



<p><b>Alexander, Michelle</b>, <i>The New Jim Crow; Mass Incarceration in the Age of Color-blindness</i></p>	<p>This book directly challenges the notion that the election of Barack Obama signaled a new era of colorblindness. Author and legal scholar Michelle Alexander argues that "we have not ended racial caste in America; we have merely redesigned it." By targeting black men through the War on Drugs and decimating communities of color, she argues that the U.S. criminal justice system functions as a modern system of racial control, forcing millions of American citizens to a permanent second-class status. In the words of Benjamin Todd Jealous, president and CEO of the NAACP, this book is a "call to action."</p>
<p><b>Alexie, Sherman</b>, <i>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-time Indian</i></p>	<p><i>The Absolutely True Diary of a Part-Time Indian</i>, is based on author, Alexie Sherman's own experiences. This young adult book chronicles the contemporary adolescence of one Native American boy, Junior, a budding cartoonist, as he attempts to break away from the life he was destined to live on the Spokane Indian Reservation by leaving the "rez" to attend an all-white farm town high school where the only other Indian is the school mascot</p>
<p><b>Anderson, Carol</b>, <i>White Rage: The Unspoken Truth of Our Racial Divide</i></p>	<p>Carefully linking historical flashpoints when social progress for African Americans was countered by deliberate and cleverly crafted opposition, Anderson pulls back the veil that has long covered actions made in the name of protecting democracy, fiscal responsibility, or protection against fraud, rendering visible the long lineage of white rage.</p>
<p><b>Angelou, Maya</b>, <i>I Know Why the Caged Bird Sings</i></p>	<p>Maya Angelou's debut memoir is a modern American classic beloved worldwide. Angelou recounts how her mother sent her and her brother, Bailey, to live with their grandmother in the South. At a young age she is forced to endure the ache of abandonment and the prejudice of the local "po-white-trash." and then at eight years old Maya is attacked by a man many times her age—and has to live with the consequences for a lifetime. Years later, Maya eventually learns that love for herself, the kindness of others, her own strong spirit, and the ideas of great authors will allow her to be free instead of imprisoned.</p>





<p><b>Baldwin, James</b>, <i>Collected Essays</i></p>	<p>Edited by Nobel laureate Toni Morrison, the Library of America's <i>Collected Essays</i> is the most comprehensive gathering of Baldwin's nonfiction ever published.</p>
<p><b>Ball, Edward</b>, <i>Slaves in the Family</i></p>	<p>Ball tells the story of southern slavery through tracking the history of his family, prominent landowners, rice-planters, one or two of his ancestors were slave traders and big slave owners in a southern family Ball notes that by the time the Civil War ended, nearly 4,000 people had been enslaved by the Balls. Descendants of the Ball slaves may number as high as 11,000 today.</p>
<p><b>Baptist, Edward E.</b>, <i>The Half Has Never Been Told: Slavery and the Making of American Capitalism</i></p>	<p>Told through intimate slave narratives, plantation records, newspapers, and the words of politicians, entrepreneurs, and escaped slaves, <i>The Half Has Never Been Told</i> offers a radical new interpretation of American history. It forces readers to reckon with the violence at the root of American supremacy, but also with the survival and resistance that brought about slavery's end—and created a culture that sustains America's deepest dreams of freedom. Historian Edward Baptist reveals the expansion of slavery following America's independence and explains how, until the Civil War, the most important American economic innovations were ways to make slavery ever more profitable.</p>
<p><b>Barndt, Joseph, R.</b>, <i>Dismantling Racism: The Continuing Challenge to White America</i></p>	<p>Everyone -- people of color and white people alike -- are damaged by the reemergence of racism and its debilitating effects. Brandt describes how racism permeates the individual attitudes and behavior of white people, but even more seriously how it permeates public systems, institutions, and culture. The most important task completed by this book is how it focuses on the task of dismantling racism, how we can work to bring it to an end and build a racially just, multiracial, and multicultural society.</p>





<p><b>Barnett, LaShonda, <i>Jam on the Vine</i></b></p>	<p>Ivove Williams immerses herself in printed material as an escape from her surroundings, the Jim Crow South. She eventually earns a scholarship to the prestigious Willetson College in Austin, only to return over-qualified for the menial labor offered by her hometown's racially-biased employers. Later, fleeing with her family and settling in Kansas City, Ivove and her former teacher and lover, Ona, found the first female-run African American newspaper, <i>Jam! On the Vine</i>. During the Red Summer—the 1919 outbreak of lynchings and race riots across the Midwest—Ivove risks her freedom, and her life, to call attention to the atrocities of segregation in the American prison system.</p>
<p><b>Battalora, Jacqueline, <i>The Invention of White People and its Relevance Today</i></b></p>	<p><i>Birth of a White Nation</i> is a fascinating new book on race in America that begins with an exploration of the moment in time when "white people," as a separate and distinct group of humanity, were invented through legislation and the enactment of laws. The book provides a thorough examination of the underlying reasons as well as the ways in which "white people" were created.</p>
<p><b>Baugh, John, <i>Beyond Ebonics</i></b></p>	<p>John Baugh, a well-known African-American linguist and education expert, offers an accessible explanation of the origins of the term ebonics as well as the linguistic reality behind the hype that surrounds the word. Baugh debunks many commonly-held notions about the way African-Americans speak English. The result is a nuanced and balanced portrait of a charged subject.</p>
<p><b>Beal, Melba, <i>Warriors Don't Cry</i></b></p>	<p>Melba was one of nine teenagers chosen to integrate Little Rock's Central High School after the landmark 1954 Supreme Court ruling, <i>Brown v. Board of Education</i>. This is Beal's remarkable story of triumph over taunting schoolmates and their parents, threats, attacks, and personal injury.</p>





<p><b>Berry, Wendell, <i>The Hidden Wound</i></b></p>	<p><i>The Hidden Wound</i> is an essay about racism and the damage it has done to the identity of our country. Through Berry's personal experience, he explains how remaining passive in the face of the struggle of racism further corrodes America's potential.</p>
<p><b>Blackman, Malorie, <i>Noughts and Crosses</i></b></p>	<p>The first novella in a series, <i>Noughts and Crosses</i> is set in a fictional dystopia. An alternative history set when Pangaea was still intact, the African people gained a technological and organizational advantage over the Europeans rather than the other way around, and made Europeans their slaves. We are introduced to Sephy Hadley and Callum McGregor are two young people in love. However, Sephy is a cross (meaning she has dark skin) and Callum is a nought (meaning that he has light skin). In their world, they are not allowed to be friends, but is there hope for them and their unhappy country?</p>
<p><b>Blackmon, Douglas, <i>Slavery By Another Name: the Re-Enslavement of Black America from the Civil War to World War II</i></b></p>	<p>In this groundbreaking historical expose, Douglas A. Blackmon brings to light one of the most shameful chapters in American history—an "Age of Neoslavery" that thrived from the aftermath of the Civil War through the dawn of World War II. Using a vast record of original documents and personal narratives, Blackmon shares the lost stories of slaves and their descendants who journeyed into freedom after the Emancipation Proclamation and then back into the shadow of involuntary servitude shortly thereafter. This unprecedented account reveals the stories of those who fought unsuccessfully against the re-emergence of human labor trafficking, the companies that profited most from neo-slavery, and the insidious legacy of racism that reverberates today.</p>





**Blume, Judy, *Iggie's House***

When it comes to friendship, who cares about skin color? This classic middle grade novel from Judy Blume carries an important message with a fresh new look. *Iggie's House* just wasn't the same after he'd moved to Tokyo. Winnie was left along on Grove Street with no more best friend and two weeks left of summer. Then the Garber family moved into Iggie's house with three kids, Glenn, Herbie, and Tina. The Garbers were black and Grove Street was white and always had been. Winnie, a welcoming committee of one, set out to make a good impression and be a good neighbor. That's why the trouble started because Glenn and Herbie and Tina didn't want a "good neighbor." They wanted a friend.





<p><b>Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo</b>, <i>Racism without Racists: Color-Blind Racism and the Persistence of Racial Inequality in America</i></p>	<p>Many Americans believe racism has all but disappeared, and that we live in a truly colorblind society. Yet people of color lag behind whites in almost all social indicators. They are poorer, less educated, and have less access to health care. If race has become largely irrelevant—and racists are few and far between—how can these conditions persist?</p> <p>Bonilla-Silva challenges our racial common sense, showing that new, more subtle forms of discrimination have emerged that help preserve white privilege. This "new racism" has produced a powerful ideology of "color-blind racism" that justifies contemporary inequities. The voices of whites and African Americans heard in this book expose how white America manufactures nonracial accounts of persistent realities like residential and school segregation.</p> <p><b>Feature points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>—Shows how racism has been transformed into new forms.</li><li>—Contrasts the experiences of whites and minority Americans</li><li>—Describes how cognitive, cultural and aesthetic factors shape racial constructions and experiences.</li></ul>
<p><b>Boyle, Kevin</b>, <i>Arc of Justice; A Saga of Race, Civil Rights, and Murder in the Jazz Age</i></p>	<p>In 1925 Detroit racial tensions often flared with the KKK in control and violence rising. Ossian Sweet, a proud Negro doctor-grandson of a slave-climbed from the ghetto to a home in a previously all-white neighborhood. Yet just after his arrival, a mob gathered outside his house; suddenly, shots rang out: Sweet, or one of his defenders, had accidentally killed one of the whites threatening their lives and homes. This set off a chain of events that brought America's greatest attorney, Clarence Darrow, into the fray and transformed Sweet into a controversial symbol of equality. Ossian Sweet's story, so richly and poignantly captured here, is an epic tale of one man trapped by the battles of his era's changing times.</p>





<p><b>Brown, Dee, <i>Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee</i></b></p>	<p>Using council records, autobiographies, and firsthand descriptions, Brown allows great chiefs and warriors of the Dakota, Ute, Sioux, Cheyenne, and other tribes to tell us in their own words of the series of battles, massacres, and broken treaties that finally left them and their people demoralized and decimated. A unique and disturbing narrative told with force and clarity, <i>Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee</i> changed forever our vision of how the West was won, and lost. It tells a story that should not be forgotten, and so must be retold from time to time.</p>
<p><b>Butler, Octavia, <i>Kindred</i></b></p>	<p>A neo-slave narrative using a science fiction framework, <i>Kindred</i>, tells the story of Dana, a modern black woman, celebrating her twenty-sixth birthday with her new husband when she is snatched abruptly from her home in California and transported to the antebellum South. Rufus, the white son of a plantation owner, is drowning, and Dana has been summoned to save him. Dana is drawn back repeatedly through time to the slave quarters, and each time the stay grows longer, more arduous, and more dangerous until it is uncertain whether or not Dana's life will end, long before it has a chance to begin.</p>





<p><b>Cepeda, Raquel, <i>Bird of Paradise: How I Became Latina</i></b></p>	<p>In 2009, when Raquel Cepeda almost lost her estranged father to heart disease, she was terrified she'd never know the truth about her ancestry. Every time she looked in the mirror, Cepeda saw a mystery—a tapestry of races and ethnicities that came together in an ambiguous mix. With time running out, she decided to embark on an archaeological dig of sorts by using the science of ancestral DNA testing to excavate everything she could about her genetic history.</p> <p>Years later, when Cepeda had become a successful journalist and documentary filmmaker, the strands of her DNA would take her further, across the globe and into history. Who were her ancestors? How did they—and she—become Latina? Her journey, as the most unforgettable ones often do, would lead her to places she hadn't expected to go.</p>
<p><b>Chang, Jeff, <i>Who We Be: the Colorization of America</i></b></p>	<p>Chang discusses race, how Americans see race now and how that changed—and not changed—over the half-century. Race is the greatest social divide in American life, a half-century ago and today, and during that time, the U.S. has seen the most dramatic demographic and cultural shifts in its history. <i>Who We Be</i> remixes comic strips and contemporary art, campus protests and corporate marketing campaigns, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Trayvon Martin into a powerful, unusual, and timely cultural history of the idea of racial progress.</p>
<p><b>Cooper, J. California, <i>Wake of The Wind</i></b></p>	<p>Set in Texas in the final years of the Civil War, the novel tells the dramatic story of a remarkable heroine, Lifée, and her husband, Mor. When Emancipation finally comes to Texas, Mor, Lifée, and the extended family they create from other slaves who are also looking for a home and a future, set out in search of a piece of land they can call their own. In the face of constant threats, they manage not only to survive but to succeed. Lifée and Mor pass their intelligence, determination, and talents along to their children, the next generation to surge forward.</p>







<p><b>Cotton, Ronald &amp; Jennifer Thompson-Cannino, <i>Picking Cotton</i></b></p>	<p>Jennifer Thompson was raped at knifepoint by a man who broke into her apartment while she slept. She was able to escape, and eventually positively identified Ronald Cotton as her attacker. Ronald insisted that she was mistaken-- but Jennifer's positive identification was the compelling evidence that put him behind bars. After eleven years, Ronald was allowed to take a DNA test that proved his innocence. He was released, after serving more than a decade in prison for a crime he never committed. Two years later, Jennifer and Ronald met face to face-- and forged an unlikely friendship that changed both of their lives. In their own words, Jennifer and Ronald unfold the harrowing details of their tragedy, and challenge our ideas of memory and judgment while demonstrating the profound nature of human grace and the healing power of forgiveness.</p>
<p><b>Cox, Anna-Lisa, <i>A Stronger Kinship; One Town's Extraordinary Story of Hope and Faith</i></b></p>	<p>Beginning in the 1860s, the people of Covert, Michigan, attempted to do what then seemed impossible: love one's neighbor—regardless of skin color—as oneself. Schools and churches were completely integrated, blacks and whites intermarried, and power and wealth were shared by both races. But for this to happen, the town's citizens had to keep secrets, break the laws of the world outside, and sweep aside fear and embrace hope. Drawing on diaries, oral histories, and contemporary records, Cox gives us glimpses of Covert's people and presents a vision of what our nation might have been, and could be.</p>





<p><b>DiAngelo, Robin, <i>White Fragility: Why It's So Hard for White People to Talk About Racism</i></b></p>	<p>Antiracist educator Robin DiAngelo first coined the term "white fragility" in 2011, and since then it's been invoked by critics from Samantha Bee to Charles Blow. "White fragility" refers to the defensive moves that white people make when challenged racially. These include emotions such as anger, fear, and guilt, and behaviors including argumentation and silence. In this book, DiAngelo unpacks white fragility, explaining the underlying sociological phenomena. She'll draw on examples from her work and scholarship, as well as from the culture at large, to address these fundamental questions: How does white fragility develop? What does it look like? How is it triggered? What can we do to move beyond white fragility and engage more constructively?</p>
<p><b>DeGruy, Joy, <i>Post-Traumatic Slave Syndrome</i></b></p>	<p><i>Post-Traumatic Slave Syndrome</i> describes a set of behaviors, beliefs and actions associated with or, related to multi-generational trauma experienced by African Americans that include but are not limited to undiagnosed and untreated Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in enslaved Africans and their descendants. DeGruy, who holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Communication, a master's degree in Social Work, a master's degree in Clinical Psychology, and a Ph.D. in Social Work Research, states that PTSS is not a disorder that can simply be treated and remedied clinically but rather also requires profound social change in individuals, as well as in institutions that continue to reify inequality and injustice toward the descendants of enslaved Africans.</p>
<p><b>DeWolf, Thomas Norman, <i>Inheriting the Trade: A Northern Family Confronts its Legacy as the Largest Slave-Trading Dynasty in U.S. History</i></b></p>	<p>In 2001, Thomas DeWolf discovered that he was related to the most successful slave-trading family in U.S. history. The family was responsible for transporting at least ten thousand Africans. This is his memoir of the journey in which ten family members retraced their ancestors' steps through the notorious triangle trade route—from New England to West Africa to Cuba—and uncovered the hidden history of New England and the other northern states. DeWolf's book shows his family's efforts to come to terms with its past as a powerful slave-trading dynasty while confronting the horrors of</p>





	slavery first hand and its modern-day legacy for Americans of all races.
<b>DeWolf, Thomas Norman and Sharon Morgan, <i>Gather at the Table: The Healing Journey of a Daughter of Slavery and a Son of the Slave Trade</i></b>	Sharon Leslie Morgan, a black woman avoids white people. Despite her trepidation, Morgan, a descendent of slaves, began a journey toward racial reconciliation with Thomas Norman DeWolf, a white man from rural Oregon who descends from the largest slave-trading dynasty in US history. Over a three-year period, the pair traveled thousands of miles, both overseas and through twenty-seven states, visiting ancestral towns, courthouses, cemeteries, plantations, antebellum mansions, and historic sites. They spent time with one another's families and friends and engaged in deep conversations about how the lingering trauma of slavery shaped their lives. <i>Gather at the Table</i> is the chronicle of DeWolf and Morgan's journey. It lays bare the unhealed wounds of slavery. As DeWolf and Morgan demonstrate, before we can overcome racism we must first acknowledge and understand the damage inherited from the past—which invariably involves confronting painful truths.
<b>Diaz, Junot, <i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i></b>	Oscar is a sweet but disastrously overweight ghetto nerd who—from the New Jersey home he shares with his old world mother and rebellious sister—dreams of becoming the Dominican J.R.R. Tolkien and, most of all, finding love. But Oscar may never get what he wants. Blame the fukú—a curse that has haunted Oscar's family for generations, following them on their epic journey from Santo Domingo to the USA. Encapsulating Dominican-American history, <i>The Brief Wondrous Life of Oscar Wao</i> opens our eyes to an astonishing vision of the contemporary American experience and explores the endless human capacity to persevere—and risk it all—in the name of love.





<p><b>Due, Tananarive, <i>The Black Rose</i></b></p>	<p>Born to former slaves on a Louisiana plantation in 1867, Madam C.J. Walker rose from poverty and indignity to become America's first black female millionaire, the head of a hugely successful beauty company. Walker made her fortune by developing and marketing a line of beauty and hair products for black women through Madame C.J. Walker Manufacturing Company. Walker was also known for her philanthropy and activism. Blending documented history, vivid dialogue, and a sweeping fictionalized narrative, Tananarive Due paints a vivid portrait of this passionate and tenacious pioneer and the unforgettable era in which she lived.</p>
<p><b>Dunbar-Ortiz, Roxanne, <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States (ReVisioning American History)</i></b></p>	<p>In <i>An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States</i>, Dunbar-Ortiz adroitly challenges the founding myth of the United States and shows how policy against the Indigenous peoples was colonialist and designed to seize the territories of the original inhabitants, displacing or eliminating them.</p> <p>Spanning more than four hundred years, this classic bottom-up peoples' history radically reframes US history and explodes the silences that have haunted our national narrative.</p>
<p><b>Edwidge, Danticat, <i>Brother, I'm Dying</i></b></p>	<p>From the age of four, Edwidge Danticat came to think of her uncle Joseph as her "second father," when she was placed in his care after her parents left Haiti for America. So, she was both elated and saddened when, at twelve, she joined her parents and youngest brothers in New York City. As Edwidge made a life in a new country, she and her family continued to fear for the safety of those still in Haiti as the political situation deteriorated. <i>Brother I'm Dying</i> soon becomes a terrifying tale of good people caught up in events beyond their control. In 2004, Joseph's life is threatened by an angry mob. Forced to flee, the frail, eighty-one-year-old Joseph makes his way to Miami, where he thinks he will be safe. Instead, he is detained by U.S. Customs, held by the Department of Homeland Security, brutally imprisoned, and died within days. <i>Brother, I'm Dying</i> is a true-life epic on an intimate scale: a deeply affecting story of home and family.</p>





<p><b>Ellison, Ralph, <i>Invisible Man</i></b></p>	<p><i>Invisible Man</i> is a milestone in American literature, a book that has continued to engage readers since its appearance in 1952. The nameless narrator of the novel describes growing up in a black community in the South, attending a Negro college from which he is expelled, moving to New York and becoming the chief spokesman of the Harlem branch of "the Brotherhood", and retreating amid violence and confusion to the basement lair of the Invisible Man he imagines himself to be.</p>
<p><b>Evans, Danielle, <i>Before You Suffocate Your Own Fool Self</i></b></p>	<p><i>Before You Suffocate Your Own Fool Self</i> is an electric debut story collection about mixed-race and African-American teenagers, women, and men struggling to find a place in their families and communities. Striking in their emotional immediacy, the stories in <i>Before You Suffocate Your Own Fool Self</i> are based in a world where inequality is reality but where the insecurities of adolescence and young adulthood, and the tensions within family and the community, are sometimes the biggest complicating forces in one's sense of identity and the choices one makes.</p>
<p><b>Feagin, Joe, <i>The Agony of Education: Black Students at White Colleges and Universities</i></b></p>	<p><i>The Agony of Education</i> is about the life experience of African American students attending a historically white university. Based on seventy-seven interviews conducted with black students and parents concerning their experiences with one state university, as well as published and unpublished studies of the black experience at state universities at large, this study captures the painful choices and agonizing dilemmas at the heart of the decisions African Americans must make about higher education.</p>





<p><b>Flournoy, Angela, <i>The Turner House</i></b></p>	<p>For over fifty years the Turners have lived on Yarrow Street. Their house has seen thirteen children get grown and gone—and some return; it has seen the arrival of grandchildren, the fall of Detroit’s East Side, and the loss of a father. But when their powerful mother falls ill, the Turners are called home to decide their house’s fate and to reckon with how their past haunts—and shapes—their future. <i>The Turner House</i> is a striking examination of the price we pay for our dreams, and the ways in which our families bring us home.</p>
<p><b>Fredrickson, George M., <i>Racism: A Short History</i></b></p>	<p>George Fredrickson surveys the history of Western racism from its emergence in the late Middle Ages to the present. Beginning with the medieval anti-Semitism, he traces the spread of racist thinking in the wake of European expansionism and the beginnings of the African slave trade. And he examines how the Enlightenment and nineteenth-century romantic nationalism created a new intellectual context for debates over slavery and Jewish emancipation. Fredrickson also makes the first sustained comparison between the color-coded racism of nineteenth-century America and the anti-Semitic racism that appeared in Germany around the same time.</p>
<p><b>Freund, David M.P., <i>Colored Property: State Policy and White Racial Politics in Suburban America</i></b></p>	<p>Northern whites in the post–World War II era began to support the principle of civil rights, so why did many of them continue to oppose racial integration in their communities? Challenging conventional wisdom about the growth, prosperity, and racial exclusivity of American suburbs, David M. P. Freund argues that previous attempts to answer this question have overlooked a change in the racial thinking of whites and the role of suburban politics in effecting this change. In <i>Colored Property</i>, he shows how federal intervention spurred a dramatic shift in the language and logic of residential exclusion—away from invocations of a mythical racial hierarchy and toward talk of markets, property, and citizenship.</p>





<p><b>Gaines, Ernest, <i>A Lesson Before Dying</i></b></p>	<p><i>A Lesson Before Dying</i>, is set in a small Cajun community in the late 1940s. Jefferson, a young black man, is an inadvertent spectator to a liquor store shootout in which three men are killed. The only survivor, he is convicted of murder and sentenced to death. Grant Wiggins, who left his hometown for the university, has returned to the plantation school to teach. As he struggles with his decision whether to stay or escape to another state, his aunt and Jefferson's godmother persuade him to visit Jefferson in his cell and impart his learning and his pride to Jefferson before his death. In the end, the two men forge a bond as they both come to understand the simple heroism of resisting—and defying—the expected.</p>
<p><b>Gladwell, Malcolm, <i>The Outliers</i></b></p>	<p>In <i>Outliers</i>, Gladwell examines the factors that contribute to high levels of success. <i>Outliers</i> deals with exceptional people, especially those who are smart, rich, and successful, and those who operate at the extreme outer edge of what is statistically plausible. Throughout the publication, he discusses how family, culture, and friendship each play a role in an individual's success. Before the book concludes, Gladwell writes about the unique roots of his Jamaican mother, Joyce, a descendant of African slaves. Gladwell also explains that, in the 18th century, a white plantation owner in Jamaica bought a female slave and made her his mistress. This act inadvertently saved the slave and her offspring from a life of brutal servitude. As one of the slave's descendants, this turn of luck led to Gladwell's relatively successful position in life, an outlier of sorts. Summarizing the publication, Gladwell notes that success "is not exceptional or mysterious. It is grounded in a web of advantages and inheritances, some deserved, some not, some earned, some just plain lucky..."</p>







<p><b>Gould, Stephen Jay, <i>The Mismeasure of Man</i></b></p>	<p>The book is both a history and critique of the statistical methods and cultural motivations underlying biological determinism, the belief that "the social and economic differences between human groups—primarily races, classes, and sexes—arise from inherited, inborn distinctions and that society, in this sense, is an accurate reflection of biology." <i>Mismeasure of Man</i> analyzes and challenges the methodological accuracy of <i>The Bell Curve</i> by Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray, which re-presented the arguments of what Gould terms biological determinism -... "the abstraction of intelligence as a single entity, its location within the brain, its quantification as one number for each individual, and the use of these numbers to rank people in a single series of worthiness, invariably to find that oppressed and disadvantaged groups—races, classes, or sexes—are innately inferior and deserve their status".</p>
<p><b>Grann, David, <i>Killers of the Flower Moon: The Osage Murders and the Birth of the FBI</i></b></p>	<p>In <i>Killers of the Flower Moon</i>, David Grann revisits a shocking series of crimes in which dozens of people were murdered in cold blood. Based on years of research and startling new evidence, the book is a masterpiece of narrative nonfiction, as each step in the investigation reveals a series of sinister secrets and reversals. But more than that, it is a searing indictment of the callousness and prejudice toward American Indians that allowed the murderers to operate with impunity for so long. <i>Killers of the Flower Moon</i> is utterly compelling, but also emotionally devastating.</p>
<p><b>Griffin, John Howard, <i>Black Like Me</i></b></p>	<p><i>Black Like Me</i> is a nonfiction book by journalist John Howard Griffin. In the Deep South of the 1950s, he decided to cross the color line. Using medication that darkened his skin to deep brown, he exchanged his privileged life as a Southern white man for the disenfranchised world of an unemployed black man. He traveled for six weeks throughout the racially segregated states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia to explore life from the other side of the color line. His audacious, still chillingly relevant eyewitness history is a work about race and humanity-that in this new millennium still has something important to say to every American.</p>







<p><b>Gwin, Minrose, <i>The Queen of Palmyra</i></b></p>	<p>In the turbulent southern summer of 1963, Millwood's white population steers clear of "Shake Rag," the black section of town. Young Florence Forrest is one of the few who crosses the line. The daughter of a burial insurance salesman with dark secrets and the town's "cake lady," whose backcountry bootleg runs lead further and further away from a brutal marriage, Florence attaches herself to her grandparents' longtime maid, Zenie Johnson. Named for Zenobia, Queen of Palmyra, Zenie treats the unwanted girl as just another chore, while telling her stories of the legendary queen's courage and cunning.</p> <p>The more time Florence spends in Shake Rag, the more she recognizes how completely race divides her town, and her story, far from ordinary, bears witness to the truth and brutality of her times.</p>
<p><b>Haley, Alex, <i>Roots</i></b></p>	<p>Through the story of one family—<i>his</i> family—Alex Haley unforgettably brings to life the monumental two-century drama of Kunta Kinte and the six generations who came after him: slaves and freedmen, farmers and blacksmiths, lumber mill workmen and Pullman porters, lawyers and architects...and one author. A national and international phenomenon at the time of its original publication, <i>Roots</i> continues to enthrall readers with its masterful narrative drive and exceptional emotional power, speaking to us all with an undiminished resonance and relevance.</p>
<p><b>Hall, Ron and Moore, Denver, <i>Same Kind of Different As Me</i></b></p>	<p>This book is co-written by Ron Hall and Denver Moore, telling about Hall's and Moore's intersecting life journeys. Moore grew up as a sharecropper on a plantation in Red River Parish, Louisiana. He lived through years of hardship and homelessness, but changed both his and others' lives after meeting Hall, who was volunteering in a meals program. Ron Hall and Denver Moore became best friends through Ron's wife, Deborah. When she was dying of cancer Denver helped Deborah carry on the ministry she had started. The story goes into the developing personal friendship between two men of different upbringing, and the struggle that is required to make and maintain such a friendship across a wide cultural canyon.</p>





<p><b>Ham, Ken, <i>One Blood: The Biblical Answer to Racism</i></b></p>	<p>More than half a century has passed since the horrors of the Nazi racial extermination camps were revealed to a disbelieving world. Yet the battle of ethnic hate and violence remains one of the burning issues of our time. Billions of dollars are spent fighting it. Most people do not realize how intimately connected the popular idea of evolution and the worst racist ideology in history are. Ken Ham and Dr. Charles Ware reveal the compelling history of the effect of an evolution-based belief system on the history of the United States, including slavery, the Civil Rights Movement, and abortion. They go beyond politically-correct speech to show the tragic global harvest of death and tragedy that stems from Darwin's controversial beliefs.</p>
<p><b>Hansberry, Lorraine, <i>A Raisin in the Sun</i></b></p>	<p>Set on Chicago's South Side, the plot revolves around the divergent dreams and conflicts within three generations of the Younger family: son Walter Lee, his wife Ruth, his sister Beneatha, his son Travis and matriarch Lena, called Mama. When her deceased husband's insurance money comes through, Mama dreams of moving to a new home and a better neighborhood in Chicago, a predominately white neighborhood. Walter Lee, a chauffeur, has other plans, however: buying a liquor store and being his own man. Beneatha dreams of medical school. The tensions and prejudice they face form this seminal American drama.</p>
<p><b>Harris, Bill, <i>Birth of a Notion; Or the Half Ain't Never Been Told: A Narrative Account With Entertaining Passages of the State of Minstrelsy &amp; America &amp; the True Relation Thereof</i></b></p>	<p>Bill Harris confronts contemporary stereotypes and prejudices by looking back to their roots in early American history. Harris speaks back to preconceived notions about "blackness" through many different characters and voices. His narrative investigates the source of pervasive racist images and their incorporation into American culture as he takes readers on a tour of nineteenth-century American history and considers cultural productions that gave rise to America's idea of the "new Negro". Harris ends with the development of jazz and the blues as cultural products that would become important vehicles for self-representation in the new century.</p>





<p><b>Hartigan, John</b>, <i>Odd Tribes: Toward a Cultural Analysis of White People</i></p>	<p><i>Odd Tribes</i> challenges theories of whiteness and critical race studies by examining the tangles of privilege, debasement, power, and stigma that constitute white identity. Considering the relation of apparent cultural forms such as the racial stereotype “white trash” to the actual social conditions of poor whites, John Hartigan Jr. creates new insights into the ways that race, class, and gender are fundamentally interconnected. By tracing the historical interplay of stereotypes, popular cultural representations, and the social sciences’ objectifications of poverty, Hartigan demonstrates how constructions of whiteness continually depend on the maintenance of class and gender forms.</p>
<p><b>Hill, Lawrence</b>, <i>Someone Knows My Name (The Book of Negroes)</i></p>	<p>Kidnapped from Africa as a child, Aminata Diallo is enslaved in South Carolina but escapes during the chaos of the Revolutionary War. In Manhattan she becomes a scribe for the British, recording the names of blacks who have served the King and earned their freedom in Nova Scotia. But the hardship and prejudice of the new colony prompt her to follow her heart back to Africa, then on to London, where she bears witness to the injustices of slavery and its toll on her life and a whole people. It is a story that no listener, and no reader, will ever forget.</p>
<p><b>Holloway, Jonathan Scott</b>, <i>Jim Crow Wisdom: Memory and Identity in Black America Since 1940</i></p>	<p>Jonathan Scott Holloway explores race memory from the dawn of the modern civil rights era to the present. Relying on social science, documentary film, dance, popular literature, museums, memoir, and the tourism trade, Holloway explores the stories black Americans have told about their past and why these stories are vital to understanding a modern black identity. In the process, Holloway asks much larger questions about the value of history and facts when memories do violence to both.</p>





<p><b>Hooks, bell, <i>Killing Rage: Ending Racism</i></b></p>	<p>bell hooks has always maintained that eradicating racism and eradicating sexism must go hand in hand. Many women have been recognized for their writing on gender politics, the female voice has been all but locked out of the public discourse on race and <i>Killing Rage</i> speaks to this imbalance. These twenty-three essays are written from a black and feminist perspective, and they tackle the bitter difficulties of racism by envisioning a world without it. They address a spectrum of topics having to do with race and racism in the United States. In the title essay, hooks writes about the "killing rage"—the fierce anger of black people stung by repeated instances of everyday racism—finding in that rage a healing source of love and strength and a catalyst for positive change.</p>
<p><b>Hurston, Zora Neale, <i>Their Eyes Were Watching God</i></b></p> <p><i>Barracoon: The Story of the Last "Black Cargo"</i></p>	<p>The main character Janie Crawford, an African-American woman in her early forties, tells the story of her life via an extended flashback to her best friend, Pheoby Watson. Pheoby tells Janie's story to the nosy community on her behalf. Her life has three major periods corresponding to her marriages to three very different men. Hurston's classic has since its 1978 reissue become perhaps the most widely read and highly acclaimed novel in the canon of African-American literature.</p> <p>In 1927, Zora Neale Hurston traveled to Plateau, Alabama, to visit eighty-six-year-old Cudjo Lewis, a survivor of the <i>Clotilda</i>, the last slaver known to have made the transatlantic journey. Illegally brought to the United States, Cudjo was enslaved fifty years <i>after</i> the slave trade was outlawed.</p> <p>At the time, Cudjo was the only person alive who could recount this integral part of the nation's history. As a cultural anthropologist, Hurston was eager to hear about these experiences firsthand. But the reticent elder didn't always speak when she came to visit.</p>





Sometimes he would tend his garden, repair his fence, or appear lost in his thoughts.

Hurston persisted, though, and during an intense three-month period, she and Cudjo communed over her gifts of peaches and watermelon, and gradually Cudjo, a poetic storyteller, began to share heartrending memories of his childhood in Africa; the attack by female warriors who slaughtered his townspeople; the horrors of being captured and held in the barracoons of Ouidah for selection by American traders; the harrowing ordeal of the Middle Passage aboard the *Clotilda* as “cargo” with more than one hundred other souls; the years he spent in slavery until the end of the Civil War; and finally his role in the founding of Africatown.

*Barracoon* employs Hurston’s skills as both an anthropologist and a writer, and brings to life Cudjo’s singular voice, in his vernacular, in a poignant, powerful tribute to the disremembered and the unaccounted. This profound work is an invaluable contribution to our history and culture.



<p><b>James, Marlon, <i>The Book of Night Women</i></b> (Warning: strong language and content)</p>	<p>Lilith is a beautiful young woman born during the 18th century on a Jamaican sugar plantation. Orphaned from birth, she quickly learns that life as a slave can be frequently brutal and unkind. After she is forced to defend herself against a would-be rapist, she is sent to work in the plantation owner's house. There she tries to win the master's affections, despite warnings from a fellow slave that this will only end badly. Lilith experiences more troubles when the Night Women, a group of female slaves planning a revolt, ask her to join in their plans. The <i>Book of Night Women</i> is narrated in a lilting Jamaican patois that at once underscores and eerily conflicts with the disturbing images of violence and degradation that James conjures. Warning: contains explicit language.</p>
<p><b>Jones, Edward P., <i>The Known World</i></b></p>	<p>Jones tells the story of Henry Townsend, a black farmer and former slave who falls under the tutelage of William Robbins, the most powerful man in Manchester County, Virginia. Making certain he never circumvents the law, Townsend runs his affairs with unusual discipline. But when death takes him unexpectedly, his widow, Caldonia, can't uphold the estate's order and chaos ensues. In a daring and ambitious novel, Jones has woven a footnote of history into an epic that takes an unflinching look at slavery in all of its moral complexities. <i>The Known World</i> won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction Writing in 2004.</p>





<p><b>Jones, Jacqueline</b>, <i>A Dreadful Deceit: the Myth of Race from the Colonial Era to Obama's America</i></p>	<p>Jacqueline Jones traces the lives of Antonio, Owens, and four other African Americans to illustrate the strange history of race in America. In truth, Jones shows, race does not exist, and the very factors that we think of as determining it a person's heritage or skin color are mere pretexts for the brutalization of powerless people by the powerful. Jones shows that for decades, southern planters did not even bother to justify slavery by invoking the concept of race; only in the late eighteenth century did whites begin to rationalize the exploitation and marginalization of blacks through notions of racial difference. Indeed, race amounted to a political strategy calculated to defend overt forms of discrimination, as revealed in these stories.</p>
<p><b>Jordan, Hillary</b>, <i>Mudbound</i></p>	<p>It is 1946, and city-bred Laura McAllan is trying to raise her children on her husband's Mississippi Delta farm. In the midst of the family's struggles, two young men return from the war to work the land. Jamie McAllan, Laura's brother-in-law, is everything her husband is not—charming, handsome, and haunted by his memories of combat. Ronsel Jackson, eldest son of the black sharecroppers who live on the McAllan farm, has come home with the shine of a war hero. But no matter his bravery in defense of his country, he is still considered less than a man in the Jim Crow South. It is the unlikely friendship of these brothers-in-arms that drives this powerful novel to its inexorable conclusion.</p>
<p><b>Kidd, Sue Monk</b>, <i>The Secret Life of Bees</i></p>	<p>This coming of age tale set in South Carolina in 1964 tells the story of Lily Owens, whose life has been shaped around the blurred memory of the afternoon her mother was killed. When Lily's fierce-hearted black "stand-in mother," Rosaleen, insults three of the town's most vicious racists, Lily decides they should both escape to Tiburon, South Carolina—a town that holds the secret to her mother's past. There they are taken in by an eccentric trio of black beekeeping sisters who introduce Lily to a mesmerizing world of bees, honey, and a Black Madonna who presides over their household.</p>





**Kivel, Paul, *Uprooting Racism: How White People Can Work for Racial Justice***

*Uprooting Racism* offers a framework for understanding institutional racism. It provides practical suggestions, tools, examples, and advice on how white people can intervene in interpersonal and organizational situations to work as allies for racial justice. It directly engages the reader through questions, exercises, and suggestions for action, and takes a detailed look at current issues such as affirmative action, immigration, and health care. It also includes a wealth of information about specific cultural groups such as Muslims, people with mixed-heritage, Native Americans, Jews, recent immigrants, Asian Americans, and Latinos.

**Kotlowitz, Alex, *The Other Side of the River***

In *The Other Side of the River*, Kotlowitz takes us to southern Michigan. Here, separated by the St. Joseph River, are two towns, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor. Geographically close, they are worlds apart, a living metaphor for America's racial divisions: St. Joseph is a prosperous lakeshore community and ninety-five percent white, while Benton Harbor is impoverished and ninety-two percent black. When the body of a black teenaged boy from Benton Harbor is found in the river, unhealed wounds and suspicions between the two towns' populations surface as well. The investigation into the young man's death becomes, inevitably, a screen on which each town projects their resentments and fears. *The Other Side of the River* sensitively portrays the lives and hopes of the towns' citizens as they wrestle with this mystery--and reveals the attitudes and misperceptions that undermine race relations throughout America.







<p><b>Lee, Harper, <i>To Kill a Mockingbird</i></b></p>	<p>The plot and characters are loosely based on the author's observations of her family and neighbors, as well as on an event that occurred near her hometown in 1936, when she was 10 years old. Scout Finch lives with her brother, Jem, and their widowed father, Atticus, in the sleepy Alabama town of Maycomb. Maycomb is suffering through the Great Depression, but Atticus is a prominent lawyer and the Finch family is reasonably well off in comparison to the rest of society. To the consternation of Maycomb's racist white community, Atticus agrees to defend a black man named Tom Robinson, who has been accused of raping a white woman. Because of Atticus's decision, Jem and Scout are subjected to abuse from other children. After the trial and a life-changing experience with Boo Radley the reclusive neighbor, Scout embraces her father's advice to practice sympathy and understanding and demonstrates that her experiences with hatred and prejudice will not sully her faith in human goodness.</p>
<p><b>Lipsitz, George, <i>Possessive Investment In Whiteness</i></b></p>	<p>In this unflinching look at white supremacy, George Lipsitz argues that racism is a matter of interests as well as attitudes, a problem of property as well as pigment. Above and beyond personal prejudice, whiteness is a structured advantage that produces unfair gains and unearned rewards for whites while imposing impediments to asset accumulation, employment, housing, and health care for minorities. Reaching beyond the black/white binary, Lipsitz shows how whiteness works in respect to Asian Americans, Latinos, and Native Americans. He also analyzes the centrality of whiteness to U.S. culture, and perhaps most importantly, he identifies the sustained and perceptive critique of white privilege embedded in the radical black tradition.</p>





**Litwack, Leon F., *Trouble in Mind***

This book by Litwack, a professor of history at the University of California at Berkeley, is an account of the brutal age of Jim Crow.





<p><b>Loewen, James</b>, <i>Sundown Towns: A Hidden Dimension of American Racism</i></p>	<p>James W. Loewen demonstrates that strict racial exclusion was the norm in American towns and villages from sea to shining sea for much of the twentieth century. Weaving history, personal narrative, and hard-nosed analysis, Loewen shows that the sundown town was—and is—an American institution with a powerful and disturbing history of its own, told here for the first time. In Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, sundown towns were created in waves of violence in the early decades of the twentieth century, and then maintained well into the contemporary era.</p>
<p><b>Malcolm X</b>, <i>The Autobiography of Malcolm X: As Told to Alex Haley</i></p>	<p>The Autobiography of Malcolm X was published in 1965, the result of a collaboration between human rights activist Malcolm X and journalist Alex Haley and is based on a series of in-depth interviews Haley conducted between 1963 and Malcolm X's 1965 assassination. The Autobiography is a spiritual conversion narrative that outlines Malcolm X's philosophy of black pride, black nationalism, and pan-Africanism.</p>
<p><b>McBride, James</b>, <i>The Color of Water</i></p>	<p>James McBride, journalist, musician, and son, explores his mother's past, as well as his own upbringing and heritage, in a poignant and powerful debut. The son of a black minister and a woman who would not admit she was white, James McBride grew up in "orchestrated chaos" with his eleven siblings in the poor, all-black projects of Red Hook, Brooklyn. As a young man, McBride saw his mother as a source of embarrassment, worry, and confusion—and reached thirty before he began to discover the truth about her early life and long-buried pain. McBride retraces his mother's footsteps and, through her searing and spirited voice, recreates her remarkable story.</p>





<p><b>Margolick, David, <i>Elizabeth and Hazel</i></b></p>	<p>He explores how the hauntingly famous picture of Elizabeth and Hazel at Little Rock came to be taken, its significance in the wider world, and why, for the next half-century, neither woman has ever escaped from its long shadow. The book follows the painful journey of the two as they progress from apology to forgiveness to reconciliation and, amazingly, to friendship. This friendship later collapsed—perhaps inevitably—over the same fissures and misunderstandings that continue to permeate American race relations more than half a century later.</p>
<p><b>Mathis, Ayana, <i>The Twelve Tribes of Hattie</i></b></p>	<p>Ayana Mathis tells the story of the children of the Great Migration through the trials of one unforgettable family. Captured here in twelve luminous narrative threads, their lives tell the story of a mother's monumental courage and the journey of a nation.</p>
<p><b>Mazel, Ella, <i>"And don't call me a racist!" A Treasury of Quotes on the Past and Present</i></b></p>	<p>In this treasury of over 1,000 quotes, you will find -- in the voices of Langston Hughes and the Delany sisters, for example -- some of the bitter-sweet humor that has helped sustain blacks in this country through their long, oppressive history. But, in the words of both blacks and whites, you will also find the stark contrast between the "incalculable" advantages of being born white and the "all-consuming" burden of being born black.</p>





<p><b>Melish, Joanne Pope</b>, <i>Disowning Slavery; Gradual Emancipation and "Race" in New England, 1780-1860</i></p>	<p>Following the abolition of slavery in New England, white citizens seemed to forget that it had ever existed there. Drawing on a wide array of primary sources Joanne Pope Melish reveals not only how northern society changed but how its perceptions changed as well. Melish explores the origins of racial thinking and practices to show how ill-prepared the region was to accept a population of free people of color in its midst. Melish tells how whites came to blame the impoverished condition of people of color on their innate inferiority, how racialization became an important component of New England ante-bellum nationalism, and how former slaves actively participated in this discourse by emphasizing their African identity. Placing race at the center of New England history, she contends that slavery was important not only as a labor system but also as an institutionalized set of relations.</p>
<p><b>Momaday, N. Scott</b>, <i>House Made of Dawn</i></p>	<p>A young Native American, Abel has come home from a foreign war to find himself caught between two worlds. The first is the world of his father's, a world that ties him to the rhythm of the seasons, the harsh beauty of the land, and the ancient rites and traditions of his people. But the other world -- modern, industrial America -- pulls at Abel, demanding his loyalty, claiming his soul, goading him into a destructive, compulsive cycle of dissipation and disgust. And the young man, torn in two, descends into hell.</p>





<p><b>Morgan, Edmund, <i>American Slavery, American Freedom: the Ordeal of Colonial Virginia</i></b></p>	<p>Edmund Morgan focuses on the conflicting political and economic history of the planter class oligarchy versus the diminutive freeman, the indentured servant, and the newly-created slave class.</p>
<p><b>Morrison, Toni, <i>The Bluest Eye</i></b></p>	<p>Pecola Breedlove, a young black girl, prays every day for beauty. Mocked by other children for the dark skin, curly hair, and brown eyes that set her apart, she yearns for normalcy, for the blond hair and blue eyes that she believes will allow her to finally fit in. Yet as her dream grows more fervent, her life slowly starts to disintegrate in the face of adversity and strife. A powerful examination of our obsession with beauty and conformity, Toni Morrison's virtuosic first novel asks powerful questions about race, class, and gender with the subtlety and grace that have always characterized her writing.</p>
<p><b>Nelson, Marilyn, <i>A Wreath for Emmett Till</i></b></p>	<p>In 1955 people all over the United States knew that Emmett Louis Till was a fourteen-year-old African American boy lynched for supposedly whistling at a white woman in Mississippi. The brutality of his murder, the open-casket funeral held by his mother, Mamie Till Mobley, and the acquittal of the men tried for the crime drew wide media attention. In a profound and chilling poem, award-winning poet Marilyn Nelson reminds us of the boy whose fate helped spark the civil rights movement.</p>





<p><b>Ng, Celeste, <i>Little Fires Everywhere</i></b></p>	<p>In Shaker Heights, a placid, progressive suburb of Cleveland, everything is planned – from the layout of the winding roads, to the colors of the houses, to the successful lives its residents will go on to lead. And no one embodies this spirit more than Elena Richardson, whose guiding principle is playing by the rules.</p> <p>Enter Mia Warren – an enigmatic artist and single mother – who arrives in this idyllic bubble with her teenaged daughter Pearl, and rents a house from the Richardsons. Soon Mia and Pearl become more than tenants: all four Richardson children are drawn to the mother-daughter pair. But Mia carries with her a mysterious past and a disregard for the status quo that threatens to upend this carefully ordered community.</p> <p>When old family friends of the Richardsons attempt to adopt a Chinese-American baby, a custody battle erupts that dramatically divides the town--and puts Mia and Elena on opposing sides.</p>
<p><b>Orange, Tommy</b></p>	<p><b><i>There There</i></b> is the first novel by Cheyenne and Arapaho author Tommy Orange. Published in 2018, it opens with an essay by Orange as a prologue, and then proceeds to follow a large cast of Native Americans living in the area of Oakland, California, as they struggle with a wide array of challenges ranging from depression and alcoholism, to unemployment, fetal alcohol syndrome, and the challenges of living with an ethnic identity of being "ambiguously nonwhite." All coalesce at a community pow wow, where a plot is underway to commit violence.</p> <p>The book explores the themes of native peoples living in urban spaces, and issues of ambivalence and complexity related to natives' struggles with identity and authenticity.</p>





<p><b>Patchett, Ann, <i>Run</i></b></p>	<p>Since their mother's death, Tip and Teddy Doyle have been raised by their loving, possessive, and ambitious father. As the former mayor of Boston, Bernard Doyle wants to see his sons in politics, a dream the boys have never shared. But when an argument in a blinding New England snowstorm inadvertently causes an accident that involves a stranger and her child, all Bernard Doyle cares about is his ability to keep his children—all his children—safe. Set over a period of twenty-four hours, <i>Run</i> shows us how worlds of privilege and poverty can coexist only blocks apart from each other, and how family can include people you've never even met.</p>
<p><b>Perkins-Valdez, Dolen, <i>Wench</i></b></p>	<p><i>Wench</i> by Dolen Perkins-Valdez is startling and original fiction that raises provocative questions of power and freedom, love and dependence. An enchanting and unforgettable novel based on little-known fact, tells the story of four black enslaved women in the years preceding the Civil War.</p>
<p><b>Pitts, Leonard, <i>Freeman</i></b></p>	<p><i>Freeman</i> takes place in the first few months following the Confederate surrender and the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Upon learning of Lee's surrender, Sam--a runaway slave who once worked for the Union Army--decides to leave his safe haven in Philadelphia and set out on foot to return to the war-torn South. What compels him is the desire to find his wife, the mother of his only child, whom he and their son left behind 15 years earlier. At the same time, Sam's wife, Tilda, is being forced to walk at gunpoint with her owner and two of his other slaves in search of an undefined place that would still respect his entitlements as slave owner and Confederate officer. The book's third main character, Prudence, is a fearless, headstrong white woman of means who leaves her Boston home for Buford, Mississippi, to start a school for the former bondsmen, and thus honor her father's dying wish. .</p>







<p><b>Rankine, Claudia</b>, <i>Citizen; An American Lyric</i></p>	<p>Rankine's bold book recounts mounting racial aggressions in ongoing encounters in twenty-first-century daily life and in the media. Some of these encounters are slights, seeming slips of the tongue, and some are intentional offensives in the classroom, at the supermarket, at home, on the tennis court with Serena Williams and the soccer field with Zinedine Zidane, online, on TV-everywhere, all the time. The accumulative stresses come to bear on a person's ability to speak, perform, and stay alive. Our addressability is tied to the state of our belonging, Rankine argues, as are our assumptions and expectations of citizenship. In essay, image, and poetry.</p>
<p><b>Roediger, David</b>, <i>The Wages of Whiteness: Race and the Making of the American</i></p>	<p>Combining classical Marxism, psychoanalysis, and the new labor history pioneered by E. P. Thompson and Herbert Gutman, David Roediger's widely acclaimed book provides an original study of the formative years of working-class racism in the United States. This, he argues, cannot be explained simply with reference to economic advantage; rather, white working-class racism is underpinned by a complex series of psychological and ideological mechanisms that reinforce racial stereotypes, and thus help to forge the identities of white workers in opposition to Blacks.</p>
<p><b>Roth, Phillip</b>, <i>The Human Stain</i></p>	<p>In a small New England town, an aging classics professor, Coleman Silk, is forced to retire when his colleagues decree that he is a racist. The charge is a lie, but the real truth about Silk would have astonished his most virulent accuser. Coleman Silk has a secret. Coleman's secret has been kept for fifty years: from his wife, his four children, his colleagues, and his friends, including the writer Nathan Zuckerman, who sets out to understand how this eminent, upright man, esteemed as an educator for nearly all his life, had fabricated his identity and how that cannily controlled life came unraveled.</p>





<p><b>Sharfstein, Daniel J., <i>The Invisible Line: Three American Families and the Secret Journey from Black to White</i></b></p>	<p>In this sweeping history, Daniel J. Sharfstein unravels the stories of three families who represent the complexity of race in America and force us to rethink our basic assumptions about who we are. Together, the interwoven and intersecting stories of three families uncover a forgotten America in which the rules of race were something to be believed but not necessarily obeyed. Defining their identities first as people of color and later as whites, these families provide a lens for understanding how people thought about and experienced race and how these ideas and experiences evolved-how the very meaning of black and white changed-over time.</p>
<p><b>Shipler, David, <i>A Country of Strangers: Blacks and Whites in America</i></b></p>	<p>David K. Shipler bypasses both extremists and celebrities and takes us among ordinary Americans as they encounter one another across racial lines. We learn how blacks and whites see each other, how they interpret each other's behavior, and how certain damaging images and assumptions seep into the actions of even the most unbiased. Penetrating into dimensions of stereotyping and discrimination that are usually invisible, readers discover the unseen prejudices and privileges of white Americans, and what black Americans make of them. The book makes clear that we have the ability to shape our racial landscape--to reconstruct, even if not perfectly, the texture of our relationships. It is unstinting in its criticism of our society's failure to come to grips with bigotry; but it is also, happily, crowded with black people and white people who struggle in their daily lives to do just that.</p>





<p><b>Sinha, Manisha, <i>The Slave's Cause: A History of Abolition</i></b></p>	<p>This book by Sinha, the Draper Chair in American history at the University of Connecticut, reveals the often-ignored role that African Americans played in their emancipation, from the American Revolution through the Civil War.</p>
<p><b>Smedley, Audrey, <i>Race in North America: Origin and Evolution of a Worldview</i></b></p>	<p>In a sweeping work that traces the idea of race for more than three centuries, Audrey Smedley shows that "race" is a cultural invention that has been used variously and opportunistically since the eighteenth century. Race, in its origin, was not a product of science but of a folk ideology reflecting a new form of social stratification and a rationalization for inequality among the peoples of North America.</p>





<p><b>Sparks, Louise Derman, <i>What If All the Kids Are White?: Anti-bias Multicultural Education With Young Children And Families</i></b></p>	<p>The authors propose seven learning themes to help young white children resist messages of racism and build identity and skills for thriving in a multicultural country and world. The text includes strategies, resources, and classroom examples for implementing the learning themes in early childhood settings. This practical guide places the development of white children's racial identity in the context of the historical construction of "whiteness" and racism in America; suggests strategies for nurturing a new white identity as the starting place for antibias/multicultural work with children; offers ways to expand children's interests and concerns beyond their immediate world to instill a sense of caring and connection toward people different from them and to encourage seeing themselves as agents of change; and includes activities for families and staff, reflection questions, a review of white anti-racism activists, lists of suggested children's books, and organizational and website resources.</p>
<p><b>Stevenson, Bryan, <i>Just Mercy</i></b></p>	<p>What is the one commonality of people on death row? If the victim is white, the perpetrator is 11 times more likely to be condemned to die than if the victim is black. When Stevenson was a 23-year-old Harvard law student, he started an internship in Georgia where his first assignment was to deliver a message to a man living on death row. This assignment became his calling: representing the innocent, the inadequately defended, the children, the domestic abuse survivors, the mentally ill—the imprisoned. This fast-paced book reads like a John Grisham novel. One of those profiled, Walter, was at a barbecue with over 100 people at the time of the murder he was accused of, and spent more than six years on death row. The stories include those of children, teens, and adults who have been in the system since they were teens. This is a title for the many young adults who have a parent or loved one in the prison system and the many others who are interested in social justice, the law, and the death penalty.</p>





<p><b>Stockett, Kathryn, <i>The Help</i></b></p>	<p>Aibileen is a black maid in 1962 Jackson, Mississippi, who's always taken orders quietly, but lately she's unable to hold her bitterness back. Her friend Minny has never held her tongue but now must somehow keep secrets about her employer that leave her speechless. White socialite Skeeter just graduated college. She's full of ambition, but without a husband, she's considered a failure. Together, these seemingly different women join together to write a tell-all book about work as a black maid in the South, that could forever alter their destinies and the life of a small town.</p>
<p><b>Sullivan, Patricia, <i>Lift Every Voice: The NAACP and the Making of the Civil Rights Movement</i></b></p>	<p><i>Lift Every Voice</i> is a momentous history of the struggle for civil rights told through the stories of men and women who fought inescapable racial barriers in the North as well as the South—keeping the promise of democracy alive from the earliest days of the twentieth century to the triumphs of the 1950s and 1960s. <i>Lift Every Voice</i> offers a timeless lesson on how people, without access to the traditional levers of power, can create change under seemingly impossible odds.</p>
<p><b>Tatum, Beverly, <i>Why Are All the Black Kids Sitting Together in the Cafeteria</i></b></p>	<p>Beverly Daniel Tatum, a renowned authority on the psychology of racism, asserts that we do not know how to talk about our racial differences: Whites are afraid of using the wrong words and being perceived as "racist" while parents of color are afraid of exposing their children to painful racial realities too soon. Using real-life examples, such as the phenomenon of students of color clustered together, separate, from the white students at lunch, and the latest research, Tatum presents strong evidence that straight talk about our racial identities-whatever they may be-is essential if we are serious about facilitating communication across racial and ethnic divides.</p>





<p><b>Terkel, Studs, <i>Race: How Blacks and Whites Think and Feel About the American Obsession</i></b></p>	<p>Offering a rare and revealing look at how people in America truly feel about race, Terkel's candid interviews depict a complexity of thoughts and emotions and uncover a fascinating narrative of changing opinions. In all, nearly one hundred Americans talk openly about what few are willing to admit in public: feelings about affirmative action, gentrification, secret prejudices, and dashed hopes.</p>
<p><b>Thompson, Katrina Dyonne, <i>Ring Shout, Wheel About: The Racial Politics of Music and Dance in North American Slavery</i></b></p>	<p>This book by Thompson, an associate professor of history at St. Louis University, explores how black musical performance was used by white Europeans and Americans to justify slavery and hide the brutality of the domestic slave trade.</p>





**Tyson, Timothy B.,** *Blood Done Sign My Name*

On May 11, 1970, Henry Marrow, a 23-year-old black veteran, walked into a crossroads store owned by Robert Teel, a rough man with ties to the Ku Klux Klan, and came out running. Teel and two of his sons chased Marrow, beat him unmercifully, and killed him in public as he pleaded for his life. Like many small Southern towns, Oxford had barely been touched by the civil rights movement. But in the wake of the killing, young African Americans took to the streets while lawyers battled in the courthouse that summer. Tyson's father, the pastor of Oxford's all-white Methodist church, pressed his congregation to widen their vision of humanity and pushed the town to come to terms with its bloody racial history. In the end, however, the Tyson family was forced to move away.

*The Blood of Emmett Till*

In 1955, white men in the Mississippi Delta lynched a fourteen-year-old from Chicago named Emmett Till. His murder was part of a

wave of white terrorism in the wake of the 1954 Supreme Court decision that declared public





<p><i>The Blood of Emmett Till</i> (cont'd)</p>	<p>school segregation unconstitutional. But what actually happened to Emmett Till? Part detective story, part political history, Timothy Tyson's <i>The Blood of Emmett Till</i> draws on a wealth of new evidence, including the only interview ever given by Carolyn Bryant, the white woman in whose name Till was killed. Tyson's gripping narrative upends what we thought we knew about the most notorious racial crime in American history.</p>
<p><b>Walker, Alice, <i>The Color Purple</i></b></p>	<p>This is the story of two sisters—one a missionary in Africa and the other a child wife living in the South—who sustain their loyalty to and trust in each other across time, distance, and silence. Taking place mostly in rural Georgia, the story focuses on the life of African-American women in the southern United States in the 1930s, addressing numerous issues including their exceedingly low position in American social culture.</p>
<p><b>Walker, Margaret, <i>Jubilee</i></b></p>	<p>Here is the classic--and true--story of Vvry, the child of a white plantation owner and his black mistress, a Southern Civil War heroine to rival Scarlett O'Hara. Vvry bears witness to the South's prewar opulence and its brutality, to its wartime ruin and the subsequent promise of Reconstruction. It is a story that Margaret Walker heard as a child from her grandmother, the real Vvry's daughter. The author spent thirty years researching the novel so that the world might know the intelligent, strong, and brave black woman called Vvry. The phenomenal acclaim this best-selling book has achieved from readers black and white, young and old, attests to her success.</p>







<p><b>West, Cornell, <i>Race Matters</i></b></p>	<p>In <i>Race Matters</i> Cornell addresses a range of issues, from the crisis in black leadership and the myths surrounding black sexuality to affirmative action, the new black conservatism, and the strained relations between Jews and African Americans.. Bold in its thought and written with a redemptive passion grounded in the tradition of the African-American church, <i>Race Matters</i> is a book that is at once challenging and deeply healing.</p>
<p><b>Wienczek, Henry, <i>The Hairstons; An American Family in Black and White</i></b></p>	<p><i>The Hairstons</i> is the extraordinary story of the largest family in America, the Hairston clan. With several thousand black and white members, the Hairstons share a complex and compelling history: divided in the time of slavery, they have come to embrace their past as one family. For seven years, journalist Wienczek listened to the tales of hundreds of Hairston relatives. Wienczek combed the far-reaching branches of the Hairston family tree to gather anecdotes from members about their ancestors and piece together a family history that involves the experiences of both plantation owners and their slaves.</p>
<p><b>Wilkerson, Isabel, <i>The Warmth of Other Suns: the Epic Story of America's Great Migration</i></b></p>	<p>From 1915 to 1970, this exodus of almost six million people changed the face of America. Wilkerson compares this epic migration to the migrations of other peoples in history. She interviewed more than a thousand people, and gained access to new data and official records, to write this definitive and vividly dramatic account of how these American journeys unfolded, altering our cities, our country, and ourselves. With stunning historical detail, Wilkerson tells this story through the lives of three unique individuals.</p>





**Williams, Kidada, *They Left Great Marks Upon Me: African American Testimonies Of Racial Violence from Emancipation to World War I.***

Well after slavery was abolished, its legacy of violence left deep wounds on African Americans' bodies, minds, and lives. For many victims and witnesses of the assaults, rapes, murders, night rides, lynchings, and other bloody acts that followed, the suffering this violence engendered was at once too painful to put into words yet too horrible to suppress. This book by Williams, associate professor of history at Wayne State University, provides a history of racial violence taken from testimony by African Americans.





<p><b>Wise, Tim, <i>White Like Me: Reflections on Race from a Privileged Son</i></b></p>	<p><i>White Like Me</i> is a personal examination of the way in which racial privilege shapes the daily lives of white Americans in every realm: employment, education, housing, criminal justice, and elsewhere. Using stories from his own life, Tim Wise demonstrates the ways in which racism not only burdens people of color, but also benefits, in relative terms, those who are “white like him.” He discusses how racial privilege can harm whites in the long run and make progressive social change less likely. He explores the ways in which whites can challenge their unjust privileges, and explains in clear and convincing language why it is in the best interest of whites themselves to do so.</p>
<p><b>Wright, Richard, <i>Native Son</i></b></p>	<p>Right from the start, Bigger Thomas had been headed for jail. It could have been for assault or petty larceny; by chance, it was for murder and rape. <i>Native Son</i> tells the story of this young black man caught in a downward spiral after he kills a young white woman in a brief moment of panic. Set in Chicago in the 1930s, Wright's powerful novel is an unsparing reflection on the poverty and feelings of hopelessness experienced by people in inner cities across the country and of what it means to be black in America.</p>
<p><b>Zinn, Howard, <i>A People's History of the United States</i></b></p>	<p>Since its original landmark publication in 1980, <i>A People's History of the United States</i> has been chronicling American history from the bottom up, throwing out the official version of history taught in schools—with its emphasis on great men in high places—to focus on the street, the home, and the, workplace. <i>A People's History of the United States</i> is the only volume to tell America's story from the point of view of—and in the words of—America's women, factory workers, African-Americans, Native Americans, the working poor, and immigrant laborers. Covering Christopher Columbus's arrival through President Clinton's first term,</p>

