



*There is no future for a people who deny their past.*

*The Negro has always been a revolutionary, not because he is black but because he is a man.*

—Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

maid. She traveled all across the country speaking to people against slavery. She could neither read nor write, but she soon became famous for her speeches. Huge crowds would gather to hear her. She had a deep and powerful voice. Many people thought she had mystic gifts.

She helped many fugitive slaves to find work and a place to live. During the Civil War, she used her own money to buy gifts for Black soldiers. After the war, she fought for women's rights and for better educational opportunities for Black people.

Sojourner Truth finally settled in Battle Creek, Michigan. Failing health forced her to stop traveling. She died in Battle Creek on November 26, 1883. Funeral services were held at the Congregational Church. It was the largest funeral Battle Creek had ever seen.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER

A frail little boy was rescued from the night raiders by Moses Carver. The Carvers nursed the little boy back to health. They named him George Washington Carver.

That frail little boy grew up to be Dr. George Washington Carver, the Wizard of Tuskegee. He is honored by his race, his country and all the world.

Booker T. Washington was principal of the new Normal and Industrial Institute for Negroes in Tuskegee, Alabama. He had heard that Dr. Carver could "raise corn on a wooden floor!" Washington wrote Carver and asked him to come to Tuskegee.

"I cannot offer you money, position, or fame," Washington said. "The first two you have; the last, from the place you now have, you will no doubt

achieve. These things I now ask you to give up! I offer you in their place hard work—the task of bringing our people from degradation, poverty and waste to full manhood."

After reading the letter twice, Carver pulled a small notebook from his pocket. On a sheet of paper he wrote three words and a signature. He addressed the envelope to: Dr. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Alabama.

Four days later, the envelope arrived. It read: "I will come." It was signed G.W. Carver. An agreement had been made that would change the agricultural history of the South.

George Washington Carver made hundreds of discoveries and new products in his laboratory on the campus of Tuskegee. From the peanut, he made meal, instant and dry coffee, bleach, tan remover, wood filler, metal polish, paper, ink, shaving cream, rubbing oil, synthetic rubber and plastics.

From the soybean, Dr. Carver made flour, breakfast food and milk. He discovered more than 100 different things that could be obtained from the sweet potato.

George Washington Carver's biggest contribution was showing southern farmers that science could be used to improve the land. Because of his work, the peanut and sweet potato have become important crops in the South. He proved that cotton did not have to be the South's main crop.

Dr. Carver was a very humble man. He wanted to see others benefit from his work and the study of science. In 1938, he gave \$30,000 of his life's savings to set up the George Washington Carver Foundation to develop food products from common crops.

Dr. Carver died in 1943. He is buried

next to Booker T. Washington on the campus of Tuskegee University.

## MARCUS GARVEY

MARCUS Garvey was a nationalist. He wanted to make Black people all over the world free of control by White people. He spent his whole life fighting for this cause.

Marcus Mosiah Garvey was born in St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica on August 17, 1887. He was the youngest of 11 children. His father, Marcus Garvey, was of unmixed African descent. He claimed to be descended from the Maroons, African slaves who successfully defended their freedom against the Spanish and British in the 17th century. His mother, Sarah Garvey, was also of unmixed African descent.

In 1912, Garvey went to London. Here he met Africans for the first time. He also read Booker T. Washington's autobiography, *Up From Slavery*. He was very impressed with Washington's belief in Black self-help.

He returned to Jamaica and on August 1, 1914, Garvey founded the Universal Improvement Association (UNIA). This organization worked to unite Black people through education, race pride, community activity and the development of Africa.

On March 23, 1916, Marcus Garvey arrived in the United States. He set up a branch of the UNIA in Harlem. He traveled throughout the country, lecturing to Black churches and other groups about the need for Black people to unite in order to advance as a race.

Two years later, Garvey began publishing *The Negro World*, which quickly became one of the leading Black weekly newspapers with a circulation of more than 50,000.

In 1919, he founded the Black Star Steamship Line to link Black people all over the world with Africa. Black people were very proud of Marcus Garvey, who had a fleet of ships owned and operated by a Black company and manned by Black crews.

The first International Convention of the Universal Negro Improvement Association was held in New York City in August 1920. Delegates came from all of the then 48 states and from more than 20 foreign countries. There were

a number of African delegates, including a prince, several tribal chiefs and the mayor of Monrovia, Liberia.

Most of Garvey's plans failed. Most of the money he collected was lost. He was arrested by the U.S. government for mail fraud. After two years in prison, the President of the United States commuted his sentence. He was deported to Jamaica.

Marcus Garvey made important contributions to Black history. He was an early spokesperson for Black Power and independence for African countries. He created the first real mass movement among Black people in the United States and other places in the world. He gave Black people a feeling of self-respect and a pride in their race and heritage.

## W.E.B. DU BOIS

WILLIAM Edward Burghardt Du Bois was a professor, writer, editor, poet and scholar. He was one of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

Will Du Bois was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts on February 23, 1868. At 16, he graduated from Great Barrington High School. He was the only Black student in the class.

He won a scholarship to Fisk University. Then he transferred to Harvard College from which he graduated with honors in 1890.

For two years, Du Bois studied at the University of Berlin. In 1895, he became the first African American to earn a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree from Harvard University.

Du Bois taught Latin, Greek and English at Wilberforce University from 1895 to 1897 and at the original Atlanta University from 1897 to 1910.

In 1905, Dr. Du Bois founded the Niagara Movement. The NAACP was an outgrowth of that movement.

Du Bois served as director of publicity for the NAACP and as a member of the board of directors. From 1910 to 1934, he was editor of *The Crisis*, the NAACP's official magazine.

In 1919, Dr. Du Bois helped to organize the First Pan African Congress