J E U Y T B T U K
N V U H S M T T X V T N S S D I L A
G K T R A N S P O R T A T I O N T W
T L V K H T S O N I V D T Z N G K A
O R C I R D R Y Z E O T W M C E M R
N V D Q K J Z G T C S C H O O L S D
K Y G N D E S E G R E G A T E J G S
L L J A B L I B R A R Y K M A N R H

Award

Business

Darlington

Desegregate

Library

Man

Rights

School

Transportation

Voting



Isaac Woodard

Sergeant Isaac Woodard Jr. was born on March 8, 1919, in Fairfield County, South Carolina to Sarah Elizabeth Woodard and Isaac Woodard Sr. He was the fifth of nine children.

At 23, Woodard enlisted in the U.S. Army at Fort Jackson in Columbia, South Carolina. On February 12, 1946, after returning to the U.S. from serving in World War II, Woodard was on a bus heading for his home when he asked to use the restroom during a rest stop. The driver initially denied Woodard's request and spoke to him in a disrespectful manner. Woodard told him to 'treat him like a man' as he had treated him. A short verbal altercation ensued. Woodard was allowed to use the restroom. At the next stop, the driver pulled over in Batesburg,

South Carolina where police officers took Woodard into custody, arrested and assaulted him while he was jailed, blinding him by beating him in the eyes.

In September of 1946, President Harry S. Truman learned of Woodard's blinding and ordered the Justice Department to open an investigation. A short time later, the officers involved were indicted and acquitted in U.S. District Court with Judge Julius Waties Waring presiding.

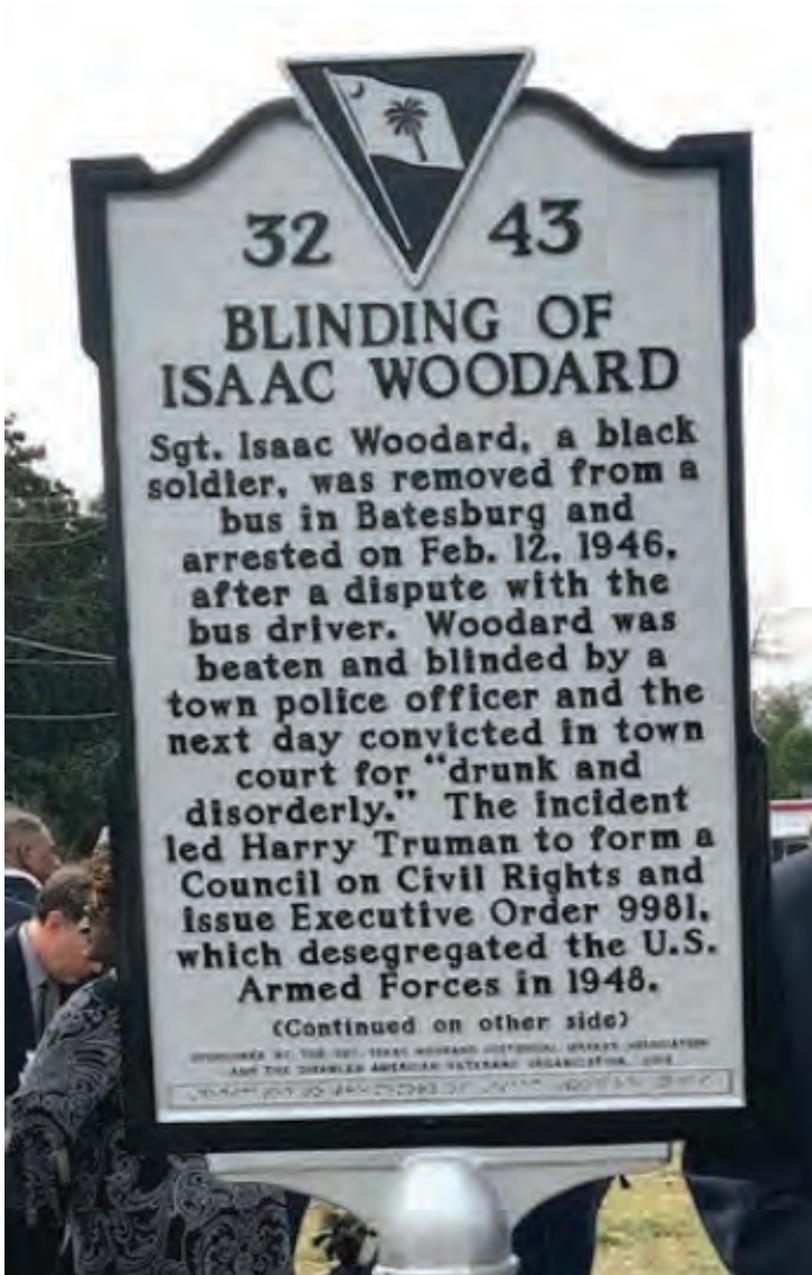
A short time later, Truman began the process of desegregating the U.S. military and creating the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. In an interview with Gil Noble, Woodard said, "People should learn how to live with one another and how to treat one another. Because after all, we all are human beings, regardless of color."

Woodard moved to the Bronx, New York where he lived near family and owned properties until his death in 1992. In 2019, a historical plaque was erected in Batesburg-Leesville to memorialize the 1946 attack.

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Use the photograph of the marker and the bio fro Isaac Woodard to compare five facts about Isaac in the chart below.



| Bio | Marker |
|-----|--------|
| | |

LEWISOHN STADIUM

137th Street & Convent Avenue, NYC

ISAAC WOODARD BENEFIT SHOW

Sponsored by Citizens Committee

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1946

8 P. M.

for

Amsterdam News Welfare Fund To Aid Isaac Woodard

MAYOR WILLIAM O. DWYER JOE LOUIS - CAROL BRICE
Honorary Chairman Co-Chairmen

Artists

| | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| JOE LOUIS | CAB CALLOWAY |
| CAROL BRICE | CANADA LEE |
| LOUIS JORDAN | COUNT BASIE |
| KING COLE TRIO | MAXINE SULLIVAN |
| PEARL BAILEY | BILLY HOLIDAY |

Price \$1.20 (inc. tax)

Tickets sold at:—

Harlem YMCA — 135th Street off 7th Ave.
Harlem YWCA — 137th Street off 7th Ave.
Franks Restaurant — Bet. 8th Ave. & St. Nicholas
Palm Cafe — 125th Street and 7th Ave.
March on Washington Movement—Bookstore
Amsterdam News, 2340 — 8th Ave.

This is the actual ad for the Isaac Woodard Benefit Show that occurred in 1946. Use the ad to answer the questions below.

1. When was the Benefit Show?
2. What was the address of the show?
3. Who was the Mayor of NYC?
4. How much did it cost?
5. List 3 of the artists that entertained.
6. What is the address of the Palm Cafe?



Furman Fortner

Instructional Technology Specialist

Brian Day

Instructional Technology Specialist

Salandra Bowman

Chief Learning Officer

Stephanie Frazier

Assistant General Manager

Anthony Padgett

President & CEO

Answer Key

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- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Across | Down |
| 3. Germs | 1. Medicine |
| 5. Vaccine | 2. Soap |
| 7. Tissue | 4. Soup |
| 8. Water | 6. Elbow |
| 10. Wash | 9. Rest |

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1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A

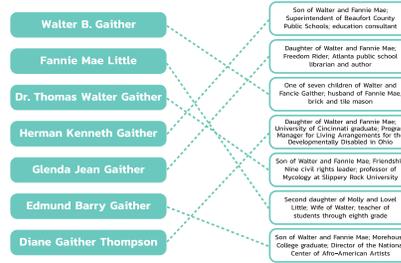
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- 1, 5, 2, 4, 6, 3

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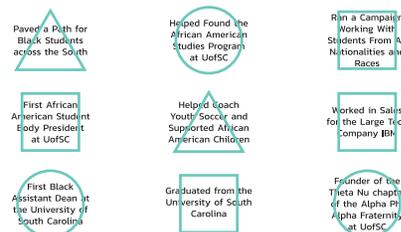
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- Public Health
- Disparities
- Social Justice
- Equity
- Community
- Engagement
- Biomedical

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Page 27

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Larger Problems | | | |
| 2,464 | 140 | 300 | 525 |
| 847 | 270 | 480 | 4,095 |
| 35 | 44 | 8 | 11 |
| Smaller Problems | | | |
| 3 | 8 | 35 | 12 |
| 12 | 36 | 64 | 4 |
| 9 | 42 | 15 | 36 |

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1. \$0.25
2. \$5.00
3. \$3.00
4. \$1.00
5. \$0.00
6. \$5.50
7. \$2.75
8. \$1.50

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1. Ridgeland
2. His fair skin
3. School Commissioner of Beaufort County
4. Reconstruction
5. Election Fraud

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1. Friday, August 16, 1946
2. 137th Street & Convent Avenue, NYC
3. William O. Dwyer
4. \$1.20 (inc. tax)
5. Joe Louis, Carol Brice, Louis Jordan King Cole Trio, Pearl Bailey, Cab Calloway, Canada Lee, Count Basie Maxine Sullivan, Billy Holiday
6. 125th Street and 7th Ave.

