

African Descent Ministries of the ELCA is celebrating Black History Month with season two of Talks at the Desk, a video series that explores diverse expressions of the church. A new video will premiere each Wednesday in February at 7:30 pm Central time. Watch them live on YouTube



“You don’t have to teach people how to be human. You just have to teach them how to stop being inhuman.”

Eldridge Cleaver

“I always bear in mind that my mission is to leave behind me the kind of impression that will make it easier for those who follow.”

Marian Anderson

“It appears that my worst fears have been realized we have made progress in everything yet nothing has changed.”

Derrick Bell

“One isn’t necessarily born with courage; one is born with potential. Without courage, we cannot practice any virtue consistently.”

Maya Angelou

*“Darkness cannot drive out darkness;
only light can do that. Hate cannot drive
out hate; only love can do that.”*

Martin Luther King, Jr.

Statistics

(That might surprise you)

Median Household Income:

White Americans: \$82,000

Black Americans: \$53,000

Homeownership Rate:

White Americans: 73%

Black Americans: 42%

Sentenced Male Prisoners per 100,000 residents:

White Americans: 392

Black Americans: 2,272

Life Expectancy at birth:

White Americans: 78.8%

Black Americans: 75.3%

Police killings:

White Americans: 13 per million

Black Americans: 31 per million

US Population:

White Americans: 197 million (as of 2020)

Black Americans: 42 million (as of 2020)

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/opinions/2020/06/22/what-numbers-say-whites-blacks-live-two-different-americas/>

**Ways to be a
better ally
beyond the
month of
February:**

1. Keep learning

- No amount of information is ever too much. With everything changing, we are always finding new ways to be more up-to-date with the world around us. We cannot simply just learn when it seems most convenient. We also cannot rely on the people who “fit the mold” of those we are celebrating to educate it. Putting in the work year-round gives us the opportunity to strengthen our allyship outside of one single month.

2. Keep growing

- No one is perfect! We all make mistakes, but knowing that we did, and we are willing to grow into a better person from it speaks more than dwelling and continually making the same mistakes. Acknowledge, understand, grow.

3. Respecting different cultures

- We will never live in a world where all humans are the same. One of the beautiful things about where we live is we, subjectively, have the ability to be who we want, where we want, when we want. Why not embrace that? Take the time to learn something or enjoy a culture that is not your own and see how it makes you feel.

4. Ask the hard questions

- This isn't easy for anyone. We often don't know where to start, but we all start somewhere. Think about the tragic events that have happened in the last 10 years to those in the BIPOC community. Think about these questions:
 - What went wrong? (look at it from both angles)
 - How would this have turned out differently if that was me?
 - Where do we go from here?

5. **Confronting your own bias**

- We all, whether we want to believe it or not, are inherently glued to our moral bias. We believe life should be done a certain way and when others mess with that flow, our guards go up and our judgement kicks in. Instead of jumping to a certain way of thinking next time, try to ask yourself “even though my response is different, what are they going through/what different life experiences have they had to elicit that response?”

6. Be willing to change

- This is much easier said than done. Believing the old saying of “well this is what we did in when I grew up” or “this is how it used to be” can only get you so far. While holding your morals high is something to be proud of, there is a difference between morality and stubbornness. Even if it is just a little at a time, take some time in the next week or month to listen to potential change in your life. If it helps you, write some pros and cons down about it and why you are so hesitant. It just might give you some clarity on the change you are trying to understand!

7. Be more intentional

- Go to those town hall meetings. Make a culturally diverse dish. Listen to a new genre of music. Find comfort in the uncomfortable and step outside that bubble.

8. Person-first language

- Often times we don't even see this as a way to be an ally, but the more we introduce it in to our vocabulary, the more inclusive our environment becomes. Recognizing someone as a person before anything else signals to them that you see them for who they are before you see the color of their skin, their different abilities, etc. you can start small and say something like "a person who is sick" versus "a sick person" and continue to grow. Like previously mentioned, change takes time!

9. Drop the white person guilt

- As a member of the BIPOC community, I have been flooded countless times with “Even though I don’t love the idea, I still love you!” or when they believe they have hurt my feelings, they pour out compliments to make sure they don’t sound “too racist” to me. Trying to prove your point more just makes your case worse. Instead, recognize where you possibly went wrong, apologize, and acknowledge how you will do better. It’s not a person of color’s job to make you feel better about being inadvertently racist. Just do better.

10. Look into things that make you uncomfortable

- Recently, there have been a number of events that have gone un-talked about because it makes people uncomfortable. The shooting in Memphis, the mass protests, the police killings, etc. Why do we shelter ourselves from watching or talking about them? As servants of Christ, we are called to do justice and by staying silent, we are doing ourselves and those around us an injustice. What can we do when events like this rise and how can we better allies to our friends who are directly impacted by said events?

Notable Members of the BIPOC community that have made a difference in history.

Note: this is NOT everyone, but merely a highlight of some. For a more extensive list, you can research different time periods.

All information found from: <https://parade.com/1328166/shameikarhymes/african-american-historical-figures/>



Nine months before Rosa Parks refused to give up her seat on a bus in Montgomery, Alabama in 1955, 15-year-old **Claudette Colvin** refused to move to the back of a bus to give up her seat to a white person. When the bus driver ordered her to get up, she refused to say she had paid her fare and it was her constitutional right. She was arrested. Colvin said to NPR, "All I remember is that I was not going to walk off the

bus voluntarily," Colvin says. Colvin later became the main witness in the federal lawsuit *Browder v. Gayle*, which ended segregation on public transportation in Alabama.



Robert Sengstacke Abbott laid the foundation for what would eventually birth many Black publications including *Ebony*, *Jet*, *Essence*, *Black Enterprise*, *Right On!*, *Sheen Magazine*, and more. In 1905, Abbott founded the *Chicago Defender*, a weekly newspaper. The paper started out with a 25-cent investment and a four-page pamphlet, increasing

circulation with every edition. The *Defender* played an important role in encouraging African Americans to migrate from the south for better economic opportunities. The success of the paper made Abbott one of the first African American self-made millionaires.



Shirley Chisholm kicked the door in for African American women holding major roles in government. She first served as an educational consultant for New York City's Bureau of Child Welfare and ran for New York State Assembly in 1964. Chisholm was elected in 1968 as the first African American Congresswoman. She served

from 1969 to 1983 representing New York's 12th District. She later became one of the founding members of the Congressional Black Caucus. Chisholm made more history in 1972 by becoming the first African American woman of a major political party to run for the Democratic party's presidential nomination. Her campaign slogan: "Unbought and Unbossed." Vice President Kamala Harris even paid tribute to Chisholm in her presidential campaign announcement by using a similar logo to Chisholm's.

Johnson H. Johnson

Hailed as one of the most influential Black media publishers, Johnson got his start working for Supreme Life Insurance Company collecting weekly news clippings for his manager, which sparked his idea for his first publication, *Negro Digest*. In 1942, with a \$500 loan and \$6,000 raised through subscriptions, Johnson launched his dream project which later became *Black World*. Three years later, he launched *Ebony*. In 1951, he created *Jet*, a weekly news magazine featuring the Jet Beauty of the Week. Johnson also expanded from magazines into book publishing and owned Fashion Fair Cosmetics, the premier cosmetics company that catered to darker skin tones before there was Fenty.



Dorothy Height has been called the matriarch of the civil rights movement and often worked behind the scenes. After receiving two degrees from New York University in the 1930s, Height worked for the New York City Welfare Department and then became the assistant executive director of the

Harlem Y.M.C.A. She was involved in anti-lynching protests, brought public attention to the exploitation of African-American women working in "slave markets," and escorted First Lady Eleanor Roosevelt to the National Council of Negro Women, a council she served on for more than 40 years. In the 1950s, she lobbied President Dwight D. Eisenhower to take an aggressive stance on school desegregation issues. Height also worked with Martin Luther King Jr. and she stood on the platform with him when he delivered his famous "I Have a Dream" speech in August 1963.



With a distinctive baritone and demanding stature, **Don Cornelius** helped to shift Black culture into the spotlight with the creation of the show Soul Train. The “Hippest Trip in America” was picked up for national syndication in 1971 with its first episode featuring performers Gladys Knight & The Pips, Eddie Kendricks, Bobby Hutton, and Honey Cone. The dance show exposed Black acts to a larger national audience, featuring Soul Train dancers, the Scramble Board, the Soul Train Line, and Cornelius’ famous catchphrase “Love, Peace, and Soul.” The combination of performances and interviews proved to be a formula that worked. The show is one of the longest-running syndicated shows that ran until 2006.



Alice Coachman became the first African American woman from any country to win an Olympic Gold Medal at the 1948 Summer Olympics in London. She set the record for the high jump at the Olympics, leaping to 5 feet and 6 ⅛ inches. Four years later, she became the first Black female athlete to endorse an international consumer product when she signed on as a Coca-Cola spokesperson. Over the course of her

career, she won 34 national titles. She was officially inducted into the National Track-and-Field Hall of Fame in 1975 and the U.S. Olympic Hall of Fame in 2004.

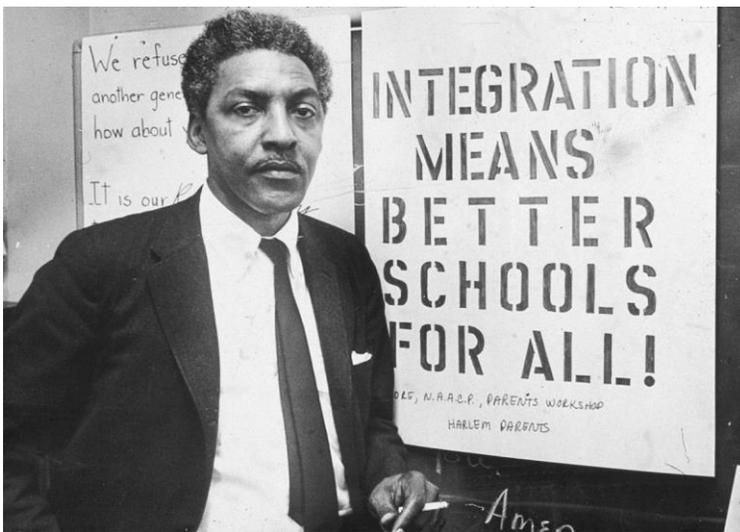
Maria P. Williams

The landscape of Hollywood has the work of many Black women from Ava DuVernay, Issa Rae, and Shonda Rhimes to name a few. Williams paved the way as the first Black woman to produce, write, and act in her own silent crime movie in 1923, *The Flames of Wrath*. To distribute the film, she formed the Western Film Producing Company and Booking Exchange with her husband. The former Kansas City teacher was also an activist, and detailed her leadership skills in her 1916 book, *My Work and Public Sentiment*.



Ethel Waters first entered the entertainment business in the 1920s as a blues singer, before making history. Waters was the first to integrate Broadway appearing in Irving Berlin's *As Thousands Cheer* and eventually became the highest-paid performer on Broadway. In addition to becoming the first African American to star in her own television variety show in

1939, *The Ethel Waters Show*. She was nominated for an Academy Award for Best Supporting Actress for the film *Pinky* in 1950. Also in 1950, Waters was the first Black actress to star in a television series, *Beulah*, which aired on ABC. In 1962, she became the first African American woman to be nominated for a Primetime Emmy Award for Outstanding Single Performance by a Leading Lady for the show *Route 66*.



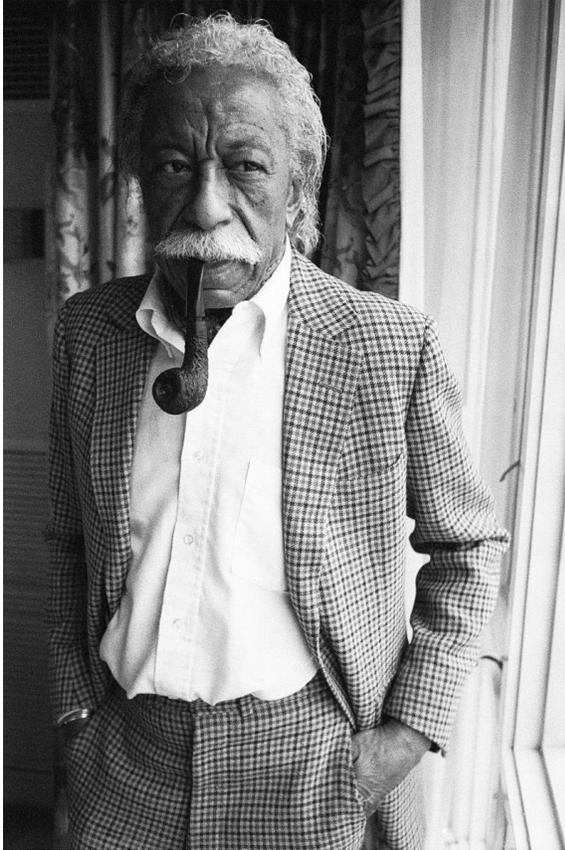
Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. is usually credited for the iconic March on Washington in August 1963, but it was actually **Bayard Rustin** who organized the historical event. The march brought more than 200,000 peaceful protestors of varying races and religions together to hear King's "I Have a Dream" speech. As a gay

man who had controversial ties to communism, he was considered too much of a liability to be on the front lines of the movement so he worked in the background. Rustin also helped King found the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.



Ruby Bridges was the first African American child to desegregate the all-white William Frantz Elementary School in Louisiana during the New Orleans school desegregation crisis on November 14, 1960. She was six years old at the time. Despite intimidation and discrimination, Bridges never missed a day of school. Bridges has written two books on her experience and has been honored with the Carter G. Woodson Book Award. In 1999, she also set up The Ruby Bridges Foundation to

promote equality in education. Bridges is also a lifelong activist for racial equality. In 1999, Ruby established The Ruby Bridges Foundation to promote tolerance and create change through education. In 2000, she was made an honorary deputy marshal in a ceremony in Washington, DC.



Gordon Parks was one of the most prolific figures behind a camera in the 20th century. His photojournalism from the 1940s through the 1970s captured aspects of American life including issues like civil rights, poverty, and race relations. Parks was the first African American on the staff of *LIFE* magazine, and he was also responsible for some of the most beautiful imagery in the pages of *Ebony*, *Glamour*, and *Vogue*. He later went on to co-found *Essence* magazine. In 1969, Parks became the first African American to write and direct a major Hollywood studio feature film, *The Learning Tree*, based on his bestselling semi-autobiographical novel. His next film, *Shaft*, helped to shape the blaxploitation era in the '70s. Parks once

said: "I saw that the camera could be a weapon against poverty, against racism, against all sorts of social wrongs. I knew at that point I had to have a camera."

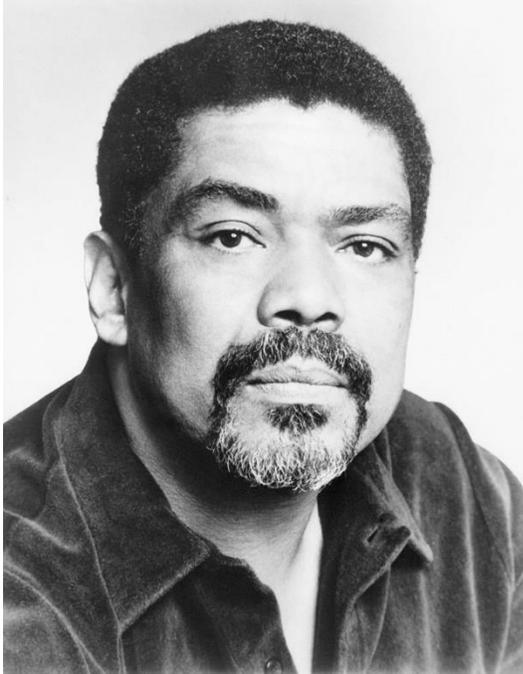


Madam C.J. Walker was the first Black female millionaire in America. She made her fortune by creating a homemade line of hair care products for Black women. Born Sarah Breedlove, she was inspired to create hair products after experiencing a scalp disorder and hair loss. It led to the creation of the Walker system of hair care. She built an empire selling products directly to Black women, then employing others to sell them. She used her fortune to fund scholarships for women at the

Tuskegee Institute and donated to the NAACP, the Black YMCA, and other charities. In fact, *Netflix's* historical drama *Self-Made: Inspired by the Life of Madam C.J. Walker* gives insight into her story.

Annie Turnbo Malone

While Madam C.J. Walker may be known as the first Black female millionaire, she didn't get there without the likes of her employer Annie Turnbo Malone, who was also a millionaire. Her contributions to the hair care industry have been overshadowed by Walker's success. Malone was a chemist and entrepreneur. She developed a hair product to straighten African American women's hair without damaging it, and eventually created a line of hair care and beauty products. She and her assistants sold the products door to door giving demonstrations before business took off after the World Fair in 1904. Malone established Poro College, a cosmetology school and training center in St. Louis in 1918. She had thirty-two branches of the school throughout the country in the mid-50s.



Alvin Ailey was an acclaimed dancer and choreographer who earned global recognition for his impact on modern dance. After honing his technique at the Lester Horton Dance Theater and acting as its director until its 1954 disbandment, Ailey had the desire to choreograph his own ballets and works that differed from the traditional pieces of the time. This inspired him to start the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in 1958, a multiracial troupe that provided a platform for talented Black dancers and traveled around the world. His most popular piece, "Revelations," is an

ode to the Southern Black Church. He died in 1989, but in 2014, he posthumously received the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the country's highest civilian honor, in recognition of his contributions and commitment to civil rights and dance in America.



Ella Baker was a major force in shaping the development of the civil rights movement. She was a field secretary and branch director for the NAACP and also co-founded an organization that raised money to fight Jim Crow laws. Additionally, Baker was a key organizer for Martin Luther King Jr.'s Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). One of her biggest contributions to the movement was the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which prioritized nonviolent protest, assisted in organizing

the 1961 Freedom Rides, and aided in registering Black voters. The Ella Baker Center for Human Rights continues to carry on her legacy.



Mae Jemison was the first African American woman who orbited into space aboard the shuttle Endeavour in 1992. The team made 127 orbits around the earth over the course of eight days. Jemison is also a physician, teacher, a Peace Corps volunteer, and president of a tech company,

the Jemison Group. She continues to work towards the advancement of young women of color getting more involved in technology, engineering, and math careers.



Before Little Richard, Chuck Berry, Keith Richards, Elvis, or Johnny Cash strummed their guitars, or banged out a melody on the piano, **Sister Rosetta Tharpe** created a musical style that would take the world by storm. Hailed as the godmother of rock and roll, Tharpe is both the originator of pop gospel and she brought an emotionally charged

dimension to the electric guitar, creating the foundation of rock and roll. Tharpe is credited with introducing the spirituality of the gospel into the secular world of rock 'n' roll. Little Richard called her his greatest influence and Chuck Berry said that his entire career was just "one long Rosetta Tharpe impersonation." In 1969, she was nominated for a Grammy for Best Gospel Performance for the album *Precious Memories*.

Max Robinson

Robinson became the first Black person to anchor the nightly network news in 1978. Robinson got his start in 1959 when he was hired to read the news at a station in Portsmouth, Virginia. The station owner hired him as a news-reader, but was told he couldn't show his face. When Robinson protested, he was fired. He moved to Washington to work as a reporter, and later co-anchored the evening news making him the first Black anchor in a major U.S. city. ABC News took notice and named him one of three co-anchors on *World News Tonight*. He was also one of the 44 founders of the National Association of Black Journalists (NABJ).



Dr. Patricia Bath, an ophthalmologist and laser scientist, was not only the first female African-American doctor to patent a medical device but also the first person to invent a surgery that greatly advanced treatment for cataracts. Dr. Bath invented the Laserphaco Probe in 1981 which used lasers to treat cataracts more

precisely and less painfully. The invention was able to recover vision for people who had been blind or vision impaired for decades.



Ethel L. Payne is known as the “First Lady of the Black Press.” She combined activism with journalism during the 1950s and 1960s. Some of the iconic figures of history Payne interviewed include Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President John F. Kennedy, and Nelson Mandela, among several other noteworthy figures. In 1972, CBS hired Payne as a radio and television commentator and she became the first Black woman to hold such a position. Payne is also the only African-American out of

four female journalists honored by the U.S. Postal Service on a “Women in Journalism” stamp.

Fritz Pollard

Pollard was the first African American head coach in the National Football League (NFL). He was 5 feet, 9 inches and 165 pounds, what most would consider small for the sport. He attended Brown University and was the school's first Black player. After serving in World War I, he joined the Akron Pros of the American Professional Football Association, which later became the NFL. He was one of only two Black players in the league. In 1921, while still playing, the team named him its coach. Over the course of his career he coached four different teams and founded a Chicago football team of all African American players. He was inducted into the Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2005.



A prolific writer and poet, and activist known for her lyrical prose and regal speaking voice, **Maya Angelou** was the first Black woman to appear on a quarter. Angelou rose to international prominence after the publication of her groundbreaking autobiography, "I Know Why the Caged Bird

Sings," with its account of rape and racism in the segregated South. The recipient of more than 30 honorary degrees, Angelou read *On the Pulse of Morning* at the 1993 inauguration of former President Bill Clinton. Angelou's reading was the first time an African American woman wrote and presented a poem at a presidential inauguration.

Henrietta Lacks

After being diagnosed with cervical cancer at The Johns Hopkins Hospital in 1951, a sample of Lacks's cancer cells was taken without her consent by a researcher. She died later that year at 31 years old. Her cells would go on to advance medical research for years to come, as they had the unique ability to double every 20-24 hours. "They have been used to test the effects of radiation and poisons, to study the human genome, to learn more about how viruses work, and played a crucial role in the development of the polio vaccine," Johns Hopkins said.

Wally Amos

As you stroll the cookie aisle in the grocery, the familiar yellow box filled with chocolate chip cookies that says Famous Amos Cookies was created by Wally Amos. He first began selling cookies in 1975, after receiving some start-up money from several close friends, including the late singer Marvin Gaye, to open a store on Sunset Boulevard in Los Angeles. By the early 1980s, demand was rising, so Amos decided to mass-produce the cookies. He also created Uncle Wally's Muffins and the Cookie Kahuna.

Ida B. Wells

Ida B. Wells was an African American journalist, abolitionist and feminist who led an anti-lynching crusade in the United States in the 1890s. She owned the newspaper *The Memphis Free Speech and Headlight* and was a vocal critic of segregated schools. Later, she became active in the anti-lynching campaign in 1892 after multiple friends were lynched, according to the National Park Service, even visiting the White House to advocate for reforms. In 1896, she formed the National Association of Colored Women. Wells is also considered a founding member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Most recently, Wells was immortalized with a Barbie doll modeled after her.



Jesse Owens was a track-and-field athlete who set a world record in the long jump at the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin and went unrivaled for 25 years. He was the first American to win four gold medals at the Olympics. That year he won medals in the 100- and 200-meter dashes, along with the 100-meter relay and other

events off the track. In 1976, Owens received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and was posthumously awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 1990.



Bessie Coleman is the first licensed Black pilot in the world. Though history has favored Amelia Earhart or the Wright brothers, Coleman went to flight school in France in 1919, and received her pilot license in 1921 inspiring diversity in the aviation field. In 1922, she performed the first public flight by a Black woman. She was famous for doing “loop-

the-loops,” and making figure eights in an airplane. In 1995, the Bessie Coleman Stamp was created in her honor.

Rebecca Lee Crumpler

Rebecca Lee Crumpler was the first Black female doctor in the United States. After attending the prestigious Massachusetts private school West-Newton English and Classical School, she worked as a nurse for eight years until applying to medical school in 1860 at the New England Female Medical College. PBS reported that she worked as a physician for the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Virginia. She later practiced in Boston's predominantly Black neighborhood at the time, Beacon Hill, and published *A Book of Medical Discourses in Two Parts*.

Marsha P. Johnson

Marsha P. Johnson is a celebrated veteran of the 1969 Stonewall Inn protests in New York, an influential transgender activist, and a force to be reckoned with in the gay liberation movement. Johnson, a Black transwoman and activist, was at the forefront of the LGBTQ movement. In addition to being the co-founder of STAR, an organization that housed homeless queer youth, Johnson also fought for equality through the Gay Liberation Front. There's a Netflix documentary that brought Johnson's story to life with the documentary, *The Death and Life of Marsha P. Johnson* by David France that highlights the impact she had.

KNOWING YOUR DEFINITIONS: Black History Edition

Racism

Individual-level Racism

- Interpersonal Racism
 - Occurs between Individuals. These are biases that occur individuals interact with others and their private racial beliefs affect their public interactions. Example include racial slurs, bigotry, hate crimes, and racial violence.
- Internalized Racism
 - Lies within the individuals. These are our private beliefs and biases about race and racism, influences by our culture. Internalized racism can take many different forms including racial prejudice toward other people of a difference race; internalized oppression, the negative beliefs about oneself by people of color; or internalized privilege beliefs about superiority or entitlement by white people. An example is a belief that you or other are more or less intelligent, or beautiful, because of your race.

Systematic-level Racism

- Structural Racism
 - Racial bias amount institutions and across society. It involves the cumulative and compounding effects of an array of societal factors including the history, culture, ideology, and interaction of institutions and policies that systematically privilege white people and disadvantage people of color. An example is the overwhelming number of depictions of people of color as criminals in the mainstream media, which can influence how various institutions and individuals treat people of color with suspicion when they are shopping, traveling, or seeking housing, and employment- all of which can result in discriminatory treatment and unequal outcomes.
- Institutional Racism
 - Occurs within the institutions and systems of power. It is the unfair policies and discriminatory practices of particular institutions (schools, workplaces, etc.) that routinely produce racially inequitable outcome for people of color and advantages for white people. Individuals within institutions take on the power of the institution when they reinforce racial inequalities. An example is a school system that concentrate people of color in the most overcrowded schools, the least-challenging classes, and the least-qualified teachers, resulting in higher dropout rates and disciplinary rates compared with that of white students.

Micro-aggression

- A statement, action, or incident regarded as an instance of indirect, subtle, or unintentional discrimination against members of a marginalized groups, such as a racial or ethnic minority.

Tokenism

1. The practice of hiring or appointing a token number of people from underrepresented groups in order to deflect criticism or comply with affirmative action rules.
2. The practice of making only a perfunctory or symbolic effort to do a particular thing, especially by recruiting a small number of people from underrepresented groups in order to give the appearance of sexual or racial equality within a workforce.

Cultural Appropriation

- The unacknowledged or inappropriate adoption of the customs, practices, ideas, etc. of one people or society by members of another and more typically dominant people/society.

Ableism

- The system of oppression that disadvantages people with disabilities and advantages people who do not currently have disabilities.

BIPOC

- A term referring to “Black and/or Indigenous People of Color”.

Color-Blindness

- Color-blind ideology (or color-evasiveness – purporting to not notice race in an effort to not appear be racist). Asserts that ending discrimination merely requires treating individuals as equally as possible, without regard to race, culture, or ethnicity.

Diversity

- Includes all the ways which people differ, and it encompasses all the different characteristics that make one individual or group different from another.

Equity

- Seeks to render justice by deeply considering structural factors that benefit some social groups/communities and harm other social groups/communities.

Inclusion

- Authentically bringing traditionally excluded individuals and/or groups into processes, activities, and decision/policy making in a way that shares power.

Things you can do TODAY to be a better ally:

Eat at local black-owned restaurants

Forks and Flavors

2920 George Busbee Pkwy
Ste 109
Kennesaw, GA 30144

FresqO Fresh

915 Ridgewalk Parkway
Woodstock, GA 30188

Catfish Hox

2595 Sandy Plains Rd
Ste 101
Marietta, GA 30066

RC's Southern Cooking

1516 Roswell Rd
Marietta, GA 30062

Southern Classic Foods

1570 Holcomb Bridge Rd
Ste 335
Roswell, GA 30076

Busy Bee Café

810 Martin Luther King Jr Dr SW
Atlanta, GA 30314

BlaqHaus ATL

16 Atlanta St Se
Marietta, GA 30060

Capers

1635 Old 41 Hwy
Ste 403
Kennesaw, GA 30152

Xtraction

2932 Canton Rd
Ste 190
Marietta, GA 30066

Fish Thyme

3979 Main St
Ste 100
Acworth, GA 30101

Buy from/Support black-owned businesses:

Nourish + Bloom Market

300 Trilith Pkwy
Unit 250-255
Fayetteville, GA 30214

Brave and Kind Bookstore

722 W College Ave
Decatur, GA 30030

ZuCot Gallery

100 Centennial Olympic Park Dr SW
Atlanta, GA 30313

Hodgepodge coffeehouse

720 Moreland Ave SE
Atlanta, GA 30316

Black Wall Street Market

8109 Mall Pkwy
Stonecrest, GA 30038

Iwi Fresh

341 Nelson St SW
Atlanta, GA 30313

Cascade

3335 Martin Luther King Jr Dr
Atlanta, GA 30331

Tags Boutique

177 Peters St SW
Atlanta, GA 30313

The Beehive

1250 Caroline St NE
Unit C120
Atlanta, GA 30307

Pin & Proper

1039 Grant St SE
Unit D10
Atlanta, GA 3031

Black History/Black author Books to read:

1. "South to America" by Imani Perry
2. "How the Word is Passed" by Clint Smith
3. "Four Hundred Souls" By Ibram X. Kendi and Keisha M. Blain
4. "A Little Devil in America" by Hanif Abdurraqir
5. "The Three Mothers" by Anna Malaika
6. "On Juneteenth" by Annette Gordon-Reed
7. "The Black Church" by Henry Louis Gates Jr.
8. "Buses area Comin'" by Charles Person with Richard Rooker
9. "America on Fire" Elizabeth Hinton
10. "Wake" by Rebecca Hall

Notable mentions:

1. "Dear Church" by Lenny Duncan
2. "Becoming" by Michelle Obama
3. "Stamped" by Jason Reynolds and Ibram X. Kendi

Movies pertaining to Black History:

1. *A Raisin in the Sun (1961)*
2. *Do the Right Things (1989)*
3. *Malcom X (1992)*
4. *Selma (2014)*
5. *One Night in Miami...(2020)*
6. *I Am Not Your Negro (2017)*
7. *Summer of Soul (2021)*
8. *Judas and the Black Messiah (2021)*
9. *13th (2016)*
10. *If Beale Street Could Talk (2018)*