**Sources**

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| **Document A:** At War with Memory Excerpt  At War with Memory, Chitty, D. (2021). At War with Memory. PBH.  https://www.picturingblackhistory.org/at-war-with-memory  All wars are fought twice, first on the battlefield, then in our collective memory. The memory of the Civil War is just as contested as it was when it ended in 1865. To some, the memory of the Civil War is a fight for heritage, while for others, it's a part of a legacy of emancipation that has yet to be recognized.    While the history of the war remains unsettled, we continue to grapple with how the past will be taught to future generations. Memorials play a part because they are the product of a tangible, anguished shared history and show how the nation is still divided over memory of the Civil War, slavery, and emancipation. |

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| **Document B:** *Two Sets of Notes* Excerpt  Asante, M.K. Making Black Lives Matter in our Schools. In D. Watson, J. Hagopain, & W. Au  (Eds.), *Teaching for Black Lives* (pp. 68-69). Rethinking Schools, Ltd.  And the statues on campus be watchin me,  Washington, Jefferson, Williams, clockin me.  As if to say “times up”  but I don’t run laps on tracks,  I run laps around the scholars of tomorrow  because their new schools of thought  are merely old histories borrowed.  …  Mastering their thoughts  and forgetting our own  and we wonder why we always feel so alone,  from the media to academia  hanging us like coats  that’s why in they schools:  I always take two sets of notes.  One set to ace the test  and  one set I call the Truth,  and when I find historical contradictions  I use the first set as proof,  proof that Black youths  minds are being  polluted,  convoluted,  diluted,  not culturally rooted.  …  don’t let them fool you with selective memory  walk high,  listen to the elders who spoke  Black students, Brown students, all students,  always take two sets of notes. |
| **Document C:** Quote  Sanchez, A. Taking the Fight Against White Supremacy into Schools. In D. Watson, J.  Hagopain, & W. Au (Eds.), *Teaching for Black Lives* (pp.70). Rethinking Schools, Ltd.  “Historical monuments are, among other things, an expression of power – an indication of who has the power to choose how history is remembered in public places.”  – Historian Eric Foner |

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| **Document D:** Mary McLeod Bethune Statue  Eileen Zaffiro-Kean, Daytona Beach News-Journal Online. (2021, December 15). *Local leaders*  *bid farewell to Washington, D.C.,-bound Mary McLeod Bethune statue*. The Daytona Beach News-Journal. Adapted. Retrieved February 26, 2022, from https://eu.news-journalonline.com/story/news/local/volusia/2021/12/15/new-marble-mary-mcleod-bethune-statue-is-heading-for-statuary-hall/6505075001/  **Local leaders bid farewell to Washington, D.C.,-bound Mary McLeod Bethune statue**  Eileen Zaffiro-Kean  The Daytona Beach News-Journal  Published December 15, 2021  DAYTONA BEACH — From the time the sun crept above the horizon until it set for the night, master sculptor Nilda Comas watched closely Wednesday as a three-man crew carefully packed up the fragile Mary McLeod Bethune statue that has stood inside the News-Journal Center since October.  The more than 3-ton marble work of art is crated up now and headed to Bethune's small hometown of Mayesville, South Carolina, to let the 500 people who live there have a chance to see it Friday morning. Then the hand-carved statue will head to Washington, D.C., where it will stand inside the U.S. Capitol building for generations.  …  For just about all of the more than 100 people who gathered inside the News-Journal Center for a formal send-off Tuesday evening, the statue of [Mary McLeod Bethune](https://www.news-journalonline.com/story/news/history/2020/08/14/mary-mcleod-bethunes-racial-equality-work-still-helping-daytona-beach/3319135001/) that was towering over the room is much more than a beautifully sculpted work of art.  For Johnnetta Betsch Cole and Joyce Cusack, standing in front of the 11-foot-tall creation made of precious marble from a Tuscan quarry was a reunion of sorts with someone they had met as children.  Most of the other people who came together to say bon voyage to the statue never knew Bethune, a 20th century civil rights pioneer who founded a small school that evolved into Bethune-Cookman University.  But everyone wanted to honor the trailblazing woman who changed so many lives with her courage and relentless quest for equality and harmony.  …  The statue has been on display at the News-Journal Center since mid-October, and Tuesday night's invitation-only reception was the last chance for people to see it in Daytona Beach.  The goal had been to attract 10,000 visitors, but more than 14,600 people viewed the statue while it was at the News-Journal Center.  …  Bethune's many accomplishments  While the marble statue was just passing through Daytona Beach, in a few months an identical bronze statue of Bethune also made by Comas will soon stand in Riverfront Park. As part of a $25 million overhaul of the downtown Daytona Beach park, a special plaza being created for the bronze work of art will become its permanent home.  Tuesday evening's send off, complete with live music and hors d'oeuvres, was all about the marble statue and the woman it celebrates.  Bethune helped secure oceanfront land south of New Smyrna Beach so local Black people could go to the beach in the days of segregation. She also founded a hospital for Black people, and helped Daytona Beach's early 1900s Black neighborhood get sidewalks and its own city-funded police force.  Her quest for civil rights and women's right to vote took her to Washington, D.C., where she became the only African American woman to help the U.S. delegation that created the United Nations charter.  She created the National Council of Negro Women, directed the Office of Minority Affairs in the National Youth Administration, and became a general in the Women's Army for the National Defense.  She became an advisor to four U.S. presidents, including Franklin D. Roosevelt, and was a close confidante of Eleanor Roosevelt.  "Mary McLeod Bethune is the person everyone can learn from," said John Guthrie, vice president of corporate communications for Halifax Health.  …  The statue, which gazes down toward the observer, evoked different things from people, she said.  "We had so many visitors come here and just cry by the statue," Mitchell said. "We just let people have their space. We will never forget the experience."  "Many people have told me they could feel her presence," Comas said.  Cole, former president of Spelman College and a professor at Emory University and Washington State University, talked about the ties among people who worked on the statue project.  "Kinship is not just about descent or marriage," said Cole, an anthropologist and former director of the Smithsonian Institution's National Museum of African Art. "It's about shared values, and everyone here has enough shared values to make a dream come true."  Cole, 85, is a native of Jacksonville, Fla. She noted that her great-grandfather, Abraham Lincoln Lewis, was Florida's first Black millionaire and was a friend of Bethune. That friendship led to Cole spending time around Bethune when she was a child.  … |
| **Document E:** Christopher Columbus Statue  Chappell, B. (2020, July 1). *Columbus, Ohio Takes Down Statue of Christopher Columbus*. NPR.  Retrieved February 26, 2022, from https://choice.npr.org/index.html?origin=https://www.npr.org/sections/live-updates-protests-for-racial-justice/2020/07/01/885909530/columbus-ohio-takes-down-statue-of-christopher-columbus  AMERICA RECKONS WITH RACIAL INJUSTICE  **Columbus, Ohio, Takes Down Statue of Christopher Columbus**  July 1, 20209:02 AM ET  Bill Cheppell  A construction crew removed the massive Christopher Columbus statue from its place of honor outside Columbus, Ohio's City Hall on Wednesday morning, in one of the most dramatic cases yet of a city reshaping how its monuments reflect its sense of history and community identity.  Workers began climbing the more than 20-foot-tall metal statue at daybreak, draping large support bands around Columbus' waist to lift the statue from its perch on the south plaza of City Hall. In the background, the building's façade was lit by colors of the rainbow — a display that was recently used to celebrate the LGBTQ community during Pride Week.  A huge crane parked along the sidewalk on Broad Street then yanked Columbus off his pedestal and deposited the statue onto a waiting flatbed trailer.  The monument stood at City Hall for some 65 years. The city of Genoa, Italy, the explorer's birthplace, gave the statue to the Ohio city during festivities that coincided with the national holiday in October.  But nearly two weeks ago, Columbus Mayor Andrew Ginther announced the statue would be taken down.  "For many people in our community, the statue represents patriarchy, oppression and divisiveness," Ginther said. "That does not represent our great city, and we will no longer live in the shadow of our ugly past."  The imposing monument to Columbus will be placed in storage, according to the mayor. As for the spot outside City Hall, Ginther said it will be devoted to "artwork that demonstrates our enduring fight to end racism and celebrate the themes of diversity and inclusion."  The fate of the large Columbus statue had been a subject of a contentious debate in Ohio's capital.  "You can't just throw it under the rug and say, 'We're not standing for this, you gotta hide this,' " Larry Pishitelli, an Italian immigrant, recently told reporter Paige Pfleger of WOSU. "It's our heritage. Like it or not, it's how we got here."  A small Columbus statue still stands in the city on the grounds of the statehouse.  In recent years, Columbus' name has become increasingly linked not to a legacy of exploration and discovery, but to the violent colonization that followed his arrival in the Americas and the catastrophic effect it has had on existing civilizations.  In 2018, the city of Columbus opted not to observe the federal holiday that honors its controversial namesake. A growing number of cities have chosen to devote the second Monday in October to Indigenous Peoples Day rather than to a celebration of the explorer.  Columbus Day "was adopted at a time when Italians were vilified and faced religious and ethnic discrimination," as NPR's Leila Fadel has reported. "Italian Americans latched onto the day as a way to mainstream and humanize themselves in the face of rampant discrimination. It became a national holiday in 1934 to honor a man who, ironically, never set foot in the United States. Columbus anchored in the Bahamas." |

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| **Document F:** Theodore Roosevelt Statue  McGreevy, N. (2020, June 23). *The Racist Statue of Theodore Roosevelt Will No Longer Loom*  *Over the American Museum of Natural History*. Smithsonian Magazine. Retrieved February 26, 2022, from https://www.smithsonianmag.com/smart-news/statue-theodore-roosevelt-removed-reexamination-racist-acts-180975154/  **The Racist Statue of Theodore Roosevelt Will No Longer Loom Over the American Museum of Natural History**  As plans emerge to remove the controversial figure, the 26th President’s legacy remains sullied by his colonialist ideology  Nora McGreevy  Daily Correspondent  June 23, 2020  A statue of President Theodore Roosevelt, on horseback and flanked by an African man on his left and a Native American man on his right, has stood at the entrance of New York City's American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) since 1940, but on Sunday, in the wake of the killing of George Floyd and nationwide protests against racism, NYC Mayor Bill de Blasio announced that it would at last come down.  The removal came at the request of the museum, which also released a statement asking for the statue’s removal, reports Robin Pogrebin for the *New York Times*. It comes amid a nationwide push to remove public works honoring Confederate leaders, including incidents of some protesters taking matters into their own hands by vandalizing or pulling down memorials themselves.  “Over the last few weeks, our museum community has been profoundly moved by the ever-widening movement for racial justice that has emerged after the killing of George Floyd,” Ellen V. Futter, the president of the AMNH, tells the *Times*. “We have watched as the attention of the world and the country has increasingly turned to statues as powerful and hurtful symbols of systemic racism. […] Simply put, the time has come to move it.”  “The statue was meant to celebrate Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919) as a devoted naturalist and author of works on natural history,” the museum says in its statement. “At the same time, the statue itself communicates a racial hierarchy that the Museum and members of the public have long found disturbing.” The two men on either side of Roosevelt were meant to represent the continents where he hunted, but as Futter adds in her interview with the *Times*, the statue’s hierarchical composition also reflects a racist ideology that prizes white, Western culture above others.  Roosevelt served as 26th President of the United States, from 1901 to 1909. An avid conservationist and big game hunter, he is perhaps best known for his environmental legacy: He expanded the National Parks System and established 150 national forests, five national parks and 51 federal bird reserves, according to the U. S. Department of the Interior. After his presidency, Roosevelt with his son Kermit mounted an East African big game expedition to hunt and collect hundreds of scientific specimens for the Smithsonian Institution collections, including a white rhino, which today is exhibited at the National Museum of Natural History. Roosevelt’s father was one of the founders of AMNH, and many halls in the New York City Museum bear the Roosevelt name.  The sculpture was the subject of a 2019 video “The Meaning of a Monument: Perspectives on the Equestrian Statue of Theodore Roosevelt[*,*](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eL2CW8bZ0to)”produced by the AMNH and featuring a number of prominent scholars including Andrew Ross, Mabel O. Wilson and Douglas Brinkley. “Here was Theodore Roosevelt, great American figure, stalwart, riding on his horse. I mean he’s holding the horse, it’s reined,” says Wilson, who served on a city commission that considered whether or not to remove the statue in 2017.  “It always to me seemed like a narrative of domestication. Like the horse has been tamed, the Native American, the indigenous populations had been tamed. The conquest of the African continent was also about sort of taming the savage, right? The savage beast,” Wilson continues. “And that was the narrative that was communicated to me.”  “The American Museum of Natural History has asked to remove the Theodore Roosevelt statue because it explicitly depicts Black and Indigenous people as subjugated and racially inferior,” the Mayor’s office says in a statement to CNN. “The city supports the museum’s request. It is the right decision and the right time to remove this problematic statue.”  Kate Clarke Lemay and Taína Caragol of the Smithsonian's National Portrait Gallery are at work on an upcoming 2023 exhibition on U.S. expansionism and the Spanish American War—the period of Roosevelt's ascendency. Known as *Equestrian Statue of Theodore Roosevelt*, the bronze sculpture in question has been “contested by activists for almost 50 years,” say the curators. … the sculpture, according to Fraser, was meant to celebrate Roosevelt's deep interests in natural history and “his friendliness to all the races.”  “From our perspective, one could not be more delusional in thinking of Roosevelt as a proponent of racial equity. Roosevelt quit his job as assistant secretary of the navy and assembled the Rough Riders, who famously fought in the Cuban Campaign. Leading a badly calculated charge up San Juan Hill, Roosevelt later refused to give credit to the African American soldiers whose gallantry, as historian Clay Risen has illustrated, won the otherwise disastrous [battle.] Roosevelt wrote in his memoir that black soldiers were only effective when led by white officers,” say the curators.  Roosevelt believed in white superiority and vocally supported eugenics, including the belief that the poor, criminals and “feeble-minded persons” should be sterilized, Tim Stanley reported for *History Today*in 2012. He once said that if Anglo-Saxons did not produce large families, they would commit “race suicide,” according to the Claude Moore Health Sciences Library at the University of Virginia.  His conservation efforts also came at the expense of some Native American tribes, according to the AMNH. “Conservationism gave us our national park system and Roosevelt’s probably best remembered for that. Most people don't know that a lot of these national parks were made possible by the evacuation of indigenous populations,” says Ross in the AMNH video.  Some activists have also pointed to Roosevelt’s role in the Spanish-American War as another reason why the statue should come down. A noted imperialist, his actions during the war helped pave the way for American colonies in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Cuba and the Philippines, according to the *Times*. His role as one of the masterminds of the Spanish-American War reveals his thirst for political power and the political domination of the United States abroad, say curators Lemay and Caragol, adding that Roosevelt's quest for power was “veiled under the pretext of helping Cuba win its War of Independence against Spain.”  Decades of protest seemed to come to a head in 2017, when activists splattered red paint on the base of the statue. In a protest statement reported at the time by Claire Voon for *Hyperallergic,*the group declared their action was not an act of vandalism. “The true damage lies with patriarchy, white supremacy, and settler-colonialism embodied by the statue,” said the protesters.  The statue's removal will now be subject to review by Mayor deBlasio's commission on racial justice and reconciliation. |
| **Document G**: Emmett Till’s Memorial  Campisi, J., & Griggs, B. (2018, August 7). *Emmett Till’s memorial sign was riddled with bullet*  *holes. 35 days after being replaced, it was shot up again*. CNN. Retrieved February 26, 2022, from https://edition.cnn.com/2018/08/06/us/emmett-till-sign-vandalized-trnd/index.html  **Emmett Till’s memorial sign was riddled with bullet holes. 35 days after being replaced, it was shot up again**  By Jessica Campisi and Brandon Griggs, CNN  Mon August 6, 2018  A sign memorializing Emmett Till, who was brutally murdered 63 years ago, has been vandalized – again.  It’s the third sign to go up at the site outside Glendora, Mississippi, near where the 14-year-old’s body was pulled from the Tallahatchie River in 1955. And it was installed just 35 days before it was pierced with bullets.  The people who put it up might just leave it that way.  Patrick Weems, co-founder of the county-supported Emmett Till Interpretive Center, said the community has ignored Emmett’s vicious murder long enough.  “For 50 years, our community lived in silence, and there’s those who want to erase history,” he told CNN. “We’ve been through that.”  **The marker’s rough past**  Emmett Till’s memorial signs have seen trouble from the start.The first sign went up along the river in 2007, 52 years after Emmett’s death. In 2008, it was stolen, Weems said. Nobody ever found it.  Eight years later, its replacement was riddled with bullet holes in multiple acts of vandalism, Weems said. That sign now sits in the interpretive center’s museum.  And last month, the third sign was put up near the river. Only 35 days went by before it was shot up. A professor from nearby Delta State University found the sign defaced by bullet holes, Weems said.  “Whether it was racially motivated or just pure ignorance, it’s still unacceptable,” he told CNN.  No one seems to know who’s responsible for the incidents. Two spokespeople from the Tallahatchie County Sheriff’s Office did not know of any arrests or findings made related to any of the signs.  What Weems does know is that the sign is about two miles down a gravel road – a bit of a trek from town – and shooting it was no accident.  To Weems, it’s a sign of systemic racism the area has long struggled to combat.  “It’s a stark reminder that racism still exists,” he said.  **A killing that shook a nation**  It was the summer of 1955 in the Jim Crow South. Emmett, more affectionately known as “Bobo” by the people who loved him, had traveled to Mississippi from Chicago to visit his great-uncle.  Once there the teen was falsely accused of flirting with Carolyn Bryant, a 21-year-old at the time. Bryant and her husband, Roy, owned a grocery store in Money, Mississippi.  Four days went by. Then, in the middle of the night on August 28, 1955, Roy Bryant and his half-brother, J.W. Milam, paid Emmett a visit.  They rousted him from his bed and ordered him into the bed of a pickup truck. They beat him mercilessly. Then they took his life by shooting him in the head.  To get rid of Emmett’s body, his killers strapped a 75-pound cotton gin to his neck with barbed wire. That way he’d be weighed down when they threw his battered body in the Tallahatchie.  Bryant and Milam went on trial less than a month after Emmett’s body was pulled from the river. There were eyewitnesses who saw them. The men admitted they had kidnapped Emmett.  That evidence wasn’t enough. Bryant and Milam were acquitted by an all-white jury.  The grimmest part: a year later, his killers confessed. Double jeopardy laws let them get away with it without facing another trial.  But his death horrified the nation – Emmett’s mother insisted on an open-casket funeral so “all the world” could see what was done to him – and helped spark the embers of what became a nationwide civil rights movement.  **How the community is moving forward**  Moments like these are defining, he said. There are two options: letting the vandalism divide a community that’s already divided by opinions, politics and races.  Or, he said, it can help get things back on track.  “It’s difficult to celebrate anything when you know there’s so much work to go,” he told CNN. “But we still keep coming back to the table.”  Part of moving forward, Weems said, involves protecting Emmett’s history.  For one, the National Park Service is considering designating sites related to Till’s lynching as national park areas. With this designation, defacing the signs would become a federal felony, and federal funds could buy cameras to keep a watchful eye on the sites.  Another part, Weems said, is getting justice for Emmett. It was just last month that the US Justice Department decided to reopen the case.  “It’s never too late to have justice,” Weems told CNN. |
| **Document H:** National Veterans Memorial and Museum Website  National Veterans Memorial and Museum | Columbus, OH. (2022, January 21). National  Veterans Memorial and Museum. Retrieved February 27, 2022, from <https://nationalvmm.org/>  Students will explore the website above for this source. They should start with:   * Read the “Our Mission” under the “About section” * Read about Current,Permanent,Upcoming, and Past exhibits in the “Exhibits” section under “Events & Programs” * explore/read “Oral History Projects” under “Education” |
| **Document I:** 9/11 Memorial  Museum, M. \. (2013, May 8). *A Look at the 9/11 Memorial* [Video]. YouTube.  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ndeXJVi1jEo&feature=youtu.be  “The 9/11 Memorial is a national tribute to the nearly 3,000 men, women and children killed in the 2001 terror attacks and the 1993 World Trade Center bombing. The memorial architect talks about the beautiful design and a 9/11 victim's daughter reveals what the memorial means to her.”  Graphical user interface, application  Description automatically generated |